THE INFLUENCE OF THE POKOT- TURKANA ETHNIC CONFLICT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTH RIFT REGION: A CASE STUDY OF KAPEDO

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NOV 2019

DECLARATION

I do declare that this research project is my work and has not been submitted to any other university for any kind of an academic award**.**

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my Sons and Daughters.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would wish to acknowledge the almighty God for the gift of life, good health and grace that has enabled me to come this far. Thank you lord for your Care!

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LIST OF ACCRONYMS

AU - African Union

FM- Frequency Media

CDF- Constituency Development Fund

DNA- Dioxy-ribos Nucleic Acid

DRC- Democratic Republic of Congo

GOK- Government of Kenya

HIV- Human Immune Deficiency Virus

KDF- Kenya Defense Forces

NGO- Non Governmental Organizations

PSC- Protracted Social Conflict

USA- United States of America

ASAL- Arid and Semi-Arid Lands

LATF- Local Authority Transfer Fund

NARC- National Rainbow Coalition

KCPE- Kenya Certificate of Primary Education

KCSE- Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

INGOs- International Non-Governmental Organization

UNDP- United Nations Development Program

UNESCO- United Nations Environmental and Social Council

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ABSTRACT

This study focused on assessing the influence of the Pokot-Turkana ethnic conflict on socio-economic Development in the North Rift region. Kapedo area was taken as the case study in this research. The study had set out the following research questions; To what extent has the Pokot-Turkana ethnic Conflict influenced socio-economic development in Kapedo area? To what extent are the response measures towards resolving this inter-ethnic conflict effective? In order to effectively respond to the above questions, this study anchored itself on the following objectives; To assess the extent to which the Pokot-Turkana ethnic Conflict has influenced the socio-economic development of Kapedo area. To assess the extent to which the response measures towards resolving this inter-ethnic conflict are effective. This study was justified at two levels, at the academic level and policy level, This study was guided by Edward Azar's theory of Protracted Social Conflict(PSC) as it acted as a lens in which various phenomena in relation to conflict were analyzed. The study site was Kapedo area and the research design was the descriptive survey design. The target populations were the residents of Kapedo area. The study adopted purposive sampling technique in selecting its respondents. Data was collected using both the primary as well as the secondary sources. Specifically data was collected using questionnaires. Data was analyzed using the quantitative methods. Concerning to the ethical considerations; the researcher first got the consent of the respondents before interviewing them. This study found out that among the causes of ethnic conflicts in Kapedo area includes scarce resources, cattle rustling, political incitements, high levels of illiteracy and weak security systems. The major implications of these ethnic conflicts on social relations include break-up of marriages, separation of family members from each other, increase ethnic animosity as well as breakup of the social fabric in Kapedo area. The implications on economic development of Kapedo area include; excessive marginalization of Kapedo area from the national government as well as the county governments, scaring away of local and international investors, increase levels of poverty, distortion of the local markets and its logics and finally, increased levels of economic dependency. The study therefore recommended that there should strong partnerships between national government and county governments so that they can jointly dig enough dams, water pans as well as other sources of water to mitigate on the competition for scarce resources, sponsorships of more inter-communal sports competitions, beefing up of the numbers of the security personnel and properly equipping them. Employing the Moran's from both the communities to protect the wildlife conservancy in Kapedo area. Finally beefing up peace education in Kapedo area.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Conflicts among different communities have been very prevalent in Kenya. These conflicts are caused by various reasons ranging from endemic poverty, economic inequality, and cultural reasons (Stefan 2010). The kind of conflict that exists in the north rift part of Kenya according to Stefan (2010) is mainly cattle rustling, this is because majority of the communities that live in that area are pastoralist groups. The author notes that these groups depends entirely on pastoralism and livestock keeping.as a result of the said conflicts, the residents of these areas have continuously witnessed loss of lives, property loss, and due to this reason it has been difficult for any meaningful development to take root in these ion for scarce resources. For instance, part of the reason as to why a conflict in the Middle East never ends is because of the competition for scarce resources and many years of marginalization. These problems are mostly experienced in Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Irack.as a result of all these, the wars have never come to an end (Ramsbotham 2005).

The problems of marginalization, under-development and scarce resources has also caused a lot of serious conflicts in the African continent, for instance, the emergence of the Arab spring in the Northern Africa was a result of many eras of marginalization of a section the community members especially the young people. The same reason applied to the long periods of infighting between the northern Sudan and southern sudan.it took the intervention of the international community for the two sets of conflicts to be dealt with and resolved (Gaye 2013).

The North Rift region and in particular West Pokot county according to Gaye (2013) is the most underdeveloped area of the country due to insecurity both in its physical form and in its human form. This is because studies have revealed that over 75% of the residents live below the poverty line. There are multiple kinds of conflicts that exists in the north rift region and most of them have adopted an ethnic angle, for instance, the Kalenjin community against kikuyu community over land ownership issue, this is mostly in Uasin Gishu counties, The samburu's against the Turkanas or Pokots over cattle

rustling issues, This mostly happens in Baringo county and samburu counties. Although majority of these conflicts in the North rift region emanates from an economic angle, that is competition over scarce resources, these conflicts are escalated by the existing ethnic divisions and competition among ethnic communities. Negative ethnicity is a key issue that has affected development in the republic of Kenya. A number of studies and reports that have been done have pointed out that the political, social and economic lives of majority of Kenyans is influenced by their ethnicity and ethnic backgrounds, In other words, a person's ethnic background shapes his or her political, social and economic decisions and behaviors.

Conflicting communities that lives in the North rift area are engaged in the business of pastoralism (Barasa 1997). These communities include the Turkanas, the Pokots, the Samburus, as well as the Boranas. The Nandi and the Kipsigis communities are also found in these areas though they are not famously known to practice pastoralism; they are farmers who practice plantation agriculture.

This study assessed the influence of the Pokot-Turkana ethnic-conflict on socio-economic development in Kapedo area of the North Rift Region of Kenya. The communities of the Pokot and the Turkanas according to Barasa (1997) are known for their culture of pastoralism and they reside in the northern parts of the North rift area. They have always clashed with each other on matters to do with water and pasture since independence. These areas where these two communities reside are characterized by massive poverty and illiteracy levels, the life expectancy among the Pokots and the Turkanas is 66 and 57 years respectively. Moreover, cattle rustling are a cultural face among the Pokot and Turkana, pointing out that since 1992, the activity has been commercialized. Thus all these claims thwart the idea of socio-economic development of an area. The government of Kenya and the County government of Turkana have been at the forefront in claiming that socio-economic development has been fast tracked in Kapedo area of the north rift region.

However despite all these claims and allegations, there have been numerous reports of the negative effects of this conflict in Kapedo area by different NGOs and international organizations reports.it is therefore upon this background that this study sought to assess the influence of the Pokot Turkana ethnic conflict on socio-economic development in Kapedo area. It's only after the extent of the influence of this ethnic conflict on socio-economic development has been established, that proper remedial measures can be taken.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Doyle (2000) argued that a state which is characterized by ethnic hybridization stands a high chance of realizing its socio-economic goals within a short span of time. This socio-economic impact according to the author can be seen in the areas of local and international tourism, intercommunity trade, and promotion of inter-communal competition in games and sports, music drama and dance festivals (Doyle 2000). These activities according to Collier (2006) are meant to enhance blending of different ideas and capabilities which are necessary for the purposes of national unity. In fact what such countries are supposed to do is to promote unity and diversity which is good for community symbiosis. This will eventually create a united country characterized by ethnic hybridization (Collier 2006).

However this kind of ethnic hybridization has not taken root in most of the African states, this is because most African states have continued to experience the never ending inter-ethnic wars, and some of these inter-ethnic wars have escalated to become a civil war. The major reason as to why these wars never come to an end according to (Collier 2006) is the greed among the political leaders as well as interests that are perceived to be of the said communities. Kenya is a sovereign state which is characterized by more than 43 communities, as a result of these Kenya has also had a fair share of the ethnic animosity between some of its ethnic communities. These communities have time again continued to rise up against each other, these has brought about massive ethnic displacements, deaths as well as loss of property.

Therefore the overall research gap which this study sought to address was; how to turn differences in ethnicity from being a societal challenges into an opportunity for the

society to promote socio-economic development. many studies have focused on how differences in ethnicity has been a major challenge to socio economic development, however none of the studies has focused on how ethnicity can be converted into a premium under which socio-economic development can be harnessed.

Kapedo area is a very famous area to most Kenyans not because of its socio-economic progress but its regarded as a serious hot spot for interethnic violence.as a result of this perception, numerous deaths and property destruction has continued to be witnessed in Kapedo area, as a result of this problem, there have been increased migrations of people from this area to other areas, massive transfers of the civil servants by the government of Kenya from the area, closure of different schools, health centers and markets, all this is informed by the fact that nobody wants to stay in an area that is characterized by violence or ethnic clashes.in this kind of scenario, its logical for one to conclude that in order for socio-economic development to take place in this area, its time frame is affected in one way or the other.

It is therefore according to this background that this study sought to assess influence of the Pokot-Turkana ethnic conflict on social economic development in the North Rift region with a specific focus on Kapedo area.

1.3 Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following pertinent questions:

i) To what extent has the pokot-Turkana ethnic Conflict influenced socio-economic development in Kapedo area?
ii) To what extent are the response measures towards resolving this inter-ethnic conflict effective?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The overall objective of the study was to assess the influence of the Pokot-Turkana ethnic conflict on the socio-economic development of the North Rift with a specific focus to Kapedo area. More specifically, the study aimed at:

i. To assess the extent to which the pokot-Turkana ethnic Conflict has influenced the socio-economic development of Kapedo area?
ii. To assess the extent to which the response measures towards resolving this inter-ethnic conflict are effective?

1.5 Justification of the study

This study was justified at two levels, at the academic level and at the policy level,

1.5.1 At the academic level

A number of studies in this area of conflict have been done, but none of them has focused on assessing the influence of these conflicts on socio-economic development especially in the North rift area. Therefore this study contributed to knowledge expansion in the areas of conflict and socio economic development in as far as the north rift region is concerned. The findings of this study formed a foundation for academic debates and a basis for further research.

1.5.2 At the Policy level

In the world a lot of business is lost as a result of different types of conflict. The need for states to quantify the amount of business lost because of these conflicts is so important for the sake of planning. Ethnic conflicts might be avoided, and when it happens, it might be stopped before causing huge damage. For this reason, it is important for the state to get to know how much they stand to lose in the event these conflicts emerging. What areas of the economy are hard hit by the ethnic conflicts and why. Is there a possibility of insulating some businesses especially the biggest contributors to the economy from?

The researcher specifically wanted to identify how a state and more specifically the regions where conflict of ethnic origins occurs affect socio-economic development. This study revealed the business loss opportunities during the Turkana-Pokot conflicts. With this information, it will empower the state and society at large to seek ways of preventing these occurrences happening. The government also loses a lot in its business within and with neighboring states when these conflicts affect transport, closure of offices, loss of

taxes and lack of foreign exchange. For this reason, such a research will assist government remedy such conflicts as soon as it is possible.

Various recommendations were made based on the findings of this study, which can provide further research for other scholars.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the study

This study focused on assessing the influence of the Pokot-Turkana ethnic Conflicts on the Socio-economic Development in the North Rift Region, A case study of Kapedo area. The study focused on the periods between 1992 and 2018 because this is the period when multiparty party politics was introduced in Kenya, and it was the advent of communities being incited against each other for political expediency. Secondly this period is relevant for this study because it's the period that has witnessed the escalation of these inter-communal conflicts to greater heights. The study also focuses on the main causes of conflicts between the Turkana and the Pokots in Kapedo area.it also looked at the effects on these conflicts on socio-economic development. The study concentrated in Kapedo area as a case study because this area comprises of East Pokot sub-county and Turkana south sub county which are bases in west-pokot and Turkana county respectively.in this area it was easier for the researcher to access members from both the two communities and have chance of interviewing them.

Among the limitations of the study which the researcher experienced which greatly affected the study was the heavy rainfall which characterized the entire period which this study took place, it made it difficult for the researcher to access most of the would be respondents. Secondly, the researcher also experienced the problem of respondents apathy in participating in this study, a few days before the researcher arrived in the field, there allegations of massive police raids in the area and hence there was fear of an impending police raids in the same area anytime. Therefore most of the targeted respondents were not convinced with the researcher's explanation concerning the intentions of the study. This lowered the number of the respondents whom the researcher managed to interview.

However in order to deal with the above challenges, the researcher tried so much to persuade those respondents whom he could manage and he successfully cpnvinvec them to participate in the study, on the issue of rains, the researcher added an extra two days beyond the study period when the rains had reduced, the researcher also moved around the area and get some of the respondents along the way and interviewed them. Finally, the researcher also employed the services of three research assistants who assisted him in collecting the data, since these three research assistants were from the kapedo area, it made things easier.

1.7 Operational definition of terms

Conflict- According to Galtung (1976), refers to a situation that arises when two or more than two people or nations or generally parties have differing opinions and hence do not understand one another. For this study it refers to conflict between Pokot and Turkana who are sharing a geographical border. The relationship between these two communities is hostile in a sense that there are skirmishes, death, loss of domestic animals, maiming, kidnaps, use of guns for example AK 47.

Social Development-According to UNDP report (2016) Refers to the improvement of the welfare of the citizens in terms of their standards of living and the quality of lives that they lead. In this study social development refers to how values, knowledge and skills are imparted to enable the residents in Kapedo area to relate with each other. In this study, this will include status of indigenous dispute resolution mechanisms, intermarriages, status of social networks, Kinship ties, clan dominance (superiority and inferiority)

Cohesion- According to Galtung (1976), it refers to the practice of diverse communities living together harmoniously and maintaining good social relations in their day today activities. For the purposes of this study, it will refer to the type of social relations that diverse communities living in Kapedo areas have in their day today activities

Welfare- According to Hameso (1997) it refers to the capacity of the individual persons and their respective communities to afford basic life needs and other accompanied luxuries. For the purposes of this study, it will mean the ability of the communities living

around Kapedo area to afford the most basic needs of life as well as the accompanying luxuries which are necessary in their lives

Nationhood-According to Ramsbotham (2005), it refers to that sense of belonging whereby communities and individuals living within the boundaries of a state, country or nation feels that they actually belong to that territory. For the purposes of this study, it will refer to the extent to which the communities living in kapedo area have a feeling of a sense of belonging in being Kenyans.

Inclusion-According to Reinmann (2000), it refers to that deliberate measure a state takes in ensuring that all diverse interests within its territory are factored in at the decision making table and sharing or allocation of national resources. For the purposes of this study, it will mean the levels in which the views of the diverse communities living in kapedo areas have been included in as far as the Kenya's governance process is concerned.

1.8 Literature Review

1.8.1 Conceptualization of Conflict

According to Galtung (1976) the word conflict refers to a situation that arises when two or more than two people or nations or generally parties have differing opinions and hence do not understand one another. Conflict is described as an interaction that has features of antagonistic encounters or clash that happens between people or groups with different interests, policies, ideas and programs. Thomas Hobbes and Karl Marx in their writings describes that in man's nature, there is an inherent feature of conflict and more so in the created political systems of the states. The descriptions therefore depict a situation in the nature of living rational beings of differing in interests and points of view in which this clash may result in warfare.

Conflict comes from the need for people and communities to protect their interests and sort of annihilate the other(s). In this therefore we realize an intrinsic aspect of self-centeredness in all rational beings. Some scholars take the definition to go beyond

rational beings but for this study, we will confine ourselves to beings that have a capacity to reason and make choices. Ethnicity on the hand is a major issue that has attracted the attention of scholars; this is because it has a lot of great potential of uniting the people and also creating an organic relationship between individuals who perceive to have a common origin, language or at least culture. Ethnicity is a big issue in some part of the globe like Africa, Asia and parts of America. It is however not a big issue with those who are Diaspora in different parts of the world say for instance the USA, Canada and most parts of Europe. Ethnicity is defined to mean persons that belong to the same social organization that have similar cultures, traditions as well as nationality. This definition has been derived from the Oxford dictionary. This so called situation manifests itself like earlier said in Africa among other parts of the world.

1.8.2 A Historical Dimension

According to Patrick Devine (2016), history is a major component of understanding the genesis of inter-communal violent conflict. This is because through a historical perspective, we are able to have a record of each actor, the issues not at hand, interests of each actors as well as make a proper description in terms of forms that the conflicts take. The author goes ahead to argue that in the north-rift parts of Kenya, the issue of inter-communal violent conflicts dates back to pre-colonial periods because of inter-ethnic differences, intra-ethnic fights and war over natural resources. The major communities that are engaged in these fights from a historical perspective are the Turkanas, and the Pokots, However the author failed to demonstrate how these inter-ethnic conflicts impact on the socio economic development of the area hence the rationale for this study

The author explains that even before the signing of the Berlin conference treaty of 1884/85 where the scramble for and partition of the African continent took place, these inter-ethnic conflicts between the Turkanas and the Pokots existed. Therefore at the time of the British settlements in these areas, they got sucked up into these conflicts. The author continues to explain that even after the British colonialists test. The independence government worsened the situation by way of marginalizing the north-rift region further. For instance the author cites the sessional paper no 10 of 1965 which acted as the independence government development foot print, He explains that this policy document

focused its development priorities on areas that were perceived to be productive in Kenya.

These areas happened to be located in high land areas as well as those particular areas that were located along the Kenya-Uganda railway line. This according to the author meant that areas such as the north-west region where Turkana County lies did not benefit from any serious development programs from the independence government. The author continues to explain that the problem of marginalization of Turkana County and most parts of the North-rift regions were also perpetuated by the successive governments.

The author further argues that it's only during the advent of the NARC administration where some aspects of development programs were being channeled to Turkana County. He cites some of the development programs that the NARC administration brought to Turkana County such as the issue of free primary Education, constituency development Fund (CDF), the local authority transfer fund (LATF) as well as infrastructural development such as roads construction and rural electrification in addition to construction of water pans, dams as well as setting up of the irrigation schemes although the author notes that these intervention measures come in too little, too late, He acknowledges that it was a step into the rent direction into conflict mitigation in those areas. He also acknowledges the role played by other non-state actors such as the Catholic Church which has really tried to restore peace and foster development in this particular county.

Although this chapter will not go into the in-depth history of these conflicts- rather it offers a Spatio-temporal background of violent behavior between the Pokots and Turkanas. It therefore gives the interplay between a numbers of factors that causes these conflicts.

These factors include the economic, political, ethnic, cultural and ecological factors since the last quarter of the 19th century. This account will help this study by highlighting the underlying causes of the conflicts and the past relationship between the Pokots and the Turkanas. This is because the violent behavior between the Pokots and the Turkanas can

only be understood in the context of the inter-play between all these factors has existed for more than a century.

The author therefore concludes by making on argument that historical rivalry over water and pasture, competition over grazing land, and negative cultural practices such as cattle holds and land boundaries were the major historical reasons that made this two communities to have a negative perception towards each other, however the major weakneses of his findings is that he never mentioned the effects of these inter- ethnic wars on the socio economic development of the north rift region.

1.8.3 Ethnicity

The African people have viewed ethnicity as a basis for personal security as well as for mobilization purposes. This becomes a threat to every citizen. This is because every person is fond of taking shelter or refuge in his or her ethnic cocoons at all times.it is this same practice of ethnicity that helped the Africa people to survive during the periods of colonialism where slave trade and imperialism was at play. The Africans retreated back to their ethnic cocoons and fought back the colonialists through various resistance groups. It's the same ethnic groups that help the marginalized groups to fight for their rights; ethnicity has also been relied heavily as the link between the state and its citizens. Therefore ethnicity has been beneficial to the country in so many ways such as giving people their identities; attaching individual's to their families as well as granting individuals some sense of security. This form of security is necessary because the family is the basic unity of any clan, ethnic community or the nation; it's a conglomeration of families that has made up ethnic communities which has continuously demanded the rights of its members. According to Hameso (1997) argues that the question of one's ethnic community has constantly been seen as shield from the exploitation of the people by non-members. It's through ethnic communities that issues of trust, support, assistance, protection as well as reciprocity have been advanced amongst the members of the said ethnic communities, the totality of it all, ethnic communities are seen as the corner stone of an individual's accommodation as well as his source of identity but it has not been viewed in terms of enhancing or slow3ing down of the socio economic development.

This same practice of ethnicity has always acted as the main source of individual's decisions and choices they have made be they of political, social or economic nature in Africa. Simply put, Africa's politics is pre-dominantly tribal or ethnic based. This has been the situation in most part of the globe. However in the advent of globalization as well as the growth and development of the urban centers, the issue of ethnicity has been challenged in most African states.. Given the way African communities are in their very nature, it would be strange for them not to be so (ethnic). Ethnicity is politics which has its very nature in protecting members' rights within a disjointed state. It is a kind of pressure politics being played.in the context of the continent of Africa, African politics has largely been ethnically driven, Therefore according to Raymond, these ethnic communities have continuously used the subject of ethnicity for the purposes of mobilization and advancement of their political, religious as well as economic interests at the national level as well as at the international level. Having looked at the meaning and the application of the words conflict and ethnicity, it is necessary to now turn and look at the term ethnic conflict which is an important variable in the study. At this point, it is important to try and see what writers have defined and described this term and go ahead to offer own descriptions of the same. Just like in the areas of ethnicity, several writers have made efforts to describe ethnic conflicts. They have also gone ahead to give the causes, course and the consequences of the term in the context of politics of the globe.

1.8.4 Empirical literature Review

World over there are concerns of clashes between different groups within states and without states. Most of these conflicts are as a result of protection of individual interests. These conflicts stretch from religious to border to ethnic among other many types. With these conflicts dogging all societies, there are a myriad of influences to individual countries and at times cutting through continents and some even having a magnitude to affect the globe. Some of the effects of these conflicts include loss of lives, asylum, mass displacement of people and most commonly effect on business; both internal (where the conflict is happening) and international. In this academic research, the researcher seeks to understand the nature of conflicts, nature of ethnic conflicts, causes of conflicts and most importantly the influence ethnic conflicts have on socioeconomic development. A special emphasis will be paid to Kapedo area of North Rift Region. A lot of writings have been

done on the area of conflict because it is one of the social issues that everyone would want to understand and avoid but the knowledge on the effects of these conflicts on socio economic development has not been adequately tackled.

For the last twenty tears, the subject of ethnicity has experienced a lot of attention from scholars and researchers, and there are a number of studies which have been done on this matter. Many others have agreed that ethnicity actually exists in the African continent although there has been mixed reactions in relation to its effects. Cordel and Wolff (2010) observes that most researchers have differed on the causes and effects of ethnicity on the African continent, he argues that this is a positive attribute which has continued to act as a strength of the African continent. However he cautions that these differing opinions are as a result of the individual researcher's background, geographical orientation as well as his political leanings. This view is shared by Rodolfo(1999) who argues that the conflicts in the African continents has taken an ethnic angle since there is a clash of identities since members of an ethnic group have constantly sidelined other people from other ethnic communities in most of the common activities. He argues that apart from the members of the said ethnic community sharing the same language, culture and origins, there is nothing else that bound them together.

A few questions have been asked by previous authors in regard to this phenomenon which may assist us understand the direction of it; Why do ethnic conflicts appear randomly? What drives persons and groups to inflict suffering or give support to those who do this? Who are these people that fight in ethnic fights? Why do these people fight in these conflicts? Is there a mobilization process for these kinds of conflicts? Are there strategies used in executing the warfare and/or tactics? Could there be some environmental factors which act as catalysts to conflict instead of fostering co-existence? But the questions regarding what are the effects of ethnic conflicts on socio economic development has not been asked or answered

Cordell, (2010) also wonder why the international organizations and the super powers are always silent of the security threats posed by conflicts of this nature and only appear concerned when a huge crisis emerges. At this point, it is important that we look at the mentioned causes and the consequences of ethnic conflicts.

Oucho (2002) notes that during the decolonization period, high sentiments of nationalism were proclaimed by various leaders. This was necessary because the idea of state formation was key in helping the newly independent African states to progress. This according to the author led to the practice of amalgamating the existing ethnic communities to form one nation. This was done in all independent African states. However he observes that despite the said amalgamation, there was no serious work that was done in uniting these ethnic communities to form an organically unified nation. Therefore the ethnic conflicts have kept on occurring in almost all the African states and they have threatened the continued existence of the African states. Ethnic communities have engaged in constant conflicts with each other as they strive to fight for power, influence resource allocation as well as dealing with their historical differences however whether these fights have resulted into socio economic development or not is what has never been answered

Landis and Albert (2012) say that one of the set of theories is the primordial versus the instrumental theory. The primordial theory holds that it is innate among human beings to have a need to classify social stimuli. This means that mortals are ethnic by their very nature and will tend to group according to ethnicity. Therefore, ethnicity is not learned but born. Humans therefore value those people who belong to their group (in group) and disregard the out group. On the other hand, ethnic conflict has some essential underlying causes that are not fundamentally innate. They say that such causes could be environmentally caused where people or groups compete for available resources.

Ryan (1995) on his part says that other set of theories is Micro versus Macro focused theories. In this set of theories, the distinction is between the narrow based approach and a broad based one. While the micro focus theories, for example, the issue of ethnic conflict comes from behavior and attitudes of people and groups which are primordial theories precisely the post-mordial version of these theories is the macro focused theories which focus on trends that are societal and national. He continues to say that this means that the theories here approach ethnic conflict from what happens in the society and nationally. These theories are considered to be instrumental meaning that they hold that ethnic conflicts come from the environment out there.

According to Brown (1994) ethnic conflict is a phenomenon that is not fully out of natural human tendencies. It might be so to some extent but it is also fanned by political, social, territorial, environmental and cultural issues that happen between ethnic groups. He says that in this case ethnic conflicts manifest itself in two levels; vertical- that's is between a group that feels dominated and is trying to fight the rest and horizontal which is conflict appearing between two parties that can be considered to be equal in all ways.

1.8.5 Literature Gap

As it can be seen in the above literature review, the studies quoted have focused on so many things about conflict and inter-ethnic conflicts, some of them have gone to the extent of talking about the effects of conflicts and their causes. But none of these studies attempted to look at the influence of these ethnic conflicts on socio economic development. Secondly another gap that this review established was in the areas of government policies with regards to the response measures in mitigating the impact of these conflicts. This study authoritatively confirmed that most of these government reactionary measures were not based on any kind of research or evidential data. Therefore this study aimed at filling that gap by assessing the influence of these conflicts on socio economic developments in the area. Thirdly; this study also aimed at reinforcing the mitigation measures taken by various actors such as the national government and the county Governments of Turkana and West Pokot in Mitigating against the effects of these conflicts. This is because the findings of this study and the recommendations made will reinforce their policy actions by supplying them with the factual data from the physical base of Kapedo area.

1.9 Theoretical Framework

This study used Edward Azar's theory of protracted social conflict (1990|). Azar came up with a unique framework of analyzing conflicts which he referred to as the protracted social conflict theory (PSC). He isolated four basic conditions that must exist before a protracted social conflict can occur. These include; the community content, human needs deprivation, bad governance, the negative role of the states, and international linkages. Under the community content, Azar observes that a community can be identified using its religion, culture, race as well as its ancestry. It's these same identities according to Azar

that are relied upon to solicit for basic needs. Most African states were ruled by a single ethnic community which subordinated other smaller ethnic communities. This therefore meant that the dominant communities deliberately ignored the needs of smaller ethnic communities. This led to massive resistance from the dominated communities hence weakening the countries social fabric

The second precondition for conflict according to this theory is the deprivation of needs of the community. Members of any single ethnic community usually look upon the community to address their concerns. Once their concerns are ignored, it leads to more grievances and complaints that a community harbors collectively. The author makes a distinction between different kinds of needs. He list them as political needs, economic needs, security needs, as well as the acceptance needs

The third factor according to Azar is the negative role that the state plays. The government of any country according to Ramsbotham (2005) has been endowed with the authority to govern and use force where necessary to regulate society, to protect the citizens and to provide the collective goods, Azar noted that once the state has failed to stop this kind of domination of the majority over the minority, the role of the state is critical in increasing the levels of peoples frustrations of the dominated ethnic communities. Azar noted that in most cases, the states which experience these kinds of the protracted social conflicts are usually characterized by dictatorial governments

This theory is relevant to this study because its touches on the most critical issues that causes insecurities in the North rift region. The reviewed literature confirms this stand. The individuals originating from the pokot communities and the Turkana communities are faced with environmental challenges such as drought which leads to fights over scarce natural resources. Negative cultures which promotes cattle rustling, raids as well as the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. The north rift region is also a perfect example which explains the massive failure of the various peace building initiatives which have been adopted over the years, bad style of governance at the national and at the local level as well as the effects of politics are also part of the reasons as to why these conflicts have persisted.

1.9.1 Weaknesses of Azars PSC Theory

According to Reinman (2000), Azar's theory can be criticized in three major that includes; social construction, Historical variability as well as the social change. Under the social construction perspective, Reinman argues that Azar has fixed and static ideas about the needs of human beings and their identities. He does not take into account that human identities can be influenced by masculinities, femininities as well as their biological linkage to violent acts. When it comes to the Historical and social construction perspectives of human beings, he observes that Azar fails to understand the histories of human beings, for instance Azar assumes that a human being cannot be influenced by issues such as his upbringing and the effects that comes with it. He also fails to capture the various types of violence such as domestic violence, the employer and employee labor relations that can cause violence. This has nothing to do with one's human needs.

However despite all the above weaknesses, this theory is very relevant to the study as it portrays the conflicts between the Pokot and the Turkana communities that are in line with Azars PSC explanations. The literature that was reviewed in this study is in line with this theory. This means that the conflicts in Kapedo area which are characterized by raiding's, competition over scarce pasture, increase in the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, poor governance, failure of the multiple peace initiatives and bad politics.

1.10 Research Hypotheses

This study sought to test the following hypothesis;

i. The persistence of the pokot-Turkana ethnic Conflict has negatively influenced socio-economic development in Kapedo area.
ii. The response measures towards mitigating inter-ethnic conflict between the Pokots and Turkanas in Kapedo area are largely ineffective.

1.11 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.11.0 The Introduction

This section described the research design and methodology that was employed to investigate the implication of ethnic conflicts on socioeconomic development in Kapedo in the North Rift region. The section also focused on the target population, study design, sample size and sampling procedures which was adopted by this study, it also highlighted the instruments that was used to collect data and lastly deal with the methods of data analysis an attempt to meet the study objectives and answering the research questions that were set out by this study.

1.11.1 Site of the study

Kapedo trading and administrative Centre lies at the southern tip of Turkana County and also at the North-Eastern tip of Baringo County in a territory occupied by the East Pokot or Turkana pastoralists or both. It is mapped depending on cultural and ethnic backgrounds. Mutambo (2010) observed that Kapedo area has been dominated by people of the Turkana community and the Kapedo area has been known to be a semi-arid area, the area hosts Kapedo mixed secondary school which was completed in the year 2010 and has a staff of eight teachers for every thirty pupils. The existing public hospital at Kapedo is the sub district hospital which has a bed capacity of 28.This hospital offers both in-patient as well as out-patient services that ranges from maternal issues, tuberculosis cases as well as HIV and aids. In the housing sector, many houses in this area are built from mud, as well as through the use of palm leaves. Most shops that exists in this area sale items such as flour, kerosene, sugar as well a tea leaves just to mention but a few. Very few individuals engage in agriculture although majority of the residents here have ventured into livestock keeping mainly goats as well as Camels.

1.11.2 Research Design

This study adopted a descriptive survey as its research design. This method was relevant to this study in that it ably captured the opinions and existing trends of events in the area. This means that a large number of people were studied using a very small sample that

represents the typical characteristics of the whole. This method also empowered the researcher to make his own judgment on whom to include in the study and whom to exclude. Once all these are done, it increases the validity of the study.

1.11.3 Target Population

The study area was Kapedo. This area consists of two sub counties, namely; Pokot East and in Turkana South-Lokori. These two areas have for a very long time characterized by unending conflicts between the pokot and the Turkana communities. This has caused a lot of insecurity in the area. The author continues to note that one of the reasons that these conflicts are never ending is the proximity between the two communities. These forms of insecurities have been through cattle raids, attacks as well as kidnappings. The populations of various categories of respondents as derived from the County Commissioners office are as follows; 160 members from the National police service, 40 officers from the local administration, 40 teachers and practitioners in matters of development and conflict resolution in west Pokot and Turkana Counties, 100 religious leaders in both Pokot East Area and Lokori area, 180 Morans in Kapedo area. 160 KDF officers, 120 elders, 90 journalists from all the Media station both National and local FM stations with a specialization in north rift conflicts and 110 traders operating in major markets of Kapedo area. This will total up to 1000 respondents. All these populations were derived from the official records of the number of each category of groups from the County Commissioners office. For the Purposes of giving equal attention to both Pokot East and Turkana South Area A total of 500 respondents were targeted in Pokot East and the same number was targeted for Turkana South, bringing the total of interviewees to 1000.

1.11.4 Sample Size

The research had a sample size of 100 respondents of the target population. This figure represented 10% of the target population, the justification of this figure was drawn from Mugenda & Mugenda's ideas (1999) on a descriptive survey design whereby a large population can be studied using a small sample that will cut across all the categories of the respondents and it will be representative of the special features of the target population. The study distributed the questionnaires to the 100 respondents in each

category. There were 16 respondents from the National police service,4 officers from the administartion,4 academicians in the field of development and conflict matters,10 religious leaders,18 Morans ,16 KDF officers,12 elders ,9 journalists from local FM stations with a specialization in north rift conflicts and 11 traders operating in major markets of Kapedo area. This will total up to 100 respondents. Out of the sample size of the 100 respondents, at least 30 respondents were of either gender, this was in line with the constitutional requirement of 1/3 gender rule. These members were picked because they were strategically important in giving information in as far as policy making and policy implementation are concerned, Also some of the respondents were picked not because they understood policy better, but they had a deeper understanding of the area conflict and the dynamics of local conflicts between the two communities.

1.11.5 Sampling Procedure

According to Chambers, (2003). Sampling refers to that process of getting a section of the target population and uses it as a case study to get the actual truth about the entire population. The sample must bear the typical characteristics of the entire population. This study employed convenience sampling in selecting the respondents that participated in this study. It involved sampling those community members that are not occupied or busy at the time of data collection. Youth and elders were purposively sampled to ensure that the entire area was covered. For the purposes of inclusion and fair representation of the members of the two communities, the study picked equal number of the respondents from each side of Turkana community and pokot community.

1.11.6 Data Collection Instruments

1.11.6.1 Questionnaires

This is an instrument of doing research and more specially in collecting data. This study relied on the questionnaires as a form of gathering information on the subject matter. The advantages of using a questionnaire in this study is that it's easier to reorganize the views of various residents, it also helps the researcher to observe high level of objectivity since he is able to separate his own values from the research. Although the use of questionnaires is a quicker way of collecting data, however sometimes the respondents can delay in returning their filled questionnaires hence delaying the study.

1.11.6.2 Pilot study of the instruments

The researcher carried out a pilot study using sample data collection instrument before carrying out the actual study.

1.11.6.3 Validity of the Research Instrument

Mugenda & Mugenda, (2009) noted that validity refers to that situation whereby the quality attributed to an issue or a measure which conforms to the establishment of knowledge of truth. The use of attitudinal scale can be relied upon to measurer the validity. The findings that may come out of the study must conform to the measures of the attitudes.

Patton (2006) argues that validity refers to that practice of attributing quality to an issue in order to conform to the truth of the new knowledge. In this study the researcher adopted the expert opinion as well as the piloting approach in assessing the levels of the validity of the instruments of data collection that were used in this study. Validity is the extent to which a measurement gives consistent results.

1.11.6.4 Reliability of the Research Instrument

Reliability as a concept implies that the information acquired through various sources can be depended on in a confident manner in order to support the study which has been conducted. The instruments of the research that was adopted by this study were selected in a careful manner in order for it to be in tandem with the research design that was adopted by this study. It also fitted in the plan of the methods of analyzing the same data that was collected by this study. This made it easier for the study questions to be answered easily. (Yin 2004).In order to guarantee the levels of reliability of the research instruments in arriving at the findings of this study, the test and retest method was used. The questionnaires used were issued to the same respondents in more than one occasion in a period of 14 days. The Cronbachs alpha was used to ascertain how consistent the questionnaires are in giving the same findings. Cronbach's alpha (α) ≥ 0.9 indicate excellent internal consistency $0.7 \leq \alpha < 0.9$ good internal consistency $0.6 \leq \alpha < 0.7$ acceptable internal consistency $0.5 \leq \alpha < 0.6$ poor internal consistency and $\alpha <$ 0.5unacceptable internal consistency (Cronbach, 1951).

1.11.6.5 Data Collection Procedure

Before the researcher embarks on the business of collecting data from the field, the researcher first had to familiarize himself with the Kapedo area in order to map out the exact areas that he focused on. The researcher then contacted his persons of interest that he wished to engage them in an interview. It's during this period that the researcher was able to issue out the questionnaires to his respondents, this exercise took place during the morning hours while in the afternoon, the researcher was able to go round and collect his questionnaires. While the exercise was going on, the researcher was always available to deal with any clarifications that his respondents wanted him to give.

1.11.6.6 Data Analysis

The use of the descriptive statistics method was relied upon in the analysis of the collected data; the data collected was mostly quantitative. The interpretations of the said data were done using percentages, frequencies. This was very relevant in interpreting the perceptions that the various respondents have in a given subject. This was very helpful in answering the questions that had been set out by this study. Answers were presented in a table format. Mugenda and Mugenda (2007) observes that in analyzing any form of collected data, various issues have to be put to consideration, these factors include, how complex the research design is, the aims and objectives of the study, and how easy it is to conclude the study. Descriptive statistics were used in data analysis for quantitative data while the interpretation method was used in analyzing the qualitative data.

1.11.6.7 Ethical Considerations

The information researched or obtained from the study was confidential. Firstly, the researcher sought the consent of every respondent. At the beginning of every data collection exercise, the researcher stated the purpose of research. The respondents were granted an opportunity to make any form of inquiries prior to consenting to be interviewed. Moreover, participation was on ones volition while all recordings were subjected to the consent of the respondents. In other words confidentiality was adhered to by the researcher.

CHAPTER TWO: SOURCES OF CONFLICT AND INSECURITY IN THE NORTH RIFT REGION

2.0 Introduction

This chapter specifically looked at the major sources of conflict and insecurities and the effects it has had in the entire North Rift region. The main reason for this exercise is because in order to completely resolve these perennial conflicts in these region, a proper understanding of the genesis of these conflicts was very neccesary.In getting to the root cause of this problem, the ideas of Devine (2016) were heavily relied upon.

2.1 Sources of Conflicts and Insecurities in the North Rift Region.

According to Galtung (1976), Conflict refers to the pursuit of parallel interests by two or more groups which are contradictory to each other. These two parties to the conflict must have negative attitudes to each other and contradictory behaviors towards each other. Kenya being a multi-ethnic state has different values that are contradictory to those of other communities and at the same time, the people of Kenya from all parts of the country have a very strong attachment to their ethnic communities more than the state, every issues at hand is viewed on ethnic lenses. In fact a number of authors and political commentators have argued on the fact that Kenya's political DNA is ethnic and that most Kenyans first pay their allegiance to their tribes before they acknowledge to be Kenyans. The idea of Kenya being a nation does not exist in the minds of most Kenyans

This therefore means that the kind of inter-communal conflicts that exist in Kapedo area and the entire north rift region are ethnically driven and it's because of among other reasons the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, incitement from politicians, little natural resources, cultural differences, extreme poverty, and land question among other sources.

2.1.1 Land Question

The land question is an emotive subject in the North Rift region since the pre-colonial times. For the case of pastoralist communities such as the Pokots and the Turkanas, the issue of land is a matter of life and death. Since it's through land that they are able to access water and pasture to graze their livestock. The problem of the citizens non-

compliance with land rights and the local poor governance, and Historical land injustices in the North Rift region are the major unresolved land challenges that have contributed to the escalation of inter-communal violent conflicts in Kenya. This problem has specifically affected the Kenyan communities living in rural areas such as Kapedo areas hence perpetuation of conflicts in ASAL areas such as Kapedo area. Erosion of traditional and cultural states of governing land in the North Rift region led to a power vacuum which has never been filled by the national government or the county government in resolving land conflicts. Therefore these communities living in the North Rift region have got several disputes over land boundaries between them besides the escalation of inter-clan conflicts over land.

2.1.2 Divisive Local Politics

There have been unconfirmed allegations from the National Government security report of (2015) and the county Governments of Turkana annula report (2017) and that of West Pokot annual report (2018) that over the years, the local politicians such as Councilors and Members of County Assembly have been the major reason as to why conflicts in these areas have never been brought to an end. This according to the National government report of 2015 is because these politicians incite their respective communities against each other. They do these through arming the morans, sponsoring cattle raids and ethnic attacks, supporting the burning of livestock and torching of the rival communities house as well as killings of members of the rival communities. Unless something is done to tame these rogue politicians from inciting their communities, Devine (2016) warns that these conflicts will never be contained.

2.1.3 Scarcity of Natural Resources

According to Devine (2016), Members of the Turkana and the Pokot communities living in Kapedo area both pastoralist groups. Pastoralism has always been associated with keeping of livestock on a large scale basis for survival leading to the problem of overstocking. The County governments of Turkana and west Pokot annual reports of (2017) and (2018) respectively pointed out that North rift region is known to have a problem of acute water shortage, meaning that there is also inadequate pasture for their livestock to keep on grazing This has forced the members of two communities to fight

over grazing lands and the little amount of water and pasture which is available. The author Devine 2016 warns that unless something is done to mitigate on this scarcity, these conflicts are likely to be perennial.

2.1.4 Cultural Differences

The problem of cattle rustling and stock-theft has been a common culture among the pastoralist groups which has existed for ages (NG security report 2015). Surprisingly, this practice is not done for commercial reasons but for socio-cultural reasons. Devine (2016) argues that it's used to gauge the capacity of a young man (the Moran) to marry or to under-go a certain rite of passage. The author further observes that the reason as to why cattle rustling and stock theft continues is that cattle and livestock is used as a store of wealth, it's also used as a medium of exchange where bride price is paid in terms of cattle. The young men who lacked any forms of asset and relied on cattle rustling and stock-theft in order to ensure that they have acquired assets. This helped them to restore their own style of prestige

2.1.5 Availability of Arms

Proliferation of small arms and light weapons refers to the practice of availability of illegal arms and weapons in the wrong hands. This means that there exists a market where these illegal guns and weapons are found. A number of studies such as that of UNESCO (2016),NG security report(2015) have revealed that due to perennial conflicts in Northern Uganda, south Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia, and the nature of the Kenya boarders which are largely porous, there has been an increasing inflow of illegal arms in Kenya and the pastoralist communities have taken advantage of the weak systems of governance in Turkana County to acquire these illegal arms and weapons. Therefore the acquisition of these fire arms has increased the impetus of these communities to engage in violence.

2.1.6. Poor Governance Structures

UNESCO report (2016) observes that the north rift region especially in Arid and semi-Arid areas have suffered from the problem of marginalization which has caused under-development in these areas. The reports adds that that there are fewer police officer and civil servants in these ASAL areas hence the administrative structures are not as strong as

those of other areas. These forms of under-development can be seen in several sectors such as poor education systems, poor health systems, absence of major infrastructural projects such as roads, markets. The situation has also been worsened by poor administrative system. Therefore the citizens in this country have a sense of both physical insecurity, economic insecurity, social and cultural insecurities. As a result of these feelings that are caused by the problem of distance-decay. They are forced to take the law into their own hands in order to ensure their own economic security, physical security as well as socio-cultural security.

2.2 The impact of the Inter-Communal Conflicts in The North Rift Region

The major effects of the perennial conflicts among the Pokots and the Turkana community living in Kapedo areas have not only affected the warring communities but also the country as a whole. Devine (2016) notes that the worsening of the security situation by the bandits has not only affected the Kenyan people, but these conflicts have also gone regional. For instance Uganda's president Yoweri Museveni was once quoted publicly alleging that the members of the pokot community from Kenya should stop carrying out cattle raids in Uganda,"Watu Wa West-Pokot Muwache Kuiba ng'ombe Zangu" the president Lamented. Therefore Devine 2016 categorizes the effects of these conflicts into three categories; namely, political effects, Economic effects and Social effects.

2.2.1 The Political Impact

The problem of inter-communal violent conflicts in these regions according to Devine (2016) has caused ethnic disintegration and lack of national cohesion in kapedo area and the entire north Rift region. This can be attributed to escalation of hate that communities have for each other. The politicians are known to benefit from these kinds of ethnic clashes because it's what helps them advance their political and economic interests through ethnic mobilization. The conflict has also been responsible for causing political instabilities not only in Kenya especially during the electioneering periods.

2.2.2 Social Impact

The persistence of these conflicts in Kapedo area according to Devine (2016) has led to a number of serious and disastrous effects which are social in nature such as massive

deaths, loss of family loved ones bread winners as well as wiping out of family properties and family members. This has led to a number of citizens in these counties to suffer from stress and mental anguish. It has also led to strong hatred and feelings of bitterness from members of these two communities. This has worsened the problem of lack of social interactions amongst the members of these communities. The problem of massive displacement of communities is also a social impact of these inter-communal violent conflicts. These displacements make children, pupils and students to be moved to safer grounds, they are usually housed in more-shift camps as they wait for peace and calm to be restored. Therefore this negative social impact negatively impact on the standards of living of the residents in this country and it raises the cost of living since there is very little economic activity that takes place in these areas. As a result of these, children are unable to attend school, people are able unable to access proper medical care hence social under development

2.2.3 The Economic Impact

The Author Devine (2016) noted that both the Turkana and the Pokot communities are pastoralists and they relied on pastoralism to ensure that survival, however, as a result of their perennial conflict, poverty rates have gone high in these areas, absence of investors ,collapsing of commercial enterprises, and withdrawal of basic the government social services to Kapedo area such as provision of education, adequate health care system, construction of roads, dams, rural electrification as well as promotion of economic empowerment among the residents. This has been caused as a result of violence and destruction of property. The total effect of these activities is economic under development and massive increase of poverty levels, dependency ratios as well as high mortality rates.

CHAPTER THREE: DATA PRESENTATION, DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY FINDINGS

3.0 The Introduction

This chapter specifically dealt with the presentation of the findings that were obtained from the research that was done in November 2018 in Kapedo area. The chapter also gave the data presentation by way of tables, pie-charts, bar graphs and narration. This data was also analyzed through percentages, averages and fractions. At the end of this chapter, the hypothesis which had been set by this study was either confirmed as true or not true, the findings and the recommendations of this study responded to the questions and the objectives which were set out by this study in the first chapter.

3.1 The Demographic Information

This section among other things explained the characteristics of the respondents. These characteristics were in line with the response rate, age, sex, educational level as well as occupation.

3.1.1 The Response Rate

Table 3.1: Response Rate

Category	**Target Population**	**Sample size**	**Actual Respondents**
National Police Service	160 Officers	16	4
Local Administration	40	4	2
Teachers	40	4	2

Religious Leaders	100	10	8
Morans	180	18	8
KDF officers	160	16	4
Elders	120	12	6
Journalists	90	9	4
Traders	110	11	6
Total	**1000**	**100**	**44**

This study intended to interview 100 respondents, 50 respondents were to come from East Pokot Sub County, while other 50 respondents were to come from the Lokori area inTurkana South Sub county. This population reflected the true picture of how Kapedo area is constituted. However, the study managed to secure 25 respondents from East Pokot area and 19 respondents from Lokori area. This made it to be 44 respondents which were far below the intended sample size which was 100. The main explanation for this low turn-out is because Kapedo area is a very vast region and on the days when the research was going on, it was raining heavily hence making it hard for the residents to come to the market areas and the administrative areas as they usually do.

3.1.2 The Gender Distribution of the Respondents

Category	**Respondents**	**Male**	**Female**
National Police Service	4	3	1
Local Administration	2	2	0
Teachers	2	1	1
Religious Leaders	8	5	3
Morans	8	8	0
KDF officers	4	3	1
Elders	6	5	1
Journalists	4	2	2
Traders	6	2	4

Total	**44**	**31**	**13**

From the above table, it can be seen that there was a heavy representation of male respondents than female respondents. This is because from all the 44 respondents that this study managed to interview, 31 were males while 13 were females which translated to 70.5% and 29.5% respectively. This clearly explains the fact that in Kapedo area, the issue of women empowerment has not properly picked up and women are still confined to their home areas as opposed to being allowed to engage in market and trading activities outside their homes. It was established from this issue of unbalanced gender representation that it's one of the main reasons that conflicts persisted in Turkana area because women have been sidelined from various economic, political and social activities. The same pattern of gender discrimination was witnessed in both the Pokot East region and the Lokori area of the Turkana South region.

Table 3.3: Age of the respondents

Category	**Respondents Age**	**TOTAL**
National Police Service	20-29=1, 40-49=3	4
Local Administration	40-49= 2	2
Teachers	30-39=2	2
Religious Leaders	30-39=5, 40-49=3	8
Morans	20-29=6, 30-39=2	8
KDF officers	20-29=3, 30-39=1	4
Elders	Above 60=3, 50-60=3	6
Journalists	20-29=3, 30-39=1	4
Traders	20-29=2, 30-39=1,40-49=3	6
Total		**44**

From the above table, it can be noted that majority of the residents of Kapedo area are young people. This is because out of 44 respondents whom this study managed to contact, 14 were between the age bracket of 20-29, which translated to 31.8%, while 13 were of the age bracket between 30-39 which is 29.5%, 8 respondents were between the ages of 40-49 which translated to 18.1%, only 6 respondents were between the age bracket of 50-59 which translated to 18.1%, only 6 respondents were between the age bracket of 50-59 which translated to 13.6% and 6.8% consisted of the respondents above the age of 60 which had a frequency of 3 respondents. From the above figures on age distribution it can be noted that Kapedo area is largely dominated by the young people under the age of 50 years majority of who are under the age of 40. From the various studies that have been done, it has been stated that the young people under the age of 35 years are mostly used in conflict matters, either as combatants, attackers or as part of the defense teams. This therefore partly explains why the conflicts in Kapedo area have persisted for all these years. The concerns of the young people have never been addressed hence exposing the young people into multiple vulnerabilities.

3.1.4 Educational Levels of the Respondents

Table 3.14 Educational levels

Category	**Respondents**	**Grade**
National Police Service	4,	O-level=4
Local Administration	2,	certificate=1, Degree=1
Teachers	2	degree=1, diploma=1
Religious Leaders	8	Diploma=2, 0-level=5,certificate=1
Morans	8	Primary=4, No education= 4
KDF officers	4	o-level= 3, diploma=1
Elders	6	No education=1,primary=4,certificate=1
Journalists	4	Diploma=3, certificate=1
Traders	6	No education=4,primary=2

Total	**44**	**44**

From the above table, it can be seen that majority of the respondents are less educated. This is because 70% of the respondents both from the Pokot –East area and the Turkana South area (Lokori) had educational level of O-level and below, this was distributed as follows, 36.3% had O-level certificate, 20.5% had primary school certificate while 13.6% had no education at all. On the other hand, it's only 15.9% of the respondents who had a post-O-level certificate, 9% had a diploma while only 4.5% had a degree certificate. From this pattern of distribution, it can be argued that because of excessive ignorance and little education among the residents of Kapedo area. Conflicts have always persisted because their level of conceptualization of conflict and the importance of peace is very slim. This has been confirmed by the many NGO reports that have been released as well as the 2015 Ministry of Education report which noted that part of the reason as to why there was poor performance of KCPE and KCSE exam in Turkana County and West Pokot county is because of the persistent acts of conflict.

3.2 Factors Influencing Local Conflicts and Deteriorating Social relations in Kapedo Area

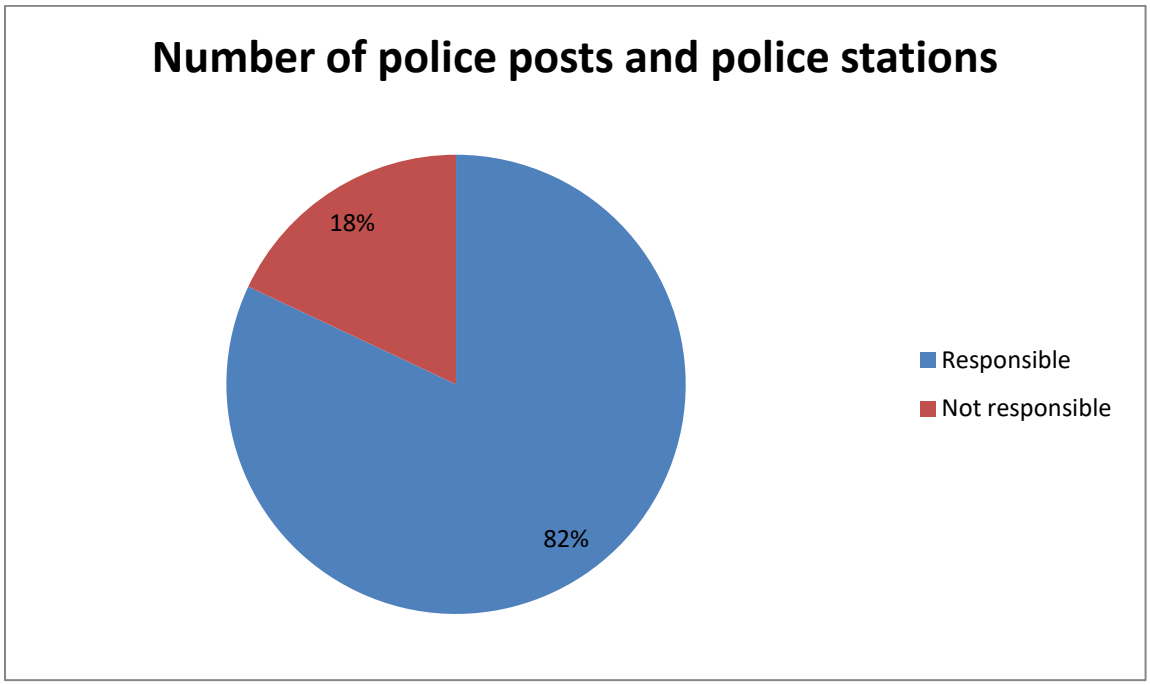
The respondents were asked to state what were the major reasons that trade inter-commercial violent conflicts to escalate in Kapedo area of East Pokot and Turkana South Sub-counties, the respondents listed a number of reasons, however the following were the main factors which the residents emphasized.

3.2.1 Weak-Security Systems

The residents and all the respondents agreed that the government of Kenya had not tightened the security in Kapedo area, they listed the fewer number of police stations and the police posts that existed in Kapedo area, they also added that there were fewer number of police officers that were stationed in the area to keep peace, in fact they claimed that the number of bandits and the type of weapons they had exceeded that of the police officers.

Category	**Respondents**	**Responsible**	**Not Responsible**
National Police Service	4,	3	1
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	6	2
Morans	8	4	4
KDF officers	4	3	1
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	3	1
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**33**	**11**

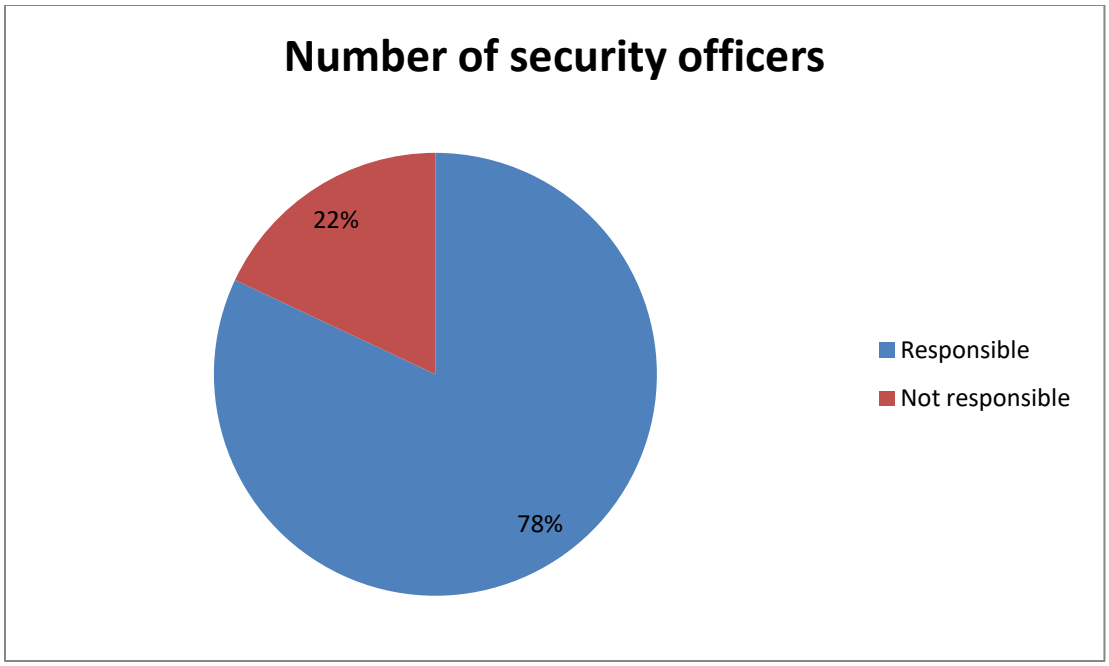
Figure 3.1: Number of Police Posts and Police Stations



Source: Author (2018)

As it can be seen from the above table and figure, 82% of the total Interviewed respondents felt that the number of police stations and police posts which existed in Kapedo area were very few, while only 185 felt that the police stations and police posts in the area were adequate. The responses according to the categories of the respondents has been highlighted in the table aove.it can be noted that there was no uniformity of views among each category and that each individual gave his or her own thinking independently. This clearly demonstrated to the researcher how the security architecture in the area wants hence the persistence of conflicts.

Figure 3.2: Number of Security Officers



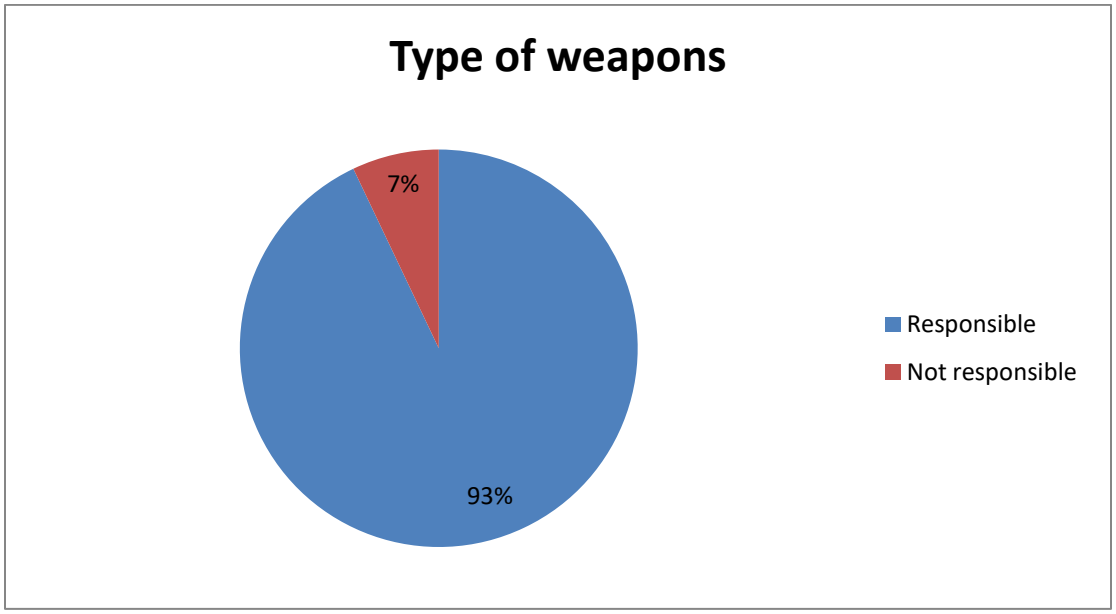
Source: Author (2018)

Category	**Respondents**	**Responsible**	**Not Responsible**
National Police Service	4,	4	0
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	5	3
Morans	8	3	5
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	4	2

Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**34**	**10**

As it can be seen from the above table and figure, 78% of the interviewed respondents felt that there were fewer numbers of police officers as compared to the bandits hence the escalation of the inter-communal violent conflicts in Kapedo area. This also shows that there was some level of uniformity in some categories of the respondents. For instance the categories of the traders, journalists, KDF officers, Teachers, local administration and the national police services had a similar response on this issue, while the others such as the categories of elders, morans,religious leaders had a split responses in as far as this issue is concerned.

Figure 3.3: Type of Weapons



Source: Author (2018)

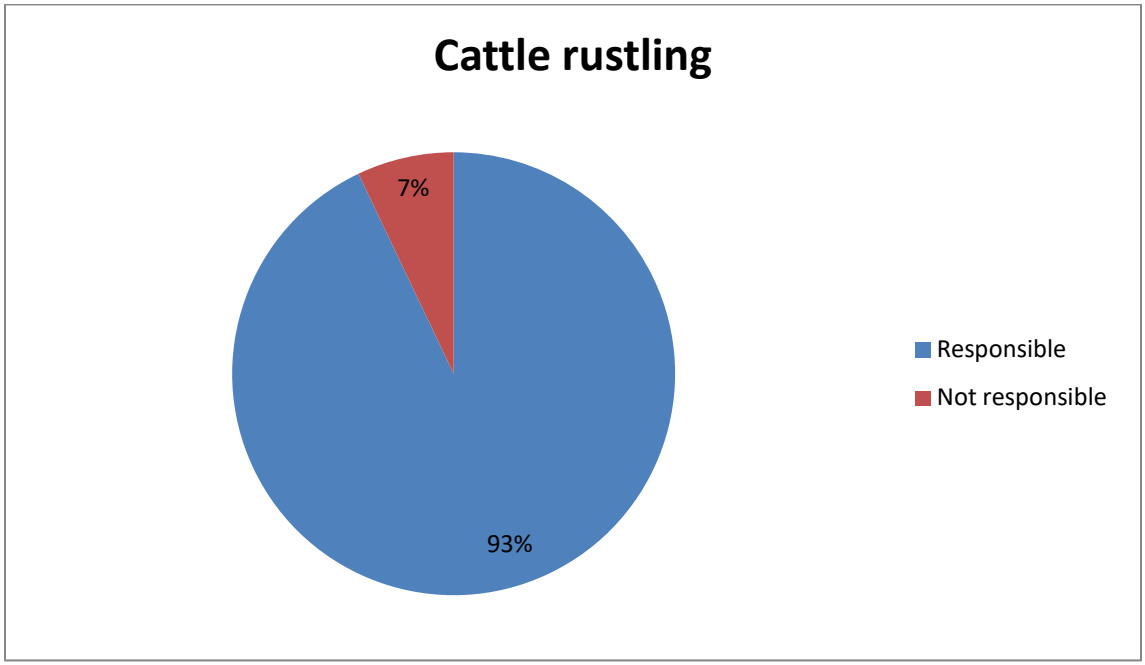
Category	**Respondents**	**Responsible**	**Not**

			Responsible
National Police Service	4,	4	0
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	8	0
Morans	8	7	1
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**41**	**3**

As it can be seen from the above table and figure.93% of the total interviewed respondents felt that the bandits had more superior weapons in terms of numbers as well as their strengths and capabilities to destroy a number of people and animals simultaneously. This view was shared across all the categories of the respondents as it can be seen in the above table. One National police service officer admitted that and I quote “The said weapons these people (morans) have are more lethal than those of the security officers”; the officer added that this explains the persistence of the said conflicts.

3.2.2 Cattle Rustling

Figure 3.4: Cattle Rustling



Source: Author (2018)

Category	Respondents	Responsible	Not Responsible
National Police Service	4,	4	0
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	7	1
Morans	8	8	0

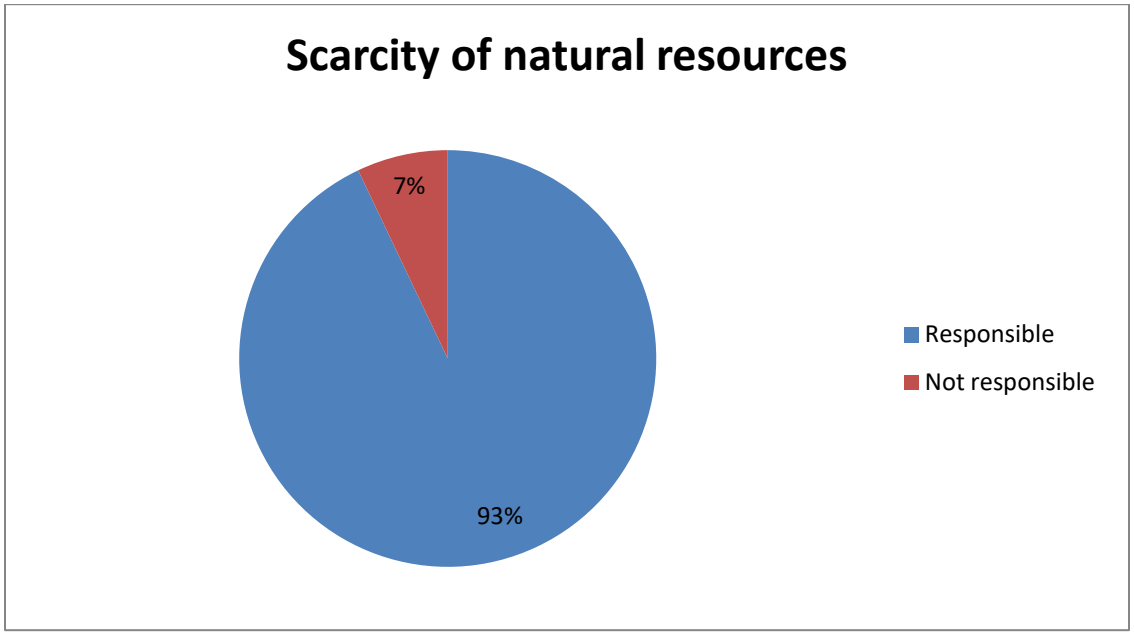
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	5	1
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	5	1
Total	**44**	**41**	**3**

On the question as to whether cattle rustling contributed to the escalation of conflicts in Kapedo area or not, 93% of the respondents agreed that it does while the 7% felt otherwise. The respondents were also asked why they thought cattle rustling does not affect the security situation in the area. They argued that it was a cultural practice which has existed among the Pokot and the Turkana communities since time immemorial and there is nothing wrong with it since it's a rite of passage.

3.2.3 Scarcity of Natural Resources

The respondents listed scarcity of natural resources such as water and pasture for their livestock as the main reason why conflicts persisted.

Figure 3.5: Scarcity of Natural Resources



Source: Author (2018)

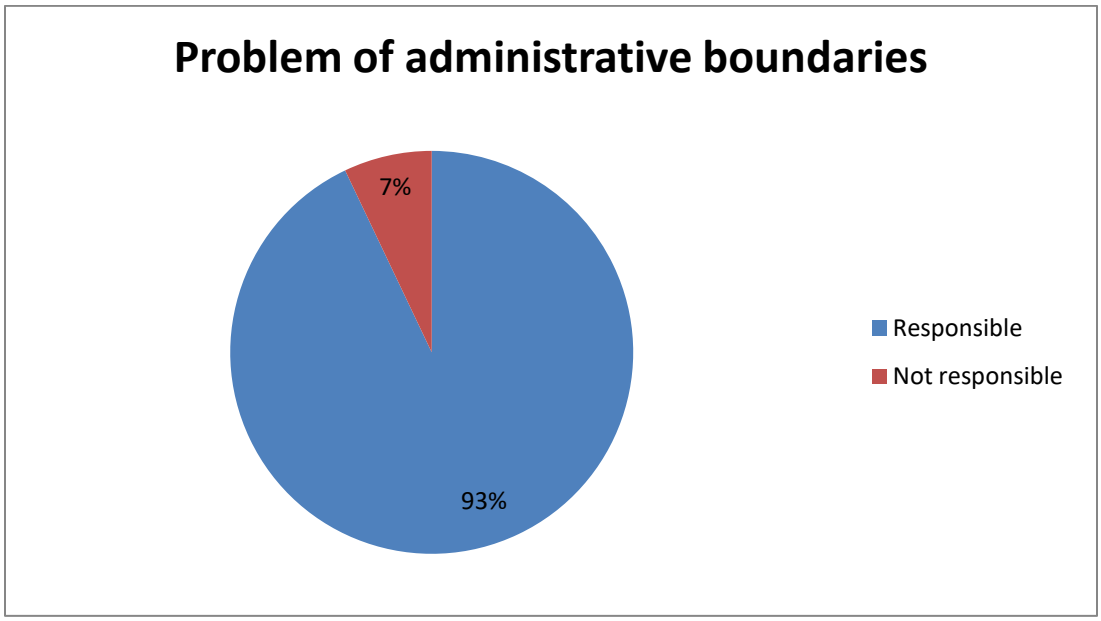
Category	Respondents	Responsible	Not Responsible
National Police Service	4,	4	0
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	5	3
Morans	8	3	5
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**34**	**10**

93% of the interviewed respondents felt that scarcity of water and grazing fields with adequate pasture continued to put members of the communities at loggerheads with each other and only 7% of the respondents felt otherwise.

3.2.4 The Problem of Administrative Boundaries

Kapedo area is located at the tip end of the Turkana County and West Pokot County and its one of the most common and popular trading center with a developed administrative zone. Both Turkanas and Pokots claim that Kapedo area belongs to them administratively and in terms of occupation.

Figure 3.6: The Problem of Administrative Boundaries



Source: Author (2018)

Category	**Respondents**	**Responsible**	**Not Responsible**
National Police Service	4,	4	0
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0

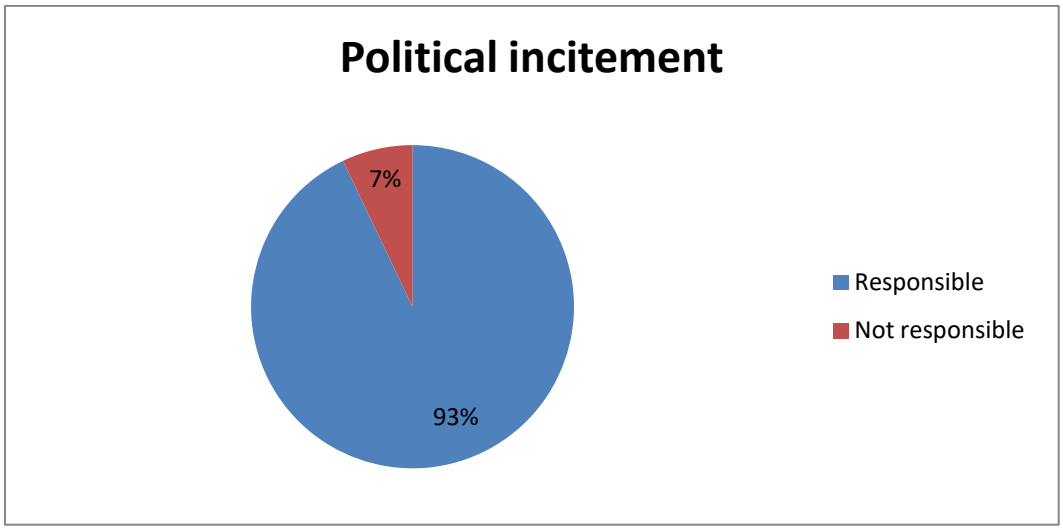
Religious Leaders	8	5	3
Morans	8	3	5
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**34**	**10**

As it can be seen in the above table and figure,93% of the respondents felt that the issue of border demarcation whether ward, constituency, sub-county or county were the main reason for the escalation of insecurity in Kapedo area. Only 7% felt otherwise. This therefore means that the competition for ownership and control of Kapedo trading center is part of the reason as to why conflict keeps on escalating in Kapedo area because according to the respondents, it is this competition over scarce resources that sparks of violence and perennial wars between these two communities.

3.2.5 Political Incitement

The respondents argued that local politics which was highly propagated by local politicians contributed to deterioration of social relations and escalation of conflicts. This according to the respondents is true because its these politicians that incites one community against the other, they are also the main people who finance the activities of the Moran's and the bandits as well as responsible for coordination of the attacks. The MCA s were the most blamed politicians for these acts since they are always based at the grassroots where the citizens are.

Figure 3.7: Political Incitement



Source: Author (2018)

Category	**Respondents**	**Responsible**	**Not Responsible**
National Police Service	4,	4	0
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	5	3
Morans	8	3	5
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**34**	**10**

As it can be seen in the above table and figure,93% of the interviewed respondents felt that local politicians were responsible for the incitement of local communities against

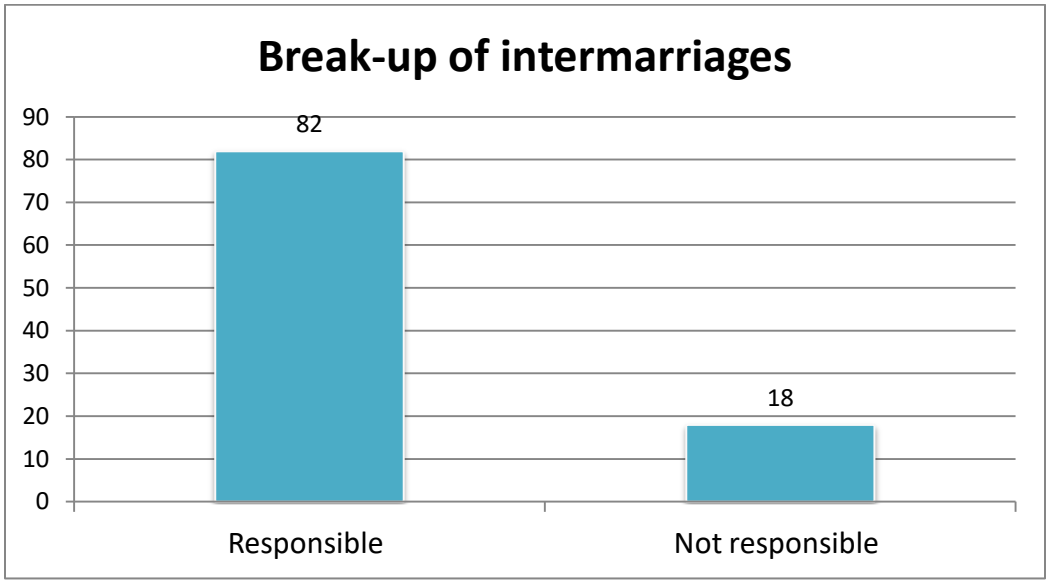
each other. They also argued that local politics took a center stage in worsening the social relations that exist between members of the Turkana and Pokot communities, and only 7% of the respondents felt otherwise.

3.3 The Influence of Ethnic Conflicts in Kapedo Area on Social Relations among the Pokot and Turkana Communities

The respondents were asked to state the effects of the existing conflicts among the Turkana and the Pokot communities in Kapedo areas. The respondents listed a number of negative effects on social relations as explained below.

3.3.1 Break-up of Inter-marriages

Figure 3.8: Break-up of Intermarriages



Source: Author (2018)

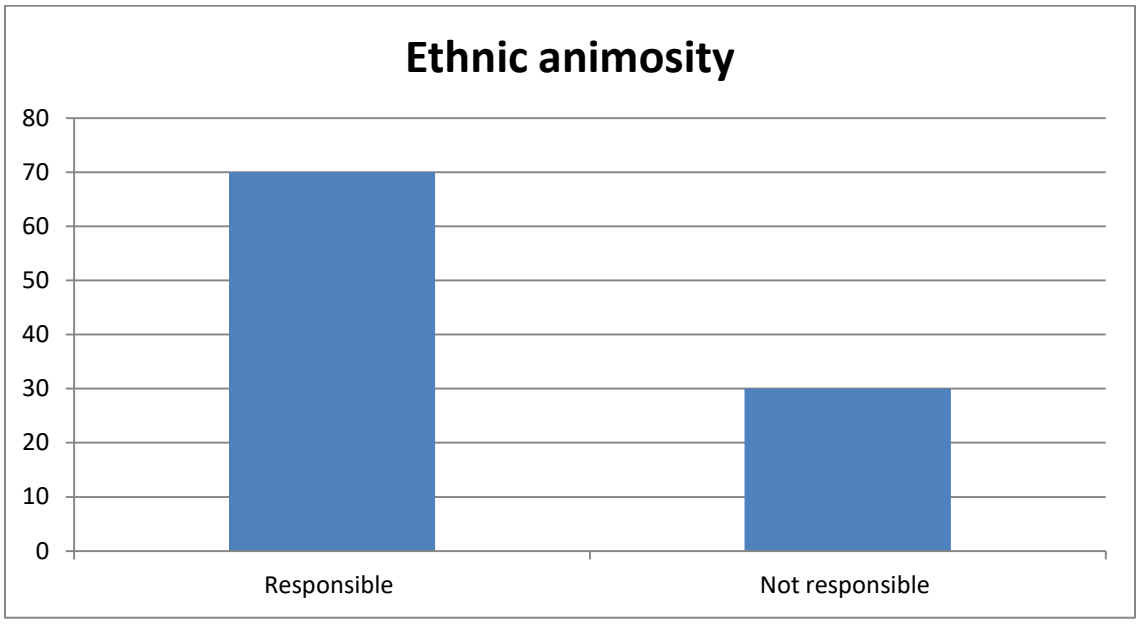
Category	Respondents	Responsible	Not Responsible

National Police Service	4,	2	2
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	1	1
Religious Leaders	8	6	2
Morans	8	7	1
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**36**	**8**

As it can be seen in the above table and figure, 82% of the interviewed respondents observed that the existing ethnic conflicts in Kapedo area has resulted to the increasing number of divorce and separation cases. This view was shared across all the categories of the respondents. This according to one elder who was interviewed was because spouses from either community have lost trust on each other. This loss of trust is caused by incitement of each partner from the members of his /her family.

3.3.2 Ethnic Animosity

Figure 3.9: Ethnic Animosity



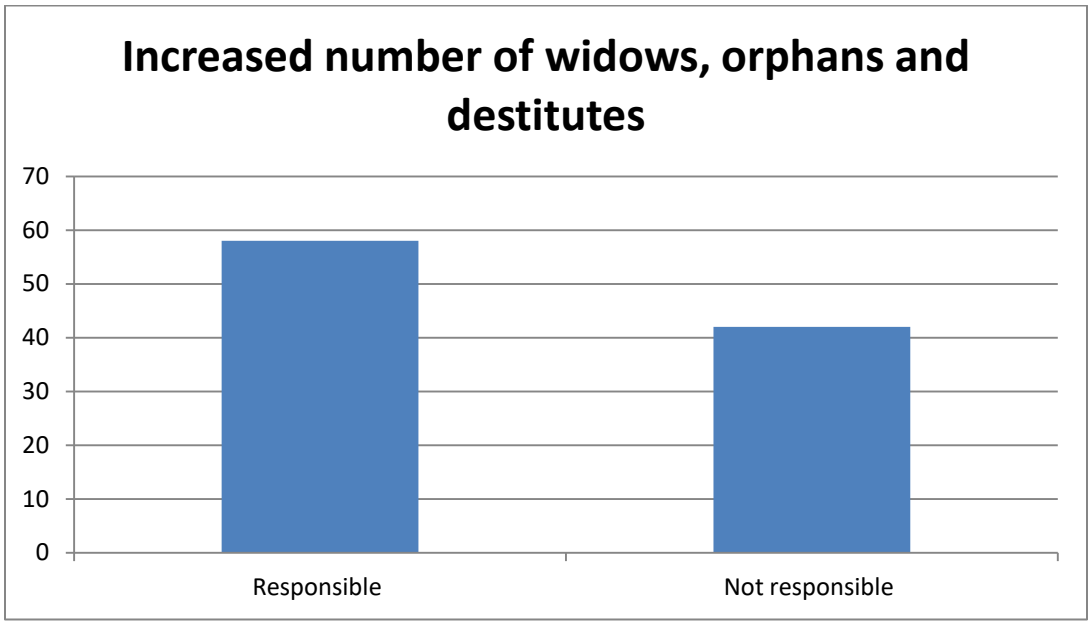
Source: Author (2018)

Category	**Respondents**	**Responsible**	**Not Responsible**
National Police Service	4,	2	2
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	1	1
Religious Leaders	8	4	4
Morans	8	6	2
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	4	2
Total	**44**	**31**	**13**

As it can be seen from the above table and figure,70% of the interviewed respondents noted that the continuation of ethnic conflicts has caused members of the two communities to develop a very negative attitude towards each other. This is because of bitterness that individual communities harbor against each other on massive deaths of their kins, loss of cattle die to cattle rustling, break-up of marriages etc. This means that the social fabric between Turkanas and Pokots in Kapedo area has broken up, there is nothing unifying them.

3.3.3 Increased Number of Widows, Orphans and Destitute

Figure 3.10:



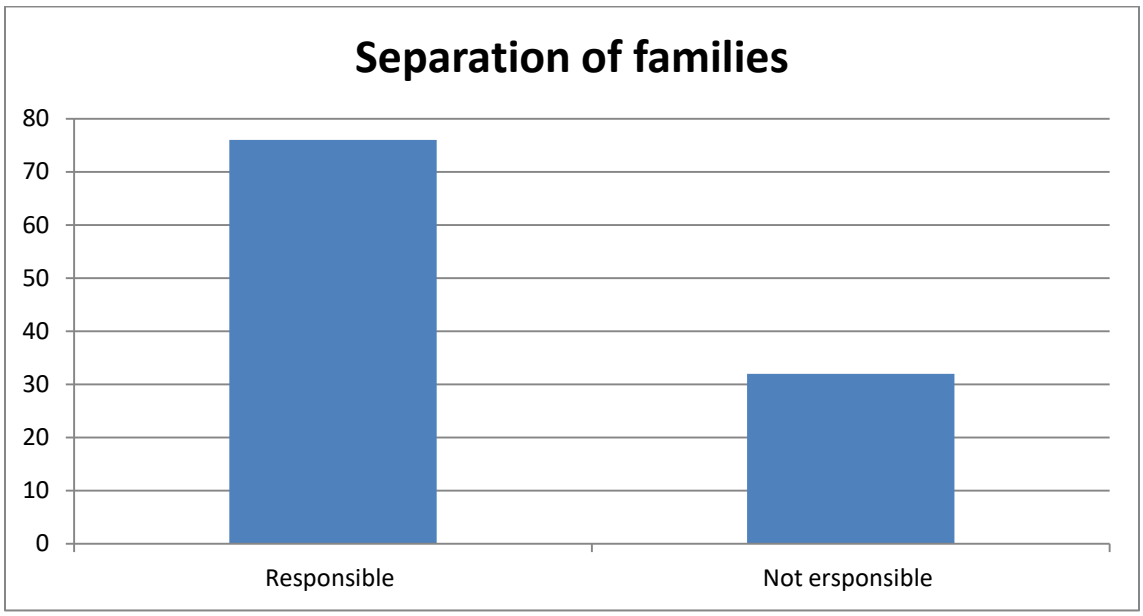
Source: Author (2018)

Category	**Respondents**	**Responsible**	**Not Responsible**
National Police Service	4,	3	1
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	2	6
Morans	8	3	5
KDF officers	4	2	2
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	2	2
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**26**	**18**

As it can be seen form the above table,The Interviewed respondents noted that the ethnic conflict in Kapedo area has caused a lot of families to loose their kinsmen as a result of ethnic cleansing. This means that members of the Pokot and Turkana communities have lost their loved ones from the conflicts. Therefore 58% of the respondents argued that the existing ethnic conflicts have resulted to the increased number of widows, orphans and destitute in Kapedo area hence weakening the social fabric in the area while 42% felt otherwise.

3.3.4 Separation of Families

Figure 3.11: Separation of families



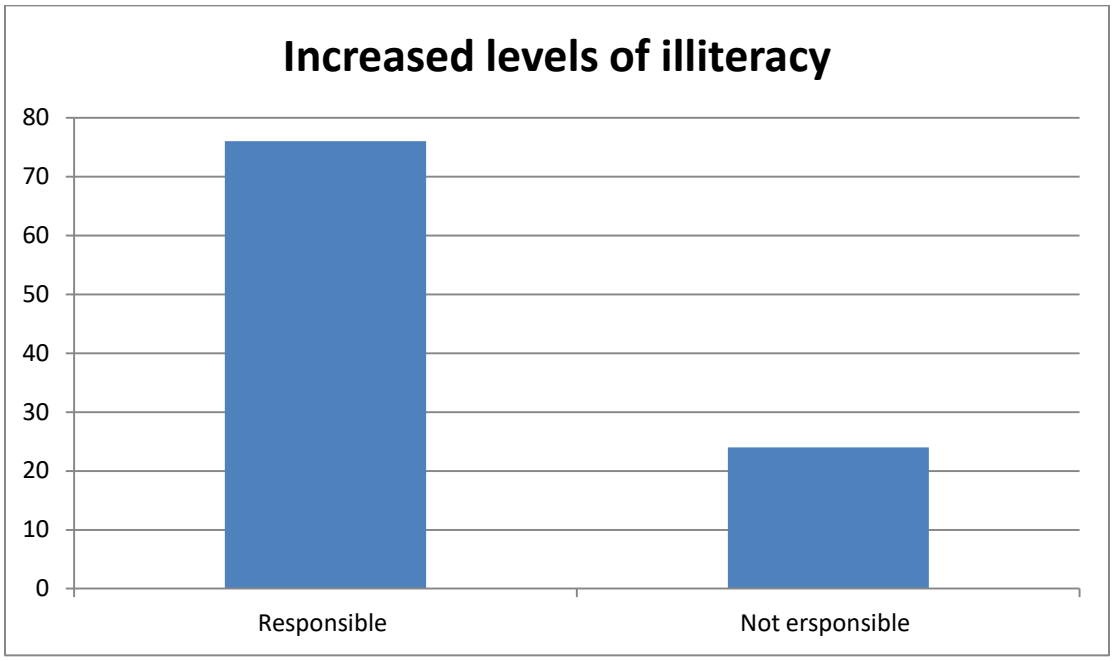
Source: Author (2018)

Category	**Respondents**	**Responsible**	**Not Responsible**
National Police Service	4,	4	0
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	5	3
Morans	8	3	5
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**34**	**10**

The table above shows how members from each category respondent to this issue,78% of the Interviewed respondents noted that conflicts in Kapedo area has resulted to the separation of family members. This is because during attacks and counterattacks by the bandits, families flee from their homes and they are displaced from their houses and homes. This is because they scamper for their safety, only 22% felt otherwise. This acts of displacing families and separating family members from each other kills the institution of the family which is the basic unit of the nation.

3.3.5 Increased levels of illiteracy

Figure 3.12: Increased levels of illiteracy



Source: Author (2018)

Category	Respondents	Responsible	Not Responsible
National Police Service	4,	4	0
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	6	2
Morans	8	3	5
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**34**	**10**

The table above shows that 76% of the respondents from all categories felt that the existing ethnic conflicts have increased the levels of illiteracy. While 24% felt otherwise. From each category of the respondents, it can be seen that those who supported the notion cited occurrences such as burning of schools, displacements of families from their homes, makes it impossible for children to go to school and learn. They also added that no teacher is willing to risk his life by going to school or class in an area that is characterized by cases of insecurity.

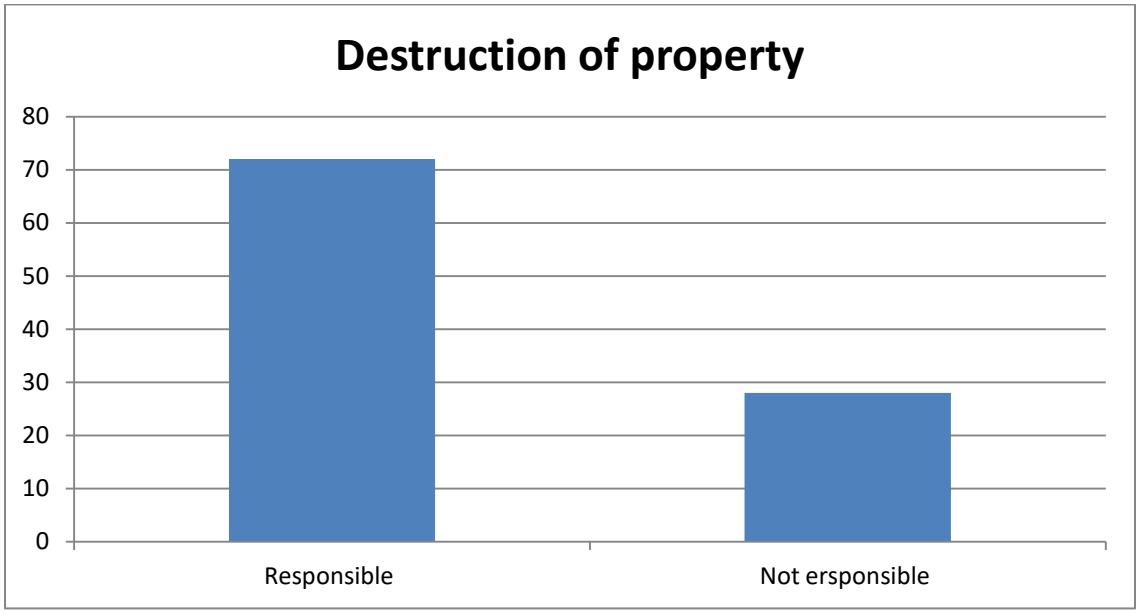
This result to the rising levels of illiteracy among the Kapedo residents hence makes it difficult for social relations to be enhanced.

3.4 The Influence of Ethnic Conflicts on Economic Development in Kapedo Area

The Interviewed respondents were asked to give their opinions on what they thought were effects of existing ethnic conflicts among the Turkana and the Pokot on economic development in Kapedo area. Their responses were as follows.

3.4.1 Destruction of Property

Figure 3.12: Destruction of Property



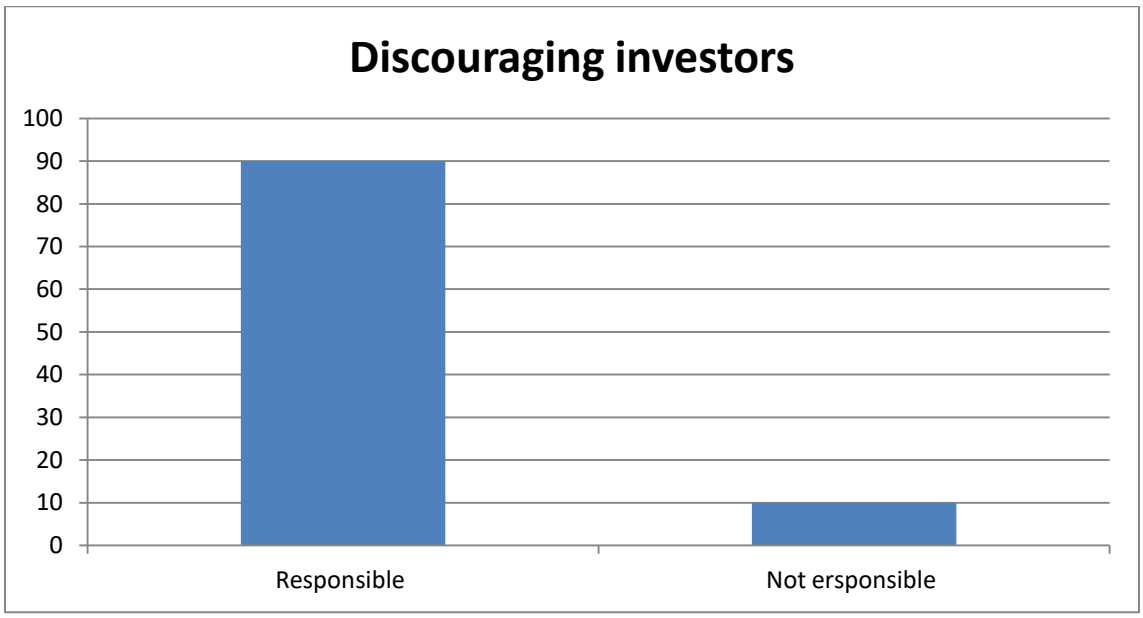
Source: Author (2018)

Category	**Respondents**	**Responsible**	**Not Responsible**
National Police Service	4,	4	0
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	5	3
Morans	8	3	5
KDF officers	4	2	2
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**32**	**12**

The table above shows that 72% of the Interviewed respondents argued that due to ongoing ethnic conflicts in Kapedo area, property worth billions of shillings have been destroyed over the years, the respondents from each category noted that this is through stealing of cattle and other animals, burning and burning of houses. This has discouraged local people from investing in houses and animals because of the risk of being stolen or touched hence under development. Only 28% of the respondents felt otherwise.

3.4.2 Discouraging Investors

Figure 3.13: Discouraging Investors



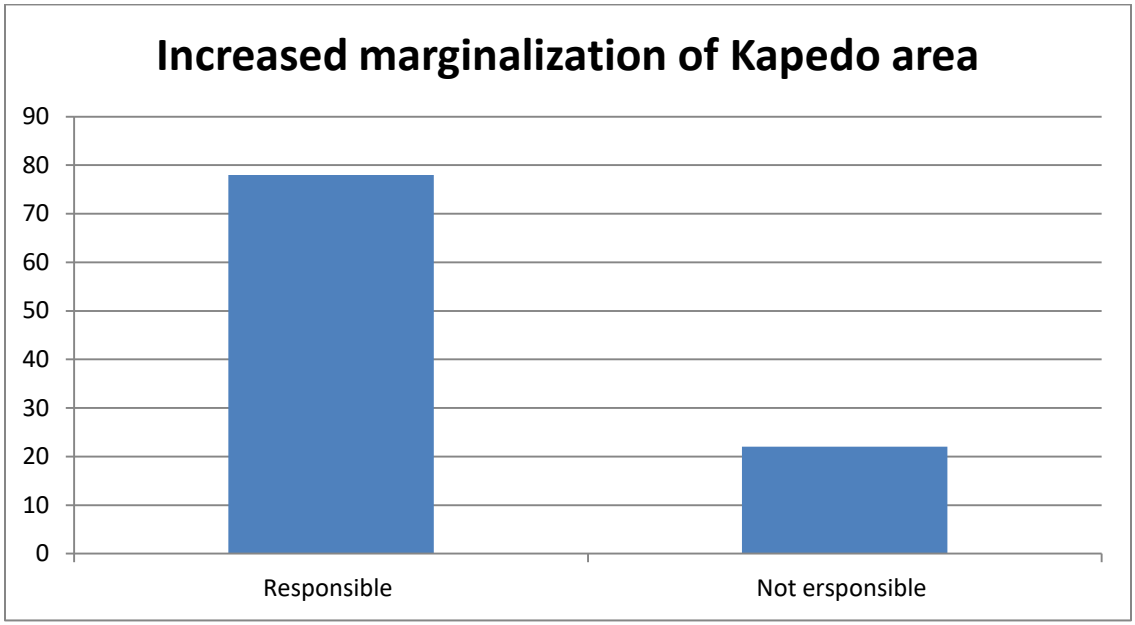
Source: Author (2018)

Category	**Respondents**	**Responsible**	**Not Responsible**
National Police Service	4,	4	0
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	5	3
Morans	8	3	5
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**40**	**4**

From the above table, it can be seen that 90% of the interviewed respondents noted that due to the existing inter-ethnic conflicts in Kapedo area. It has discouraged both local and international investors to come up and invest in the area. While only to 10% felt otherwise. As a result of discouraging investments, the Kapedo area has suffered from inter-development because without investors, no jobs can be created, the informal economy of Kapedo area cannot function while the living standards of the Turkanas and the Pokots living in Kapedo area cannot be improved.

3.4.3 Increased Marginalization of Kapedo Area

Figure 3.14: Increased marginalization of Kapedo area



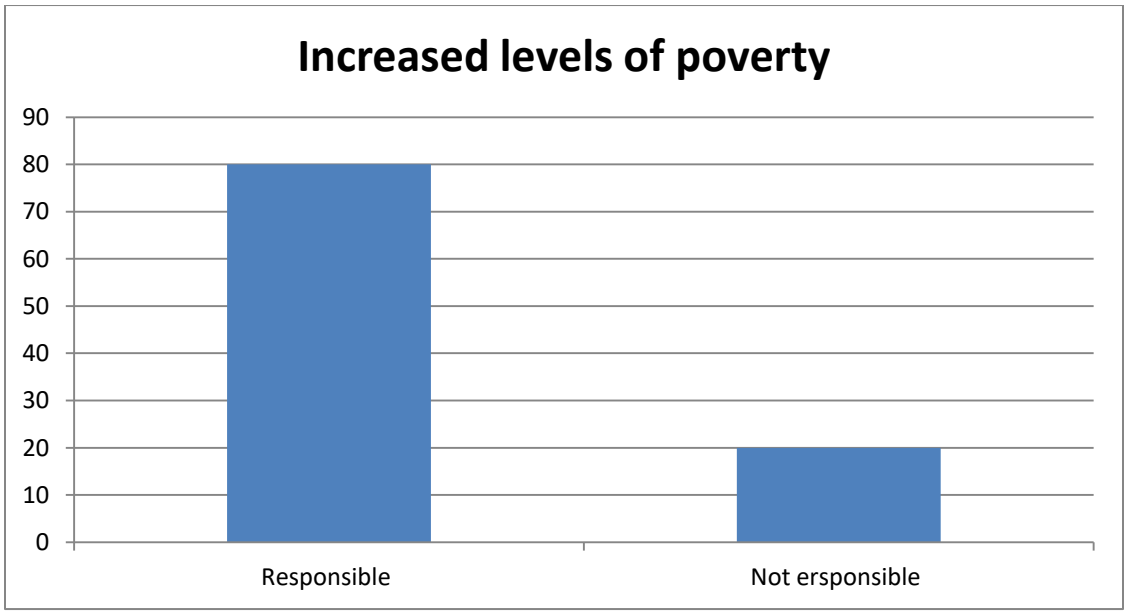
Source: Author (2018)

Category	**Respondents**	**Responsible**	**Not Responsible**
National Police Service	4,	4	0
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	5	3
Morans	8	3	5
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**34**	**10**

As a result of the ongoing ethnic conflicts, the above table indicates that 78% of the respondents felt that it has made Kapedo area to suffer from serious marginalization by the national government as well as the county governments of Turkana and West Pokot together with that of Baringo. This means that nobody is interested in investing on roads, water project and other infrastructural developments in an area that is characterized by insecurity. This causes the Kapedo area to continue being under-developed in terms of the infrastructure, trade, as well as in terms of health and education of their children.

3.4.4 Increase of Poverty Levels

Figure 3.15: Increase of poverty levels



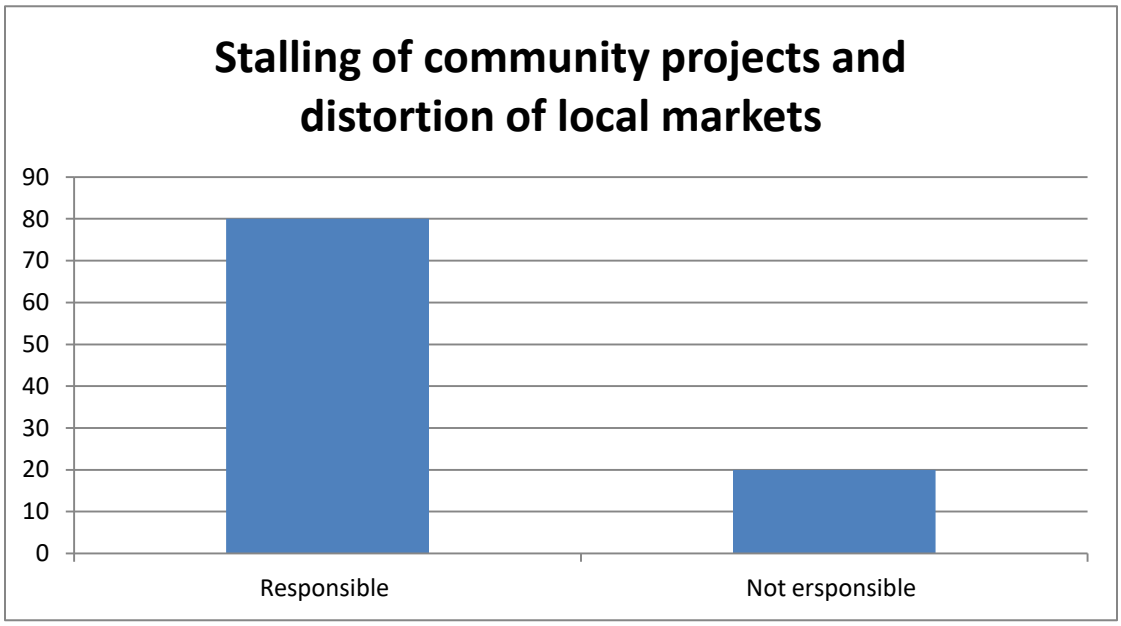
Source: Author (2018)

Category	**Respondents**	**Responsible**	**Not Responsible**
National Police Service	4,	4	0
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	5	3
Morans	8	3	5
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	5	1
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**35**	**9**

The above table shows that 80% of the Interviewed respondents felt that the existing conflicts in Kapedo area was responsible for the increase in poverty levels in Kapedo area while 20% felt otherwise. Those who supported the notion claimed that if people can loose all their animals to cattle raiders and bandits, their houses torched and to add on this they are displaced and separated from their kinsmen, this amounts to an economic sabotage which is the surest route to poverty and economic under-development of Kapedo area.

3.4.5 Stalling of Community Projects and Distortion of the Local Markets

Figure 3.16: Stalling of Community Projects and Distortion of the Local Markets



Source: Author (2018)

Category	**Respondents**	**Responsible**	**Not Responsible**
National Police Service	4,	4	0
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	5	3
Morans	8	3	5
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**34**	**10**

From the above table and pie chart, it can be seen that 80% of the Interviewed respondents observed that the ongoing ethnic conflicts have resulted into stalling of community projects and distortion of local markets while 20% felt otherwise. Those who supported this notion argued that due to conflicts, there is scarcity of the supply of goods and services, there is very little flow and circulation of the currency while there is very little flow and circulation of the currency which is the medium of exchange. The shortages of important commodities food stuff, and construction materials leads to hiking of prices by the unscrupulous traders hence distorting local markets, on the other hand since there is low levels of currency circulation, the people of Kapedo area cannot finance local community projects such as schools, health centers, water pants etc. all these affect the economic development of the area.

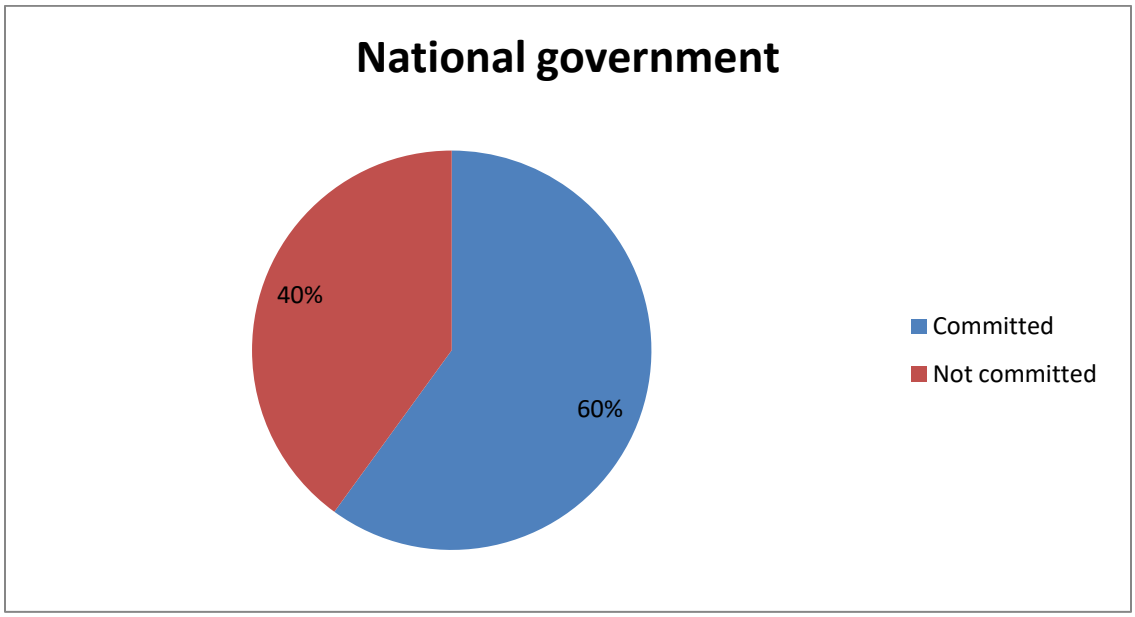
3.5 The Intervention Measures by the Various Actors in Containing Ethnic Conflicts in Kapedo Area

As a result of the negative impacts that the existing conflicts has caused to the residents of Kapedo area both at the levels of social relations and the levels of economic development. The respondents were asked to give their opinions on what they thought were the intervention measures by the relevant persons in containing the inter-ethnic conflicts in Kapedo area from escalating. The respondents gave out the following opinions.

3.5.1 The National Government

The respondents were asked to state whether the government of Kenya has done enough in containing the inter-ethnic conflicts in Kapedo area from escalating and causing adverse effects to the social relations among the Pokots and the Turkanas and to the economic development of Kapedo area. These were their responses.

Figure 3.17: The National Government



Source: Author (2018)

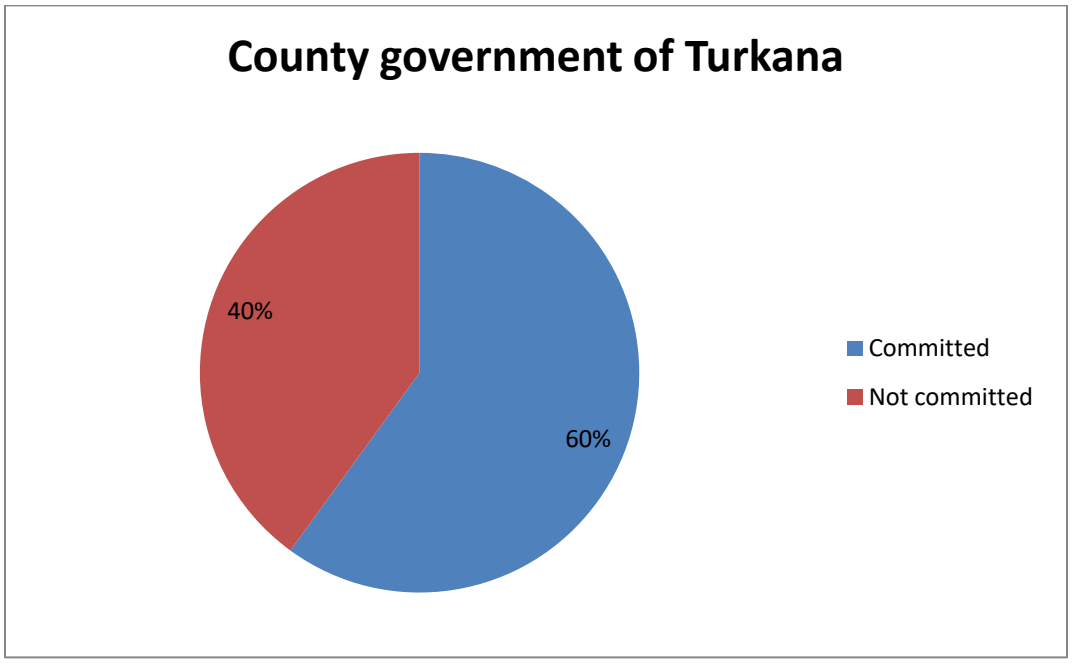
Category	**Respondents**	**Responsible**	**Not Responsible**
National Police Service	4,	4	0
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	5	3
Morans	8	3	5
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**34**	**10**

60% of the respondents felt that the GoK had not done enough in containing the negative effects of the interethnic conflicts in Kapedo area while 40% thought that the GoK had done enough. The respondents argued that among the GoK initiatives in resolving the conflicts in Kapedo area included the disarmament exercise, providing the security personnel, and construction of water pans and water dams. However all these actions have been met with serious challenges such as incomplete disarmament exercise which favors one community against the other, lack of enough security personnel and poor equipment which they are armed with, and lack of enough water pans and water dams to shield the two pastoralist communities from the effects of drought periods hence the escalation of the conflicts. All these measures have turned out to be counterproductive.

3.5.2 The County Governments

The respondents had been asked to state their opinions on whether the county governments of West Pokot, Turkana and Baringo have done enough in helping to mitigate the negative effects of the ongoing inter-ethnic conflicts in Kapedo area. Their responses were as follows;

Figure 3.18: County government of Turkana

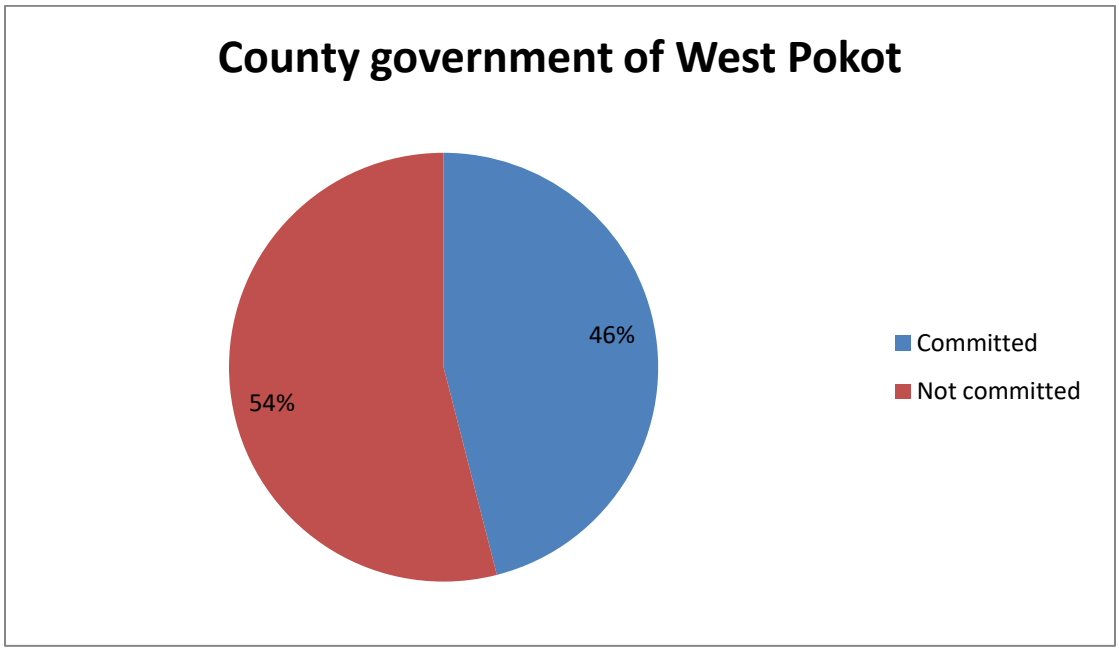


Source: Author (2018)

Category	**Respondents**	**Responsible**	**Not Responsible**
National Police Service	4,	4	0
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	5	3
Morans	8	3	5
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**34**	**10**

The respondents were split halfway when they were asked to state whether the county government was committed towards mitigating the negative effects of peace. Among the strategies they listed which the county government of Turkana employed including establishing peace committees, partnering with NGOs, national government in bringing peace as well as using social occasions such as funerals, and cultural events to preach peace. The other 60% felt that this was not enough hence the county government was not committed to stop the conflicts.

Figure 3.19: County government of West Pokot

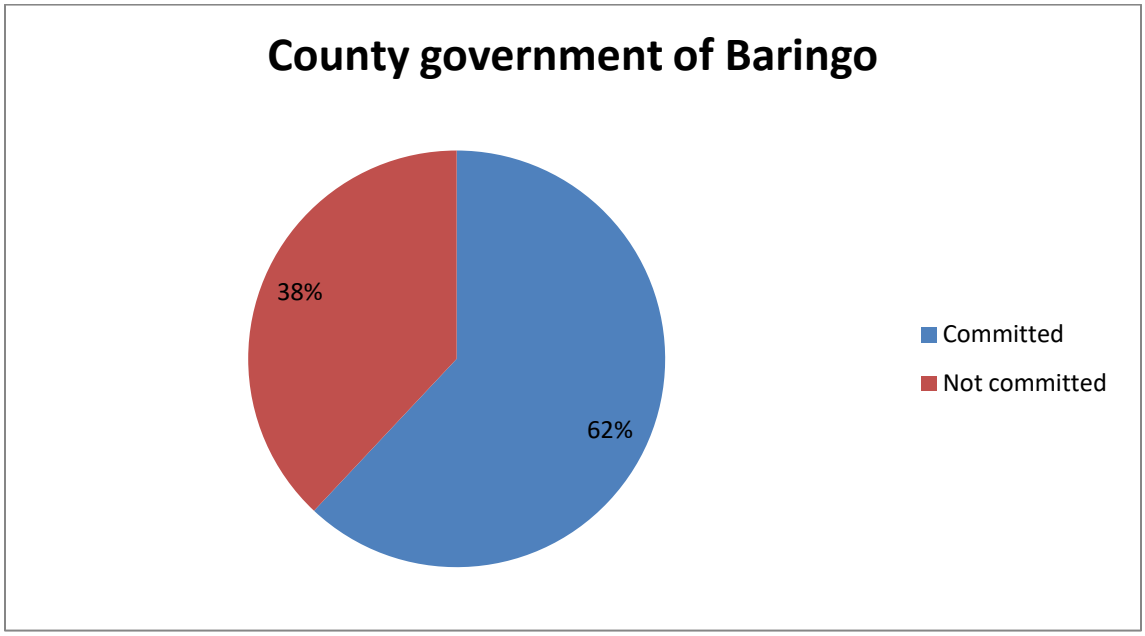


Source: Author (2018)

Category	**Respondents**	**Responsible**	**Not Responsible**
National Police Service	4,	4	0
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	5	3
Morans	8	3	5
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**34**	**10**

Majority of the respondents felt that the county government was not committed to the mitigation of the negative effects of conflicts in Kapedo area. 54% believed it's committed while 46% felt it was not committed. Among the measures they cited that county government of West Pokot had done was moral persuasion of its citizens, peace education and all these were done half-heartedly. The respondents did not give only reasons.

Figure 3.20: County government of Baringo



Source: Author (2018)

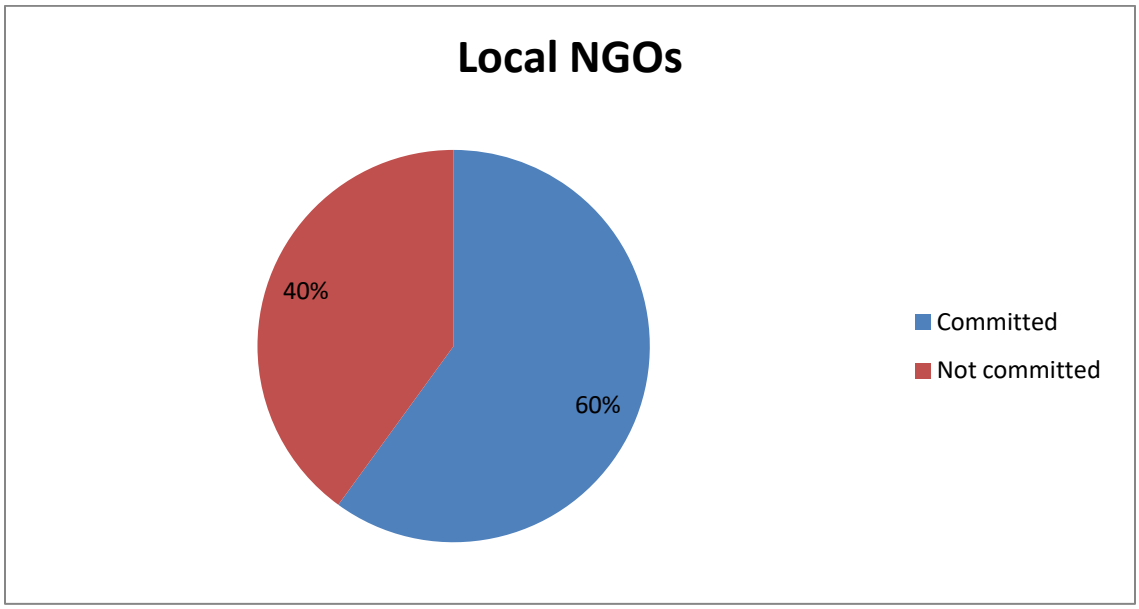
Category	Respondents	Responsible	Not Responsible
National Police Service	4,	4	0
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	5	3
Morans	8	3	5
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**34**	**10**

62% of the respondents felt that the county government of Baringo was committed while 38% felt that it was not committed. They cited some of the initiatives of the county government of Baringo such as peace education, promotion of education, setting up various youth and women projects inter-communal sports competition among others.

3.5.3 The Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)

The respondents were asked to state their opinions on what they thought about the interventions by the local NGOs in mitigation of the adverse effects of conflict in Kapedo area. Their reactions were as follows.

Figure 3.23: Local NGOs

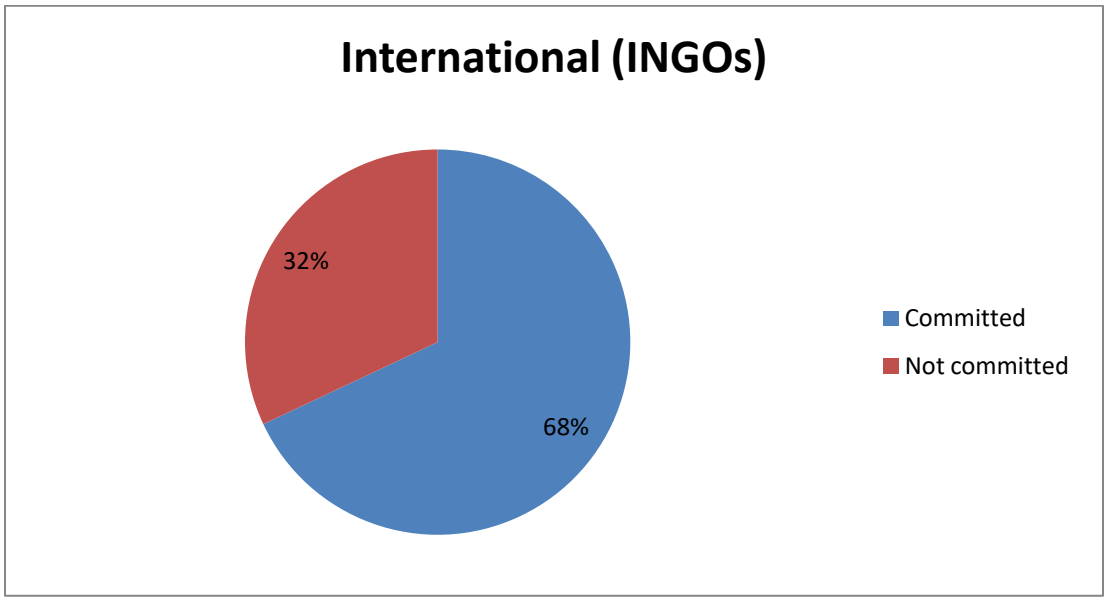


Source: Author (2018)

Category	**Respondents**	**Responsible**	**Not Responsible**
National Police Service	4,	4	0
Local Administration	2,	2	0
Teachers	2	2	0
Religious Leaders	8	5	3
Morans	8	3	5
KDF officers	4	4	0
Elders	6	4	2
Journalists	4	4	0
Traders	6	6	0
Total	**44**	**34**	**10**

60% felt that the local NGOs were committed towards mitigating the negative effects of conflicts in Kapedo area while 45% felt that they were not committed.

Figure 3.24: International INGOs



Source: Author (2018)

68% of the respondents felt that the INGOs were committed towards the mitigation of conflicts in Kapedo area while 32% of the respondents felt otherwise.

Among the initiatives that have been taken by the NGOs and the INGO's in mitigating the negative effects of conflicts include, setting up of education and health centers, construction of water points and water pans/sponsorship of peace caravans to move along the Kapedo area and in the three counties, sponsorship of the inter-communal sports competition, carrying out peace education among others. However they cited the existence of corruption among the NGOs and the INGOs as the main reason as to why they were not doing enough in as far as mitigation of the negative effects of conflicts is concerned.

3.6 Findings of the Study

This study sought to assess the influence of the Pokot Turkana ethnic conflicts on the socio-economic development of the north-rift region with a specific focus on Kapedo area. The study has managed to establish the following key findings from the above data which has been presented and analyzed.

3.6.1 The Major Causes of the Ethnic Conflicts in Kapedo Area

First, this study has established that there exists weak security system and security architecture by the national government. This is because there are very few security officers manning Kapedo area and their surrounding environs which is a conflict hot-spot area, also the security officers in the area are also poorly equipped. This has made it easier for the bandits and cattle rustlers and the attackers from each community to have a field day in carrying out their illicit activities in Kapedo area. There is also very fewer police stations and police posts in Kapedo area, hence the existence of the ungoverned spaces. This gives the justification for the local communities to arm themselves for self-defense in case they are attacked. This finding also reinforces the ideas and the findings of Devine 2016.

Secondly, the study has found out that incitement from local politicians and local politics has greatly contributed to the perpetration of this inter-ethnic conflict in Kapedo area. This finding correspondent with the annual report released by the national government security report(2017),the annual county government of west pokot report of 2018 and Turkana county government annual report of 2017

The third cause of the conflict is the issue of scarcity of natural resources, particularly water and pasture for their animals. It should be noted that Kapedo area is a semi-arid region and has a problem of experiencing drought and famine in most periods of the years and the Pokots together with the Turkanas who constitutes the majority of the communities living there are pastoralists. They depend on their livestock to ensure that their survival. This makes them to continue competing to access and secure the scarce water and pasture for their animals hence the continuation of these conflicts. The finding agrees with Devines arguments in his research done in 2016

The study has also found out that the issue of cattle rustling has also contributed to the escalation of these conflicts in Kapedo area. This is because cattle rustlers in most cases usually performs some inhuman acts such as killings, burning of houses as well as de-humanization acts to women and children such as rape, torture just to mention but a few. Therefore if one community is attacked, the other community plans for retaliatory attacks and the areas continues between the two communities for many years. This has partly contributed to perpetration of these conflict, This study sharply differes with Baraasa ideas in 1997 where he had disputed the fact that cattle rustling is one of the major causes of conflicts in the north rift region.

The study has since established that the problem of administrative boundaries has been part of the reasons as to why conflicts in Kapedo area never end. This is because the administrative boarders between counties, sub-counties, constituencies and wards are not clearly demarcated everybody is claiming that Kapedo trading center belongs to them; what escalates all these conflicts concerning demarcation of these boundaries are local politicians who have kept on inciting one community against the other in a bid to enhance their political agenda which is mostly selfish, this finding agrees with that of Cordell and Stefan(2010) who argued that once a community boundary is contested, it has a huge capacity to cause mayhem.

3.6.2 The influence of the ethnic conflicts on social relations among the communities living in Kapedo area

This study has established that the ongoing conflicts in Kapedo area is responsible for the break-up of marriages, particularly people who have married from the two communities (inter-marriages). Part of the reasons that explains this scenario is because the marriage partners are tempted to loose trust on each other because of rumors they hear from their relatives. Secondly, members of one community treats their daughters in-law and sons-in-law as enemies from within, and they pile excessive pressures on their sons to divorce them eventually these marriages fall apart and it causes social disintegration among the members of the two families and clans which had been brought together by marriage.

Secondly, the study has established that the levels of ethnic animosity has further been escalated by these conflicts, this is so because members from these two communities

harbors feelings of bitterness and hatred towards each other because of the sufferings they go through at the hands of the bandits and attacks from the other community hence this bitterness contributes to the break-down of the social integration, social harmony and social fabric of Kapedo area. This clearly weakens the relations of communities in Kepedo area.

Thirdly, the study has also established that the ongoing conflicts in Kapedo area have increased the number of orphans, widows, widowers and destitutes in Kapedo area. This is brought about with the constant attacks and counter-attacks which are carried out by the members of these two communities on each other. As a result of the attacks, there are always casualties who are mostly women and children. Therefore from the various sets of literature that was reviewed, it was noted that the casualties of these attacks are mostly men and young boys. Therefore many children in Kapedo areas are fatherless or motherless; women are left as widows, while some men are left as widowers. This makes life to be difficult for these children hence the weakening of social relations.

The fourth impact of these conflicts on social relations in Kapedo area is that it has caused the separation of family members from each other. This is because during attacks, members from many families usually free from their home areas as they scamper for their own safety, they become homeless and internally displaced persons. In the process, some family members get lost and they stay away from each other for so long. This loosens the forms of social relations that families have on each other.

Finally, the study has established that the impact of these conflicts has also increased the levels of illiteracy in these areas. This is because due to the continuation of these conflicts, children are not able to go to school. Secondly, there is no teacher who is a conflict ridden area and thirdly, most schools have been burned down and forced to close down due to the rising cases of insecurity in the region. Therefore as a result of the continuation of these conflicts, children end up dropping out of school and the cycle of illiteracy is handed down from the fore-fathers, to the children and the grand-children. Many studies that have been pointed out that in societies where there is a high-level of illiteracy, social relations are usually not good because for once, it's easier for such communities to engage in fight with each other since they cannot solve their disputes

amicably. Also these communities are not in a good position to judge each scenario or each occurrence on its own merit, they look at issues from the mythical point of merit, they look at issues from the mythical point of view and their explanation and interpretations is through backward ideas such as witchcraft, sorcery and magic.

3.6.3 The influence of ethnic conflicts on economic development of Kapedo area

This study has established that the continuation of the ethnic conflicts has had negative impacts on economic development of Kapedo area in the following ways:

First and foremost, due to conflicts, marginalization of Kapedo areas on economic development projects has escalation. This is because both the national government as well as the county government is not willing to invest their resources in an area which is conflict ridden. As a result of this situation, Kapedo area continued to be under-developed, ungoverned and receives very little attention from the government of the day and the county government. This marginalization has also been extended to the employment section and resource allocation section where Kapedo area has always been by-passed.

Secondly, as a result of the continuation of ethnic conflicts in Kapedo area, there has been a steady stalling of community projects in Kapedo area, part of the reason as to why community projects such as schools, health centers, water pans and water points have stalled is that people have no monies in their pockets which they can use to donate or contribute to such activities. Also nobody is willing to put their monies or resources in which the bandits will come and destroy in a single day. Therefore there are no community projects that exist to support the community hence low standards of living. This is economic under-development.

Thirdly, this study has also established that due to the prolongation of these conflicts, it has scared away both the local investors and international investors, this is because there is no single investor who wants to take a risk of investing in places where there are high levels of insecurity. It should be noted that it is as a result of such investments that gainful jobs are created, the informal economy of the area is supported to grow, social amenities emerge around such huge investments hence the emergence of towns and

cities. Therefore all these benefits that come along as a result of investments in the area will disappear in a thin air because of the existence of these conflicts hence economic underdevelopment of this region.

The study has also discovered that continuation of these ethnic conflicts has resulted in the increase of poverty levels in this region. This is because the conflicts have distorted the local markets for operating in their own logic. For instance, there is the increased scarcity of essential goods and services as a result of the continuation and the escalation of these conflicts. Therefore there are a few goods which are purchased by too much money. Secondly, the levels of investments in the area, since schools and hospitals have been destroyed, there is no education and adequate health care which is being provided therefore the end result of a combination of all these factors is the increase in poverty levels of such counties.

Finally, the continuation of these conflicts has also caused the destruction of these conflicts has also caused the destruction of property and sabotage of development activities by the so-called bandits. For instance, when cattle and animals are raided and stolen, that is property worth millions of shillings which people loose, secondly when houses, schools, hospitals are torched or burnt down, the effect is that property worth millions of shillings is burnt down into ashes. The cumulative effect of this is that it causes economic under-development in Kapedo area.

3.6.4 The intervention measures made by the national government, county government and the NGOs, in mitigating the adverse effects of these conflicts

This study has established that although the GoK has played a key role in mitigating the negative effects of the ethnic conflicts in mitigating the negative effects of the ethnic conflicts in Kapedo area, the efforts have been through carrying out multiple disarmament exercise which have all not been successful, sending of security personnel in the area and involving the services of the Kenya defense forces. These measures have all dropped and the bandits are moving on with their activities uninterrupted.

Secondly, this study has established that the county governments of Turkana, West Pokot and Baringo have also tried to put in place measures of mitigating the disasters effects of

these conflicts such as setting up of peace meetings, persuading members of the public from engaging in the acts of violence, peace education among others. Although all these measures are good, but they have not yielded the desired results.

Finally, this study has established that the NGOs and the INGOs have also played a key role in enhancing the conflict mitigation in Kapedo area, this has been through activities such as sponsorship of peace caravans to run around Kapedo area and its environs, sponsorship of the inter-communal sports competition, construction of education centres and health centers, construction of water pans and water dams among other activities. Although this study acknowledges the fact that all these are positive activities which are aimed at boosting social relations in Kapedo area, they have all not succeeded in mitigating the negative effects of the ethnic conflicts in Kapedo area.

3.7 Conclusion

This chapter has extensively dealt with data presentation and data analysis in this study. The data that was analyzed provided a basis upon which the key findings of the study were made. These key findings have responded to the research questions and the research objectives that were set-out at the beginning of this study. The findings of the study have also made a verdict on the hypothesis that was set out by the study.

CHAPTER FOUR: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter gave the summary of the entire study which was followed by the conclusion that this study made from the data it managed to collect from the field, finally the study gave out the recommendations. These recommendations were made based on the findings that were drawn from this study. The recommendations made were also in response to the study presentations, study objectives and the hypothesis that were made by this study.

4.1 Summary of the Study

This study sought to assess the influence of the Pokot-Turkana ethnic conflict on socio-economic development in the North-Rift region; a case study of Kapedo area. The main questions were; To what extent has the pokot-Turkana ethnic Conflict impacted on socio-economic development of Kapedo area? to what extent are the response measures towards resolving this inter-ethnic conflict effective? The specific objectives in this study were; To assess the extent has the pokot-Turkana ethnic Conflict impacted on socio-economic development of Kapedo area. To assess the extent to which the response measures towards resolving this inter-ethnic conflict effective.

The study was anchored on Edward Azars theory of Protracted Social Conflict (PSC) whereby he isolated four basic conditions which he thought must exist before a protracted social conflict can occur. These four conditions include the community discontent, human needs deprivation, bad governance that is resulted from the negative role of the state and the international linkages.

This study further sought to subject the following two hypotheses into test, they include; the persistence of the pokot-Turkana ethnic Conflict has negatively influenced socio-economic development of Kapedo area and the response measures towards mitigating inter-ethnic conflict between the Pokots and Turkanas in Kapedo area are largely ineffective.

The study concentrated in Kapedo trading centre and the administrative centers, it adopted the descriptive survey design as its research design. This enabled the study to successfully carry out a research on large populations by way of using a very small sample. The target population included the members of the Turkana communities and Pokot communities from Lokori area in Turkana South and the Pokot East respectively, among the target population were the members from the National Police Service, local administration, academicians, religious leaders, morans, KDF officers, elders, journalists and traders. The sampling technique used was convenience sampling and purposive sampling. This made it easier for the researcher to interview people based on the value that they added to the study basing on the researchers judgment, data was analyzed quantitatively and the findings explained through tables, graphs, pie-charts as well as through the use of the script narration.

The study found out among other things that there are several factors that caused the ethnic conflicts to the weak security systems in Kapedo area, the problem of cattle rustling, local politics and political incitement of the communities from the local politicians, high levels of ignorance and illiteracy, the problem of scarcity of natural resources such as water and pasture, conflicts over administrative boundaries. All these factors the study established that they contributed in one way or another in causing the persistence of conflicts in Kapedo area.

Secondly, the study established that the impact of the ethnic conflicts in Kapedo area in terms of social relations among the communities living in Kapedo area includes but are not limited to; break up of marriages especially those forms of inter-marriages, increased hatred and bitterness between the members of the two communities, increased number of orphans, widows and widowers, separation of family members due to displacements caused by the conflicts, increased ethnic animosity between members of the two communities, lack of co-operation due to the breakdown of the social fabric between the two communities, increased levels of illiteracy and inadequate health care.

Thirdly, the establishment of the existing conflicts in Kapedo area has also contributed to the economic under-development of Kapedo area. The negative impact which the conflict has had in Kapedo area can be seen in the various stalled community projects,

marginalization of Kapedo area further by the national government and county governments, scaring away of local and inter-national investors, increase in poverty levels, destruction of lives and property as well as destruction of the logic of the local markets.

Finally, the study has since established that a number of conflict mitigation measures have also been under-taken by a number of stakeholders such as the national, government, county governments and the NGOs. These mitigation measures have been related to issues such as sponsorship of peace caravans, promoting peace-education, sponsorship of the inter-communal sporting events construction of water pans and provision of security personnel in the area.

4.2 The conclusion of the study

This study sought to assess the influence of the Pokot-Turkana ethnic conflicts on socio-economic development in the North-West region; a case study of Kapedo area. The study had asked the following key questions; the specific objectives of the study were; to assess the extent to which the pokot-Turkana ethnic Conflict has influenced the socio-economic development of Kapedo area and to assess the extent to which the response measures towards resolving this inter-ethnic conflict effective?

The study also had sought to test these two hypotheses, the persistence of the pokot-Turkana ethnic Conflict has negatively influenced socio-economic development of Kapedo area and the response measures towards mitigating inter-ethnic conflict between the Pokots and Turkanas in Kapedo area are largely ineffective?

The study therefore makes the following sets of conclusion. First and foremost, the study concludes that the genesis of the conflicts between the Turkana and Pokot communities is historical and on top that, the main reasons as to why they are still persistent is the weak-security systems that exists in Kapedo area such as fewer police stations and police posts in the area, local politics and political incitement from local politicians, high levels of ignorance and illiteracy in the area, increased cattle rustling, scarcity of national resources such as water and pasture, lack of clear demarcation of the

administrative boundaries among others. All these factors have made these conflicts to be persistent and cause more destruction in Kapedo area.

Secondly, the study concludes that, it is true that the existing inter-ethnic conflicts in Kapedo area has caused the weakening of social relations among the communities in area. This weakening and destruction of these social relations is through break-up of inter-marriages, increased levels of ethnic hatred, ethnic animosity and the bitterness that the communities harbor against each other. Break down of the social fabric in Kapedo area due to lack of co-operation between members of the two communities, increased levels of illiteracy due to the destabilization of the activities in the institutions of learning, and separation of family members due to displacements and the process of scampering for safety among others. This conclusions confirms that question 1, objective 1 and the hypothesis one are two and correct.

Thirdly, the study concludes that ethnic conflicts in Kapedo area have negatively impact on the economic development of Kapedo area. This negative impact is reflected on issues such as the stalling of community projects, marginalization of Kapedo by the national government, county governments and other stakeholders, scaring away of local and foreign investors which is similar to chasing away jobs, investments and developments, increase in poverty levels, destruction of lives and property, distortion of the local market and its logics. Therefore this conclusion confirms that the question 2, objective 2 and the hypothesis 3 are true and correct.

Finally, the study concludes that a number of intervention measures have been taken by the relevant stakeholders such as the national government, county-governments of Baringo, Turkana and West Pokot in mitigating the adverse effects of the inter-ethnic conflicts in Kapedo area. These measures includes sponsorship of inter-communal sports sponsorship of peace caravans, establishments of peace communities, sending of security personnel as well as carrying out the disarmament exercise. However all these measures are inadequate in containing these conflicts.

4.3 Recommendations

From the finding and the conclusions made by the study. This study seeks to recommend the following;

First and foremost, the national Government should consider partnering with the County Government of West Pokot, Turkana and Baringo and other peace committees in a view of drilling more water points in all the villages of Kapedo area. This will help to reduce the many conflicts that emanate from the scarcity of water during dry times which leads to competition of water for their livestock.

Secondly, The County Government of West Pokot, Turkana and Baringo should consider creating more conservancies in Kapedo area and pick all the Morans from the affected communities and train them as rangers whose work will be patrolling the vast Kapedo area with a view of protecting the conservancies, the said rangers will be drawing salaries and wages from their respective County Governments. Through this measure, the challenge of cattle raids and cattle rustling will be heavily contained, and getting back of stolen livestock will be done easily. This is because the vast conservancy will greatly assist the security officers. This will give the cattle rustlers a hard time to move around with the stolen animals. The security officers will find it easy to master the terrain.

Third, the national Government should popularize and encourage the Nyumba Kumi initiative in all the villages of Kapedo areas. This will greatly help the security officers in isolating criminals and raiders with the support of the community elders, the said criminals will be apprehended and be brought to justice. The community elders may also consider expelling them from their villages. This will serve to eliminate these conflicts and boost the areas security.

Fourth, the County Governments of West Pokot, Turkana and Baringo counties are encouraged to be magnanimous enough and be sensitive when distributing resources to different regions and different communities. This will go a long way in ensuring that there is equity and equality with a view of eliminating all possible perceptions of marginalization and being neglected by some communities. The national Government should also come up with youth empowerment programs that are designed specifically to

assist the youths in Kapedo areas who happens to be the majority, the County Government on its part should create new markets, and provide a good business environment for attracting investors. This will greatly improve on the security situation of this area.

Fifth, the County Governments of West Pokot, Turkana and Baringo should consider sponsoring more peace campaigns through Inter-communal sports, religious functions, and cultural symposiums in the interior parts of Kapedo. This will go a long way in fostering dialogue, cohesion and co-operation between the Turkanas and the Pokots. It will also create a sense of unity in diversity which will be appreciated as strength rather than a limitation. Finally the young people should also be kept busy through sports, education, trade and plantation agriculture that is supported by irrigation football tournaments, dancing competition just to mention but a few. This will not only boost local security, improve social relations, enhance economic development but also strengthen national security.

Similarly, this study would also wish to recommend to the national government and the relevant institutions that are in charge of national security to up their game in relation to the response measures that they take in ensuring that there is adequate security in Kapedo area. For instance the security measures that they take in as far as the inter-communal violent conflicts is concerned should be pro-active rather than reactive, They should also consider sending-in additional security officers and the police to help in constant patrols of the area in addition to properly equipping the said security officers with modern tools of work so that they can be able to effectively deal with any rising cases of violence. Other security policies that can be harnessed are strengthening the intelligence networks so that the security officers are able to have prior information to an impending violence or attacks, partnering with the local morans, employing the services of the police reservists as well as seeking the services of the military where the police officers feel over-stretched.

Finally the study would wish to recommend that the national government through the ministry of interior should consider retraining its security officers based in Kapedo area in a bid to ensure that they understand the modern dynamics of conflict and how best to

respond to different kind of conflicts. This is important because inter-communal violent conflicts are very complicated to deal with them and they require great minds in order to adequately eliminate them. These security officers must be trained on how to engage the members of the public from both sides of the warring communities and they should also be trained and properly informed on the need to be neutral and avoid unethical behaviors such as corruption, rape, stealing and extorting members of the public their hard earned cash.

4.4 Areas of Further Research

The issue of ethnic violent conflicts and its impact on social relations of the people and socio-economic development of the area has received little attention from the researchers. For many years, County Governments and national Government have been relying on rumors and propaganda on the impact of ethnic conflicts on Kenya's levels of social relations and on Kenya's socio-economic development. Therefore there was very little information on these issues in Kapedo area. The identification of these impacts is crucial in determining the kind of policy measures which needs to be adopted so as to boost Kenya's national cohesion and integration as well as promoting socio-economic development of Kenya. In view of this, this study suggests further research on the following issues.

i. A similar research should be done in all other counties and constituencies in the entire country that have a similar problem of inter-ethnic conflicts.
ii. Further research should be done on what strategies needs to be adopted in order to uplift the previous marginalized regions of Kenya so as to bring them at par with other developed areas of Kenya.
iii. Strategies that the GoK needs to adopt in order to improve on its security architecture in arid and semi-arid areas.
iv. Strategies that the GoK needs to adopt in order to promote national cohesion and integration as opposed to negative ethnicity and discrimination.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: THE QUESTIONAIRE

Kindly take some moment to fill out this questionnaire on: **"The influence of the Pokot-Turkana ethnic-conflict on socio-economic development in the north rift region: a case study of kapedo"** All the information you will provide will only be used for the purpose of this study. Do not write your name or sign in this Questionnaire.

SECTION A: Demographic Information

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

i) What is your age bracket? 20-29[ ] 30-39[ ] 40-49[ ] 50-59[ ] 60 and above [ ]

ii) What is your gender? Male ( ) Female ( )

iii) Educational level: O'level [ ] Primary [ ] Certificate [ ] Diploma [ ] Degree [ ] any other_____

iv) . Working experience: 0-5 years [ ] 6-10 [ ] 10 years and above [ ]

v) Working experience in Kapedo Area? 0-5 years [ ] 6-10 [ ] 10years and above [ ]

vi) Were you born in Kapedo area? Yes ( ) No ( )

vii) Have you ever been to Kapedo areas? Yes ( ) No ( ) If yes, tell us the name of village and what was purpose of the visit? _____

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

a) Religious leader ( ) d) Community leaders ( ) b) Police officer ( ) e) Area chiefs ( ) c) Ward administrator ( )

x) How many security units are present in Kapedo Area?

a) Three ( ) d) More than six ( )

b) Four ( ) e) I don‘t know ( ) c) Five ( )

xi) How many police officers are currently present in Kapedo area?

a) Between 20-50 ( ) c) Between 100-200 ( )

b) Between 50-100 ( ) d) More than 200 ( )

Section B: Factors Iinfluencing Local conflicts.

xii) Is the national government doing enough to resolve conflicts and issues affecting the Socio-economic development in the area? (a) Yes ( ) (b) No ( )

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

……

xiii) How many peace initiatives are working in Kapedo area?, both governmental and Non-Governmental?

a) One ( ) (b) More than Two ( )

i) Two ( ) (d) None ( )

ii) What are some of the peace initiatives put in place to resolve conflicts in Kapedo area?

……

iii) Do you think the County government and the national government are doing enough to resolve the existing ethnic conflicts in Kapedo area?

Yes ( ) No ( )

iv) What are some of the impact of ethnic conflicts disputes in Kapedo area??

……

v) Are the security personnel doing enough to maintain peace in conflicts affected area? Yes ( ) No ( )

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

……

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

……

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

i) Very effective [ ]

ii) Effective [ ]

iii) Fairly effective [ ]

iv) Least effective [ ]

Write any other comments on the same

……

(viii) Do you think in your opinion politicians are to blame for the persistent conflicts in the area? Yes ( ) No ( )

Explain your

answer.....

.....

SECTION C: INFLUENCE OF ETHNIC CONFLICTS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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

STATEMENT 1 2 3 4 5

A. I feel locals should be involved more in national security programs in Kapedo area ☐☐☐☐☐

B. Kapedo area has been neglected by the national government

☐☐☐☐☐

C. Local politicians are responsible for inciting people to engage in ethnic conflicts

☐☐☐☐☐

D. I feel ethnic conflicts is affecting the county in terms of development and attainment of vision 2030

☐☐☐☐☐

E. I feel cattle rustling Conflict related and ethnic conflicts will never end in Kapedo area☐☐☐☐☐

F. I feel partisan politics especially among politicians is contributing immensely to the escalation of ethnic conflicts in Kapedo area.

☐☐☐☐☐

ii) Please discuss through how the following factors impact on Social relations in Kapedo area

i) Partisan politics

---

ii) Contested boundaries

---

iii) Cattle rustling

---

iv) Political ideologies of local leaders

---

v) Various Peace initiatives

---

vi) Scarcity of resources

---

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

viii) Disarmament exercise

---

ix) Peace caravan

---

i) Role of Non-governmental organization in the region

---

ii) Peace committees

---

iii) Security personnel

---

iv) What is your opinion on the role of County government and IEBC on boundary conflict resolution

---

---

v) What are your views about the following statements?

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

---

---

ii) Scarcity of resources has undergone dynamics in terms of its environmental changes.

---

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

---

---

iv) Traditional administrative boundaries have been altered by county government?

---

v) Thank you for participating

Thank you for participating

APPENDIX 2: INTRODUCTORY LETTER

University of Nairobi
COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
Department of Political Science & Public Administration

Telegrams: "Varsity", Nairobi
Telephone : 318262 ext 28171
Telex: 22095 Varsity
Email : dept-pspa@uonbi.ac.ke

P.O. Box 30197
Nairobi, Kenya

15 October, 2018

National Commission for Science Technology
& Innovation

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: SIMEON SOMBOL KAPOYON – C50/75218/2014

The above named is a bonafide student at the Department of Political Science and Public Administration, University of Nairobi. He is pursuing a Masters Degree in Political Science & Public Administration.

His topic is "The Influence of the Pokot-Turkana Ethnic Conflict on Socio-Economic Development in North Rift: A Case Study of Kapedo."

This is therefore to request your institution to grant research authorization to enable him conduct field research.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Dr. Fred Jonyo (Ph.D)
Chairman, Department of Political Science & Public Administration

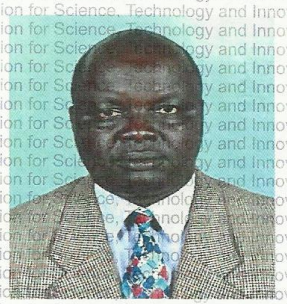
APPENDIX 3: THE RESEARCH PERMIT

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. SIMEON SOMBOL KAPOYON
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 0-100
NAIROBI,has been permitted to conduct
research in *Westpokot County*

on the topic: *THE INFLUENCE OF THE POKOT- TURKANA ETHNIC CONFLICT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTH RIFT REGION: A CASE STUDY OF KAPEDO.*

for the period ending:
6th November,2019

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/18/17114/26521
Date Of Issue : 6th November,2018
Fee Recieved :Ksh 1000



.....
Applicant's Signature

.....
Director General
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation

THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ACT, 2013

The Grant of Research Licenses is guided by the Science, Technology and Innovation (Research Licensing) Regulations, 2014.

CONDITIONS

1. The License is valid for the proposed research, location and specified period.
2. The License and any rights thereunder are non-transferable.
3. The Licensee shall inform the County Governor before commencement of the research.
4. Excavation, filming and collection of specimens are subject to further necessary clearance from relevant Government Agencies.
5. The License does not give authority to transfer research materials.
6. NACOSTI may monitor and evaluate the licensed research project.
7. The Licensee shall submit one hard copy and upload a soft copy of their final report within one year of completion of the research.
8. NACOSTI reserves the right to modify the conditions of the License including cancellation without prior notice.

National Commission for Science, Technology and innovation
P.O. Box 30623 - 00100, Nairobi, Kenya
TEL: 020 400 7000, 0713 788787, 0735 404245
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke, registry@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NACOSTI

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH LICENSE

Serial No.A 21757

CONDITIONS: see back page

APPENDIX 4: THE INTRODUCTORY LETTER FROM NACOSTI

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone:+254-20-2213471,
2241349,3310571,2219420
Fax:+254-20-318245,318249
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website : www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

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

Ref: No **NACOSTI/P/18/17114/26521**

Date: **6th November, 2018**

Simeon Sombol Kapoyon
University of Nairobi
PO Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on ***"The influence of the Pokot- Turkana ethnic conflict on socio-economic development in the North Rift region: A case study of Kapedo."*** I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **West-Pokot County** for the period ending **6th November, 2019.**

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

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

BONIFACE WANYAMA
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO
Copy to:

The County Commissioner
West Pokot County

The County Director of Education
West Pokot County

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO9001: 2008 Certified

MAP OF KAPEDO AREA