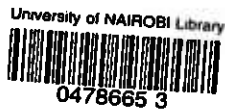


**“EFFECTS OF CROSS BORDER CONFLICT ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ALONG NYANDO, NYAMIRA, RACHUONYO AND BELGUT DISTRICTS, KENYA.”**

**By**

**GUNJA PETER JUMA**



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

**2010**

## DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and it has not been presented for any award in any other university.


Sign -----

Date 25/8/2010-----

**Peter Juma Gunja**

L50/72661/08

This research Project has been submitted for Examination with our approval as the university supervisors,

Signed: -----

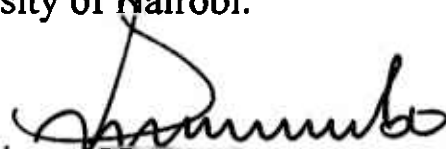
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## **DEDICATION**

This research project is dedicated to my late beloved daughter Roselida Akinyi Juma who gave me allot of encouragement and inspiration as she was determined to pursue her studies despite her physical incapability. I cherish very much every precious time we lived with her, and her loving smile keep the family happy. May God rest her soul in eternal life I also dedicate this proposal to my late father Edward Gunja who despite his little formal education was able to struggle and pay my school fees. His struggle with life and regret that he did not make it through formal education, has given me allot of strength and encouragement that it is possible however late.

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I am heavily indebted to my entire family including my grandmother Suslia Auma Odundo who gave their personal encouragement and consistently kept on asking how I was progressing on with the study and above all prayed that the study be a success.

To the rest whom I have not mentioned and helped in one way or the other in this project proposal, I say a big thank you.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS**

<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>CEWARM</b>	Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism
<b>CEWERU</b>	Conflict Early Warning and Response Unit
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>IDPS</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Agency for Development
<b>NCCK</b>	National Council of Churches of Kenya
<b>NGOS</b>	Non Governmental Organization
<b>FGDS</b>	Focus Group Discussions
<b>KII</b>	Key Informants Interview
<b>RELPA</b>	Regional Livelihood Enhanced Pastoralist Areas
<b>PM</b>	Prime Minister
<b>USA</b>	United States of America
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>UN</b>	United Nation
<b>ONLOF</b>	Ogaden Liberation Front
<b>BNRN</b>	Belgut, Nyamira, Rachuonyo and Nyando

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## **ABSTRACT**

Conflict is natural and it is a daily occurrence in human life thus generally seen as part and parcel of human body. It is a situation in which the concerns of two or more individuals appear to be incompatible based on their goals and interests. Conflict undermines the stability required for sustainable community development. Handling conflict negatively has caused much sufferings, loss of lives, hatred, mistrust and destruction of properties all over the world, countries such as Iraq, Israel, Palestine, Congo, Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda just to mention a few have gone through bitter experiences in handling the effects of conflict and Kenya has not been exceptional.

The area identified for study is not developed as a result of the effects of cross border conflict between Kipsigis, Kisiis and Luo communities since independence and the situation has worsen every time national election is held in the country. The study examined the factors influencing cross border conflict on community development along the borders of Nyando, Nyamira, Belgut and Rachuonyo districts in Kenya. The study adopted a descriptive survey research since it employs both qualitative and quantitative approaches. This design provides rich information about the phenomena and describes real life situation and provides information of the elements as they occur. Descriptive survey designs are designed to discover the underlying motives and desires to elicit unconscious and also related materials.

The researcher was able to administer 104 questionnaires out of the original sample of 120 people. The questionnaires were analyzed and thus conclusions on the effects of conflict on community development were made. After data collection, the Questionnaires were cleaned of errors made during Data Collection. The Data collected were summarized, coded and entered into the computer where Analysis of Quantitative Data was done using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists [S.P.S.S]. Frequency Means and Percentages were used for Descriptive Statistics while Chi-Square, T-Test, F-Test and Z-Test at 5% level of significance were used for inferential statistics. Qualitative Data from provincial administration and other NGOs working in the area were analyzed using Checklist, Matrix Analysis.

Data collected through qualitative method were analyzed using the thematic approaches under the headings such as Causes, Effects of conflict, participants' perception such as Perceived power, Political factors. The study found that socio-economic factors are of significant value in terms of influencing community, and the government is doing very little to address cross border conflict in the areas for study. The study recommends that the government need to do allot more in terms of providing security to its citizens and besides this come up with a clear policy on peace Building and conflict resolution.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the study**

Conflict is the condition in which people's concerns appear to be incompatible. Conflict can be both natural and manmade. In an organization, people's concerns might center on such things as deciding how to allocate resources, determining what facts bear on an issue, and supporting different strategies, (Kenneth, 2004)

Conflict is more common in poor countries including Kenya with about 80 percent of the world's 20 poorest countries having experienced war in the past 15 years. In addition, conflict and insecurity undermines the stability required for sustainable long-term development. Conflict results in the disruption of livelihoods and markets, high levels of displacement, loss of government capacity, the destruction of social networks, and the threat to psychological well-being, The World Bank (June,2006).

However, conflict undermines peaceful coexistence processes in a society. Conflict is a state of incompatibility (Rosse and Rosse, 1981; Bedeian et al 1981).It is like traffic light which shines green to alert you to drive on yet at the same time it shows red, warning you to stop (Achoka, 1994). Moreover, conflict may occur at a personal, group, community, national or international levels. Conflict has both negative and positive effects. Thus, conflicts create uncomfortable conditions that need to be addressed (Miles 1976; Crane and Wanicki 1983; Achoka 1990).

This study sought to understand the background information on the effects of cross border conflict on community development along the conflict prone areas of Nyando, Nyamira, Belgut and Rachuonyo districts. According to (Ralph and Kliman, 2009), 85% of conflict causes are systems and 15% are based on individual and personal interests and for conflict to be resolved this has to be understood. And according to Bennet (1997), a deliberate attempt by community people to come together to guide the future of their communities and the development of a corresponding set of techniques for assisting community people in such a process are important". In this study, the researcher observed that the paradigm shift from general development principles to community based development has a relationship with peace in the area which is affected by conflict. Handling conflict negatively has caused much suffering and destruction all over the world and Kenya is not exceptional.

A Westminster electoral and governance model of Canadian Provinces 1848 and six Australian colonies between 1855 and 1890 and in Kenya 1963-1964 was adopted and perpetuated an acceptably high degree of competition and winner-takes all approach of interaction which entrenched the politics of exclusion. The Westminster model serves the interests of the larger ethnic groups. Smaller ethnic groups therefore become consumed with their need for protection from the majoritarian tyranny and the apportionment of political power to ensure minority participation. Like in Kenya those in power have leaned on their tribal cocoon in terms of resources distribution thus making other tribes feel marginalized and hence living with their neighbors in mistrust and suspicion, hence continued conflict. The model has the effect of consigning smaller ethnic groups of Kenya to the status of being a "permanent minority "(Murithi, 2009).



The fundamental problem with the system of government and elections in Kenya is that even though a minority of ethnic groups succeeds in capturing state power, it will not alter the essential sense of exclusion that other group will undoubtedly feel. Frantz Fanon (1961) the Pan African thinker, warned that the post colonial African states that were held within their design, all have the seeds of divisive and ultimately violent future African people and societies. Fanon was observing the process of decolonization as it unfolded in the early 1960s and noted that the political parties, which had taken over control from the colonial powers were infarct strongholds for ethnic groups.

Development aid, rehabilitation, relief aid of whatever character runs the risk of aggravating conflict- prone tendencies within the recipient and pushing them towards open violence through three ways, limiting the examples only to Africa (Jackson 2001:7)

- (i) Political dimensions(divisive politics) Rwanda as an example,(ii) Economic Dimensions ( Aid copted into corrupt patrimonial politics of graft redistribution(e.g. Mobutu's Zaire (iii) sociocultural dimensions(Aid can be misinterpreted as partisan support for particular political tendency or military faction. It can send out messages of superiority and bias-religion, ethnic, nation etc through otherwise reasonable targeting decisions DRC. Since the repeal of section 2 A of Kenyan constitution that gave way again for multi-party politics in this country, elections in Kenyan which is held after every five years has never been held without incidences of conflict being experienced.

In Kenya, during the struggle for independent, there were clashes between Kenyans and the colonialist, Kenyans wanted to be free in managing their affairs and resources especially land and the colonialists resisted these. After independence there

have been and still there is inter-tribal conflicts pitying different tribes that have been living together for many years and the cause has been mainly speculated as competition over resources, inflammatory political statements, failed judiciary systems and retrogressive cultural practices, just to mention a few. Inter-tribal conflict has lately turned to be escalated during elections. Since the removal of section 2 A 1990 election in Kenya has never been held without certain members of the communities being displaced ,properties destroyed, lives lost, market centre disserted, all business, services and any meaningful development work getting stalled, (The Cursed Arrow,NCCCK publication 1992:4).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Conflict undermines the stability required for sustainable community development. Handling conflict negatively has caused much sufferings, loss of lives, hatred, mistrust and destruction of properties all over the world, countries such as Iraq, Israel, Palestine, Congo, Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda just to mention a few have gone through bitter experiences in handling the effects of conflict and Kenya has not been exceptional.

The area identified for study is not developed as a result of the effects of cross border conflict between Kipsigis, Kisiis and Luo communities since independence and the situation has worsen every time national election is held in the country. The study examined the effects of cross border conflict on community development along the borders of Nyando, Nyamira, Belgut and Rachuonyo districts in Kenya.

In Kenya, violent conflicts have been experienced from time to time (Republic of Kenya, 2006). The conflicts range from internal disputes between groups and cross border confrontations with groups from neighboring countries such as Uganda. The root causes of the conflicts are varied and complex and can be attributed to a number of factors such as socio-demographic, socio-economic, strategies undertaken by the government and other stakeholders to mitigate the effects, colonial legacy, poverty, competition for resources, inadequate governance structures and institutions, ethnicity, skewed development strategy and politics of exclusion (Mwaniki *et al*, 2007).

Tangible community based development has been elusive in the area identified for study despite the fertile land that the area is endowed with just because of conflict, in 1992 Kisumu and Kericho borders then had a death toll 25 persons within one week(The Cursed Arrow, NCKK publication 1992:4). The communities here are living with a lot of mistrust, and some fear investing in these areas because their properties will be destroyed as it has happened before. Even though Conflict is universal and inevitable among human beings and is in itself not evil. Conflict can be transformed into something positive or negative depending on how one responds to it.

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study:**

The purpose of this study was to establish the effects of cross border conflict on community development along the borders of Nyando, Nyamira, Belgut and Rachuonyo districts in Kenya.

#### **1.4 Objective of Study:**

This study was guided by the following objectives:

- 1 To establish effects of socio-demographic factors on cross- border conflicts and community development along Nyando, Belgut, Rachuonyo and Nyamira districts.
- 2 To determine the impacts of socio-economic factors on cross border conflict and community development a long Nyando, Belgut, Rachuonyo and Nyamira districts.
- 3 To examine strategies used by the government and other stakeholders in resolving cross- border conflicts to enhance community development along Nyando, Belgut, Rachuonyo and Nyamira districts.
- 4 To establish the extent to which government policy mitigating cross-border conflicts influences community development along Nyando, Belgut, Rachuonyo and Nyamira districts.
- 5 To explore ways in which Cross border Conflict can be resolved to influence community development along Nyando, Belgut, Rachuonyo and Nyamira districts.

#### **1.5. Research Questions;**

The study addresses the following research questions

1. How does the Socio-Demographic factors as a cause of cross-border conflict influence community development along Nyando,Belgut, Rachuonyo and Nyamira districts?

2. Do the Socio-Economic factors as a cause of cross-border conflicts influence community development in Nyando, Belgut, Rachuonyo and Nyamira districts?
3. What strategies were adopted by the government and other stakeholders in resolving cross-border conflicts and promoting peace and community development in Nyando, Belgut, Rachuonyo and Nyamira districts?
4. To what extent were government policies mitigating cross border conflict and community development along Nyando, Belgut, Rachuonyo and Nyamira districts?
5. What measures should be put in place to resolve cross border conflict and boost community development?

#### **1.6 Significance of Study;**

It is hoped that the study would help various actors such as provincial administration, NGOs and Civil societies, faith based organizations and the community themselves in reducing conflict along these borders and help the neighboring communities to live and work more harmoniously by knowing and understanding the underlying, intermediate and proximate causes of conflict in this border and thus be able to make informed decisions on how to resolve them. Through this study it has become possible to make available data on the influence of cross border conflict on various aspects of community development in the area; this can be used by peace actors and policy makers apart from being available for future studies and reference.

## **1.7 Basic Assumptions of the Study**

There were three critical assumptions in this study, one, was that the study participants would be willing to participate freely and give out their honest answers and opinions in the study, while the second assumption was that their responses would not be influenced by ethnic desirability and thirdly that the study villages share the same social and economic characteristics with the rest of the villages not randomly selected in the population.

## **1.8 Limitations of the Study**

The study was carried out during the period Luie Moreno Ocampo was in the country and collecting data for this research became sensitive and thus most leaders on the provincial administration side were not free to provide information as they thought the researcher was doing this for witnesses in the ICC Hague court case investigations being undertaken. To resolve this, the researcher gave all the research assistants the copy of permit to conduct research from the NSCT and also made prior arrangement with the District officers working in the divisions in which the study was carried out. Getting materials for the relevant Literature review also posed a big challenge, however the researcher visited various libraries including the internet for more literature review. Some of respondents were not willing to fill the questionnaires freely especially at the time when tension was high between the Luos and the Kipsigis due to the referendum campaigns that pitied Luos and Kipsigis who are seen as the protagonists and thus delay in surrendering or not responding at all, the researcher did an introductory letter to the concerned authority, clearly explain the purpose of the research and also worked closely

with the provincial administration who helped in the provision of quantitative data from their areas.

### **1.9 Delimitations of the study**

The study was carried out in the entire bordering locations of Upper and Lower Nyakach in Nyando district, Sigowet in Belgut district, Kabondo in Rachuonyo district and Nyamusi in Nyamira district (Sonde borders). Conflicts in these areas have been pitting the Kipsigis, the Luos and the Kissiis, not forgetting to mention other tribes such as Kikuyus, Luhyas and Asian communities who have been practicing business in these areas. The interviewees were derived from community opinion leaders, provincial administrators, religious leaders, women and youth group leaders not forgetting to mention a few identified victims of these conflicts.

A part from the limitations cited above, the researcher was also faced with the following delimitations; the researcher acknowledged the fact that there were so many cross border conflicts in the country such as Kerio valley conflict pitting Pokots, Marakwets and Turkanas. Luos and Kisiis along Rongo/Gucha borders, Luos and Kuria along Kuria/Migori borders and many others, however the researcher identified Nyamira, Nyando, Belgut and Rachuonyo borders because of its proximity, the uniqueness in its borders-four districts converging at this point with 3 distinct communities endowed with fertile land, transversed with sondu miriu river that make the area a potential area for development that is not fully exploited as a result of continuous conflict compared to other areas.

## **1.10 Definition of significant terms used in the study**

**Conflict;** Conflict is defined as a disagreement through which the parties involved perceive a threat to their needs, interests or concerns. In the study it refers to disagreements between the three different communities based on perceived interests, goals and values.

**Perceived threat -** People respond to the perceived threat, rather than the true threat, facing them. Thus, while perception doesn't become reality per se, people's behaviors, feelings and ongoing responses become modified by that evolving sense of the threat they confront.

**Effects-** In the study this is used to mean impact or influence, this can be both positive and negative. The effects or impact of conflict on community development.

**Community Development;** It is the process through which people come together and agree on how best they can enhance growth in their area. The growth can be social, economical and political.

**Cross Border,** This is an imaginary physical boundary that separates communities, states, regional and international. Cross border conflict refers to conflict across these boundaries

**Mitigation-** the term refers to the efforts undertaken to resolve or cope with conflict to promote community development. For example, re-opening of schools, roads, Market centers, Provision of relief foods and tents for the people displaced

**Socio-demographic Factors,** in the study the term mean societal aspects such as tribe, perceptions, cultural, beliefs, political and age.



**Socio-economic Factors**, in the study this refer to aspects of society in terms of intermarriages, population pressure, Land tenure and Input availability.

**Stakeholder** -Used in the study to mean those with vested and personal interests of stakeholders as opposed to the communities.

### **1.11. Organization of the study**

This study was organized into five chapters, with chapter one presenting the general background that provides a comprehensive review of causes and effects of conflict on community development as a worldwide approach into African approach and zeroed to Kenya along Sondu borders. This chapter further presents the statement of the problem, research objectives and research questions, significance of the study, scope and definition of important terms used in the study.

Chapter two presents a comprehensive review of literature based on the following thematic areas; the effects of conflict on community development and its causes, types and how they can be resolved based on relevant theoretical and conceptual frameworks as is captured in various literatures.

Chapter three describes the methodology that was used in conducting the study. This includes; Research design, Target population, sample size and sampling procedures, research instruments reliability and validity of instruments, data collection procedures, ethical issues, Data analysis techniques, time schedule and budget.

Chapter four presents data, followed by its analysis and interpretations thereof.

This is done through presenting the reliability and validity test results of the research instruments, demographic characteristics of the respondents, findings per research objectives and hypothesis test. Chapter five, the last section of the study, presents a summary of the study findings, conclusions drawn and recommendations made. Study contribution to knowledge and suggestions for further research are also explored.

# **CHAPTER TWO**

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1. Introduction**

This section is broadly divided into general and empirical literature. General literature explored cross border conflict and its influence on community development in order to capture relevant information, the review took a global review of cross border conflict and its influence on community development, globally the study looked at cross border conflict and its types based on the following themes: Types of cross border conflicts, cross border conflicts in the UK, Cross border conflicts in the USA, Cross border conflict in South Africa, Within the Great Lakes countries and ended with a review of Cross border conflict in Kenya. Literature was reviewed from books, journals, policy papers, the internet and any other materials deemed relevant to the subject of study. It was thematically reviewed under the following titles: the concept of conflict, causes of conflict; conflict scenarios, socio-economic factors and conflict on community development, Socio-demographic factors and conflict on community development, Conflict mitigation measures on community development, stakeholders' strategies and conflict on community development and lastly government policy and regulations and conflict on community development.

Empirical Literature, on the other hand, reviewed what other experts and researchers have already done along the area of factors influencing cross border conflict and community development. The main objective of literature review was to identify

gaps in what has already been done on the area of study, identify key questions which may not have been adequately answered and thereafter extract essential information from empirical studies already undertaken.

## **2.2 The Concept of Conflict and Violence**

Conflict has been defined variously by different scholars. According to (Getui, 2009) conflict is a situation where there are at least two entities between which there is a battle, fighting, struggle, tension, clash, controversy or opposition because of differences in opinion, ideas or interests. Galtung, (2000) defines conflict as disagreement through which parties involved perceive a threat to their needs, interests or concerns. From the above definitions, conflict is present when two or more parties perceive that their interests are incompatible, express hostile attitudes, or pursue their interests through actions that damage the other parties. These parties may be individuals, small or large groups, and countries. Interests in a conflict could be over: resources territory, money, energy sources, food and how they should be distributed. They were over power, that is, how control and participation in political decision-making are allocated. They were over identity, concerning the cultural, social and political communities to which people feel tied or over status, whether people believe they are treated with respect and dignity and whether their traditions and social position are respected or over values, particularly those embodied in systems of government, religion, or ideology.

Violence is defined as cruelty that does physical damage to another person or to property.

Violence always involves conflict but not all conflict involves violence

¶ <http://plusroot.com>). As long as human beings exist and resources continue to be scarce,

there has to be conflict. Violence comes from the human failure to adequately manage conflict.

In this study, conflict theory is applied as a sociological tool and to understand it, it is argued that integrated community development and conflict resolution strategies could help to sustain peace in 'post-settlement' contexts. The conceptual background to this argument is unfolded through the tracking of key concepts such as convergence, post-settlement contexts, civil society, community development, conflict resolution, peace building, and multi-track approaches to peace building. Empirical evidence for convergences at the practice level is presented through excerpts from two case studies, one from Northern Ireland and the other from South Africa. Some of the key issues around which community development/conflict resolution strategies coalesce relate to addressing human needs, encouraging people participation, and building democracy. These are critical peace building tasks. Despite the positive potential of such integrated strategies, both South Africa and Northern Ireland face crucial challenges. O'Brien Community Dev J.2007; 42:114-130

### **2.3 Types of Conflict –Relationship, Data, Interests, Structural and Value Conflicts;**

Conflict undermines peaceful coexistence processes in a society. Conflict is a state of incompatibility (Rosse and Rosse, 1981; Bedeian et al 1981).It is like traffic light which shines green to alert you to drive on yet at the same time it shows red, warning you to stop (Achoka, 1994). Moreover, conflict may occur at a personal, group, community, national or international levels. Conflict has both negative and positive effects. Thus, conflicts

create uncomfortable conditions that need to be addressed (Miles 1976; Crane and Wanicki 1983; Achoka 1990).

According to Fisher and Ibrahim (2000), Conflict is defined differently in the whole world, however they reached a consensus that those different words mean the same thing, in Kenya Conflict can be described as follows, by evaluating it according to the five categories -- relationship, data, interest, structural and value -- we can begin to determine the causes of a conflict and design resolution strategies that will have a higher probability of success, based on each.

Different people or groups have different views and perception about various subjects that lead to disagreements. This divergence in thought evokes conflict. Conflict occurs when there is natural competition between two or more parties about scarce resources, power and social position. In this struggle over values, power and resources the parties disapprove the opponent's goal and existence, thus creating conflict.

Relationship conflicts occur because of the presence of strong negative emotions, misperceptions or stereotypes, poor communication or miscommunication, or repetitive negative behaviors. Relationship problems often fuel disputes and lead to an unnecessary escalating spiral of destructive conflict. Supporting the safe and balanced expression of perspectives and emotions for acknowledgment (not agreement) is one effective approach to managing relational conflict, Freeman (1984) gave it a stakeholder's analysis and relationship.

Data conflicts occur when people lack information necessary to make wise decisions, are misinformed, disagree on which data is relevant, interpret information differently, or have competing assessment procedures. Some data conflicts may be unnecessary since they are caused by poor communication between the people in conflict. Other data conflicts may be genuine incompatibilities associated with data collection, interpretation or communication. Most data conflicts will have "data solutions, Fisher and Ibrahim (2000).

Interest conflicts are caused by competition over perceived incompatible needs. Conflicts of interest result when one or more of the parties believe that in order to satisfy his or her needs, the needs and interests of an opponent must be sacrificed. Interest-based conflict will commonly be expressed in positional terms. A variety of interests and intentions underlie and motivate positions in negotiation and must be addressed for maximized resolution. Interest-based conflicts may occur over *substantive issues* (such as money, physical resources, time, etc.); *procedural issues* (the way the dispute is to be resolved); and *psychological issues* (perceptions of trust, fairness, desire for participation, respect, etc.). For an interest-based dispute to be resolved, parties must be assisted to define and express their individual interests so that all of these interests may be jointly addressed. Interest-based conflict is best resolved through the maximizing integration of the parties' respective interests, positive intentions and desired experiential outcomes. , Fisher and Ibrahim (2000).

Structural conflicts are caused by forces external to the people in dispute. Limited physical resources or authority, geographic constraints (distance or proximity),

time (too little or too much), organizational changes, and so forth can make structural conflict seem like a crisis. It can be helpful to assist parties in conflict to appreciate the external forces and constraints bearing upon them. Structural conflicts will often have structural solutions. Parties' appreciation that a conflict has an external source can have the effect of them coming to jointly address the imposed difficulties, Fisher and Ibrahim (2000).

Value conflicts are caused by perceived or actual incompatible belief systems. Values are beliefs that people use to give meaning to their lives. Values explain what is "good" or "bad," "right" or "wrong," "just" or "unjust." Differing values need not cause conflict. People can live together in harmony with different value systems. Value disputes arise only when people attempt to force one set of values on others or lay claim to exclusive value systems that do not allow for divergent beliefs. It is of no use to try to change value and belief systems during relatively short and strategic mediation interventions. It can, however, be helpful to support each participant's expression of their values and beliefs for acknowledgment by the other party.

<http://www.intermediator.com/medres/pg18>

## **2.4 Cross Border Conflict in the region**

Macro-regional integration initiatives, such as the European Union and NAFTA, have spurred the establishment of cross-border regions. These are initiatives driven by local or regional authorities, aimed at dealing with local border-transcending problems such as transport and environmental degradation and Conflict resolutions. Many cross-



border regions/boundaries are also active in encouraging intercultural communication and dialogue as well as cross-border economic development strategies such as trade.

#### **2.4.1 Cross Border Conflict in the United Kingdom**

Europe has likewise had its share of cross border conflicts just like the U.S, Conflicts such as those of Kosovo, Chechnya, the troubles in the UK 1968-1998 and the Republican dissidents conflict which is ongoing has resulted to loss of many lives. 3,524 lives were lost between 1969 and 1998 in UK alone. The government is doing its best by setting structures that help in resolving such conflict <http://.ea.wikipedia.org> 7/2/2010 at 10.30 a.m

#### **2.4.2 Cross Border Conflict in the United States of America**

In the United States of America, cross border conflict has been experienced between its states and the notable one was between the United states and Mexico in 1876-1910 and had allot to do with cattle raids and border movement of people and their goods, this resulted to lawlessness along the borders and thus arose struggle over recognition. The government intervened by expanding railroads connecting the U.S and Mexico, Robert Danforth(1937 ),However, before this intervention was initiated it came out that there were divisions amongst workers on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border which further led to the emergence and evolution of working class consciousness among Mexican workers, based on cultural beginnings and the rise of industrialism to the late 20th century, gender and class issues in labor, worker mobilization, labor formation, community and politics, and immigration. In the USA the Alternative Dispute Resolution movement was

born, to be rapidly copied in many other countries as an alternative to adversarial ways of dealing with local conflicts ["So Sue Me!" was the title of an early work that argued for alternatives to courts, codes and constables] and -some hoped - as a way of bringing about a transformation of society from the ground up. Scholars also began to research such topics as the most effective ways of preparing for negotiations [the pre-negotiation stage], the use of workshops, discussions and dialogues as alternatives to hard bargaining, and the most effective forms of third party mediation in complex and intractable conflicts at all social levels.

### **2.4.3 Cross Border Conflict in Africa**

Africa as a continent has been depicted as continent of conflict, since almost all countries in Africa have gone through conflict and are still feeling the effects of conflict. These conflicts have been as a result of disagreements over boundaries, political differences ,religious differences just to mention a few, however there are other spatial factors outside the ones above that also contribute to conflict in Africa such as topography, natural resources, demographic distributions, and climatic hazards, <http://irevolution.files>.

7/2/2010.at 12.00

**Table; 1**

***Cross border conflicts in Africa***

<b>Cross border</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Background information about this conflict</b>
<b>Conflict in</b>		
<b>Africa:</b>		
	DRC-East Kivu/Ituri	Fighting and attacks against civilians involving government and rebels from DRC and Rwanda. UN deployed forces in 1999 until Goma ceasefire was reached. Very less impact have been felt
	Ethiopia/Ogaden and Somali	Civilians killed by the government forces fighting with the Ogaden Liberation Front(ONLF)-2007
	Chad	State supporting Arab militias, government armed forces and African Tribal rebel groups. AU intervened in 2005. Khartoum was attacked on 10 <sup>th</sup> May, 2008
	South Africa	Sporadic attacks against migrant workers
	Somali/Puntland	Sporadic fighting between clans militia over disputed Sool and Sanaag territory
	Kenya-Mt. Elgon	Sporadic clashes between two clans of the Saboat Community also known as Ndorobos and the Soy. Started over disputed land redistribution.
	Bura	Tribal clashes between the Wadel and the Orma in Bura division. Became worse in 2007, Also in Mandera district between Garre and Murule clans over land following flooding.
	Uganda/Sudan/Kenya	Historic inter-tribal and cross border livestock raids and attacks in Karamoja regions

*Source, Human Rights report 2008 by Alex schumid and A. J Jongman*

## **2.5 Cross border Conflict in the Great Lakes Countries**

The great Lakes countries are- East Africa as twelve countries in total: Burundi, Kenya, DR-Congo, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Madagascar, and Sudan. These countries have been known to be fragile in terms of conflict. Due to the interconnected nature of the conflicts in the region and because instability in one country has proved to impact negatively on its neighbours, mitigation intervention in these area requires regional approach. Linkages between the countries of the Great Lakes operate at many levels. The land and its natural resources form the common backdrop, while the history of the Great Lakes bequeaths a shared legacy of exploitative and traumatic colonial encounters. Movements of people – pushed sometimes by resource constraints, sometimes by political exclusion, and pulled by the prospects of trade, security, or prosperity elsewhere – have generated myriad links between individuals and families across the region. The extensive and intensive natural resources of the Great Lakes (fertile and well-watered land, valuable cash crops, and sought-after minerals) have drawn international interests to all countries of the region for centuries. This common heritage could be a force for peace, stability and prosperity but has all too often turned out to contain the seeds of conflict, [http://www.international-alert.org/great\\_lakes](http://www.international-alert.org/great_lakes) (7/2/2010).

After decades of violence in the latter part of the 20th century, in the last few years the Great Lakes countries have given the appearance of inching slowly forward along a path towards ever-increasing democratization and stability. However, in 2008 several recent developments brought this comfortable assumption into question. Foremost amongst these were the outbreak of inter-communal violence in Kenya in January 2008,

the failure to resolve tensions between - and around - different armed groups in the eastern DRC, and the failure of the Ugandan government and the Lord's Resistance Army to bring their long-drawn-out peace negotiations to a conclusion.

These developments, while alarming in themselves, also underline the continuing and dangerous tensions within the region (around the Kivus and northern Uganda in particular), perpetuated by a combination of internal governance issues, unresolved cross-border tensions, and the weakness of regional and international mediation structures, [http://www.international-alert.org/great\\_lakes](http://www.international-alert.org/great_lakes) (7/2/2010)

## **2.6 Cross Border Conflict in Kenya**

Kenya just like any African country has also been experiencing cross-border conflict along its borders with Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania. Apart from those regional conflict, within Kenya itself there are also inter-community cross – border conflict such as those within Kerio Valley, Kuria/Transmara and Migori borders. Ethiopian and Kenyan government have been working together to address cross-border conflicts between pastoralists of Somali cluster. Both countries had their Cross Border Peace Meeting in November, 2009 at the border town of Moyale, some 775 km South of Addis Ababa. The joint effort of the countries would help address and sustain the peace and security of the border, which is fundamental for development of the region.

The Somali Cluster which covers border areas of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia is home to various pastoralist communities that engage in violent conflict over

limited resources, the mobilization of local level peace structures necessitates the creation of cross border linkages in order to foster region-wide peace initiative.

The structures and processes that appear to turn intolerance into conflict and violence are highly complex. A list of the causes include but not limited to: historical forces; economic tensions; bad governance and poor government services; perceived threats to cultural identity; extreme poverty; economic stagnation; social exploitation; marginalization; discrimination and struggle for resources (Bush, 1997). Other causes are stereotypes, the agrarian systems, and expansionism (Hubert, 2000). Sometimes, in some countries ethnicity has often been asserted to be a key contributor to conflict and violence (Suliman, 2005). However, (Bush, 1997; Suliman, 2005) argue that ethnicity neither causes conflict, nor describes it. Instead, ethnicity has been mobilized and politicized in contemporary violent conflicts.

In Kenya, violent conflicts have been experienced from time to time (Republic of Kenya, 2006). The conflicts range from internal disputes between groups and cross border confrontations with groups from neighbouring countries such as Uganda. The root causes of the conflicts are varied and complex and can be attributed to a number of factors which include: colonial legacy, poverty, competition for resources, inadequate governance structures and institutions, ethnicity, skewed development strategy and politics of exclusion (Mwaniki *et al*, 2007).

For instance, in Kenya, transition from the single party politics to multiparty politics was accompanied by violent conflicts subsumed under the labels 'land' and 'ethnic' clashes (Kamungi, 2001; Mwaniki *et al*, 2007). Moreover, politically and economically based

ethnic clashes and extra – judicial killings by the police have been on the increase (Republic of Kenya, 2006).

According to Kamungi (2001), most conflicts in Kenya take place in the Rift Valley and the North Eastern regions. Whereas the violent conflicts which manifest themselves as ethnic clashes appear to be politically motivated, economic factors are mostly the prime moving factors. In the northern part of Kenya, for example, inter communal violence over natural resources, mainly land and water, have been escalating. Sometimes such violence has crossed to societies living across the Kenyan borders especially the border between Kenya and Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia and between Kenya and Somalia. Though there are multiple causes of conflict in Kenya, indications are that the situation has been worsened by proliferation of small arms and light weapons, inadequate security to deter cross border armed incursions, high poverty levels, drug abuse and unemployment. (Republic of Kenya, 2006).

Since the ratification of the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) protocol in 2003 by seven member states, the Ethiopian government has been making concerted effort to create and strengthen the early warning and response components of the CEWARN mechanism on the Ethiopian side at National, Regional, Woreda and Local levels as structures of the Conflict Early Warning and Response Unit (CEWERU). The Kenyan government is also working to develop a strategy to end communal violence among pastoral communities in Northern Kenya. The strategy addresses four elements: the state fulfils its basic duty of protecting its citizens, all politicians spearhead the search for peace, and communities change their attitudes,

practices and beliefs which perpetuate violence and comprehensive regional policy to facilitate collaboration and coordination between neighboring states

<http://www.icpat.org/index>

Kenya is experiencing another cross border conflict with Uganda focus on the pastoral communities of Pokot, Turkana, and the Karamojong. These communities in North-Western Kenya and Eastern Uganda are under intolerable stress and they are involved in a violent struggle to survive. While insecurity in this area is often characterized as arising from competition over scarce resources, there are broader dimensions to local conflicts. These revolve around a long history of social, cultural, economic and political exclusion. The state's role in the provision of security and support to pastoral communities is, on the whole, poor. Both countries have a tendency to sometimes use excessive military force. Pastoral communities have reasons to feel alienated. Lack of political will and corruption likewise frustrates efforts to keep the peace.

Effects of conflict and violence on learners are enormous and far reaching. Due to displacement, many children miss going to school. For instance during the post election violence in Kenya it was estimated that over 100,000 children were living in deplorable conditions in displacement camps. According to Onsongo (2008) children form one third of the estimated 300,000 internally displaced persons. Further, she reports that up to 10 million learners at all levels of education in Kenya were affected by the post election violence. This figure included all learners who were not able to report to their



schools and colleges, those who reported but could not be taught because teachers were displaced and the schools that were not able to open as scheduled.

Teachers are also affected by conflict and violence. For instance, during the post election violence in Kenya, a number of teachers were forced to flee their homes due to insecurity in their work stations. Others were displaced due to violence caused by the crisis. Some had their property burnt down as others were generally threatened if they were considered to be from different communities not needed in those areas. Some teachers were not able to report to work on schedule due to lack of transport or fear for their security. Cases of teachers in displacement were many

## **2.7 Cross Border Conflict Analysis and Resolutions:**

Conflict has been studied by people for thousands of years of human history, beginning even before the Greeks [the Armani letters dated between and over being one of the first recorded exchanges of ideas about the possibilities of "peaceful coexistence] and continuing up to the present time. However, it is only over the last 60 years that there have been serious efforts to study conflict and its resolution in a systematic and comparative fashion, bringing to bear the intellectual tools of many disciplines in the search for general theories about the sources, dynamics and means of resolving conflicts, from micro to macro social levels, <http://icar.gmu.edu/certificates>. 8/2/2010

Partly spurred on by the devastation of two World Wars, the dangers of the Cold War and the accelerating arms race, scholars and activists from many countries began in the late 1940's and 1950's a major intellectual effort to produce useful and theoretically

based knowledge into the roots of human conflict and the means by which the disasters of the first half of the 20th Century might be avoided. In those early days of "conflict research" as it was generally known, investigations were undertaken into arms races, into crisis decision making and the effects of stress on decision makers, into effective means of reducing international tensions, into the incidence of wars and civil wars and into the nature of effective negotiation. Research centers were established in the United States, in Scandinavia, in Canada, in South Africa, in Britain, in Holland and in many other countries, uniting researchers from many backgrounds in an effort to understand and, later, to affect in some positive way, the development of protracted and ostensibly dangerous conflicts that needed to be managed or resolved, <http://icar.gmu.edu/certificates>. 8/2/2010

In the 1970's and 1980's much scholarly attention shifted to research into intra-state conflicts, including major civil unrest, and riots, but also including a focus on conflicts within local communities and within the family. In the USA the Alternative Dispute Resolution movement was born, to be rapidly copied in many other countries as an alternative to adversarial ways of dealing with local conflicts ["So Sue Me !" was the title of an early work that argued for alternatives to courts, codes and constables] and - some hoped - as a way of bringing about a transformation of society from the ground up. Scholars also began to research such topics as the most effective ways of preparing for negotiations [the pre-negotiation stage], the use of workshops, discussions and dialogues as alternatives to hard bargaining, and the most effective forms of third party mediation in complex and intractable conflicts at all social levels.

In the early 1980's and through into the 1990's and the new millennium, University courses in this "new" field of study began to be offered and since 1982 ICAR

has been part of this growing research and education effort that now stretches across all continents and countries from Latin America to Africa to Asia. The Institute offered one of the first Masters programs in "conflict management" and in 1987 began work on the first doctoral program in the field. Its teaching and research are firmly based in the work already carried out by the pioneers in the field - the Bouldings, Galtung, Burton, Richardson, Kriesberg, Deutsch - but already embrace some of the more recent lines of research and scholarship - entrapment theory, the analysis of narratives, post-agreement peace building processes, conciliation and reconciliation, the "spoiler" problem and the problem for negotiators raised by indivisible goods. ICAR will continue to introduce its students to such ideas and theories in the belief that, from this continuously exciting field, a deeper understanding of the universal phenomenon of conflict will arise, together with new processes for turning those conflicts into productive and creative paths.

## **2.8 Conflict resolution Strategies**

Conflict resolution strategies are articulated in a framework that depicts factors contributing to integrative conflict resolution in this research project. The integrative strategy and third-party mediation receive special attention in this project because these two strategies shed light on breeding cooperation and resolving conflict. The following factors are inherent in conflict and are investigated as an analytical framework, the source and nature of conflict, the level of conflict and participants involved, power and resource, the role of time and relation continuity, and cost and consequence. Moreover, the perspective of cross-cultural psychology is adopted with emphasis on individualistic and collectivistic cultural syndromes, for further

understanding cultural factors contributing to conflict resolution. Essentially, the Far-eastern culture, Kenyan inclusive emphasizes that authority, order, harmony, loyalty and personal relationship and guanxi must be adhered to, in contrast to American tradition that values individualism, goal attainment, constructive conflict, and independent-self orientation, help explain the nuances and complexity of the cross-cultural conflict resolution <http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p111415.10/2/2010>. It is against this review that researcher determined factors influencing cross border conflict along the borders of Nyando, Rachuonyo, Belgut and Nyamira districts since so far the information that is there is still scanty.

## **2.9 Empirical Literature;**

This section on empirical literature reviews, past studies related to socio-demographic influence of cross border conflict on community development, socio-economic influence of cross border conflict on community development, Cross border Conflict mitigation measures on community development, stakeholders strategies and conflict on community development and lastly government policy, regulations and conflict on community development. It also attempts to look at studies elsewhere that give prominence to factors influencing conflict on community development.

### **2.9.1 Socio-demographic factors and cross border conflict on community development**

Payson (2000) carried out a study on socio-demographic factors and cross border conflict on community development and came up with the following indicators; on the societal aspects, conflict result to displacement which in turn affects population

density in an area by decreasing the number of people on the aggressors side and putting more pressure on the aggrieved side thus constraints on resource base such as water, Land and finally increased famine. Cross border conflict results to unstable societal structures (marriages broken) which impact negatively on community development as it only enhances hatred and hence, religious institutions abandoned, antagonistic behaviors', inflammatory statements, propaganda and exploitation of divisions and tensions.

The structures and processes that appear to turn intolerance into conflict and violence are highly complex. A list of the causes included but not limited to: historical forces; economic tensions; bad governance and poor government services; perceived threats to cultural identity; extreme poverty; economic stagnation; social exploitation; marginalization; discrimination and struggle for resources (Bush, 1997). Other causes are stereotypes, the agrarian systems, and expansionism (Hubert, 2000). Sulemani in his research concluded, ethnicity has often been asserted to be a key contributor to conflict and violence in some countries and thus less development (Suliman, 2005). However, (Bush, 1997; Suliman, 2005) argued that ethnicity neither causes conflict, nor describes it. Instead, ethnicity has been mobilized and politicized in contemporary violent conflicts.

In Kenya, violent conflicts have been experienced from time to time (Republic of Kenya, 2006). The conflicts range from internal disputes between groups and cross border confrontations with groups from neighbouring countries such as Uganda, Sudan, Somali and Ethiopia. The root causes of the conflicts are varied and complex and can be attributed to a number of factors which include: colonial legacy, poverty, competition for resources,

inadequate governance structures and institutions, ethnicity, skewed development strategy and politics of exclusion (Mwaniki *et al*, 2007). For instance, in Kenya, transition from the single party politics to multiparty politics was accompanied by violent conflicts subsumed under the labels 'land' and 'ethnic' clashes (Kamungi, 2001; Mwaniki *et al*, 2007). Moreover, politically and economically based ethnic clashes and extra – judicial killings by the police have been on the increase (Republic of Kenya, 2006).

### **2.9.2 Socio-economic factors and cross border conflict on community development**

According to Tado (1961), Socio-economic studies, in terms of affecting the operations of business, socio economic factors have influence on community development in terms of change in revenue collection, public sector debt, level of inflation and capital in and out flows, when most market centre are closed because of fear and looting. These results to, prevalence of poverty, high degree of unemployment, income disparities and environmental disaster. These was revealed in the study and that conflict disrupts lives and livelihoods, destroys societies and economies, and reduces peoples' access to basic services (ACTION, 2003). Those who face death are not only the combatants but also the civilians. For instance, during the First World War, the proportion of civilian deaths was 14%, Second World War, 67% and today civilian deaths are on the increase (Akerlund, 2005). Violence also causes destruction of infrastructure. Building, railways, bridges, road networks, telephone lines, electricity supply are targeted during any war (El-Hage, 2001). Further, according to Thuan (2001) people suffer emotional distress due to violence and conflict.

### **2.9.3 Mitigating Measures**

Armed conflicts lead to displacement of persons. In 2004 globally, 25 million people were displaced many within their own country (Justino, 2008). To many households in conflict areas violence results in considerable reductions in their total income and consumption due to the loss of livelihoods and decrease in household productivity when key household workers die or are incapacitated, when assets get destroyed or stolen and when surviving members have to draw on existing savings to pay for medical bills or forgo employment to care for injured and disabled household members. Such outcomes of violence tend to push previously vulnerable households into extreme poverty, which may affect individual and household welfare. Due to violence and conflict, serious food shortages especially in the poorest countries of the world have been experienced. Arkelund, (2005) argues that in February 2000, it was estimated that almost 15 Million people in the world were in need of emergency food aid as a direct consequence of wars. Due to food shortage, malnutrition sets in. This leads to mortality rates from all sorts of diseases. Invisible impacts of violence and conflict include traumas. Consequences like bereavement, hatred, and addiction to revenge and victory are part of the effects of violent conflict. To sum up therefore, conflict affects community development by leading to the death, maiming and forced migration of individual community members. It affects the economic viability of the community by destroying its productive resource base, either in the short term (by, for example, destroying crops and animals), and in the long term (by denying access to land, and by destroying seed grain storage, local crop varieties, and educational facilities). This may lead to gross impoverishment, famine, high illiteracy levels, flight and

dependence on relief aid. Due to abandonment of agricultural farms, prices of food products shot up, due to increased demand.

Owing to violent conflict across the borders, creation of camps for displaced persons, aided by organizations, temporary schools are established in the camps as a temporary measure. Such schools are usually child unfriendly (UNICEF, 2009). Schooling in such structures can mean shivering in cold, unheated buildings or sweltering in hot, airless tents. It can mean being forced to stand in unfurnished classrooms, being hungry, thirsty or unwell; it can also mean being frightened by possible attacks and or requests to move out of the camps (Nicolai, 2003; UNICEF, 2009). For example, (Onsongo, 2008), reports of a class in the camp for displaced persons in Eldoret showground, which had 300 pupils. Further, she reported that classes in the camps for displaced persons lacked essential facilities like shelter, adequate sanitation. Lack of adequate food and water was also reported. However the governments always try to come up with a long lasting solution by re-opening schools, putting up police stations near those places for security reasons, Open up closed roads and market places and lastly make effort to resettle the IDPs.

Psychological effects on the children and teachers are also evident during violent conflict. Some children witness killing of parents, relatives and friends. In some occasions some children are orphaned. The fact that they are displaced from their homes and schools and are staying in congested camps where people scramble to survive, it can be very traumatizing. According to Nicolai, (2003) children in violent conflict may be abused physically.



The psychological trauma experienced by children can be displayed in a variety of emotional and behaviour disturbance including low self esteem, withdrawal, nightmares, self blame, and aggression against peers, family members and property (Peled, Jeffe and Edleson, 1995). Further, chronic exposure to violence adversely affects children's ability to learn. Such children are unable to concentrate in their learning; they have continued fear for their lives. Some may refuse to go to schools out of fear of peers and teachers perceived to be enemies. Children in schools in camps for displaced persons are stressed and anxious about their future. The psychological trauma affects children at the cognitive level where thinking patterns and memory may be affected. Trauma may cause emotional effects and also behavioural effect of withdrawal or aggression. Post-traumatic stress disorders may also be witnessed. These manifest in form of; flashbacks whereby the distress can be relived over and over again; feeling of detachment which involves feeling separated from the world and people around. It can also involve feelings of low mood and pessimism. The other disorder is irritability which can be observed in low levels of tolerance and increased 'watchfulness' leading to irritability, which can in turn, affect sleep patterns and concentration (Onsongo, 2008).

## **2.10 Theoretical Framework**

This study revolves around human behaviour. Scientifically, human behaviour can be studied under three broad theoretical paradigms: classical theory, human relation theory and behavioural science theory (O'Shaughnessy 1966, Hoy and Miskel 1987, Owens 1991, Mullins 1993, Achoka 2003). The proponents of the behavioural science theory (Simon 1968, Brad 1938) combined the classical and human relations theory with

elements from psychology, anthropology and sociology. The theory focuses on peoples work behaviour in formal organizations. Hence, the psychological aspect of the behavioural science theory depicts an individual as a whole and focuses on aspects such as, perception, attitudes and motives. The sociological dimension focuses on social statuses and relationships between or among individuals. The anthropological dimension emphasizes cultural systems, beliefs, customs, ideas and values within a society (Achoka 2003).

The Behavioural Science Theory is relevant since it enabled the researchers to analyze the psychological, sociological, political and economic impacts of violence on on region community development and in this study emphasis was put on was put on conflict theory and discussed as follows,

### **2.10.1 Conflict theory;**

Although conflict has always been central to sociological theory and analysis, conflict theory is the label generally attached to the sociological writings of opponents to the dominance of structural functionalism, in the two decades after the Second World War. Its proponents drew on Max Weber and (to a lesser extent) Karl Marx to construct their arguments, giving differing emphasis to economic conflict (Marx) and conflict about power (Weber). Conflict theorists emphasized the importance of interests over norms and values, and the ways in which the pursuit of interests generated various types of conflict as normal aspects of social life, rather than abnormal or dysfunctional occurrences. For example, in *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society* (1959)—a standard work of conflict theory— Ralf Dahrendorf, although critical of Marxist notions of class, argued

that classes in the advanced 'post-capitalist' societies of Britain, Germany, and the United States were derived 'from positions in associations co-ordinated by authority', and that these societies were therefore characterized by disputes about 'participation in or exclusion from the exercise of authority'. 2 may, 2009<http://www.encyclopedia.com>.1088

The claims of conflict theory against functionalism were comparatively modest compared with later criticisms. For example, Dahrendorf argued that structural functionalism was not so much wrong as partial: that power or authority within a social system was not simply integrative, something which emerges from the system in order to keep it together, but also divisive, something which has to be imposed over conflicting interests. At the same time he argued, again against Marx, that social conflict was multi-faceted and does not congeal around one central issue.

Conflict theorists did not claim to present any general theory of society but emphasized coercion rather than consensus as the cause of social order. John Rex, in *Key Problems of Sociological Theory* (1961), offered a version of conflict theory owing rather more to Marx. But the most effective contribution from this period is David Lockwood's paper on social integration and system integration (in G. K. Zollschan and W. Hirsch (eds.), *Explorations in Social Change*, 1964)

Lockwood argues that we can distinguish between system integration, which refers to relationships between different parts of the social system, the economy, and political system; and social integration, which refers to norms and values. Structural functionalism tends to run both together and gives priority to social integration: if that persists then the assumption is that system integration is also present. Lockwood points

out that social integration can exist without system integration. An economic crisis, for example, can indicate the existence of system conflict, but does not automatically lead to a breakdown in social integration; this can help in answering some of the research questions.

Lewis Coser's, (1956) in the *Functions of Social Conflict* attempts to incorporate the analysis of social conflict into structural-functionalism, seeing it as a process of tension management, or as part of a process of reintegration in response to social change. Randall Collins's version of conflict theory is distinguished by the fact that it is rooted in the micro-level concerns of individual actors, indeed he claims his theoretical roots lie in phenomenology. Increasingly, during the 1980s, he turned to outlining a micro sociological theory highlighting the role of 'interaction ritual chains' as the basic unit in the ordering of societies (compare his *Conflict Sociology*, 1975 and *Theoretical Sociology*, 1988). With the emergence of Marxism as a major force in social theory during the 1960s, this debate faded away, and conflict theory merged into the more general Marxist and Weberian tendencies in social theory. In modern sociology, the conflict tradition is represented (in very different ways) by such developments as Anthony Giddens's structuration theory, and by rational-choice theory.

## **2.11 Knowledge Gaps in the literature studied:**

The theory cited in the study does not explain the relationship between community development and effects of cross border conflict clearly and how they relate, it is against this background that the study is carried out.

## **2.12 Conceptual Framework**

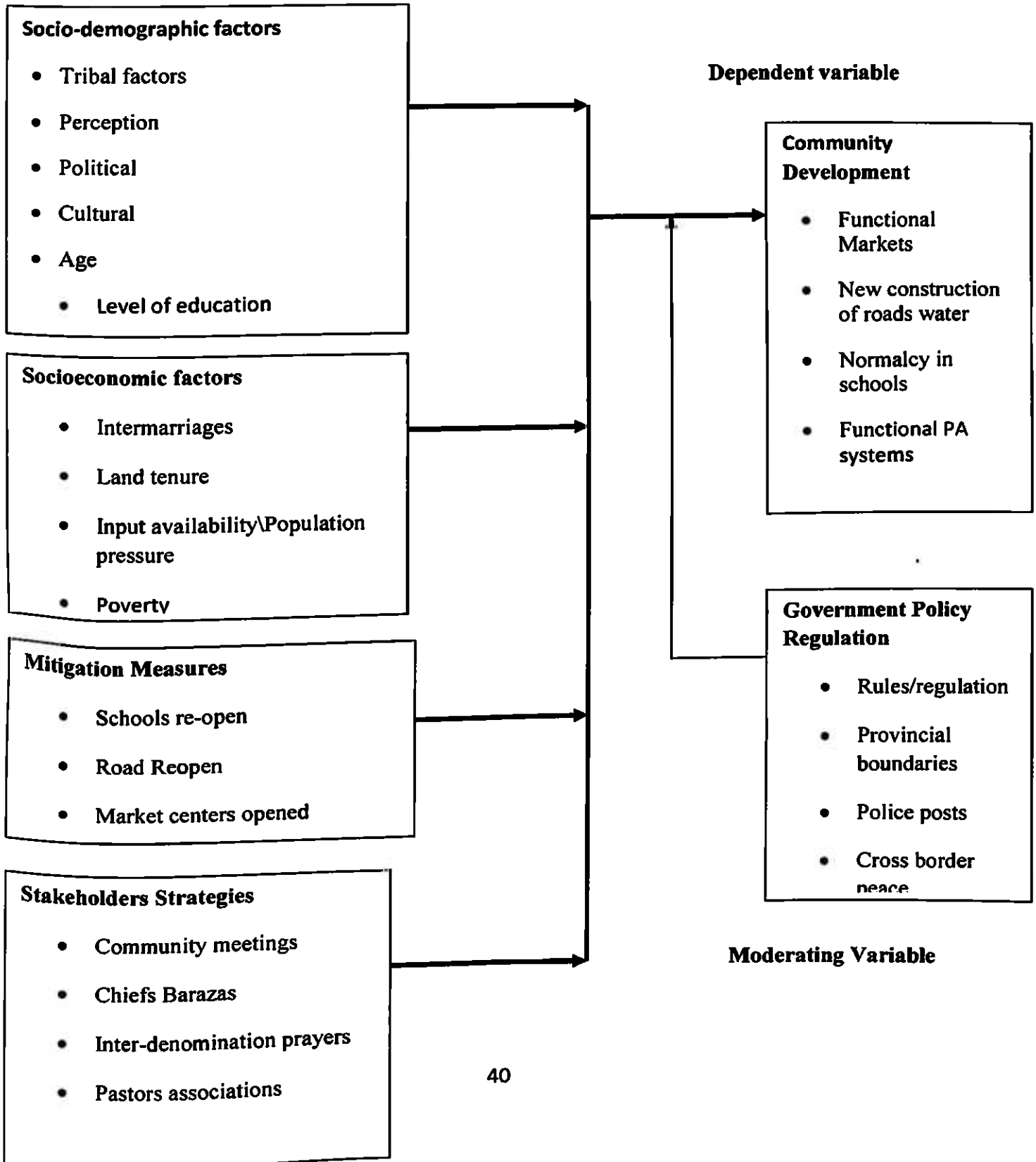
This study was guided by the following perceived conceptual framework

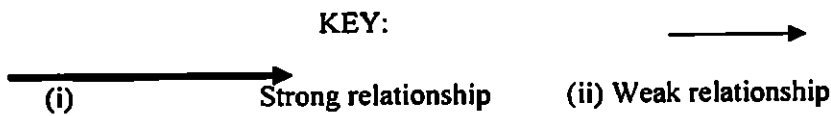
Tangible development cannot be realized whenever there is violent conflict. Countries that have gone through such conflict as Rwanda, Liberia, Congo, Kenya being one of them have in the recent past experienced the same and would not wish to experience it again as they are still counting their losses. The experience that people go through whenever there is war is terrible. It is only through peace building efforts that broken relationships can be restored. Conflict and development are linked in one way or the other. Whenever there is development, people will leave harmoniously and whenever there is no development, people will continue fighting each other all the time.

Figure 2.1

*Perceived Conceptual Framework showing the relationship of variables.*

**Independent Variables**





**2.12.1 Relationship between variables in the conceptual framework.**

Community development is the process through which people come together and agree on how best they can enhance growth in their area. It is further summarized by Bennet as “a deliberate attempt by community people to come together to guide the future of their communities and the development of a corresponding set of techniques for assisting community people in such a process” (Bennet 1997). Community development can be seen in terms of presence of functional market centers, new constructions such as roads network, water points, schools and health centres operating normally and besides these it can also be seen when there is functional provincial administration centers. All these are dependent to socio-demographic, socio-economic factors, mitigation measures and the government policy such as conflict management policy, constituency development funds. In this study, it came out clearly that the variables affect each other.

The study had four independent variables explained as follows; Socio-demographic factors are very important, in understanding community development especially along the borders where different communities live. Different tribes mean different culture, beliefs, religion, politics like in Kenya parties are formed on tribal lines, and these have direct relationship with community development especially when they become incompatible, thus conflicts arise.

Socio-economic factors as another element of independent variable is equally important as it determines how communities integrate, for example through

intermarriages, lease of farms for cultivation, labour availability from either side, schools and churches bringing different communities together, market centers providing avenues for joint trade. All these have a relationship with community development since they can promote development if well managed or stall development if not managed well. For example population pressure from Kisii side has pushed them to the neighboring Kipsigis and Luo communities, thus made them become more vulnerable to the two communities.

Mitigating measures and various stakeholders strategies are key in community development since if they are not well thought properly, they can enhance conflict as is the case in the study area instead of promoting development, re-opening of schools, roads, market centres, police station helped in building confidence of the aggrieved parties. Through communities' peace meetings and Chief's Barazas to enhance dialogue and thus promote harmonious coexistence, joint prayer meetings, the warring parties are able to forgive each and other set stage for dialogue which is very important in conflict management. To prevent further occurrence, the government through cross border peace committees in conjunction with other stakeholders, have established peace committees right from the village level to act as early warning mechanism.

Internal displacement in Kenya is a complex and multi-faceted social problem that revolves around and reflects unresolved issues of land and property, as well as the struggle for the control of political and economic resources. These intricate and sensitive issues, manifest in ethnic conflict, violent cattle raids, and government evictions characterized by human rights abuses leading to displacement of people throughout the country. While the different displacement situations are distinct, they share common



trends, and any effort to address them requires a holistic understanding of the political history of Kenya as well as the socio-economic and cultural dynamics of affected communities.

Conflicts threaten livelihoods, survival, cohesion, security, societal governance, and aggravate other concerns, such as the refugee problem, businesses, employment situation, capacity of relevant institutions, poverty, inequality and observance of human rights and other international labour standards. This unfortunate trend makes conflict prevention and resolution, post-conflict reconstruction and sustainable peace-building an urgent priority requiring the involvement, support and action of all the relevant organs of civil society and also partnerships between these actors for greater synergy and impact of their activities (Bushra and Lopez, 1994).

Government policy and regulations as a variable scored the list in terms of the government intervention in providing security to its citizens. The respondents interviewed gave the government list score since they believed that the government had enough machinery to protect them; however it did nothing to moderate conflict along the borders of Nyando, Nyamira, Belgut and Rachuonyo districts. Administrative structures are there upto the village level and its ridiculous to say that chiefs and assistant chiefs can not provide accurate information, and thus continued conflict along these borders.

And finally all the variables have strong relationship with the community development since they all contribute to harmonious co-existence, normalcy in function of infrastructures such as schools, roads, water points, market places just to mention a few

and save for government policy that has weaker relationship due to the fact that Peace Building Policy has not been enacted in the country and the way Kenyan courts operate is questionable due to corruption.

### **2.13 Summary of Literature**

Literature review in general looked at the empirical literature so as to capture all the relevant information concerning, factors influencing cross border conflict and its effects on community development. It was noted that conflict has significant socio-economic effects on community development and most countries that have been affected, have tried to resolve and manage it differently. The researcher also found that economic differentials are important in explaining protest, political differentials are important in explaining rebellion and cultural differentials are important in explaining both. The existence of groups that are economically worse off or as bad off as the group under observation, on the other hand, is likely to increase the incidence of communal conflict. Communal conflict is defined as conflict between different groups as opposed to between a minority group and the government. The results gave support to the theory that groups are indeed likely to initiate and be in conflict with a group that is better off than them, often the group that is dominant, Fishburn (1967)

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This Chapter describes the methodology that was used in conducting the study. This included: the study area, the research design applied, target population, sampling design and procedures, the types of data, research instruments used for data collection, the research process, reliability and validity of the research instruments as well as data processing and analysis techniques.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

The study adopted a descriptive survey research design using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. This design as described by Kothari (2004) provided rich information about the phenomena, explored and described real life situation and provided information of the elements as they occurred. The descriptive survey was more applicable in this study because the study employed both qualitative and quantitative approaches, and also aimed at exploring and describing the phenomena of causes and effects of conflict in community development. These proved to be cost effective and also explanatory enabling the research to make inferences thought out to the level of Cause and Effects (O' Connor, 2007).

### **3.3 Target Population**

The Study was carried out along the borders of Nyando, Nyamira, Rachuonyo and Belgut districts. The Districts borders were chosen because they have been experiencing conflict every time there is election in the country. The districts are endowed with fertile land and high population to provide market and labour for farmers, but because of constant conflicts and stalled development, there has been no or very little investment. In the post election violence of 2007-2008 several houses were burnt, and market remained closed for some weeks. The main economic activities here are farming and business.

The area identified for study has lagged behind in terms of development as a result of conflict between Kipsigis, Kisiis and Luo communities since independence and the situation has worsen every time national election is held in the country. It is against this background that researcher proposed carry out the study along these borders of the four districts of Nyanza province Kenya. This was conducted in Nyando, Rachuonyo, Nyamira and Belgut-Kericho west district borders.

The study target population included provincial administration-32, women and youths-48 engaged in peace building process both in government and NGOs/CBOs operating-20 and Religious Leaders-20 along these borders especially the peace committees in Sondu borders. According to Mugenda (1999) target population is a set of individual items and objects with some common observable characteristics. The border was identified for study because of its uniqueness, settlement and geographical position besides conflict it has been experiencing every time election is held.

### **3.4 Sample Selection and Sample Size,**

The population consisted of three communities living in the four districts along the borders of Nyando, Nyamira, Rachuonyo and Belgut districts. The administrative boundaries in the area are demarcated into divisions, locations and sub-locations. The researcher carried a multi-phase sampling that was both random and purposive. A multi-phase sampling collects basic information from a large sample of units and then for a sub-sample of these units for more detailed information Best and Kahn (2006). The most common form of multi-phase sampling is two-phase (double sampling), however three or more phases are also possible. Multi-phase sampling was especially appropriate since there was no other auxiliary information such as names of inhabitants of the districts that would have enabled other methods of stratifying and screening out part of the population. In random sampling, all items have same chance of selection that can be calculated. It ensures that bias is not introduced regarding who is included in the survey.

Purposive sampling, on the other hand targets a particular group of people especially when the desired population for the study is rare or very difficult to locate and recruit for a study. Patton (1990) points out the advantage of purposive sampling in allowing the researcher home in on people or events, which have good grounds in what they believe, and allows him to concentrate on instances which display wide variety of responses, including focus on extreme cases that illuminates research questions at hand. The aim of the study is to explore the quality of data not quantity (Nachmias.2005). In the first phase 4 districts were purposively selected out of the 12 districts in Nyanza province and 23 in Rift Valley Province. In the second phase 4 divisions were purposively selected and

finally in the third phase 4 locations were purposively selected and the criteria used in the selection was that these locations must be bordering each other, must have had conflict and must have been involved in practicing business or farming together at some point and lastly must be sharing resources such as schools, health centres, market and even water points together. Random sampling was used to select the designed number of respondents for the final data collection method. In random sampling, every possible sample unit has the same chance of selection i.e. each member of the population is equally likely to be chosen at any stage in the sampling process (Easton et al, 1996). This sample yielded chiefly quantitative and a bit of qualitative data.

### 3.4.1 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Fisher et al in Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) noted that in social science research the following formula could be used to arrive at the right sample size;

$$n = \frac{Z^2 pq}{d^2}$$

Where;

n= Desired sample size (if the target population is greater than 10,000)

Z= the standard normal deviate at the required confidence level

p= the proportion in the target population estimated to have characteristics being measured

q= 1-p

d= the level of statistical significance set

Since there were no estimates available for the proportion in the target population to have characteristics of interest, 0.5 was used for  $p$  as recommended by Fisher et al (1983). Therefore, taking a statistical significance ( $Z$ ) of 1.96 at 0.05 confidence level, the sample size for this study would have been;

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2(0.5)(0.5)}{(0.05)^2}$$

$$(0.05)^2$$

$$n = 384$$

However, due to the sensitivity of the study coming in the wake of various investigative activities by the government and ICC, fear on the part of the respondents necessitated the sample size to be reduced to 120 respondents. This sample size was guided by the nature of sampling methodology and according to Amin (2005), a sample of at least 100 participants is adequate for a survey. Therefore the study settled for 30 respondents from each division giving rise to 120 participants.

Since the study was to be carried out in the four districts only, the exact sample size distribution was based on the principle of Probability Proportional Size (PPS) i.e District household number. According to Roscoe (1975) the proposed rule of thumb was appropriate since the sample size is between 30 and less than 300, hence a sample of 120 was taken.

Table 3.2

*Distribution of respondents by location and gender Reached*

<b>Location</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Borangi	11	7	18
Matongo	8	2	10
Kaplelartet	14	9	23
Sigowet	7	1	8
Sigoti	7	7	14
Atela	11	7	18
S.W.Nyakach	11	2	13
<b>Totals</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>104</b>

Out of the targeted 120 respondents, the study managed to get response from 104 respondents, which is 86% response rate, this included all the categories of leaders that were targeted.

### 3.5 Research Instruments

The study used questionnaire, Interview schedule as the instruments for the data collection. These are discussed as follows:

A Structured Questionnaire was developed to collect information related to influence conflicts on community development in the three communities. The tools were used to get data required to meet the Objectives of the Study. Questionnaires



administered to community leaders such as provincial administration, youth and women representatives' not forgetting to reach religious leaders too' by the research assistant and the researcher, while the Checklist were used to guide key informant interviews District Officers and chiefs who are always the chairmen of district and location security committee. Questionnaire became an appropriate tool for the study as it is typically Efficient, Economical and Practical when large samples are used (Fraenkel and Waller 2000). The open ended questions gave respondents room to express their views hence permit a deeper response, while the closed ended questions eased the work of the researchers during data analysis.

Interview Schedules were used to collect data. Both structured and unstructured interviews were used to get information concerning the influence of cross border conflict on community development, what the communities and the governments together with the civil society are doing to mitigate conflicts, and the best opportunities to address the causes of those conflict. The interview schedules were found useful in probing for in-depth information. To get and verify the quantitative data, the researcher developed key informant schedule that had a check list on questions that were used to get data required.

### **3.5.1 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments**

This section discusses the validity and the reliability of the instruments that were used to collect data. These are explained as follows,

To ensure that the instruments used in carrying out the study was valid and reliable, the researcher adopted Nachmias and Nachmias (1996), pilot testing strategy and in this case 20 respondents were interviewed outside the study area but with similar characteristics in

socio-demographic, socio-economic and other factors just like the sample under survey were randomly selected from neighboring Nyando, Nyamira, Rachuonyo and Belgut Districts to be used for piloting surveyed in the study to test the instruments, since this is an important step in the research process because it reveals ambiguous questions and unclear instructions. It also captured important comments and suggestions from the respondents that enable the researcher to improve efficiency of instruments, adjust strategies and approaches to increase the response rate. It also helped in enhancing the reliability of instruments as consistent measures of the concept being studied. Based on this realization random sampling was performed to determine the number of community leaders in every district to be sampled inclusive of their stock levels. . This was done to avoid contamination of the respondents in the study area. Piloting of the instrument helped to assess its appropriateness and aid in further refinement. The reliability of the instrument was estimated after the pilot study using methods such as the Cronbach Reliability Coefficient, Test-Retest, Split-half, Internal Consistency and Alternate Form. A reliability coefficient [Alpha] of 0.8 or higher will be acceptable [Fraenkel & Wallen, 2000].

Allot of care was taken to ensure that the sampled population represented key attributes of the bigger sampling frame. Further a convenient sample of 20 leaders from different groups was considered adequate to reveal inherent weaknesses in the research instruments. The data collected during pilot testing was prepared, analyzed and interpreted. Based on the outcomes, the instruments were adopted for data collection and the ambiguous questions removed.

### **3.5.2 Validity of the Instruments**

Validity is the extent to which the instruments captured what they purport to measure. It is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences which are based on the research results. It is the degree to which results obtained from the analysis of the data actually represent the phenomenon under study (Mugenda, 1999). Validity deals with how accurately the instruments represent the variables of the study. To uphold content validity, the researcher ensured that the research assistants were led by an expert in research who repeatedly helped the assistants to understand and interpret the contents of the instruments. Besides these, the researcher discussed the contents of qualitative data with the respected leaders from across the divide, provincial administration, religious, and community leaders before generalizations and conclusions were made. Further, the researcher noted down and interpreted the circumstances upon which arguments were made. This ensured that all sentiments are scrutinized before being accepted as valid findings of the study.

### **3.5.3 Reliability of the Instruments**

The measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields same results after repeated trials (Cohen & Manion 1994), Researcher used the cronbach Alpha method in the SPSS computer programme to test the reliability of the instrument. The alpha coefficient of correlation was found to be 0.8, thus the instrument was accepted as reliable and internally consistent. (Frankel and Wallen, 1993).

In the study, a high level of reliability was preferred by the researcher and therefore questions were designed and put across in the simplest way possible. This was

accompanied by side notes to enable respondents understand the requirements, thereby provide reliable responses.

### **3.6 Data Collection procedure**

This section explains how the data collection instruments were administered, who administered them and to whom, how the data collected were brought back to the researcher and how the researcher familiarized himself with the respondents. This is explained as follows, Data collection begun upon analysis, interpretation of results from the pilot testing and revision of research instruments. Sampling was done in accordance to the stratified random and purposive sampling procedures elucidated under subsection 3.4. This was followed by data collection, which lasted for one and half weeks. Data collection was done in two phases. In the first phase, self administered questionnaires were completed with the selected community leaders who accepted our remittal letters (Women representatives, Youth representatives and leaders from the provincial administration and civil society organizations working in the area. In addition the researcher builds a rapport with chiefs and their assistants to improve the level of confidence between the communities to assist in the process of data collection.

### **3.7 Data Analysis and Techniques.**

After data collection, the Questionnaires collected were cleaned of errors made during Data Collection. The Data was then be summarized, coded and entered into the computer where Analysis of Quantitative Data was done using the Statistical Package for Social Scientists [S.P.S.S]. Frequency Means and Percentages were used for Descriptive

Statistics while Chi-Square, T-Test, F-Test and Z-Test at 5% level of significance was used for inferential statistics. Qualitative Data from provincial administration and other NGOs and area were analyzed using Checklist, Matrix Analysis.

Data collected through qualitative method were analyzed using the thematic approaches under the headings such as Causes, Effects of conflict, participants' perception such as Perceived power, Political factors.

# CHAPTER FOUR

## DATA PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Introduction

This section presents findings of the study under four thematic areas viz socio-demographic attributes and cross border conflict on Community Development, Socio-economic effects of conflict on community development; stakeholder's strategies of resolving community conflicts and concludes with inter and intra community conflicts along Nyando, Nyamira, Rachuonyo and Belgut-Kericho west districts.

### 4.2 Response Return rate.

This study set out to interview 120 respondents from the four divisions( Sigowet, Kabondo, Upper Nyakach and Nyamusi) identified along Nyando, Nyamira, Rachuonyo and Belgut districts. However, 104 were used giving a response rate of (86.7%). This was attributed to 16 respondents not willing to fill and return the questionnaires. The respondents mistook the study as an investigation on the conflict which culminated in mass displacement after the 2007 general election. When persuaded on the purpose of the study, the respondents blatantly refused to participate in the study.

### **4.3 Socio-Demographic Attributes of the sample surveyed.**

This section presents the socio and demographic characteristics of the sample population desecrated by locations, gender and cultural perception and professionals such as teachers, retired lawyers and doctors, and chiefs in the areas. Socio-demographic factors and cross border conflict have negative effects on community development as revealed in the study that on the societal aspects, it results to conflict which lead to displacement and in turn affects population density in an area by decreasing the number of people on the aggressors side and putting more pressure on the aggrieved side thus constraints on resource base such as water, Land and finally increased famine. Cross border conflict results to unstable societal structures (Collapsed marriages) which impact negatively on community development as it only enhances hatred and hence abandonment of religious institutions, antagonistic behaviors', inflammatory statements, political propaganda and exploitation of divisions and tensions.

Table 4.1

*Distribution of respondents by location and gender*

<b>Location</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Borangi	11	7	18
Matongo	8	2	10
Kaplelartet	14	9	23
Sigowet	7	1	8
Sigoti	7	7	14
Atela	11	7	18
S.W.Nyakach	11	2	13
<b>Totals</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>104</b>

The respondents who participated in the survey were asked to state their location and gender. Table 4.1 presents distribution of respondents by locations, 7 locations bordering each other were reached. In Nyamira district, Borangi and Matongo locations border Sigowet and Kaplelartet in Belgut district, while Sigowet and Kaplelartet locations borders Sigoti and South Nyakach in Nyando districts, and lastly the Belgut and Nyamira locations also border Atela location in Rachuonyo district. The 7 locations were vulnerable in times of conflict since 1992. In Nyando districts' 2 locations had 27 respondents interviewed Sigoti 14 respondents, 7 men and 7 females, South Nyakach 13 respondents distributed as 11 males and 2 females. Nyamira district locations, Borangi 18 respondents, distributed as 11 males and 7 females, while Matongo location 10 respondents were interviewed as follows 8 male and 2 females. Rachuonyo district had 1



location used given that it was bordering the study site. In Atela 11 male and 7 females were used in the study. Out of the 104 respondents used, 69 (66%) were male and 35(34%) were female respondents. The uneven distribution was attributed to the cultural norms that prohibit women from discussing security issues. However in Atela location a female administrator positively influenced women participation in the study. Working with the bordering locations was important since they are the ones affected most by the cross border conflict, gender likewise was important in determining who is affected most especially when there is perceived threat based on cultural identity and political affiliation one belong to as confirmed in the study conducted by (Suleman,2005) in the Literature review and also in this study.

#### **4.3.1 Perception of respondents on different ethnic groups.**

Perception is based on stereo-type beliefs that various communities living in the area have against other and this contributed to conflict thus less development. Out of the 104 respondents interviewed, 4 (3.8%) are Kuria, 27 (25.96%) Kikuyu, 64 (61.5%) Kisii, 83 (79.8%)Kipsigis, 80 (76.9%) Luo, 6 (5.8%)Maasai.

Other ethnic groups 8 (7.7%) - Indians, Tesos and Nubians. This study based on information from various respondents reached a conclusion that Kipsigis community formed majority 83(79.8%) followed by the Luos 80(76.9%) and the least represented were the Maasai community 6(5.8%).

Table 4.2

*Perception of various communities living along the borders*

<b>Ethnic Groups</b>	<b>Perceptions on other ethnic groups</b>			
	<b>Positive</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>%</b>
Luos	Kisiis as Hard working	65%	Associated with witchcrafts, high tempered	25%
Kisiis	Luos Highly educated	70%	Like boasting, enjoys social life with less or no development.	30%
Kipsigis	Kisiis Hard working	68%	Associated with witch crafts	20%
Kisiis	Kipsigis-Love and possessive	60%	Lazy and like begging	35%
Luos	Kipsigis-Love and possessive	66%	Lazy and like begging	40%

The negative perceptions communities had against each other severed relationships precipitating conflict and hampered community development in the area, Every time conflict occurred along the borders harmonious coexistence was compromised and slowed down the pace of development, Out of 104 respondents interviewed, . Apart from negative perception existed positive perceptions which provided opportunity for community development and reduction of cross border conflict in the study area. However the perception of both Luos and Kipsigis that Kisiis practice witchcrafts had in several

occasions triggered conflict between the communities when it is believed that some of the deaths in the study area are attributed to witchcrafts, this result to displacement and impact negatively on community development. The perception of Kisiis and the Luos that the Kipsigis were lazy had at some point made the Luos and Kisiis evicted from Belgut district and abandoned their leased farms before harvesting. This was further argued out by Murithi in his study carried in 2009 that those in power have always tried to lean on their tribal cocoon in terms of resources distribution thus making other tribes feel marginalized and hence living with their neighbors in mistrust and suspicion, hence continued conflict. This has the effect of consigning smaller ethnic groups of Kenya to the status of being a “permanent minority “(Murithi, 2009. A further study by Fisher and Ibrahim (2000), different people or groups have different views and perception about various subjects that lead to disagreements. This divergence in thought evokes conflict. Conflict occurs when there is natural competition between two or more parties about scarce resources, power and social position. In this struggle over values, power and resources the parties disapprove the opponent’s goal and existence, thus creating conflict which affects community development as revealed in the study.

**4.3.2**           The respondents further reported that they shared various resources with other ethnic groups as shown in table 4.3 Cross border conflict affects harmonious coexistence within the neighboring communities. And it became necessary to determine these as indicators of socio-demographic factors.

Table 4.3

*Resources shared by the communities*

S/no	Resource	Frequency	%
1	River	51	56
2	Boundary	4	2.1
3	Roads	24	12.5
4	Market	48	25
5	Land	48	25
6	Others(Schools, Dispensary)	17	8.85
<b>Total</b>		<b>192</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4.3 Shows respondents were sharing resources in the varied ratios. Out of the 104 interviewees 51(49%) said that river as a resource were shared during rainy seasons and when the water level is down due to drought, it becomes a source of conflict, hampering community development. Rivers for a long time has been used as boundary and in the study it evidently confirmed as a resource shared by all the communities living along the border, while 48 (46%) indicated that market centres especially Sondu were shared when there was peace, however in some instances conflict begun at the markets when a stolen cattle is brought for sale, it starts with two people and later on become a community issue which turns out to be violent resulting to displacement and abandonment of trade between communities, and out of the 104 respondents 48(46%)

said they shared Land as a resource when there is peace, Luos and Kisiis buy and Lease land in Kipsigis side, however when conflicts erupts they abandoned their farms without cultivation and in some instances even farms ready for harvesting were left unattended to, this hampered community development. Even though boundary was highlighted as the potential cause of conflict, 4 (4%) said that it was the least explosive in the study area as boundaries were clearly demarcated. And Lastly 17 (16%) of the respondents said they shared other resources such as schools, dispensaries and labour when there is peace and this become elusive when conflict erupts. This confirms the study done by The World Bank Study (June, 2006)

Asked explicitly to state whether resources were shared, 89 (85.6%), confirmed that indeed there were shared resources, this included businesses (78.8%), farming (31.7%) and other activities (20.1%)The respondents were also asked if they had had any conflicts with the neighbors' before, 85 respondents (81.7%) reported to have had conflicts with their neighbors' in the past. Most of the conflicts were in 1992 where 58.7% (61) of the respondents reported that there was conflict and all these impacted negatively on community development.

#### **4.4 The socio-economic effects of conflicts on community development in NBRN.**

This section discusses the socio-economic effects of conflict on community development under the following sub-themes; general socio-economic effects, occurrence of conflicts, effects on family households, severity of conflict and areas affected by conflict.

**4.4.1** The socio-economic effects were discussed under the following sub-themes; districts, locations, IDPs, shops affected, houses burned or destroyed, schools affected, farms abandoned and lives losts. In table 4.4, several properties were affected by conflict, slowing community development in the area. In sigowet in Belgut districts 150 children going to school were affected when 5 of the schools they schooled were turned into battle field and some converted into refuge camps while 60 houses were either burnt or destroyed. In Nyamira and Rachuonyo districts, 130 and 131 children were affected respectively after 10 of their schools were deserted and their 79 houses destroyed. Nyamira had only 2 houses destroyed, this was due to the fact that the district is densely populated and therefore in most cases it is them who get out buying or leasing land in Rachuonyo and Belgut districts.

Table 4.4

*Socio-economic effects of conflict on community development,*

Districts	Locations	IDPs.			Shops	Houses	Schools	Farms	Live
		Male	Female	Children	affected	Burnt or destroyed	affected	Abandoned (acres)	s lost
Kericho West (Belgut)	Sigowet	75	90	150	45	60	5	30	5
	Kaplelatet	60	55	75	16	70	7	10	8
Nyando	South/Up per Nyakach	50	58	92	31	73	8	20	37
Rachuonyo	Atela	106	113	131	26	77	6	30	15
Nyamira	Boringa	80	90	130	1	2	4	6	7
<b>TOTALS</b>									
1355	=	371	406	578	119	282	30	96	72

The Table 4.4 reveal that socio-economic effect was largely felt by the children and women, since they are left as orphans and widows and besides these children displaced in most cases had schools destroyed or used as places for refuge thus have no place to study. These children were forced to study in temporary shelters within the IDPs camps or drop out of school and some of them resort to child labour or prostitution to earn living. Nyando district recorded the highest number of lives lost 37 people, followed by Rachuonyo 15 people, Belgut 13 and Nyamira 7 people. These deaths came as a result of

conflict, and for some time the area remained tensed with no little effort put on community development. According to Onsongo (2008) children form one third of the estimated 300,000 internally displaced persons. Further, she reported that up to 10 million learners at all levels of education in Kenya were affected by the post election violence in 2008. This figure included all learners who were not able to report to schools and colleges, those who reported but could not be taught because teachers were displaced and the schools that were not able to open as scheduled.

Sharing with the ministry of education, such children lose concentration in class, hence poor performance during exams. Farms were abandoned and many lives were lost thus reducing the economic power of the affected families. Other effect such as psychosocial effects were revealed and these includes trauma, fear, anxiety, strange coping behavior, self defense, aggression, withdrawal, mistrust, sense of hopelessness, increased criminality, unwanted pregnancy, child labour, divorce just to mention a few.

#### **4.4.2 Occurrence of conflict by years;**

This was important in determining the periods upon which conflict occurs, and the study revealed that conflict occurs every time election is held especially when the neighboring communities are in different parties, the year 2002 when all the communities and their leaders were in one party and had the unity of purpose to remove KANU from power, minimal incidences were reported 1% unlike 1992, 1997 and 2007 when the mean standard deviation was at 58%, 3.8 %and 13.5% respectively. The main cause of conflict in these incidences is as a result of political affiliation, thus stalling development at community level.



**Table 4.5***Distributed occurrences of the conflicts by years*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>No experienced conflict</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>	<b>% of Total N</b>
Don't Remember	3.59	17	1.064	16.3%
1992	4.51	61	2.110	58.7%
1994	2.00	1	.000	1.0%
1996	1.00	5	.000	4.8%
1997	3.50	4	2.380	3.8%
2002	1.00	1	.000	1.0%
2007	3.14	14	1.610	13.5%
2008	6.00	1	.000	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2.037</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 4.5 year 0 represented sporadic conflicts that arose continually and the respondents were unable to identify the years of occurrence, however such conflicts were attributed to cattle theft and witchcraft which came out strongly among communities who perceive each other negatively. Respondents however reported that the epicenter of the conflict was in 1992(58.7%) and 2007(13.5%), which was occasioned by political affiliation and resource rivalry

Conflict was reported to last for an average period of 60 days from the time of occurrence. During such periods all aspects of community development were brought to a standstill. That was the experience of the 21(20.2%) of the respondents who said that they were not able to access their businesses, farms, children could not go to schools.

#### 4.4.3 Effects of cross-border conflicts on family household and community development along NBRNdistricts.

Table 4.6

*Effect of conflict on Family Households;*

S/No	Type of effect	No affected	%
1	Displaced	35	34
2	Lost Animals	17	16.4
3	Destruction of crops and food stores	16	15
4	Other effects(Loss mployment,Marriage)	22	21
5	No effects	14	13.5

The study looked at the socio-economic effects of cross-border conflict on community development along the borders from the household family and destruction to property. Respondents were asked of the effects of cross-border conflicts on their families and property. Of the 104 respondents 35(34%) interviewed observed that displacement, led to many people being rendered homeless and not able to access their farms, hence negative impact on community development, followed by other effects of which out of 104 respondents 22(21%) used said that effects such as loss of employment, collapse of cross border activities such as trade, marriages and cultural activities were slowed affecting community development. Further analysis revealed that criminal activities were rampant during such times scaring away potential investors, animals were stolen 17(16.5%) of respondents confirmed the same.

During the period, destruction to properties took centre stage, with 16(15%) of the respondents saying food crops were destroyed on the farms and those in stores were burnt living those a live without food to eat hence no energy to work on the farms. Table 4.5 shows loss of property that arose from the cross border conflict, however 14(.13.5%) of respondents said, they did not experience any effects of cross border conflict, the analysis of the study revealed that it was unique since conflict affects one, in one way or the other, positively or negatively.

Respondents who experienced conflict were asked to state where they sought refuge in the event of conflict. About 33 (31.7%), 26(25%), 18 (17.3%) reported to seek refuge in police station, church and relatives respectively while 8(7.7%) sought refuge in the IDP camps. Prior to 2007 conflict, 64 (61.5%) of the respondents observed that several conflicts had occurred in the past most of which was in 1992. During those conflicts, destruction to property was observed as indicated in Table 4.6

#### **4.4.4 Severity of cross border conflict**

It was important to understand the severity of cross border conflict on various structures along the borders under this sub-theme, since this determined which areas to put emphasis for the study and also required intervention from various stakeholders.

**Table 4. 7*****Severity of cross border conflict***

<b>s/no</b>	<b>Form of Destruction</b>	<b>No affected</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Destruction of houses	40	38
2	Destruction of shops	8	8
3	Destruction of schools	7	7
4	Destruction of farms	23	22
5	Destruction of churches	3	3
6	Other destruction	23	22

Table 4.7 showed that the severity of the cross border conflict was felt on destruction of houses where 40(38%), of the respondents reported to have lost their houses. The conflict was concentrated in Sondu town on the severity of cross border conflict, followed by farms abandoned 23(22%) same as other destructions which included roads, vehicles burned, Maize and sugarcane plantations set on fire, just to mention a few. The community around this area have respect for God and thus only 3(3%) reported that churches were also vandalized. Besides these, Shops and schools were also destroyed at 8(8%) and 7(7%) rate respectively, this implied that business activities were affected and the number of children in schools went down, a clear indicator of collapsed community development.

#### 4.4.5 Various socio-economic effects on community development

Cross border conflict had effects on various economic activities such as inter-ethnic trade, inter-ethnic faith groups, inter-ethnic marriages, inter-ethnic livelihood, inter-ethnic settlement and farming activities. These are illustrated in table 4.8

Table 4.8

*Show the various Socio-Economic effects of conflicts*

Socio-economic activity	Negative		Positive		No	
	effect	%	effect	%	effects	%
Inter-ethnic trade	99	95.19231	5	4.807692	0	0
Inter-ethnic faith groups	97	93.26923	2	1.923077	5	4.807692
Inter-ethnic marriages	88	84.61538	4	3.846154	12	11.53846
Inter-ethnic livelihood	70	67.30769	4	3.846154	30	28.84615
Inter-ethnic settlement and farming	96	92.30769	3	2.884615	5	4.807692
Inter-ethnic sports	85	81.73077	3	2.884615	16	15.38462
Inter-ethnic interest groups	86	82.69231	3	2.884615	15	14.42308

Inter-ethnic trade was most affected and out of 104 respondents 99(95.1%) reported that trade was negatively affected and 5(4.8%) reported that inter-ethnic trade was positively

affected. This was followed by farming that reported 96 (92.3%) farms destroyed or abandoned. Inter ethnic faith based groups were equally affected, and out of 104 respondents interviewed, 97(93.3%) reported that this was negatively affected with only 2(4%) admitting that this was positively affected, this interfered with the harmonious co-existence of the communities which also affected the inter-ethnic marriages and sporting activities., Settlements were likewise affected, with and thus slowing down community development in the area. As argued by Tado (1961), Socio-economic studies, in terms of affecting the operations of business, socio economic factors have influence on community development in terms of change in revenue collection, public sector debt, level of inflation and capital in and out flows, when most market centre are closed because of fear and looting. These results to, prevalence of poverty, high degree of unemployment, income disparities and environmental disaster. These was revealed in the study and conflict disrupts lives and livelihoods, destroys societies and economies, and reduces peoples' access to basic services (ACTION, 2003).

#### **4.4.6 Areas affected by conflict**

Within the four districts (Nyando, Belgut, Rachuonyo and Nyamira), the study focused on the areas along the borders that have experienced conflict. These were, Matongo, Chelibat, Chabera, Sondu, Ngoima, Kissii and Nyamira.

**Table 4.9**

*Shows the area's affected by the conflict*

S/no	Area	Frequency	Percent	Valid	Cumulative
				Percent	Percent
1	Matongo	7	6.7	6.7	6.7
2	Chelibat	16	15.4	15.4	22.1
3	Chabera	19	18.3	18.3	40.4
4	Sondu	43	41.3	41.3	81.7
5	Ngoima	2	1.9	1.9	83.7
6	Kisii	6	5.8	5.8	89.4
7	Nyamira	3	2.9	2.9	92.3
8	Others	8	7.7	7.7	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

Table 4.9 shows areas that were affected by cross border conflict and is evident that Sondu area out of 104 respondents 43(41.3%) reported that sondu was affected, followed by Chabera19 (18.3%), Chelibat16 (15.4, %) followed by Matongo and others that included other centres and villages whose owners and the provincial administration were not free to provide information and the destructions could be seen. All these impacted negatively on community development and mostly affected those perceived to have come from outside, “foreigners” (The Kisiis).

Table 4.10

*Those affected by the cross border conflict as of 2007 are currently living as follows;*

<b>Refuge Site</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
still in IDP camps	3	2.9	2.9	2.9
with relatives	32	30.8	30.8	33.7
Government support	17	16.3	16.3	50.0
gone back	40	38.5	38.5	88.5
Others	12	11.5	11.5	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Out of the affected communities, 40(38.5%) have gone back to their farms, 32(30.8%) are still living with their relatives and 17(16.3%) are still supported by the government and other NGOs. This make the communities become vulnerable and affect community development.

#### 4.5 **Measures adopted by the government and other stakeholders to enhance peace and development;**

The study also set to establish what the government and other were doing since the last cross-border conflict in 2007 to enhance peace and development. This was discussed



under the following sub-themes; measures adopted by the community, by the government and civil society,

#### 4.5.1 Measures adopted by the communities to reconcile since the previous conflict;

Table 4.11

*Activities the communities undertake to reconcile since the previous conflict*

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Farming	19	18.3	18.3	18.3
peace meeting	54	51.9	51.9	70.2
promoting intermarriages	6	5.8	5.8	76.0
Prayers	7	6.7	6.7	82.7
assist with basic needs	1	1.0	1.0	83.7
have common market	10	9.6	9.6	93.3
Others	7	6.7	6.7	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Table 4.11 shows that residents of the affected areas have put considerable effort in peace building with, 54 (51.9%) out of the 104 respondents interviewed reporting being engaged in the peace building process and 19 (18.3%) of them having resumed farming in the affected areas as a way of reconciling the affected communities. Of the 104 interviewed 7 (6.7%) reported to have resorted to promoting intermarriages and joint prayers within themselves to enhance peace and community development along the borders of BNRN and more still out of the 104 respondents used 10 (9.6%) reported that

the communities had encouraged themselves to revive markets centers that bring them together.

Respondents were also asked of their views about what the government and other NGOs had done to restore peace and harmony in the various activities they were undertaking before the conflict.

Figure 4.2

*Shows the perception of the respondents on what government and civil society organizations were doing;*

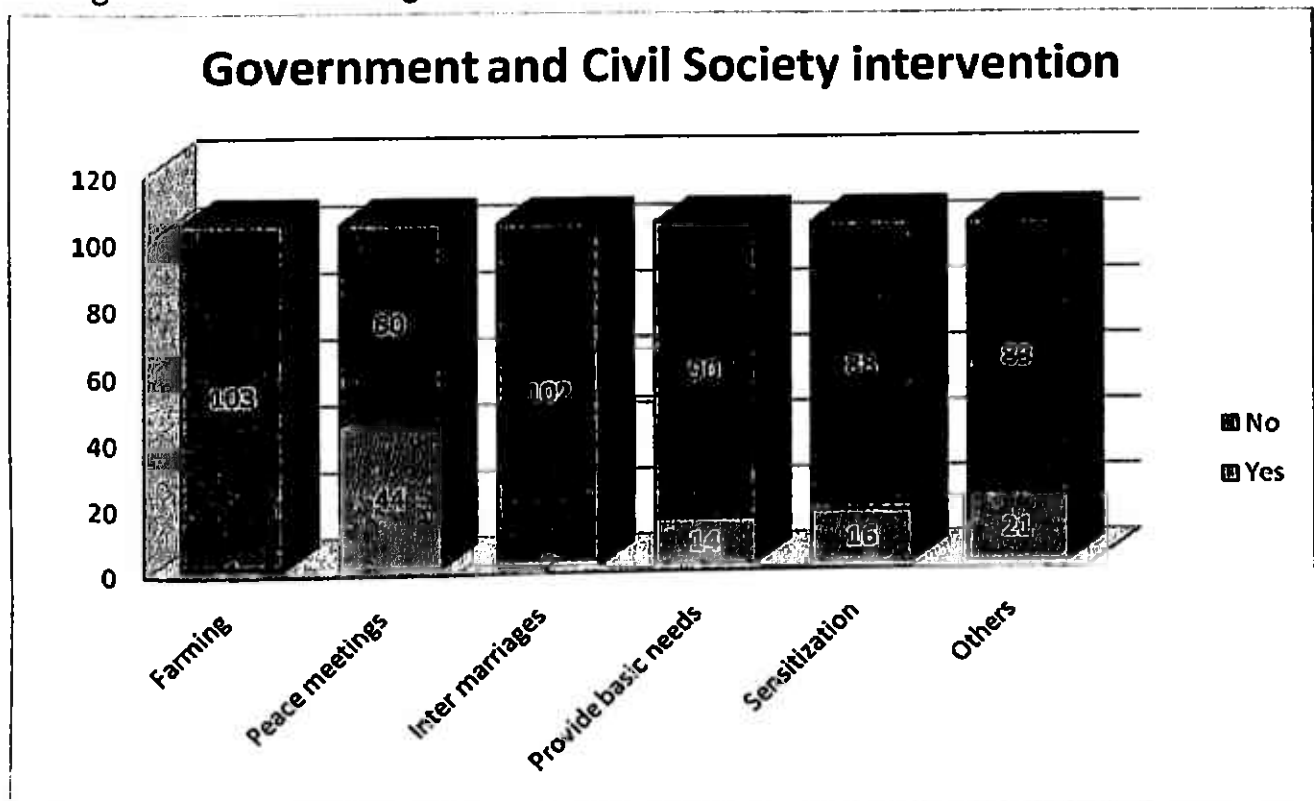


Figure 4.2 show that even though the communities were affected in various ways, government intervention was insignificant since 103 of the respondents reported that there was no significant government intervention in farming. It can only be seen that some efforts from the government had at least gone into restoration of peace through the support of peace meetings.

Respondents noted that when all adults, youth and the elderly were included in the process of peace building, peace would be achieved. Only 1 (1%), 15(14.4%) and 9(8.7%) of the respondents believed that elderly, youth and adults independently would achieve peace. The respondents further had a strong view that NGOs had contributed so much in the restoration process as compared to other institutions as indicated in table 4.15 Government intervention in peace building is minimal, when the respondents were asked to specifically name those organizations which helped in the restoration of peace.

#### **4.5.2 Organizations that have been actively supporting emergencies and peace building;**

It was important to determine this, so that the roles played by various actors were also taken into consideration. As illustrated in table 4.12, peace working organizations such as Diakonia Compassionate, Peace Net, IDCCS, of the 104 respondents interviewed 43(41.3%) reported to be involved in peace work. While Red Cross 39 (37.5%) was reported to be providing emergency interventions in terms of relief food, medication, tents for temporary shelter and clothing.

Table 4.12

*Organizations supporting emergency and peace building initiatives*

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
Peace Work org.	43	41.3	41.3	41.3
Word vision	13	12.5	12.5	53.8
Red-cross	39	37.5	37.5	91.3
Government	3	2.9	2.9	94.2
Church	1	1.0	1.0	95.2
Others	5	4.8	4.8	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

The involvement of the government was dominated by the efforts to restore peace where the provincial administration was actively involved. 79.8%(83) of the respondent reported that the provincial administration was the most active government department with the police, the District Commissioners, the Administration police taking an active role in quelling the conflict.

From the findings, the government intervention was felt on restoring peace, however, the NGOs and development partners have did work on how to sustain peace by supporting livelihoods and build on the destroyed institutions of development in the community.

Government thus needs to integrate restoration of peace with other sustainability measures to reduce the recurrence of the conflicts)

#### 4.6 Government policy and its influence on community development

This section discusses effectiveness of government policy on mitigation of cross border conflict and its influence on community development under the following sub-themes, rules and regulation, Provincial boundaries, police posts and district peace committees.

Table 4.13

*Show government policy and its effectiveness in enhancing community development*

Policy	Negative		Positive		No	
	effect	%	effect	%	effects	%
Rules and Regulations	78	75	23	22	3	2.9
Provincial Boundaries	23	22	76	73	5	4.8
Police Posts	40	35.5	52	50	12	11.5
District peace committees	36	34	54	51	14	13.5

Of the 104 respondents 78 (75%) reported that government rules and regulations have had negative effects with 23 (22%) reporting positive effects and 3 (2.9%) reporting no effects at all. These have made the communities living along the border of BNRN developed negative attitude against the provincial administration in the region,

and therefore no concerted efforts from both provincial administration and the communities towards enhancement of community development.

Policy in regard to provincial boundaries was rated the most effective 76 (73%) as positive, this implied that there is no conflict attributed to boundaries since this is clearly demarcated, 23 (22%) of the respondents still that this policy has negative effects on community development and 5 (4.8) reporting no effects.

Government policy of ensuring that all hot spots are provided with police posts in the study had mixed reactions from the respondents, 40 (35.5%) reported that it had negative effects on community development, this is further argued in the government report (Republic of Kenya, 2006) that extra-judicial killings by the police have been on the increase, while 52 (50%) reported that it had positive effects on community development since their presence enhances confidence on community in terms of security provision, however 12 (11.5%) reported no effects.

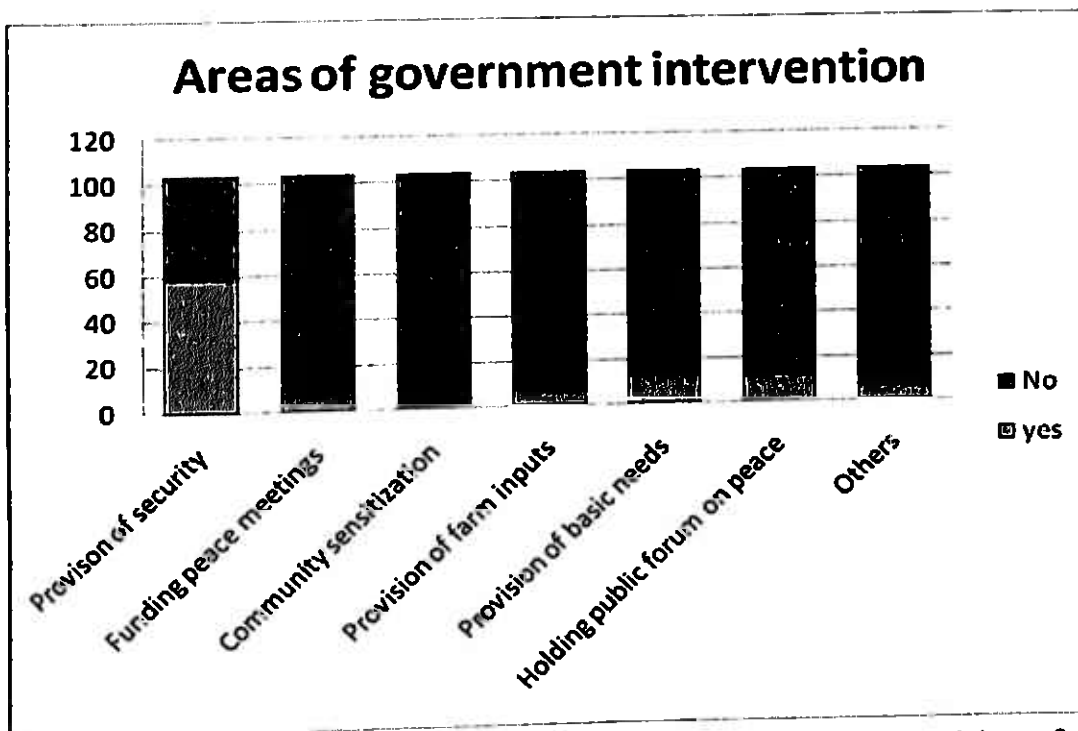
On the establishment of districts cross border committees, the respondents interviewed, 36 (34%) reported that these committees have negative effects on community development, however 54 (51%) reported that it had positive effects on community development since the bordering communities have lost confidence on the provincial administration and the police, this is the only structure that can help the communities recover their stolen animals and other properties. Government policy is key in moderating other variables on community development, however in the study, it was revealed that this has a weaker relationship with other variables when it is supposed to be stronger to enhance community development.

**4.7 Methods of conflict resolutions and management that could have been used along these borders to enhance peace and development.**

Based on the various possible conflict resolution approaches, the respondents were asked to state whether or not they had received government interventions in various areas.

Figure 4.3

*Show the respondents view on the various interventions;*



From figure 4.3 the government had made good contribution in provision of security even though other intervention areas remained weakly addressed. In the study, sustainable approaches to peace building strategies are not pursued by the government, strategies such as community sensitization on the importance of peace and the provision of start-ups of farm input to restore livelihood in the shortest possible time.

Table 4.14

*Challenges faced in implementation of peace initiatives*

Challenges faced	Yes		No	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of Finances to support meetings	85	81.7	19	18.3
Political interference	93	89.4	11	10.6
Lack of corporation from communities	74	71.2	30	28.9
Insecurity	96	92.3	8	7.7
Tribalism	90	86.5	14	13.5
Corruption	93	89.4	11	10.6
Language barrier	99	95.2	5	4.8
Others ( lack of good will from the govt.74 Clear policy, traditional beliefs etc)	74	71.2	30	28.9

Table 4.14 a number of challenges were cited in weakening peace initiatives. Out of the 104, used in the study, 85 (81.7%) indicated that lack of finance to support peace meetings made it difficult to bring communities together in a bid to negotiate peace. On the same were political interferences which was highlighted by 93 (89.4%) reported that politicians were blamed for perpetuating violence and hatred through constant use of derogatory statements against opponents from different communities. 74 (71.2%) reported that lack of corporation from the communities was also a hindrance to reconciliation process within the communities, hence slow development within the communities. The study also revealed 96 (92.3%) out of 104 respondents reported that



insecurity was still a challenge on peace initiatives, however 90 (86.5%) blamed these on tribalism which is deeply rooted on the communities living along the borders. These impacted negatively on community development. Lastly 93 (89.4%) reported that corruption is a challenge too as it discriminates against the haves and the have not's in terms of their needs being addressed. It calls for a coordinated approach since no one institution may be in a position to provide solutions to the several problems that the community sited. Payson(2000) study confirmed the same and puts emphasis on an all inclusiveness approach in resolving conflict.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusions, recommendation, for further research and contribution to the body of knowledge.

#### **5.2 Summary of findings,**

The study established that socio-demographic effects on cross-border conflict and community development revealed that, conflict has several effects on community development from family household, relationship with the neighbours and properties. Cross border conflict led to the destruction of properties, loss of lives, schools closed, market centers not utilized to their maximum use. From the study, 35 of the respondents interviewed observed that the greatest effect was on displacement followed by others that included loss of employment, breakage of cross border activities such as intermarriage, sports and other cultural activities. In terms of properties destroyed, 40 respondents said that houses were mostly destroyed compared to other properties followed by destructions on the farms, shops and others such as roads. This was highest between 1992 and 2006 in Sondu borders and at that particular time development in the community stalled.

The study also revealed that socio-economic factors on cross border conflict and community development have a relationship. In terms of displacement based on the data

collected, of 1355 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) 578 more than 50% were children, most of them were not able to go to schools, or left as orphans with some of them killed during violence. Women were second in terms of the total number internally displaced persons. Because of displacements, farms were abandoned, shops destroyed and all these impacted negatively on income per capita in the area where the study was undertaken.

The study also established that there were measures undertaken in resolving cross border conflict so as to enhance peace and community development. From the respondents interviewed, peace meetings emerged as the main interventions, followed by cross border farming activities. Figure 4.2 show that most of the residents of the affected areas have put considerable effort in peace building with 54(51.9%) of them reporting being engaged in the peace building process. 19 (18.3%) of the respondents have resumed farming in the affected areas as a way of reconciling the affected communities.

Respondents views about what the government and other NGOs had done to restore peace and harmony in the various activities they were undertaking to resolve conflict had mixed revelations, Figure 4.3 showed that even though the community was affected in various ways, government intervention was insignificant since over 103 of the respondents reported that there was no significant government intervention in farming. It can only be seen that some efforts from the government had at least gone into restoration of peace through the support of peace meetings.

To be able to determine the perception of the respondent about who they felt was in the best position in the community to help restore and build peace, 79 (76%) of the respondents noted that when all adults, youth and the elderly from all the warring

communities were included in the process of peace building, then development will be realized and thus harmonious coexistence.

Objective Four was set to explore stakeholders' strategies in conflict resolutions and management along the borders. Figure 4.2 the government had made good contribution in provision of security even though other intervention areas remained weakly addressed. It is worrying that sustainable approaches to peace are not actively being pursued by the government such as community sensitization on the importance of peace and the provision of start-ups of farm input to restore livelihood in the shortest possible time.

96(92.3%) and 7 (6.7%) of the respondents reported that where government has intervened, it has done some well and excellent respectively. This shows that if only the government could expand its approaches then it is possible to address the issue of conflict compressively.

As revealed in Table 4.14, it is clear that future peace initiatives still have considerable challenges, and based on the response from the respondents, those whose response were YES, confirmed that Language was still a barrier especially for those from outside 99(95%) to implement peace activities, this was followed by insecurity 96(92%) as a barrier too in the area, however 8(8%) did see insecurity as a barrier in peace building process, third on the challenges were political interference and corruption that both had 93(89%), however 11(11%) believed those were not challenges. Lack of financial support to implement peace indicatives' was ranked fifth at 85(82%) admitting yes with 18% not agreeing with this, whereas fourth was the challenge based on ethnicity

where each tribe in the area confine to themselves and thus discriminate others as outsiders, tribalism scored 90(87%), these was also captured in the literature review, most countries reviewed in study have faced almost similar challenges, however there level of management is far much above African countries-Kenya inclusive, but they generally tend to agree that peace process is all an inclusive process that involves youths, adults and elderly persons.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

The study revealed that Socio-demographic factors and cross border conflict have negative effects on community development on the societal aspects, this results to conflict which lead to displacement and in turn affects population density in an area by decreasing the number of people on the aggressors side and putting more pressure on the aggrieved side thus constraints on resource base such as water, Land and finally increased famine.

The socio-economic effects were felt by all the communities living along the borders more so the IDPs, shops looted, houses burned or destroyed, schools closed, farms abandoned and lives losts. Slowing community development in the area. In sigowet in Belgut districts 150 children going to school were affected when 5 of the schools they schooled were turned into battle field and some converted into refuge camps while 60 houses were either burnt or destroyed. In Nyamira and Rachuonyo districts, 130 and 131 children were affected respectively after 10 Of their schools were deserted and their 79 houses destroyed. Nyamira had only 2 houses destroyed, this was due to the fact that the district is densely populated and therefore in most cases it is them who get out

buying or leasing land in Rachuonyo and Belgut districts there are significant socio-economic effects of cross-border conflict on community development as regressed on various socioeconomic and religious variables that are attributes to civility, however the government is doing very little to resolve and manage various cross border conflict in the country as revealed in this study along Nyando, nyamira, Rachuonyo and Belgut(Kericho West) districts.

The study established that there were measures undertaken in resolving cross border conflict so as to enhance peace and community development. From the respondents interviewed, peace meetings emerged as the main interventions, followed by cross border farming activities. Figure 4.2 show that most of the residents of the affected areas have put considerable effort in peace building with 54(51.9%) of them reporting being engaged in the peace building process. 19 (18.3%) of the respondents have resumed farming in the affected areas as a way of reconciling the affected communities.

The study revealed that the government is in the process of enacting Peace Building and Conflict resolution Policy and this is at advanced stage. For many years Kenya has remained without a policy on the same and this has made it difficult to resolve conflict in most areas, however, the government has ensured that there are clearly demarcated provincial boundaries and police posts in the hot spots to maintain law and order. There are windows of opportunity to resolve and manage these conflicts through an all inclusiveness approach whereby all the stakeholders are involved in the process unlike what is happening currently. The government need to do allot more in order to protect the security of its citizens and their properties.

## **5.4 Recommendations**

A series of recommendations can be drawn from the findings of this study; There is urgent need to put in place measures that can reduce election malpractices that would reduce conflict to avoid the current trend that has been revealed in the study that Kenyans have become, IDPs, Lost lives and have had their properties destroyed during these periods, in as much as the law is there, but the practice exhibited in the current trend of impunity is uncalled for and the concerned authorities need to be accountable to Kenyans, reference is made to clashes of 1992, 1997, 2002 and 2008. The study has proved that there is strong link between conflict and community development and thus for sustainable development to be there, the following recommendations are made;

1. Government need to build the capacity of cross border peace committees by setting a side funds to train them and also enable them conduct peace meetings along the borders.
2. Politicians and other leaders found to be inciting their communities against each other need to be investigated and if found guilty should be charged in the court of law.
3. Government need to ensure that security of its citizens is guaranteed.
4. Communities need to appreciate and accept each others culture, values and beliefs
5. The government should put in place measures that address specifically children security so that their education is not disrupted during conflict. Out of the 300,000 internally displaced persons in 2008 a third of them were children, and this is also confirmed in the study that those mostly affected by cross border conflict in the four districts Nyando, Nyamira, Rachuonyo and Belgut were children 578 out of 1355 persons.

- Peace workers in any area affected by conflict need to understand local language of the community(ies) they work in, this came out as a barrier in the implementation of peace building processes, besides this they need to have a local who can interpret to them or the communities to improve on communication

## 5.5 Contribution of study to the body of knowledge

The findings of this study have made several contributions towards the body of knowledge as enumerated in the figure below;

Table 15

### *Contributions of study to the body of knowledge*

No	Objectives	Contribution to Knowledge
I	Effects of cross border conflict	Children Most affected-loss of parents
Ii	Socio-economic impact of	Conflict results to loss of property Conflict on community development
Iii	Mitigating Measures	Peace meetings enhances dialogue Enhanced community development Importance of all inclusiveness approach.
Iv	Government Policy	Government needs to enact Peace Building and conflict resolution Policy soonest.



## **5.6 Suggestion for further research**

In the study, it came out clearly that children and women are most affected in times of conflict especially the violent ones, and thus the study did not go into an in-depth analysis on why this is happening and what should be done so as to stop this from happening.

Schools are equally affected during conflict in terms of closure, teachers and pupils from certain communities are chased away, schools are used as safe havens for the IDPs thus learning disrupted, there is need to carry out further study on which other places can be used as safe havens so that learning is not disrupted. And lastly very little study has been done on Cross border conflict in Kenya, and my suggestion is that the same study can be replicated in other provinces or districts with similar conflicts so as to build further on this study.

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## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE SURVEY

### Introduction

*Below is a questionnaire for a research project entitled " Factors influencing conflict on community development along Nyando, Nyamira, rachuonyo and Belgut districts Kenya" Leading to the award of a Masters degree in Project Planning& Management of the University of Nairobi. Your response is needed for academic purposes and will be treated in strict confidence. Please answer the questions as truthfully as you can ( Peter Gunja-Researcher)*

### 1. Background information:

- a. Name of respondent
- b. Name of enumerator:
- c. Proposal study area (✓):  Nyando,  Nyamira  Belgut,  Rachuonyo
- d. Village                      Sub-location                      Location/Estate
- e. Division                      DistrictName of Chief
- f. : Age (years)
- g. Gender (M/F/GC/BC) Occupation

### 2. Pertinent Information:

**Identify worst affected areas within the border centers and rural area- where violence has disrupted existing harmony and business between the different communities**

- a. Which ethnic communities live in your location or neighborhood?

b. Which resources do you share with other ethnic communities?

c. Are there any activities which were jointly done by the different ethnic communities in your area? (✓)?  YES,  NO. If YES name such activities.

d. Have you and other neighboring communities had any conflicts (Including those related to election since independence) before the Dec. 2007 elections (✓).  YES,  NO. If YES explain in the table bellow.

When & for how long?	i. What caused it?	List effects you observed			Area of refuge
		Effects on your family	Number of families affected	Property/ farms destroyed	

f. previous conflicts including last elections (December 2007) was your communities, other ethnic groups and properties in your affected? (√). YES,

**NO. If YES explain in the table bellow.**

Most affected areas/estate/village (property e.g.) property e.g. 1-markets, 2-schools, 3- 4-shops, 5- farms, 6-houses, 7-stores, 8-churches, 8-others – name)			Other ethnic communities/ & gender affected (1-Luo, 2- Kipsigis, 3-Kisii, 4-Kikuyus, 5- Indians, 6-Other (name) (give code No e.g.1,2)			Which organizations helped?
Area/villages/ ocation/estate name	Property destroyed	Intensity /impact of damage (1-low, 2- medium, 3-high)	Men	Women	Children	

How did those conflicts disrupt the harmony and joint activities between your community and any others in your area? (Discuss in the light of the following issues)

Inter ethnic activities	How affected: 1-Non, 2- Negatively & 3-positively	Give an explanation
Inter-ethnic trade		
Inter-ethnic faith groups		
Inter-ethnic marriages		
Inter ethnic livelihoods		
Inter-ethnic settlements & farming		
Inter-ethnic interactions		



e.g sports		
Inter-ethnic common interest groups.		

g. At present how are the affected communities in your area coping with the adverse post election violence effects?

### 3. Mitigating Measures:

**Identify best initiatives and practices that will enhance sustainable harmony and improve co-existence amongst inter-ethnic communities:**

- a. Since the previous conflicts including last post election violence:
- i. what has your communities been doing to alleviate them to recover from the adverse effects of conflict?
  - ii. what have the other ethnic groups in your area been doing to alleviate themselves to recover from the adverse effects of conflict?
  - iii. What do you consider has been done by the government and other NGOs to create harmony and help return to normalcy in your area?

b. In your opinion

- i. what are the best non-structural best practices which if adopted in your area will help create harmony and build peace for a long time to come.

(List in order of priority?)

Groups	Name of Practices			
	Practice 1	Practice 2	Practice 3	Practice 4
Men				
Women				
Youths				
Children (under 5year)				
Disabled				

- ii. which groups which if supported may provide good opportunities for peace building (give in order of priority and explain the choice). (Insert 1- first, ....., upto 6- for worst.:  Men,  Women,  Youths,  Children under 5year,  Disabled,  All. Briefly explain your choice for 1 &2:

**4. Stakeholders Strategies:**

Identify previous, current and potential common interest groups, civic societies and government departments for collaboration.

- a. In your area and the neighborhood:-

- i. Name some institutions that have been actively involved promoting community projects and activities over the last 5 or so year.

Institutions (CBOs & NGOs)	Activities in your area	How successful?  1-Not, 2-Good & 3-excellent

- ii. Give some organizations that have been actively supporting emergency and peace building initiatives following the post election violence. (List each and state what they do).

Organizations	Emergency/peace building activities	How successful?  1-Not, 2-Good & 3-excellent


iii. Name the key government departments that have been active in the post election violence mitigation and what they have been doing for the community.

GoK departments	Mitigation activities	b. How successful? 1-Not, 2-Good & 3-excellent

- b. State some challenges/difficulties that implementing/supporting peace building initiatives would face in the future.
- c. Suggest what in your view would be the best approach for implementing such interventions to ensure success and sustainability.
- d. If the necessary interventions are to be implemented do you see members of your communities living and work in harmony with the others with divergent/different political views/parties? (✓).  YES,  NO. Give reasons for you answer.
- e. Explain what lessons you and your community have learned from the effects of violence.

(II)

#### **Annex 4**

#### **Interview Schedule for the study**

##### **5. Background information:**

- a. Name of KII
- b. Name of enumerator:
- c. Age (years) Gender (M/F/GC/BC) Occupation

d. Proposal study area (✓):  Nyando,  Nyamira  Belgut,  Rachuonyo

e. Village                      Sub-location                      Location/Estate

f. Division                      DistrictName of Chief

**6. Pertinent Information:**

**KII- Check list for discussions:-Identify worst affected areas within the border centers and rural area- where violence has disrupted existing harmony and business between the different communities**

- h. Which ethnic communities live in your location or neighborhood?
- i. Which resources do you share with other ethnic communities?
- j. Are there any activities which were jointly done by the different ethnic communities in your area? (✓)?  YES,  NO. If YES name such activities.
- k. Have you and other neighboring communities had any conflicts (Including those related to election since independence) before the Dec. 2007 elections (✓).  YES,  NO. If YES explain in the table bellow.

When & for how long?	i. What caused it?	List effects you observed			Area of refuge
		Effects on your family	Number of families affected	Property/ farms destroyed	

D					
u					

ring the previous conflicts including last elections (December 2007) was your communities, other ethnic groups and properties in your affected? (✓).  YES,  NO. If YES explain in the table below.

Most affected areas/estate/village (property e.g.) property e.g. 1-markets, 2-schools, 3- 4-shops, 5-farms, 6-houses, 7-stores, 8-churches, 8-others – name)		Other ethnic communities/ & gender affected (1-Luo, 2-Kipsigis, 3-Kisii, 4-Kikuyus, 5-Indians, 6-Other (name) (give code No e.g.1,2)			Which organizations helped?
Area/villages/location/estate name	Property destroyed	Intensity /impact of damage (1-low, 2-medium, 3-high)	Men	Women	Children


How did those conflicts disrupt the harmony and joint activities between your community and any others in your area? (discuss in the light of the following issues)

Inter ethnic activities	How affected: 1-Non, 2- Negatively & 3-positively	Give an explanation
Inter-ethnic trade		
Inter-ethnic faith groups		
Inter-ethnic marriages		



Inter ethnic livelihoods		
Inter-ethnic settlements & farming		
Inter-ethnic interactions e.g sports		
Inter-ethnic common interest groups.		

m. At present how are the affected communities in your area coping with the adverse post election violence effects?

**7. Mitigating measures:**

**KII- Check list for discussions:- Identify best initiatives and practices that will enhance sustainable harmony and improve co-existence amongst inter-ethnic communities:**

- a. Since the previous conflicts including last post election violence:
  - i. what has your communities been doing to alleviate them to recover from the adverse effects of conflict?

ii. what have the other ethnic groups in your area been doing to alleviate themselves to recover from the adverse effects of conflict?

iii. What do you consider has been done by the government and other NGOs to create harmony and help return to normalcy in your area?

**b. In your opinion**

i. what are the best non-structural best practices which if adopted in your area will help create harmony and build peace for a long time to come.

(List in order of priority?)

<b>Groups</b>	<b><i>Name of Practices</i></b>			
	<b>Practice 1</b>	<b>Practice 2</b>	<b>Practice 3</b>	<b>Practice 4</b>
<b>Men</b>				
<b>Women</b>				
<b>Youths</b>				
<b>Children (under 5year)</b>				
<b>Disabled</b>				

- ii. which groups which if supported may provide good opportunities for peace building (give in order of priority and explain the choice). (Insert 1- first, ....., upto 6- for worst.:  Men,  Women,  Youths,  Children under 5year,  Disabled,  All. Briefly explain your choice for 1 &2:

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**KII- Check list for discussions:-Identify previous, current and potential common interest groups, civic societies and government departments for collaboration.**

a. In your area and the neighborhood:-

- i. Name some institutions that have been actively involved promoting community projects and activities over the last 5 or so year.

Institutions (CBOs & NGOs)	Activities in your area	How successful? 1-Not, 2-Good & 3-excellent

- ii. Give some organizations that have been actively supporting emergency and peace building initiatives following the post election violence. (List each and state what they do).

Organizations	Emergency/peace building activities	How successful?  1-Not, 2-Good &  3-excellent

- iii. Name the key government departments that have been active in the post election violence mitigation and what they have been doing for the community.

GoK departments	Mitigation activities	b. How successful?  1-Not, 2-Good & 3-  excellent


- b. State some challenges/difficulties that implementing/supporting peace building initiatives would face in the future.
- c. Suggest what in your view would be the best approach for implementing such interventions to ensure success and sustainability.
- d. If the necessary interventions are to be implemented do you see members of your communities living and work in harmony with the others with divergent/different political views/parties? (✓).  YES,  NO. Give reasons for you answer.
- e. Explain what lessons you and your community have learned from the effects of violence.



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When replying please quote

P.O. Box 30623-00100  
NAIROBI-KENYA  
Website: [www.ncst.go.ke](http://www.ncst.go.ke)

Our Ref:

NCST/RRI/12/1/SS/363

Date:

12<sup>th</sup> May, 2010

**Peter Juma Gunja**  
**University of Nairobi**  
**P. O. Box 30197**  
**Nairobi**

## RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on "*Effects of Cross Border Conflict on Community Development along Nyando, Nyamira, Rachuonyo and Belgut Districts in Kenya*" I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake your research in *Nyando, Nyamira, Rachuonyo and Belgut Districts* for a period ending 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2010.

You are advised to report to *the District Commissioners and the District Education Officers of Nyando, Nyamira, Rachuonyo and Belgut Districts* before embarking on your research project.

Upon completion of your research project, you are expected to submit two copies of your research report/thesis to our office.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. N. Nyakundi'.

**P. N. NYAKUNDI**  
**FOR: SECRETARY/ CEO**

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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P. N. NYAKUNDI  
FOR: SECRETARY/ CEO

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

Prof. Dr. Mr. Mr. Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

of (Address) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

has been permitted to conduct research in \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

on the topic \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

for the period ending \_\_\_\_\_

Research Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date of issue \_\_\_\_\_

Researcher \_\_\_\_\_



American  
System

\_\_\_\_\_



**Remittal Letter**

Dear Respondent,

Good Morning/Afternoon/Evening.

My name is-----from----- . We are doing an important research project to find out the effects of cross border conflicts on community development along Sondu borders districts( Nyamira, Rachuonyo, Nyando and Kericho West—Belgut) for the award of a Masters of Arts Degree in Project Planning and Management for Mr. Peter Juma Gunja who lives in Kabondo-Kadongo in Rachuonyo district.

This is a very important study within the four districts of Nyando, Nyamira, Rachuonyo and Kericho West district (Belgut) yet little is known about the effects of conflict on community development.

You have been randomly selected from a population of about 3000 people in the four districts borders.

The questions I would like to ask you will take about 20 minutes. We will not ask you identifying information meaning that all the information you give us will be totally confidential.

The results of this research will be passed to The University of Nairobi for their necessary action in accordance with the requirements for this degree. If you have any questions, I shall be glad to answer them. (Pause). Before I continue, please can you confirm you are the-----Chief of the location, Assistant chief of the sublocation----- . Please can I ask you the questions now?

Yours Faithfully,



Peter Juma Gunja