

**FACTORS INFLUENCING INTER-CLAN CONFLICT IN
NORTHERN KENYA: A CASE OF WAJIR COUNTY**

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DECLARATION

This project report is my original work and has not been presented to any university for academic award.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this project report to my wives Deka Ahmed and Halima Abdirahma; to my sons; Ahmed Siyad Bishar and Abdiqafar Bishar; and to my daughters Najona Bishar and Halima Sadia Bishar for their support and bearing with me during this process. I will remain forever grateful for their unwavering support and appreciation.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
IGAD	-	Intergovernmental Agency for Development
IOM	-	International Organization for Migration
KII	-	Key Informant Interview
KIRA	-	Kenya Inter Agency Rapid Assessment
KNBS	-	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KRCS	-	Kenya Red Cross Society
NOKEPDA	-	Northern Kenya Pastoral Development Agency
SPSS	-	Statistical Package of Social Sciences

ABSTRACT

Inter-clan conflicts have at best prevented people from developing their bountiful human and natural potential. Communities in Northern Kenya have co-existed peacefully since their migrations and settlement. They have traded, intermarried and shared many social festivals. However, the same communities have experienced unending conflicts spanning two or more decades despite existence of institutions that ought to have solved the conflicts. The main objective of this study was to establish the factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya, with a focus on Wajir County. The study specifically sought; to assess the influence of scarcity of resources on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya; to establish the influence of dominance and politics on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya; to examine the influence of cultural values on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya; and to establish the influence of administrative boundaries on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. This study employed a descriptive survey research design. The study population constituted of 400 randomly selected community members from 6 sub-counties of Wajir County, 12 community leaders elders of Wajir County, and one senior County Security Official from the County Government of Wajir. The study relied on data collected through a questionnaire structured to meet the objectives of the study. Responses were tabulated, coded and processed by use of a computer Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20.0 programme to analyze the data. Quantitative information was summarized into frequencies, percentages and graphs using. Qualitative information in the interview guide were transcribed and reported in narrative reports. The study found that there exists a positive association between; scarcity of resources and inter-clan conflict in Wajir County, dominance and politics and inter-clan conflict in Wajir County Cultural Values and inter-clan conflict in Wajir County, and administrative boundaries and inter-clan conflict in Wajir County. This positive association suggests that when one factor increases, inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya increases. The study therefore concludes that Human scarcity of resources, dominance and politics, cultural Values and administrative boundaries influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The study recommends there is need youth empowerment through job creation; curbing feasibility study and environmental impact assessment establishment of future administrative units and sinking of boreholes; economic empowerment for the youth to curb manipulation by the politicians and by extension radicalization; enforcement of traditional system of compensation, 100 camels for a man killed and 50 for a woman and this needs to be done with binding agreement with involvement of political class such as governors, senators, members of parliament, women representatives, members of county assembly, chiefs, elders and religious leaders; and prosecution of perpetrators of inter-clan conflicts because currently compensation is done by clansmen.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Conflicts since time in memorial have been common phenomena in many regions of the world, especially in dry lands, that are endowed with scare natural resources. According to Huho (2012) conflict is a manifest in structural inequity and unequal distribution of power. It is a situation with at least two identifiable groups in conscious opposition to each other as they pursue incompatible goals. Global environmental change coupled with population increases has led to unprecedented demand for resources (Hassan, 2014). The consequences have been competition over control of and access to the meager resources which in turn trigger conflicts. Climate related environmental changes have been observed to be among the major causes of the conflicts (Mathew et al., 2009; Meier et al., 2007; and Sterzel et al., 2012).

Conflicts among the communities are largely caused by competition over control of and access to natural resources particularly water and pasture (Huho, 2012). Other causes of conflicts include historical rivalry, deep-seated cultural values, land issues, political incitements, idleness amongst the youth and more recently proliferation of illicit arms (USAID, 2005). However, Mathew et al. (2009) observes that exploitation of natural resources and other related environmental stresses are crucial in all phases of the conflicts, from outbreak and perpetuation of violence to undermining prospects for peace. They noted that at least 40% of the intrastate conflicts in the last sixty years are associated with natural resources. In some parts of Sudan, for instance, conflicts have intensified due to dwindling natural resources caused by severe droughts (United Nations Development Programme Sudan, 2010).

Regionally, in Somalia and Sudan access to and control of valuable natural resources has been a critical factor in occurrence of violence (Mazrui, 2008). The structure of natural resources in the regions is unevenly distributed with pockets of abundant natural resources to regions where natural resource scarcity is common (Justino, 2008). The use and control of resources motivated by greed and grievances related to inequitable distribution of land and natural resources has been an underlying cause of armed conflict (Mulu, 2008).

In Kenya conflicts among neighbouring communities have been witnessed. For instance, Mworira & Ndiku (2012), note that the Turkana and Pokot have had sporadic conflicts. According to Mworira & Ndiku (2012), the Turkana and Pokot conflicts arise out of scarcity and competition over pasture and water as well as border disputes. The disputes are compounded by minimum routine interaction and communication between the two communities (Government of Kenya, 2006). The conflict occurs in the context of weak or nonexistent structures and institutions for conflict prevention and response (Yamano & Deininger, 2005). Colonial experience in Kenya has meant that land often forms the backdrop to a variety of conflicts (Mazrui, 2008). A predominantly agricultural land potential combined with consolidation, adjudication and registration of land defined territorial concepts of ethnic living space within the country. These have combined in various degrees to make land in Kenya a hot political issue clearly explained by the clashes in the Rift Valley in 1992, 1997 and 2007 (Wamwere, 2008). The pastoral communities in Kenya clash over traditional grazing lands. The conflict is made worse by harsh climatic conditions and recurrent drought prevailing on the Pokot side and marginalization of pastoral communities from main stream development (Mworira & Ndiku (2012).

Northern Kenya is characterized by harsh climatic conditions, unreliable and unpredictable weather patterns and general remoteness. The populace is exposed to frequent natural disasters like droughts and floods. Other problems include: frequent clan and cross-border conflicts; weak leadership and governance structures; and inadequate social services and infrastructure. Being predominantly pastoralists, the resident Somali clans rely on livestock production for their subsistence and economic needs. But there are those who derive their livelihood mainly from agro-pastoralism along the Daa River. The vulnerability of their livelihoods emanates from competition over pasture and water resources; more often triggering inter-clan and cross-border resource deficiency related conflict between the Somali clans. Further, the instability in the neighbouring Somalia tends to spill over into Northern Kenya. In all, the conflicts have more often disrupted development initiatives and eroded the gains attained in the County. This study therefore seeks to establish factors influencing inter clan conflict in Northern Kenya.

1.1.1 Overview of Wajir County

Wajir County located in the North of the North Eastern Province of Kenya is divided into 8 districts namely; Wajir East, Tarbaj, Wajir South, Habaswein, Wajir West, Eldas, Buna and Wajir North districts. There are 6 Sub-Counties/Constituencies currently which are, Tarbaj, Wajir East, Wajir South, Wajir West, Eldas and Wajir North. The county has been facing inter-clan clashes between the Jibrael Sub Clan of the Degodia Clan and Wakle Sub Clan of the Ajuran Clan along the border areas of Eldas and Wajir North sub counties that has left 15 people killed, 9 injured, and displacement of 3,560 Households since June 2, 2015 to date. Among the recent conflicts were experienced in Basir North/South and Lakole South/North locations on 23rd July 2015 where 5 persons were killed and 8 others were injured in the skirmishes. Most of the

affected during this study were still hiding in the bushes due to fear of further attacks. No relief food donation has been donated to the displaced populations, and tension is still high currently. KRCS continues to monitor the situation progress (Kenya Red Cross Society- KRCS, 2015).

The KRCS in collaboration with the National Government and County Government responded towards the situation in provision of medical health services, amongst the displaced populations. In addition an assessment was conducted in Basir North on 24th July 2015, where 79 houses were found to be burnt, including food and other supplies stored in their houses and the location was completely deserted. This was followed by another retaliatory attack on Saturday 25th July in Lakole South Location where other houses were burnt. The area was not accessible due to insecurity fears (KRCS, 2015).

In the preceding year of this study, inter-ethnic clashes between the Degodia and Garre communities along Border areas of Mandera and Wajir began on May 13, 2014. There has been an escalation and repeated attacks in Gunana location in Tarbaj Sub – county at the border of the two counties that is in May and June, 2014 and many people were killed in the conflict. This had spillover effects in the entire Wajir County (Kenya Inter Agency Rapid Assessment- KIRA, 2014). The inter clan clashes between Garre and Degodia communities along the Wajir – Mandera Border has directly affected 10 locations in Tarbaj District namely; Lehely, Bojigaras, El Kutulo, Mansa, Burmayo, Ogoralle, Berjanai, Dunto, Basaneja and Gunana, as well as Batalu, Danaba, Gulani, Belowle, Bosicha and Ajawa in Wajir North. Similarly, Wagberi in Wajir Central in Wajir East Sub – County has been affected where many houses were torched and

vandalized leading to displacement of residents to in El Ado in Wajir South Sub – county and Hodhan in Wajir East with many others displaced into Mandera County (KIRA, 2014; and KRCS, 2015).

Following renewed wave of deadly clashes in Gunana in Tarbaj, the County Government, KRCS staff, and partners including Save the Children, Islamic Relief, WASDA, Aldef, amongst others carried out an initial Rapid Assessment using KIRA Framework to assess the impact of the clashes and needs (immediate, short and long term) of the affected populations both IDPs and host communities. The County Government in an emergency county interagency coordination meeting requested KRCS in collaboration with partners in the county to lead the emergency response including the emergency medical outreaches, conducting an Initial Rapid Assessment of the immediate Humanitarian Situation and support required for IDPs and affected communities in the distribution of emergency food aid and NFIs, amongst others in saving lives now and in the future (KIRA, 2014; and KRCS, 2015).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Inter-clan conflicts have at best prevented people from developing their bountiful human and natural potential. At worst, the conflicts have given rise to conditions of near hopelessness (Mworia & Ndiku, 2012). Communities in Northern Kenya have co-existed peacefully since their migrations and settlement. They have traded, intermarried and shared many social festivals. However, the communities have experienced unending conflicts spanning two or more decades despite existence of institutions that ought to have solved the conflicts. Recently, in Wajir County a County in Northern Kenya, inter-clan clashes between the Jibrael Sub Clan of the

Degodia Clan and Wakle Sub Clan of the Ajuran Clan along the border areas of Eldas and Wajir North sub counties that has left 15 people killed, 9 injured, and displacement of 3,560 Households since June 2, 2015 to date. Among the recent conflicts were experienced in Basir North/South and Lakole South/North locations on 23rd July 2015 where 5 persons were killed and 8 others were injured in the skirmishes. It is therefore clear that the inter-clans conflicts are unique with deep rooted causes that require careful analysis and resolution. There is a need to find out the causes of these conflicts, the preventive deterring strategies as well as resolution mechanisms so as to put an end to this conflicts that have had devastating impacts to the society. For this reason there exists a need for a thorough study to find out the factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya.

A number of studies carried out in the area of conflict have been general or have failed to give detailed insights on factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. Mworira & Ndiku (2012) carried out a study on inter-ethnic conflict in Kenya with a focus on the Tharaka-Tigania conflict, attempting to find the causes, effects and intervention. The study findings revealed that strategies access to and control of scarce resources was found to be the main cause of the conflict as well as politics of self-interest, border disputes, land adjudication and government policy. Huho (2012) did a study on conflict resolution among pastoral communities in West Pokot County, Kenya. Abdow (2010) carried out a study on the factors that influence the extent to which community leaders play their role in conflict resolution in Mandera district in Kenya. Although these studies among many others attained their objectives, they did not delve into the factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. This study intended to bridge this gap in knowledge that exists.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to establish the factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya, with a focus on Wajir County.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study was to establish the factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya, focusing on Wajir County. The study specifically seeks to;

- i) To assess the influence of scarcity of resources on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya.
- ii) To establish the influence of dominance and politics on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya.
- iii) To examine the influence of cultural values on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya.
- iv) To establish the influence of administrative boundaries on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya.

1.5. Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following questions;

- i) To what extent does scarcity of resources influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya?
- ii) What is the influence of dominance and politics on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya?
- iii) To what extent do cultural values influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya?
- iv) What is the influence of administrative boundaries on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya?

1.6 Significance of the Study

Conflict resolution is very important in instituting community based order to ensure that the inhabitants of that particular area enjoy benefit peace in which the community leaders need to address. From the recommendation of the study, community leaders will be able to understand their role in conflict management and resolution by addressing long-term peace building initiatives and the necessary structural improvement needed to ensure sustainable peace and accelerate conflict resolution mechanisms in Northern Kenya and other parts of the Republic of Kenya.

The study will be significant to both National and County Governments, especially to decision makers tasked with conflict resolution particularly those who settle inter-clan conflicts in Kenya. The study will be invaluable to the national security team in that it will provide an insight on why various clans conflict and will also provide them with recommendations on the way forward. Necessary measures identified could be undertaken to enhance strategy formulation in inter-clan conflict resolution in the bid to counter inter-clan conflicts in Northern Kenya and the larger Republic of Kenya.

The study will provide additional information into the already existing body of literature regarding conflict management and resolution. The findings of this study will enrich existing knowledge and hence will be of interest to both researchers and academicians who seek to explore and carry out further studies in the area of conflict management. The study will provide basis for further research.

1.7 Delimitation of the Study

The study was made successful by easy access of respondents by researcher in gathering information regarding factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya, with a focus on Wajir County. The study is also grounded on a well researched literature review.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

This study encountered uncooperative respondents; some respondents were unwilling to be interviewed altogether probably in fear of victimization. However this was minimized by creating rapport with the respondents and assuring them that the purpose of the research was only for academic purpose and no names of the participants would be used in reference to the study. The research handled the problem by carrying out an introduction letter from the university and assuring the respondents that the information would be used purely for academic purposes.

This study may not be generalizable to other areas since differing culture practices influence inter-clan conflict differently. Nevertheless, the underlying theoretical assumptions and methodology of this study, as well as the findings of this study should be of assistance to other areas.

Other limiting factors included budget constraints, long distance to cover wide geographical terrain, poor road network, insecurity, language barrier and poor communication network in the

region. However, this formed a basis for future and further research in the field of conflict resolution.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

This study is based on the following assumptions:

First, it was assumed that respondents were conversant with the factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya particularly in Wajir County. Second, it was assumed that the respondents would cooperate and provide the required information honestly and objectively. Thirdly, conflict resolution is the primary goal of a responsible community leader who should have extensive knowledge of local politics and hotspot in order to address the needs and aspiration of the people.

1.10 Definitions of significant terms used in the Study

Community	a group of people; living together, sharing common norms, values, fears and challenges but struggling together to overcome them
Conflict	is a struggle over values and claims to scarce status, power and resources in which the aims of the opponents are to neutralize, injure, or eliminate their rivals. It also means an interaction between interdependent people who perceive incompatible goals and who expect interference from the other party if they attempt to achieve their goal.

Conflict Management	the process of planning to avoid conflict where possible and organizing to resolve conflict where it does happen, as rapidly and smoothly as possible.
Conflict Resolution	A process that transforms conflicts in an enduring manner rather than settling disputes or suppressing differences, by addressing basic human needs and building qualities of sustainable relationships between groups through creating structural mechanisms involving equality among identity groups, multiculturalism, and federalism as appropriate to each situation.
Cultural practices	manifestation of a culture or sub-culture, especially in regard to the traditional and customary practices of a particular ethnic or other cultural group.
Leadership	refers to the quality of the behaviours of individuals, whereby they guide people of their activities in organized effort
Pastoralism	group that derives 50% gross income from livestock or related activities. It is a mode of life centered on extensive livestock production dealing with resource variability.

1.11 Organization of the Study

This chapter has presented the background information, problem statement, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study, limitations of the study and definition of terms used. Chapter two provides a salient review of literature related to the study that illuminates work which has influenced this research and which

justifies the need for extending the current research. Chapter three consists of the methodology that will be applied in this study including research design, location of the study, target population, sample and sampling procedure, operationalization of the dependent and independent variables. Description of research instruments, validity of research instruments, and reliability of data collection instruments, data collection procedure, data analysis and summary. Chapter four consists of data analysis and interpretation. It includes the questionnaire return rate, respondent's characteristics, descriptive data analysis and a brief summary of the chapter, while chapter five consists of the study summary, conclusions, discussion of the study findings and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of literature pertinent to the study as presented by various researchers, scholars' analysts and authors. This section covers the theoretical framework whereby theories related to the study as well as factors' influencing inter-clan conflict is discussed. The chapter reviews empirical literature and the conceptual framework of variables is discussed. The review includes other scholar's work both at international and local scale. The review of literature can lead to draw some significant conclusions and serve as a guide mark for this study. It also gives a fair chance to identify one gap that exists in the area of research.

2.2 Definition of Conflict

Conflict is an ambiguous concept which has several meanings in everyday life (Pettersson, 2011). It may refer to some sort of behaviour or action, but can also be understood as an abstract notion. Akerlund observes that conflict tends to involve an incompatibility: that is, two or more parties to a conflict understand their views to be incompatible, which may be due to some form of scarcity. Wallensteen (2007) defines conflict as a social situation in which a minimum of two actors (parties) strive to acquire at the same moment in time an available set of scarce resources. Conflict may arise in a wide variety of contexts and occurs on multiple levels, including the inter- and intrapersonal levels, the intergroup, the organisational, as well as the international levels (Pettersson, 2011). A conflict will evolve in a life-cycle, during which phases of escalation and de-escalation may occur. Escalation of the conflict, or de-escalation achieved by third party

intervention, tends to result from various forms of bargaining, threats and pressures which are used to influence the other party's behaviour and decisions (Byrne & Senehi, 2009).

Although conflicts in Kenya are of many different kinds, Juma (2000) in Huho (2012) classifies them into four main categories: (a) conflicts among pastoral communities, (b) conflicts linked to presence of refugees, (c) conflicts between pastoralists and crop farming communities and (d) ethnic clashes. Huho (2012) observes that current environmental pressures have changed conflict dynamics. For example, the 1999-2001, drought that wiped out the Turkana community entire stock increased pressure on the Turkana to raid other communities in order to restock their lost herd. The year 2000 drought caused water deficits in ASAL districts of Kenya amounting to 23,022 m³/d in Mandera, 29,769 m³/d in Wajir, 25,529 m³/d in Garissa, 49,495 m³/d in Kitui, 17,916 m³/d in Tana River, 12,710 m³/d in Samburu, 35,816 m³/d in Turkana, 29,105 m³/d in West Pokot and 24,690 m³/d in Laikipia. This water shortage coupled with shortage of pasture sparked competition which led to conflicts between rival groups (UNEP/GoK, 2000). The drought of the year 2011 in the arid northern Kenya depleted pasture and dried water points in Moyale, triggering inter-clan attacks and counter-attacks where seven people were killed in Burji, Moyale town (International Organization for Migration-IOM, 2011).

Omolo (2010) identified five major causes/types of conflicts: 1) intra- and inter-clan/ethnic group conflicts; 2) intra-group conflicts between different socio-economic groups within an ethnic group; 3) conflicts between the state and people; 4) cross-border inter-clan/ethnic group conflicts; and 5) conflict between farmers and cattle herders (e.g. when livestock invade

farmlands, or when farmers invade areas that have key resources for their livestock – such as the fencing off of grazing areas close to natural salt-licks along rivers.

2.3 Conflict Trigger Mechanisms

Some of the previous studies (e.g. Temesgen, 2010) have established the fact that the elaborate customary/traditional institutions of governance and conflict resolution have all along been closely linked with the institutions of resource management, social security, conflict prevention, resolution and mitigation. But recent studies and consultations through KIIs and FGDs during this study have identified the erosion of traditional systems for conflict and resource management as an element that is now triggering conflict (Adano & Dietz, 2009).

Omolo (2010) asserts that conflict can also be triggered by specific violent incidents such as the murder of one or a few individuals. The incidents may appear relatively minor to outsiders or those causing them, but may result in violent and prolonged conflicts when viewed by relatives or clan/ethnic group related to the victim. According to Ibrahim (2010), a single or series of livestock thefts or raids may also trigger major retaliatory responses by the affected groups. Available reports indicate that provocation, tensions and ethnic fights may emanate from taunting by pastoralist girls and women through traditional or cultural proverbs and songs. Inflammatory speeches by the media (vernacular radio programmes), politicians that are focused on the real or assumed offenses of other groups (such as previous raids and/or violent attacks on women and children) have frequently triggered outbreaks of violent conflict (HAB, 2009).

2.4 Factors influencing Inter-Clan Conflict

This section presents the factors influencing inter-clan conflict as presented by other authors.

2.4.1 Influence of Scarcity of Resources on Inter-Clan Conflict

Majority of the previous studies on conflicts covering northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia - including the Karamoja and Somali Clusters (such by, Adan & Pkalya, 2005; Hagmann & Mulugeta, 2008; Pantuliano & Wekesa, 2008; Adano & Dietz, 2009; IGAD, 2009; IDRC/Adaptation/DfID, 2010; and NOKEPDA, 2011) have attributed the scarcity of pasture and water as one of the major causes of conflict. This scarcity may also be attributed to the shrinkage of the resource base and the undermining of seasonal migration as a major coping strategy that has fuelled interethnic /clan conflict (Kimani, 2008). Resource based conflicts have engaged both the direct resource users, including pastoralists, cultivators or developers; as well as indirect users such as businessmen such as those involved in livestock marketing; sale of harvested fodder; harvesting and marketing of natural salt-licks; politicians, warlords, chiefs and other local administrators (Hagmann, 2003). The resource-based conflicts have also been linked to increasing frequency and severity of droughts. The indications are based on analysis of rainfall amounts and patterns which are seen to have significantly decreased both in amounts, spatial and seasonal coverage within and between years (HAB, 2009).

Poverty level amongst the pastoralists increases the likelihood of conflict (NOKEPDA, 2011). This is linked to the associated elements of limited livelihood opportunities. The phenomenon has in effect been identified as one of the contributors to the escalation of conflict to violence in northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia (Mwaluma & Mwangi, 2008). For instance, in Mandera County, conflict was linked to idleness (Ojielo, 2010). Destitute and idle youth have been

motivated and recruited by elite men and women into armed militia groups that indulge in conflict generating schemes. For instance, there have been indications of local youth having been triggered to engage in stone throwing and burning of houses during the 2008 Garre/Murulle clashes. Some women have also financed and armed militia groups comprising local youth (Goldsmith, 2006).

2.4.2 Influence of Dominance and Politics on Inter-Clan Conflict

Political competition among political elites, intended settlement of political scores, and political polarization/instigation (e.g. when district borders are divided without consideration of pastoralist issues of communal land ownership and access to resources - SIM, 2010); attitudes, prejudices, cultural beliefs and practices (e.g. taunting of youth by women, insults and abusive songs which incite communities to fight (ELMT/ELSE, 2010) have been listed as causes of conflict. Poor infrastructure and inadequate basic socio-economic infrastructure development in the northern Kenya region due to political instigation has been cited as one of the key root causes of pastoralists' conflict (NOKEPDA, 2011).

Kenya being a democratic country, the region of Northern Kenya is not left aside during electioneering and some politicians have always felt that the only way to ascend to political leadership is through voter importation (Hassan, 2014). This has led to displacement of some locals and leading to conflict among communities with politicians using tyranny of numbers to subdue their opponents who mostly come from other clans. Some projects such as boreholes sinking by government to curb conflict on water scarcity have not been conducted in a structured manner but with political influence (Hagmann & Mulugeta, 2008).

Notably, conflicts have taken political dimensions, particularly when linked to issues of land boundaries and ethnic representation in the leadership of civic, constituency and administrative institutions (DMI, 2008). Emphasis has moved from the ritual and symbolic dimensions of feuding and raiding between competing tribal groups, to the role scarce resources play in fuelling conflict (Temesgen, 2010).

2.4.3 Influence of Cultural Values on Inter-Clan Conflict

It has been the norm in Northern Kenya that ethnic prowess over the other was measured by number and frequencies on cattle rustling. Marriage by teenagers has also been pegged on this vice and how one could encounter with wild animals such as lions. Virtually all reports from past studies on conflicts (e.g. Adano & Dietz, 2009; Hussain, 2011) have cited livestock raiding as a major cause of conflicts among pastoralists. Usually, this is done to restock household herds following losses through various channels such as drought, disease, raiding etc. But incidentally, information through KIIs and FGDs during this study indicated that livestock raiding within SCMDRR's operational areas was relatively minimal. Existing raids were rated as petty thefts (Hussain, 2011).

Negative ethnicity/clannism, ethnic federalism (particularly in southern Ethiopia); political competition among political elites, intended settlement of political scores, and political polarization/instigation (e.g. when district borders are divided without consideration of pastoralist issues of communal land ownership and access to resources - SIM, 2010); attitudes, prejudices, cultural beliefs and practices (e.g. taunting of youth by women, insults and abusive

songs which incite communities to fight (ELMT/ELSE, 2010) have been listed as causes of conflict.

2.4.4 Influence of Administrative Boundaries on Inter-Clan Conflict

There have been reports of disagreements and conflict among pastoralists over disputed land ownership and territorial boundary rights; or political and administrative land boundaries, especially in border areas (Ojielo, 2010). The involved communities have claimed land for either grazing or cultivation on the basis of the traditional clan or ethnic rights. Competition over land use for different purposes (crops, water, grazing, and firewood) due to drought effects also exist. The increases in pastoralist populations and the reduction in size of land available to the households or clans have also caused conflicts (DMI, 2008).

Clan influenced politics; declined traditional land tenure relationships replaced by clan affiliations and networks controlling access to grazing land; and clan focused settlements posing existing and potential future conflicts have generated conflicts (Ojielo, 2010). Other modes of dispute have included confusion and overlap between ethnic, community, administrative and electoral boundaries exacerbating competition, with communities laying claim over land that they believe will secure them political, economic or social advantage. And on the Ethiopian side in particular, there is the aspect of traditional titles to communal grazing land being not officially recognized. Land clashes have more often resulted in inter or cross-border clan /inter-ethnic clashes or raids (Mwaluma & Mwangi, 2008).

2.5 Effects of Conflict

According to Shah (2009), there are multiple effects of conflict which has had disastrous and long lasting effects on the social, economical and political situation of the communities. Conflict destroys a society's social fabric and coping mechanisms when civilians are direct targets or affected bystanders, returning to normal community life can take years following the deliberate destruction of social institutions and ways of life (Abdille, 1995; Luckham, 2001; and Shah, 2009).

Conflict disrupts the support provided by wider family and kinship systems, exacerbates divisions between groups, increases intra-group insecurity and hostility, disrupts inter-group economic relations, and promotes disease (Ruto, Mohamud, & Masinde, 2003). For instance, after the killing subsided in Rwanda in mid-1994, deaths continued as refugees and the internally displaced fell victim to disease from lack of food and potable water, thus conflict has the following effects on political, economic and social set up of the communities involved in a conflict (USAID, 2005).

Akerlund (2005), note that the emergencies of complex violent conflicts have profound short-and long-term consequences on economic resources and institutions. They destroy local and national economies, capital and investment, and skew productive economic activity this often deliberately removes the resource base on which populations depend. Asset depletion and transfer are especially debilitating to pastoral and farming communities (Abdille, 1995). In Mandera, for example, conflicts often stripped communities of all of their assets since they no military capacity to protection themselves (Hussein, 2012).

The conflict has destroyed the physical and social infrastructure, human capital, and local economic institutions (Mulu, 2008). Killings or forced conscription can mean insufficient labour for productive work deliberately disrupting trade and economic activity thereby reducing investment by the government, aid agencies and domestic and foreign entrepreneurs. This has reduced the possibilities for recovery by frightening away foreign investment, reorientation of resources from socio-economic development to the military, further promoting the arms trade sales as the means to support armies of the warring communities thus diverting the resources that would have been used in a gainful means (Meier, Bond, & Bond, 2007).

Complex and violent conflict destroys national political systems, killing current and future leaders, sowing bitterness and division between communities, destroying or altering traditional political institutions, and changing power relations and national political institutions (Matthew, Brown, & Jensen, 2009). In civil wars, the distribution of power or assets depends on who is harmed or spared; this distribution is often along ethnic or regional lines. Conflict worsens political inequalities, for example, when the powerful are enriched by stealing assets or when poverty affects a group's ability to exercise human rights. Democratic institutions are compromised when war suppresses press freedoms and civil rights thereby divert scarce international resources into relief, peacekeeping, and reconstruction (Abdow, 2010; Lind, 2006; and Huho, 2012).

Huho (2012) observes that conflict leads environmental degradation, creating a vicious cycle of environmental decline, tense competition for diminishing resources, increased hostility, inter-communal fighting, social and political breakdown. In a semi-subsistence economy the easiest

form of attack is to destroy the natural resources an opponent needs for survival. Endemic poverty and wide inequalities of income are reliable predictors of conflict, although not universal, Tanzania is a notable exception. Poverty limits opportunities in education, employment, and economic advancement, therefore this lack of opportunity can intensify the sense of grievance among social groups suffering discrimination (Ahmed, 2005). When opportunities are generally scarce, discrimination can take away any hope of finding employment. In tearing the last shreds of hope, it causes deep resentment and destroys any sense among its victims that they have a stake in society. In Sudan, Liberia, Uganda, and Rwanda, the denial of opportunity and impoverishment of people linked by primordial ties undoubtedly contributed to the strength of societal resistance to the state (Farer, 2009).

According to Farer (2009) most borders in the Northern Tier of the Greater Horn were drawn through areas inhabited by lowland pastoralists, dividing ethnic groups and pasture lands, to worsen the already fragile situation, the KANU administration (1982-2002) created many administrative units (sub locations, locations and divisions) in hitherto community-grazing areas in the district, mainly for political mileage. This brought about the effect of marginalization of pastoralists. The disputed Alungu location (both clans claiming ownership of the two locations, one in Mandera East and the other in Mandera Central constituencies) is a good example of conflict arising from creation and or competition over administrative units. Murulle and Garre clans have accused each other of harbouring and supporting foreign militia. Watering livestock at Alungu Dam has often resulted in confrontations and armed violence (Wako, 2008).

Conflict has long lasting effects on communities and social structures, environmental sustainability, humanitarian and reconstruction aid costs, jeopardizing regional stability and security, effects on political institutions, effects on national economies (Adan & Pkalya, 2005). Ironically, a real world opportunity to learn from and experiment with tools of conflict resolution goes relatively unnoticed by the greater international community. The Somali Civil War is an example of a unique and sustained conflict which has lasted several decades and has also garnered little international attention compared to other conflicts around the globe. All in all, any strategy aimed at bringing this conflict to a close must be holistic and far-reaching, addressing both the humanitarian and political causes and effects of years of anarchy, factionalism and bloodshed (Ibrahim, 2010). Violation of basic fundamental of human rights which among others includes: security, economic well-being, a sense of belonging, recognition and control of one's life, (Fisher & Ury, 2003).

Conflicts affect development and provision of essential services in pastoralists' areas through disruption of the communities' livelihood systems by restricting access to natural resources and marketing systems (Cassanelli, 2002). Conflict encourages the spread of diseases through raiding of infected animals (in some cases but not always). This is in addition to loss of livestock that is the main source of livelihood for the pastoralists in the region (Jessa, 2011). Conflict leads to destruction of social amenities already put in place (Shah, 2009). For example, the education system is affected when teachers are forced to withdraw from conflict stricken areas and the communities re-locate their settlements for fear of being invaded. Education for children and the youth is affected and interrupted both in the short and long run. Conflict also acts as a disincentive to investment by the communities and development agencies, both in the long-term

and short-term. At the local level, a lot of effort and funds go to contain conflicts and to mitigate against conflict-related effects rather than being channeled to development work (Hussein, (2012).

Hassan (2014) states that, at the regional level, conflicts act as a disincentive to inter-state integration and economic co-operation, making sustainable management of shared resources unattainable. Exploitation of minerals in the Horn of Africa has suffered the greatest blow. Moreover, by introducing violence as a way of solving issues, it becomes ingrained as a way of solving problems and the vicious cycle continues (Shah, 2009). A large number of human lives and animals are lost during raids masterminded by opposing tribes/clans. The result is the creation of a community of ‘destitute people’ that end up in settlement centres to depend on relief food (Jessa, 2011).

2.6 Empirical Literature

Abdow (2010) carried out a study on the factors that influence the extent to which community leaders play their role in conflict resolution in Mandera district in Kenya. The study aimed at examining the factors that influence the extent to which community leaders play their roles in conflict resolution ,identifies the causes of conflicts in their ability to detect the early warning sign of conflict and device the a desired conflict resolution mechanism through peace building. The research found out that the factors contributing to the pastoralist conflict are multidimensional, and have ramifications that affect livelihoods within and across borders. Community leaders have failed to invest sufficient human and financial capital in abating the conflict and the underlying underdevelopment in the pastoral regions. Lack of Pastoralist

Development Policy Programme in Kenya is believed to have contributed largely to the general underdevelopment witnessed in the region, giving rise to intense competition for the scarce resources available and leading to conflict among the communities living in the area.

Hassan (2014) did an analysis of the Garre and Murulle inter-clan conflicts in Mandera district in Kenya. The findings revealed that the peace efforts by the government of Kenya and local elders from both warring clans prevail up on both sides and led to adopted and signed memorandum of understating as peace agreement that was supported by the locals and the all leaders in the mediation team. Therefore, both conflicting parities realized some peace as community leaders swore to up hold peace effort. It also enables those displaced from their homes be resettled and schools to be reopened in all affected centers. The mediation team also gave suggestions that would enhance security and peace in the affected areas of Mandera.

Huho (2012) did a study on conflict resolution among pastoral communities in West Pokot County, Kenya. The study established that the main source of conflicts was control over and access to natural resources particularly pasture and water an in fewer instances land (intra-conflicts) followed by livestock raids and politically initiated conflicts. Through peace building initiatives, decreased incidences of historical conflict between pastoral communities and the Pokots (living in West Pokot County) were established but not with conflicts associated with natural resources. Scarcity of pasture and water, which is a manifest of the effects of climate change, negates the attempts made at national and local levels to resolve conflicts. However, the aspect of climate change mitigation was absent in all peace building initiatives in the county. The study established a missing link in conflict resolution initiatives and therefore recommends that

mitigation of climate change should be the focal point in addressing conflict in pastoral regions since natural resources, which pastoralists entirely depend on, are depleting at an alarming rate due to the changes in climatic patterns.

Hussein (2012) did an empirical research on inter-clan conflict between the Garre and murulle clans in Mandera district in the period in between 2004-2009. The study revealed that, over the decades, the clans of Murulle and Garre have migrated onto each other's territory as well as other clan's territories resulting in inter-clan conflicts and displacement. Conflicts were common during dry spells or drought. As drought took effect, resources of pasture and water dwindled and set in motion competition for these much needed resources. Often, the result was conflict. Apart from drought the changing climatic patterns and the ecological stress being experienced around the globe, a steady population increase among the pastoralists has been attributed to the diminishing pasture lands and water catchments points.

Mworia and Ndiku (2012) carried out a study on inter ethnic conflict in Kenya with a focus on the Tharaka-Tigania conflict, attempting to find the causes, effects and intervention. The study findings revealed that strategies access to and control of scarce resources was found to be the main cause of the conflict. Other factors causing the conflict included politics of self interest, border disputes, land adjudication and government policy. Impacts of the conflict were; disruption of economic activities, environmental degradation, displacement of people, physical harm and death. Intervention mechanisms to end the conflict included establishment of Njuri Ncheke border arbitration committee and peace building initiatives through public gatherings

In her study, Pettersson (2011) conducted a research on intractability of conflict causes, drivers and dynamics of the war in Somalia. This study aimed at filling a gap in the literature by pointing to some elements which have previously been overlooked in existing research on the topic, especially the impact of the war economy on the fuelling of the conflict. The conclusion was drawn that the war economy had the greatest impact on conflict in the first rounds of the civil war, but with the transformation, re-escalation and re-intensification of the conflict that has occurred over the last couple of years, the opportunities for benefiting from war and instability may again have increased. Piracy stands out as a new, prominent pillar of the contemporary war economy. The war economy of today continues to have an influence on the Somali conflict; it adds to its intractability, makes it increasingly difficult to establish a legitimate and stable non-corrupt government, and generally sustains violence in the country. None of the empirical studies or research has covered inter-clan conflicts in Northern Kenya. This study attempts to study establish the inter-clan conflicts in Northern Kenya with a focus on Wajir County.

2.7 Theoretical Literature

This section presents the relevant theories that this study is based on. In explaining inter-clan conflicts in Northern Kenya, social identity and self categorization theories have been used. The Social identity theory was developed by Tajfel & Turner (1986, 1979) in Pennington, Gillen and Hill (1999). The theory explains inter-group bias, discrimination and conflict using the social identity construct. It asserts that first, people establish preferences on particular groups, and then, they associate themselves in the preferred groups called an “in group” and finally compare themselves with preferred groups perceived as “out group”. This process is central as social groups try to differentiate themselves from one another (Humphreys, Posner & Weinstein, 2002).

Group categorization is a product of opposing need for inclusion and differentiation from others (Brewer, 1999). Studies also indicate that individuals seek certain group identities because those identities help them to achieve positive self-esteem and self worth. As a result, identification of individuals into in groups and out group aims at establishing both positive and distinct positions for the in group (Brewer, 1999). In this case, clan members like to be identified by their birth clan and refuse to be recognized as members of other clans even if they live in the same village for the fear of losing clan identity (Iddy, 2007; and Tobisson, 1986). In many cases the out group is attributed with false negative or exaggerated stereotypes and negative values, while the in group is associated with positive attributes (Humphreys, Posner & Weinstein, 2002). Finally inter-group conflicts are one of the strongest factors making social identity accessible (Pennington, Gillen & Hill, 1999).

Mahende (2012), note that another theory which explains peoples' categorization and lies on the social identity theory is self categorization theory. Self categorization refers to a person's belief that they belong to a group (Hogg & Reid, 2006). The theory focuses on the basic social cognitive processes, primarily social categorization that cause people to identify with groups, construe themselves and others in groups' terms, and manifest group behaviour. After attaching oneself into a group personal self esteem is elevated, and reduces uncertainty about how in group should behave in specific social context. Self categorization also sharpens group boundaries by producing group stereotypical and normative perceptions. The theory continues that, individuals develop set of attributes that define the group and differentiate it from other groups. These representations capture similarities among the in group and differences between groups (Hogg, Reid, 2006 in Mahende, 2012). By so doing, categorization involves making reference to self

concept hence, people not only categorize others but also categorize themselves and it is used to influence inter group relation (Hogg & Reid, 2006).

2.8 Conceptual Framework

Kothari (2004) defines conceptual framework as a structure that defines the interrelationship between variables deemed important in a study which expresses the researcher’s views about the constructs deemed important in a study.

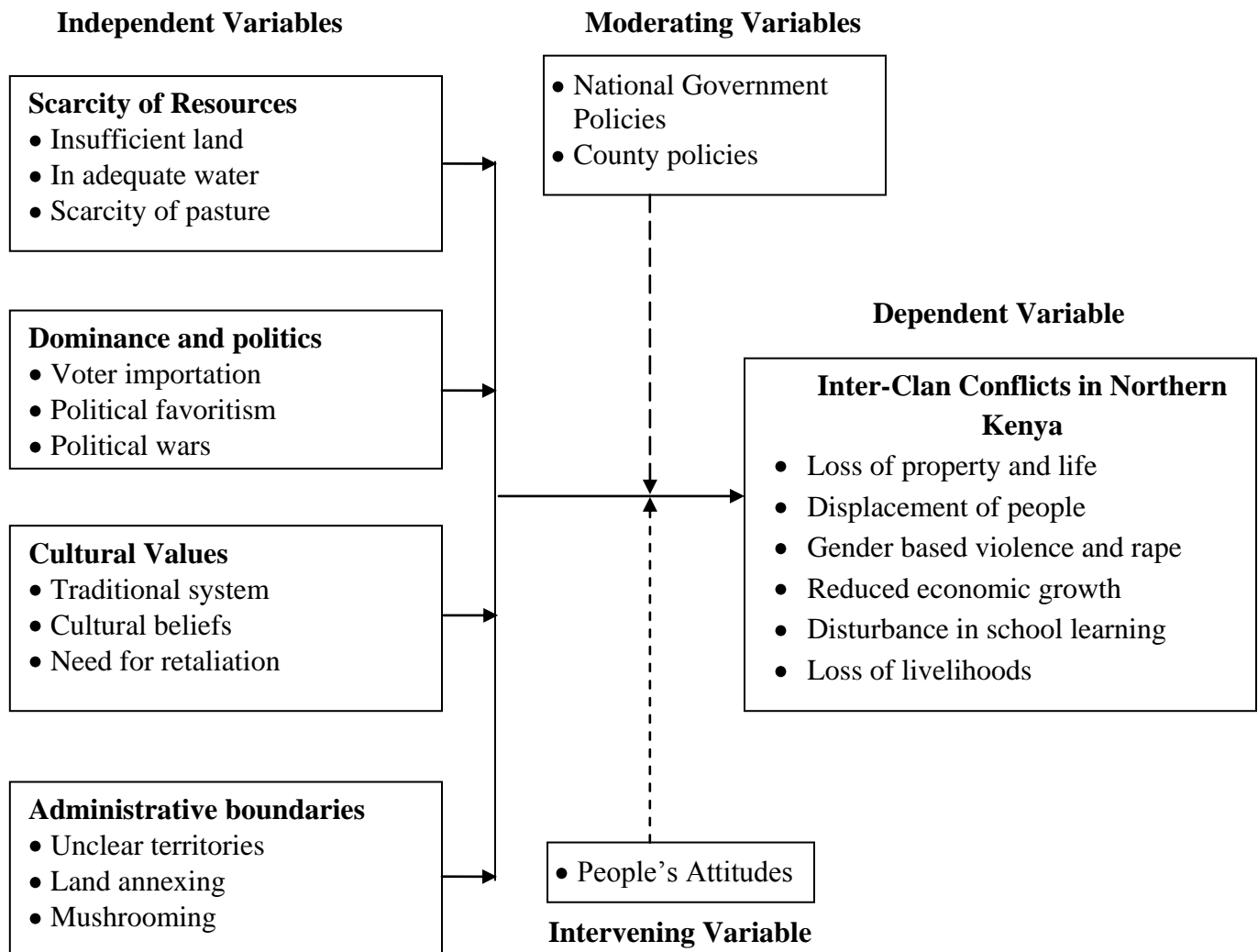


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

In this conceptual framework, there are certain factors that influence inter-clan conflicts in Northern Kenya. These factors include but are not limited to scarcity of resources, dominance and politics, cultural values, and administrative boundaries. National government and county policies are the moderating variables while people's attitudes are the intervening variables. Inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya is the dependent variable that is affected by the independent variables. The study will be guided by the conceptual framework as shown in Figure 1 relating the dependent and independent variables.

2.9 Summary

This chapter has presented an overview of various aspects and issues related to this research work through the review of studies already carried out on inter-clan conflict. In this chapter theoretical literature and literature on factors influencing inter-clan conflict as presented by various authors has been presented. The empirical literature review of similar studies done by other scholars has also been discussed. The chapter also discussed the conceptual framework of variables for the study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the methods employed by the study in collecting, assembling and analyzing data. The study adopts the following structure: research design, population and sample, population description, data collection methods, research procedures and data analysis and methods.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is the scheme outline or plan that is used to generate answers to research to research problems (Orodho, 2003). This study employed descriptive survey. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) the purpose of descriptive research is to determine and report the way things are and it helps in establishing the current status of the population under study. Kothari (2007) contends descriptive survey designs as suitable where the researcher needs to draw conclusions from a larger population. The design was chosen for this study due to its ability to ensure minimization of bias and maximization of reliability of evidence collected. The descriptive survey research attempts to collect data from members of a population, helps the researcher to get the descriptive existing phenomena by asking individuals about their perceptions, attitudes, behavior or values (Nachmias and Nachmias, 2007).

3.3 Target Population

A population refers to an entire group of individuals, events or objects having a common observable characteristic (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The population for the purpose of this

study were community members Wajir County, community leaders/elders, and a senior official from Wajir County security office. According to the 2009 census, Wajir County has a total population of 661, 941 people (KNBS, 2010). Wajir County was selected as the study site due to proximity to the researcher, time available for research and budgetary constraints.

3.4. Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Sampling involves the researcher securing a representative group that will enable him/her to gain information about the population (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). Choosing a sample is a key feature of any research undertaking. This section of the study comprises the sample procedures used to derive the sample for the study which will be used to generalize the findings for the larger population.

3.4.1 Sample Size

According to the 2009 census, Wajir County has a total population of 661,941 people and 6 (six) Sub-Counties/Constituencies currently which are, Tarbaj, Wajir East, Wajir South, Wajir West, Eldas and Wajir North (KNBS Census data, 2010). So as to determine the size of the sample of respondents to be used in this study, the Yamani Taro (1967) formula was used. The formula states that the desired sample size is a function of the target population and the maximum acceptable margin of error (sampling error) and is expressed mathematically thus:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+Ne^2}$$

Where:

n =sample size

N = target population

e =maximum acceptable margin of error (5%)

$$n = \frac{661,941}{1 + 661,941 (0.05)^2}$$

According to the 2009 census, the total population of Wajir County is 661,941. Applying this to the above formula the minimum sample size obtained was 400 community members to be interviewed. Since there are 8 administrative districts in Wajir County it implies 50 respondents per district for the 400 community members. Salkind (2005) proposes a rule of the thumb for determining a sample size and says that a size of 30 to 500 is appropriate for most academic researches. Wair County has 6 (six) Sub-Counties/Constituencies currently which are, Tarbaj, Wajir East, Wajir South, Wajir West, Eldas and Wajir North, the study purposively selected 2 (two) community leaders from each sub-county implying 12 community elders participated in the study. The respondents were any community leader/elder who were present during the period of the study. The study also interviewed 1 senior official from the Wajir County security office in an effort to get findings regarding the factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya.

3.4.2 Sample Procedure

A mix of both probability and non-probability sampling methods were combined to achieve maximum reliable responses for triangulation of themes. Probability sampling techniques which include cluster sampling procedure, simple random sampling and systematic sampling procedure was used. To collect quantitative data, cluster sampling procedure was applied where the settlements are not evenly distributed but settled in clustered households. To start with, simple random sampling was applied within the clusters to randomly pick the community members for administration of questionnaires. Once the first member was randomly identified, systematic sampling procedure was used to collect data through questionnaires in the subsequent members within the cluster. The systematic procedure was continually applied where the settlements exist in some linear order. Kerry and Bland (1998) contend that cluster sampling is cheaper than other methods because it involves fewer travel expenses and administration costs and consumes less time. Cluster sampling takes into account large populations. Since these groups are so large, deploying any other sampling technique will be a very difficult task. It is very feasible when dealing with large population.

The study randomly selected the 12 community leaders from the 6 sub-counties. The non-probability sampling technique for the study was purposive sampling. The study purposely interviewed one senior County security official. Cooper and Schindler (2006) posit that purposive sampling is appropriate when the informants have a specific type of knowledge or skill required in the study. This procedure is applied to collect qualitative data especially in identifying and reaching the key informants on particular themes, purposive sampling procedure which involved selection of a sample on the basis of the researcher's own judgment depending

on the elements and the nature of the research objective. This was applied in identifying and conducting an interview from a top security official from the County Government of Wajir.

3.5 Research Instruments

This study collected both primary and secondary data using a number of methods so as to generate quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data was collected from the respondents (community members and community leaders) using a questionnaire. Kothari (2007) terms the questionnaire as the most appropriate instrument due to its ability to collect a large amount of information in a reasonably quick span of time. The questionnaires were divided into several sections; the first section delved into demographics data of the respondents while the rest of the sections looked into factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya presented as per the objectives of the study. The study tried as much as possible to self administer the questionnaires so as to clarify any issues that may not have been clear to the respondents. Secondary data was gathered from literature from library materials, and various internet search engines.

3.6. Pretesting of the instrument

Prior to the research instruments being administered to the participants, pre-testing aimed at determining the validity and reliability of the research tools was carried out to ensure that the questions are applicable and clearly comprehensible.

3.6.1 Pilot Study

A pilot study was conducted for the study in the study area. The research instrument was piloted on a small representative sample but the group was not be used in the actual study. It involved 6 random community members each from the 6 sub-counties of Wajir County who were approached and interviewed. These respondents were not be included in the actual research sample size. The pilot study enabled the researcher check whether the items used are valid and reliable and also correct misunderstanding, check language level and eliminate ubiquity at the right time. The piloting also extracted comments from respondents which helped in the improving the instruments modifying and making clear the instructions given in order to avoid misinterpretation during the actual data collection.

3.6.2 Validity of the instrument

According to Kothari (2007) validity is the most critical criterion of sound measurement and indicates the degree to which an instrument measures what it purports to measure. This study adopted content validity which is the extent to which a measuring instrument provides adequate coverage of the topic under study. This study used content validity to examine whether the instruments answered the research questions. In order to establish content validity and make adjustments and/or additions to the research instruments, consultations and discussions with the supervisor were done.

3.6.3 Reliability of the Research Instrument

Instrument reliability is the dependability, consistency or trustworthiness of a test (Kothari, 2007). To ensure reliability the study employed self-administration approach of data collection

and monitored the process to ensure that people outside the sample did not fill the questionnaires. Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha approach recommended by Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2007) for its ability to give average split-half correlation for all possible ways of dividing the test into two parts were used to measure internal consistency of the research instruments. Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha is a scale measurement tool appropriate in measuring internal consistency in descriptive survey researches. Computation of Cronbach's Alpha was done using SPSS for windows version 20.0 programme. The questionnaires were accepted at reliability indices of 0.78.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher first obtained an approval from the University and a permit from the National Council for Science and Technology to conduct the study. The study used trained and qualified research assistants to assist with the questionnaire distribution. Primary data was collected using questionnaires, which were administered through drop and pick method. The researcher explained the purpose of the study and offered guidance to the respondents on the way to fill in the questionnaire before administering the questionnaire. For those respondents with difficulties in reading and filling in, the researcher interviewed and filled in the information in the questionnaire for them. The respondents were assured verbally that the information obtained from them would be treated with ultimate confidentiality. They were therefore requested to provide the information truthfully and honestly. The study relied on data collected through a questionnaire structured to meet the objectives of the study. The researcher also booked an appointment with any random top security official in the County Government of Wajir so as to interview him/her.

3.7 Data Analysis

Data collected from the completed questionnaires was summarized, coded, tabulated and checked for any errors and omissions. Frequency tables, percentages and means were used to present the findings. Responses in the questionnaires were processed by use of a computer Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20.0 programme to analyze the data. The responses from the open-ended questions were listed to obtain proportions appropriately; the responses were then reported by descriptive narrative as qualitative analysis. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as averages, percentages, means and standard deviations. Regression analysis was applied in all the cases where correlation was found to exist between the independent and dependent variables.

3.8 Operational Definition of Variables

Table 3.1 gives a summary of research objectives, variables of study, their indicators, level of measurement, tools of analysis for each objective and type of tool employed for each objective.

Table 1.1: Operational Definition of Variables

Research Objectives	Variable	Indicator	Measurement Scale	Tools of Analysis	Analysis Techniques
	Inter-Clan Conflict in Northern Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of property and life • Displacement of people • Gender based violence and rape • Reduced economic growth • Disturbance in school learning • Loss of livelihoods 	-Interval -Nominal	SPSS	Percentages, frequencies and measures of central tendency
To assess the influence of scarcity of resources	Scarcity of Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient land • In adequate water 	-Interval -Nominal	SPSS	Percentages, frequencies

on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scarcity of pasture 			and Measures of central tendency
To establish the influence of dominance and politics on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya	Dominance and Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter importation • Political favoritism • Political wars 	-Interval -Nominal	SPSS	Measures of central tendency, mean, mode and median
To examine the influence of cultural values on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya	Cultural Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional system • Cultural beliefs • Need for retaliation 	-Interval -Nominal	SPSS	Percentages, frequencies and measures of central tendency
To establish the influence of administrative boundaries on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya	Administrative Boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unclear territories • Land annexing • Mushrooming 	-Interval -Nominal	SPSS	Percentages, frequencies and measures of central tendency

Source: Researcher (2015)

3.9 Ethical Considerations

Even as this research aimed at adding to the knowledge of conflict management, it will uphold utmost confidentiality about the respondent. The study made certain that all respondents were given free will to participate and contribute voluntarily to the study. The researcher also adhered to appropriate behavior in relation to the rights of the respondents. A verbal consent was sought from the sample respondents before being interviewed. In addition, the study ensured that necessary research authorities were consulted and consent approved and appropriate explanations specified to the respondents before commencement of the study.

3.10 Summary

This chapter outlines the overall approach to be taken in the research study. It describes the population. The chapter also describes the research procedures indicating the data collection

methods and data collection instruments. It then describes the data analysis methods stating the various methods and procedures to be used. It has indicated how the data will be analyzed. It has specifically dealt with determination of research design, determination of the type and sources of data, estimation of the research population, sampling design, data collection and design of data collection instrument, and data analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter the key issues related to data presentation, analysis and interpretation have been discussed. This chapter is presented in three different sections looking into two different respondents. The first section looks at responses from the community members and the second section looks at responses from the local government officials in Wajir County. All two sections present study responses regarding factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya with a focus on Wajir County. First, the research response rate has been computed and presented for each section. Secondly, the demographic characteristics of the participants have been described. Thirdly, the findings on the four key objective areas of the study have been presented and interpreted. The responses were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The data has been presented in tables.

4.2 Responses from the community members in Wajir County

This section is presented in five parts. Part A looks at the background information, Part B looks at inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya, part C looks at influence of scarcity of resources on inter-clan conflict, part D looks at influence of dominance and politics on inter-clan conflict, part E looks at influence of cultural values on inter-clan conflict while part F looks at influence of administrative boundaries on inter-clan conflict.

4.3 The Study Response Rate (Responses from community members)

Out of 400 questionnaires which had been administered to the interviewees, 400 of them were returned for analysis. This translates to 100.0 percent return rate of the respondents. Overall, the response rate was considered very high and adequate for the study as shown in Table 4.1;

Table 4.1: Distribution of the Respondents by Responses Rate (community members')

Response Rate	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Returned	400	400
Not Returned	0	0.0
Issued	400	100.0

4.3.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The respondents in this section of the study were community members drawn from 8 (Eight) administrative sub counties across Wajir County who were of different categories. The categories were characterized by gender, age, academic achievement, occupation and duration lived in Wajir County. The summary of the community members' distribution by their gender is given in Table 4.2

Table 4.2: Distribution of Wajir County community members' by Gender

Gender	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Male	218	54.4
Female	182	45.6
Total	400	100.0

According to the data shown in Table 4.2, out of 400 Wajir County community members' who participated in the study, 218 (54.4%) the majority were males while 182 (45.6%) were female. The findings could be an indication that most of the Wajir County community members' are males. The distribution of the community members by age is given in Table 4.3

Table 4.3: Distribution of Wajir County community members' by Age

Age	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
18-22 years	13	3.3
23-27 years	36	8.9
28-32 years	111	27.8
33-37 years	129	32.2
38-42 years	48	13.3
43-47 years	46	10.0
48-52 years	16	4.4
Total	400	100.0

It is evident from the data shown in Table 4.3 that, majority of the Wajir County community members' 129 (32.2%) fell under the age bracket of 33-37 years, 111 (27.8%) were aged 28-32 years, 48 (13.3%) were aged 38-42 years, 46 (10.0%) were aged 43-47 years, 36 (8.9%) were aged 23-27 years, 16 (4.4%) were aged 48-52 years and 13 (3.3%) were aged 18-22 years. The findings reveal that Wajir County community members' are comprised of young and middle

aged people. The distribution of the Wajir County community members' by education level is given in Table 4.4

Table 4.4: Distribution of Wajir County community members' by education level

Academic Achievements	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Never been to school	0	0.0
Primary did not complete	0	0.0
Primary completed	0	0.0
Secondary did not complete	13	3.3
Secondary completed	13	3.3
College did not complete	20	5.6
College completed	144	40.0
Undergraduate	132	36.7
Masters	40	11.1
Total	400	100.0

The results in Table 4.4 indicate that, majority 144 (40.0%) of the Wajir County community members' have completed college level of education, 132 (36.7%) have attained a undergraduate level of education, 40 (11.1%) have attained postgraduate/masters education, 20 (5.5%) have not completed secondary education, 13 (3.3%) have completed secondary education and 13 (3.3%) have not completed education. The findings point that majority of Wajir County community members' have attained tertiary education. The distribution of the Wajir County community members' by type of occupation is given in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Type of occupation

Occupation	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Pastoralist	110	27.5
Teacher	9	2.2
Business person	185	46.3
Student	21	5.3
Employed	75	18.7

Total	400	100.0
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The findings on Table 4.5 indicate majority 185 (46.3%) Wajir County community members' are business people, 110 (27.5%) are pastoralists, 75 (18.7%) are employed by county government and others are civil servants, 21 (5.3%) are students and 9 (2.2%) are teachers. The distribution of the respondents by how long they have been a resident of this county is given in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Duration lived in Wajir County

Duration in Wajir County	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1-5 year	53	13.3
5-10 years	116	28.9
10-15 years	36	8.9
Over 15 years	195	48.9
Total	400	100.0

The findings on Table 4.6 indicate that majority of Wajir County community members' 195 (48.9%) have lived in Wajir County for a period of over 15 years. The findings further reveal that 116 (28.9%) of the Wajir County residents have lived in Wajir County for 5-10 years, 53 (13.3%) for 1-5 years and 36 (8.9%) for 10-15 years.

4.3.2 Inter-Clan Conflict in Northern Kenya

This section looks at the Inter-Clan Conflict in Northern Kenya which is one of the objectives of the study. The experience of the respondent in the inter-clan conflicts in their area is given in Table 4.7

Table 4.7: Experiencing inter-clan conflicts

Experience	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	356	89.0
No	44	11.0
Total	400	100.0

It is evident from the data shown in Table 4.7 that majority of the Wajir County community members' 356 (89.0%) who participated in the study agreed that they have experienced inter-clan conflicts in their area while 44 (11.0%) have not experienced inter-clan conflicts in their area. Majority of those who indicated they have experienced inter-clan conflict indicated that there was Loss of property, there was rape and gender based violence, there was Displacement of persons from their residential areas and there was an increase in the number of IDPS in Wajir County, there was deaths and injuries among the people, it led to Loss of livelihoods of many people in Wajir County, many students experienced Disturbance of learning in schools because they couldn't access schools for the time until there was calmness in the area. The inter-clan conflicts also led to Breeding grounds for extremism and radicalization among the youths in the community, and there was also loss of faith in the government as the citizens believed that it was the duty of the government to prevent conflicts in Kenya yet they failed to do so in Wajir County. The ranking of the community leadership and security apparatus response in managing conflict or conflict resolution in the area is given in Table 4.8:

Table 4.8: Ranking of the community leadership and security apparatus response in managing conflict or conflict resolution in your area

Rank	Yes Frequency	(%)
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	(F)	
Poor	89	22.3
Average	271	67.7
Good	40	10.0
Excellent	0	0.0

The findings on Table 4.8 indicate that majority 271 (67.7%) of the Wajir County community members' indicated that the community leadership and security apparatus response in managing conflict or conflict resolution in their area is average, 89 (22.3%) indicated that the community leadership and security apparatus response in managing conflict or conflict resolution in their area is poor while 40 (10.0%) the community leadership and security apparatus response in managing conflict or conflict resolution in their area is good. Reasons being the community leaders and government take long to react and tend to react after the conflicts have occurred. The possible causes of inter-clan conflicts in Northern Kenya is given in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Possible causes of inter-clan conflicts in Northern Kenya

Causes	No extent at all (%)	Little extent (%)	Moderate extent (%)	Great extent (%)	Very great extent (%)
Poor governance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Economic decline	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	97.4
Scarcity of resources (pasture, land and water)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poor communication	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	95.0
Historical rivalry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Unclear ownership of property such as land, boundaries, livestock etc	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	95.0
Ethnicity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Inequitable distribution of resources	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Militaristic nature of local community and arms trade	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	95.0
General feelings of marginalised	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

The results in Table 4.9 indicate that, majority of the community members agreed to a very great extent that poor governance (100.0%), scarcity of resources (pasture, land and water) (100.0%), historical rivalry (100.0%), ethnicity (100.0%), inequitable distribution of resources (100.0%), general feelings of marginalised (100.0%), economic decline (97.4%), poor communication (95.0%), unclear ownership of property such as land, boundaries, livestock etc (95.0%) and militaristic nature of local community and arms trade (95.0%) are possible causes of inter-clan conflicts in Northern Kenya.

4.3.3 Influence of Scarcity of Resources on Inter-Clan Conflict

This section looks at the influence of scarcity of resources on inter-clan conflict which is one of the objectives of the study. The influence of scarcity of resources on inter-clan conflict is given in Table 4.10:

Table 4.10: Influence of Scarcity of Resources on Inter-Clan Conflict

Influence of Scarcity of Resources on Inter-Clan Conflict	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	389	97.5
No	11	2.5
Total	400	100.0

Table 4.10 reveals that majority of the Wajir County community members' 389 (97.5%) who participated in the study agreed that scarcity of resources influence inter-clan conflict while 11

(2.5%) disagreed. The findings are in line with Kimani (2008) who denotes that this scarcity of resources has attributed to the shrinkage of the resource base and the undermining of seasonal migration as a major coping strategy that has fuelled interethnic /clan conflict. Resource based conflicts have engaged both the direct resource users, including pastoralists, cultivators or developers; as well as indirect users such as businessmen such as those involved in livestock marketing; sale of harvested fodder; harvesting and marketing of natural salt-licks; politicians, warlords, chiefs and other local administrators (Hagmann, 2003). The resource-based conflicts have also been linked to increasing frequency and severity of droughts. The indications are based on analysis of rainfall amounts and patterns which are seen to have significantly decreased both in amounts, spatial and seasonal coverage within and between years (HAB, 2009). The extent to which scarcity of resources influences inter-clan conflict is given in Table 4.11

Table 4.11: Extent to which scarcity of resources influences inter-clan conflict

Extent of scarcity of resources	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very low extent	0	0.0
Low extent	0	0.0
Moderate extent	0	0.0
Great extent	35	8.7
Very great extent	365	91.3
Total	400	100.0

The findings on Table 4.11 indicate that majority 365 (91.3%) of the Wajir County community members agreed to a very great extent that scarcity of resources influences inter-clan conflict while 35(8.7%) agreed to a great extent that scarcity of resources influences inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The extent to which scarcity of resources influences inter-clan conflict is given in Table 4.12

Table 4.12: Extent to which scarcity of resources influences inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya

	No extent at all (%)	Little extent (%)	Moderate extent (%)	Great extent (%)	Very great extent (%)
Lack of sufficient land for settling and grazing leads to conflict among clans in Wajir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
My area doesn't have adequate water for both domestic use and for livestock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sharing water points in my area at times brings about conflict with some clans wanting to dominate the water points	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	95.0
Moving in search of pasture while grazing our livestock at times leads to conflict with other clans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

The results in Table 4.12 indicate that, majority of the Wajir County community members agreed to a great extent that lack of sufficient land for settling and grazing leads to conflict among clans in Wajir (100.0%), their area doesn't have adequate water for both domestic use and for livestock (100.0%), moving in search of pasture while grazing our livestock at times leads to conflict with other clans (100.0%) and sharing water points in my area at times brings about conflict with some clans wanting to dominate the water points (95.0%) are statements regarding how scarcity of resources influences inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya.

4.3.4 Influence of Dominance and Politics on Inter-Clan Conflict

This section looks at the influence of dominance and politics on inter-clan conflict which is one of the objectives of the study. The influence of dominance and politics on inter-clan conflict is given in Table 4.13:

Table 4.13: Influence of Dominance and Politics on Inter-Clan Conflict

Influence of Dominance and Politics	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	400	100.0
No	0	0.0
Total	400	100.0

Table 4.13 reveals that all of the Wajir County community members' 400 (100.0%) agreed that dominance and politics influences inter-clan conflict. The findings are in line with researchers such as SIM, 2010 who notes that political competition among political elites, intended settlement of political scores, and political polarization/instigation (e.g. when district borders are divided without consideration of pastoralist issues of communal land ownership and access to resources - SIM, 2010); attitudes, prejudices, cultural beliefs and practices (e.g. taunting of youth by women, insults and abusive songs which incite communities to fight (ELMT/ELSE, 2010) have been listed as causes of conflict. Poor infrastructure and inadequate basic socio-economic infrastructure development in the northern Kenya region due to political instigation has been cited as one of the key root causes of pastoralists' conflict (NOKEPDA, 2011). Notably, conflicts have taken political dimensions, particularly when linked to issues of land boundaries and ethnic representation in the leadership of civic, constituency and administrative institutions (DMI, 2008). The extent to which dominance and politics influences inter-clan conflict is given in Table 4.14

Table 4.14: Extent to which dominance and politics influences inter-clan conflict.

Extent of dominance and politics	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very low extent	0	0.0
Low extent	0	0.0

Moderate extent	0	0.0
Great extent	29	7.3
Very great extent	371	92.7
Total	400	100.0

The findings on Table 4.14 indicate that majority 371 (92.7%) of the Wajir County community members agreed to a very great extent that dominance and politics influences inter-clan conflict while 29 (7.3%) agreed to a great extent that dominance and politics influences inter-clan conflict. The extent to which dominance and politics influences inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya is given in Table 4.15

Table 4.15: Extent to which dominance and politics influences inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya

	No extent at all (%)	Little extent (%)	Moderate extent (%)	Great extent (%)	Very great extent (%)
Voter importation by politicians has bred conflict among communities in Wajir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Clans wanting to dominate in terms of power brings about conflict in my area	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
In my area some politicians favour clans they originate from in resource sharing leading to inter-clan conflict (inequitable distribution of resources)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Some community elders and politicians stir up differences in between clans so as to subdue their opponents and in the process arise conflicts among the clans	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

The results in Table 4.15 indicate that, majority of the Wajir County community members agreed to a very great extent that voter importation by politicians has bred conflict among communities in Wajir (100.0%), clans wanting to dominate in terms of power brings about conflict in their

area (100.0%), in their area some politicians favour clans they originate from in resource sharing leading to inter-clan conflict (inequitable distribution of resources) (100.%) and some community elders and politicians stir up differences in between clans so as to subdue their opponents and in the process arise conflicts among the clans (100.0%) are statements regarding influence of dominance and politics on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya.

4.3.5 Influence of Cultural Values on Inter-Clan Conflict

This section looks at the influence of Cultural Values on inter-clan conflict which is one of the objectives of the study. The influence of cultural values on inter-clan conflict is given in Table 4.16:

Table 4.16: Influence of Cultural Values on Inter-Clan Conflict

Influence of Dominance and Politics	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	400	100.0
No	0	0.0
Total	400	100.0

Table 4.16 reveals that all of the Wajir County community members' 400 (100.0%) agreed that Cultural Values influences inter-clan conflict. The findings are in line with researchers such as DMI (2008) who contends that it has been the norm in Northern Kenya that ethnic prowess over the other was measured by number and frequencies on cattle rustling. Marriage by teenagers has also being pegged on this vice and how one could encounter with wild animals such as lions. Negative ethnicity/clannism, ethnic federalism (particularly in southern Ethiopia); political competition among political elites, intended settlement of political scores, and political polarization/instigation (e.g. when district borders are divided without consideration of pastoralist issues of communal land ownership and access to resources - SIM, 2010); attitudes,

prejudices, cultural beliefs and practices (e.g. taunting of youth by women, insults and abusive songs which incite communities to fight (ELMT/ELSE, 2010) have been listed as causes of conflict. The extent to which Cultural Values influences inter-clan conflict is given in Table 4.17

Table 4.17: Extent to which Cultural Values influences inter-clan conflict

Extent of Cultural Values	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very low extent	0	0.0
Low extent	0	0.0
Moderate extent	0	0.0
Great extent	44	11.0
Very great extent	356	89.0
Total	400	100.0

The findings on Table 4.17 indicate that majority 356 (89.0%) of the Wajir County community members agreed to a very great extent that cultural values influences inter-clan conflict while 44 (11.0%) agreed to a great extent that cultural values influences inter-clan conflict. The extent to which cultural values influences inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya is given in Table 4.18

Table 4.18: Extent to which cultural values influences inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya

	No extent at all (%)	Little extent (%)	Moderate extent (%)	Great extent (%)	Very great extent (%)
In my community the traditional system of compensation of 100 camels for a man killed and 50 camels for woman helps deter inter-clan conflicts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
There are cultural beliefs in my community regarding clan conflict that help prevent conflicts from taking place	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

My community believes that when we are attacked by other clans we should find a way to retaliate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
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The results in Table 4.18 indicate that, majority of the Wajir County community members agreed to a very great extent that in their community the traditional system of compensation of 100 camels for a man killed and 50 camels for woman helps deter inter-clan conflicts (100.0%), there are cultural beliefs in my community regarding clan conflict that help prevent conflicts from taking place (100.0%) and their community believes that when we are attacked by other clans we should find a way to retaliate (100.0%) are statements regarding influence of cultural values on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya.

4.3.4 Influence of Administrative Boundaries on Inter-Clan Conflict

This section looks at the influence of administrative boundaries on inter-clan conflict which is one of the objectives of the study. The influence of administrative boundaries on inter-clan conflict is given in Table 4.19:

Table 4.19: Influence of Administrative Boundaries on Inter-Clan Conflict

Influence of administrative boundaries	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	400	100.0
No	0	0.0
Total	400	100.0

Table 4.19 reveals that all of the Wajir County community members' 400 (100.0%) agreed that administrative boundaries influences inter-clan conflict. The findings are in line with researchers such as Ojielo (2010) who contends that there have been reports of disagreements and conflict

among pastoralists over disputed land ownership and territorial boundary rights; or political and administrative land boundaries, especially in border areas (Ojielo, 2010). The involved communities have claimed land for either grazing or cultivation on the basis of the traditional clan or ethnic rights. Competition over land use for different purposes (crops, water, grazing, and firewood) due to drought effects also exist. The increases in pastoralist populations and the reduction in size of land available to the households or clans have also caused conflicts (DMI, 2008). The extent to which administrative boundaries influences inter-clan conflict is given in Table 4.20

Table 4.20: Extent to which Administrative Boundaries influences inter-clan conflict.

Extent of administrative boundaries	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very low extent	0	0.0
Low extent	0	0.0
Moderate extent	0	0.0
Great extent	1	0.2
Very great extent	399	99.8
Total	400	100.0

The findings on Table 4.20 indicate that majority 399 (99.8%) of the Wajir County community members agreed to a very great extent that administrative boundaries influences inter-clan conflict while 1 (0.2%) agreed to a great extent that administrative boundaries influences inter-clan conflict. The extent to which administrative boundaries influences inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya is given in Table 4.21

Table 4.21: Extent to which Administrative Boundaries influences inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya

	No extent at all (%)	Little extent (%)	Moderate extent (%)	Great extent (%)	Very great extent (%)
Unclear territory or boundary markings by administration has brought about inter-clan conflicts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Land annexing has led to inter clan conflicts in the past	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mushrooming of the clans has led to inter-clan conflicts since communities overstep their boundaries hence fighting for resources such as pastures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

The results in Table 4.21 indicate that, majority of the Wajir County community members agreed to a very great extent that unclear territory or boundary markings by administration has brought about inter-clan conflicts (100.0%), land annexing has led to inter clan conflicts in the past (100.0%) and mushrooming of the clans has led to inter-clan conflicts since communities overstep their boundaries hence fighting for resources such as pastures (100.0%) are statements regarding influence of administrative boundaries on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The extent to which the following are impacts of inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya is given in Table 4.22

Table 4.22: Extent to which the following are the impacts of inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya

Impacts	No extent at all (%)	Little extent (%)	Moderate extent (%)	Great extent (%)	Very great extent (%)
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Injuries and deaths	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loss of livelihoods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Displacement of persons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loss of property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
High poverty index	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Disturbance of learning on schools	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Overstretched use of social amenities as a result of people migrating	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	95.0
Harassment and public humiliation by community leaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	95.0
Rape and gender based violence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Reduced economic growth which in turn affects country GDP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Scares away potential investors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Citizens lose faith in government of the day for failure to prevent conflicts before they happen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Breeding grounds for extremism and radicalization as poverty can lead to manipulation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

The results in Table 4.22 indicate that, majority of the community members agreed to a very great extent that injuries and deaths (100.0%), loss of livelihoods (100.0%), displacement of persons (100.0%), loss of property (100.0%), high poverty index (100.0%), disturbance of learning on schools (100.0%), rape and gender based violence (100.0%), reduced economic growth which in turn affects country GDP (100.0%), scares away potential investors (100.0%), citizens lose faith in government of the day for failure to prevent conflicts before they happen (100.0%), breeding grounds for extremism and radicalization as poverty can lead to manipulation (100.0%), overstretched use of social amenities as a result of people migrating (95.0%) and harassment and public humiliation by community leaders (95.0%) as impacts of inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The challenges faced by the community members in preventing or

helping resolve inter-clan conflicts in their area are: fear of victimization whenever someone shares information with the security personnel; poor communication networks, community leaders and security personnel not taking matters and reports seriously.

4.3.6 Community members' suggestions/recommendations

The study sought to find out from the Wajir County community members' suggestions/recommendations for factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The responses given include: youth empowerment through job creation; economic empowerment for the youth to curb manipulation by the politicians and by extension radicalization; prosecution of perpetrators of inter-clan conflicts; guaranteed security and need for a safe buffer zone between the communities; immediate medical outreach for the displaced in the affected areas; immediate provision of food and NFIs to displaced households; immediate provision of shelter affected households; immediate awareness creation, dissemination and support on sanitation; immediate need for psycho social support; scale up disease surveillance prevention and control measures- diarrheal diseases, dengue fever, malaria and measles; scale up nutrition surveillance in affected areas; peace initiatives/talks by bringing the warring communities together peace initiatives/talks by bringing the warring communities together; immunization campaigns and reproductive health to be integrated in KRCS Medical outreaches; and safety procedures to address immediate needs for vulnerable food insecure households.

4.3.7 Correlation Analysis

Table 4.23 Correlation Analysis

Correlations

		Influence of Scarcity of Resources on Inter-Clan Conflict	Influence of Dominance and Politics on Inter-Clan Conflict	Influence of Cultural Values on Inter-Clan Conflict	Influence of Administrative Boundaries on Inter-Clan Conflict
Influence of Scarcity of Resources on Inter-Clan Conflict	Pearson Correlation	1			
Influence of Dominance and Politics on Inter-Clan Conflict	Pearson Correlation	.855	1		
Influence of Cultural Values on Inter-Clan Conflict	Pearson Correlation	.818	.143	1	
Influence of Administrative Boundaries on Inter-Clan Conflict	Pearson Correlation	.865	1.000**	.143	1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The Pearson's correlation co-efficient of factors influencing factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya and influence of dominance and politics on inter-clan conflict is 0.855, influence of cultural values on inter-clan conflict (0.818), and influence of administrative boundaries on inter-clan conflict (0.765). These coefficients imply that there exists a positive association of influence of dominance and politics on inter-clan conflict (75.5%), influence of cultural values on inter-clan conflict (81.8%), and influence of administrative boundaries on inter-clan conflict (86.5%) to factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. This positive association suggests that when one increases, factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya increases.

4.3 The Study Response Rate (Responses from Community leaders)

Out of 12 questionnaires which had been administered to the interviewees, 12 of them were returned for analysis. This translates to 100.0 percent return rate of the respondents. Overall, the response rate was considered very high and adequate for the study as shown in Table 4.24;

Table 4.24: Distribution of the Respondents by Responses Rate (Responses from Community leaders)

Response Rate	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Returned	12	100.0
Not Returned	0	0.0
Issued	12	100.0

4.4.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents (Responses from Community leaders)

The respondents in this section of the study were community leaders drawn from 6 (Six) administrative sub counties across Wajir County who were of different categories. The categories were characterized by gender, age, academic achievement, designation, duration in community leadership and duration lived in Wajir County. The summary of the community leaders' distribution by their gender is given in Table 4.25

Table 4.25: Distribution of Community leaders' by Gender

Gender	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Male	12	100.0
Female	0	0.0
Total	12	100.0

According to the data shown in Table 4.25, all the respondents who participated in the study, 12 (100.0%) were males. The findings could be an indication that most of the community leaders in

Wajir County have majority males in top positions. The distribution of Community leaders by age is given in Table 4.26

Table 4.26: Distribution of Community leaders' by Age

Age	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Below 20 years	0	0.0
23-27 years	0	0.0
28-32 years	0	0.0
33-37 years	0	0.0
38-42 years	1	8.3
43-47 years	1	8.3
48-52 years	6	50.0
53 and above years	4	33.4
Total	12	100.0

It is evident from the data shown in Table 4.26 that, majority of the Community leaders 6 (50.0%) were aged 48-52 years, and 4 (33.4%) were aged 53 and above years. The table further reveals that (1) and (1) fell under the age bracket of 43-47 years and 38-42 years respectively having a combined percentage of 16.6%. The distribution of the Community leaders by education level is given in Table 4.27

Table 4.27: Distribution of Community leaders by Education Level

Academic Achievements	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Never been to school	2	16.7
Primary did not complete	1	8.3
Primary completed	1	8.3
Secondary did not complete	0	0.0
Secondary completed	3	25.0
College did not complete	0	0.0
College completed	2	16.7
Undergraduate	2	16.7
Masters	1	8.3

Total	12	100.0
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The results in Table 4.27 indicate that, majority 3 (25.0%) of the Community leaders have competed secondary level of education, 2 (16.7%) have never been to school, 2 (16.7%) have attained college education, 2 (16.7%) have completed undergraduate education, 1 (8.3%) have completed primary education, 1 (8.3%) have completed postgraduate/masters education and 1 (8.3%) have not completed primary education. The findings point that majority of Community leaders' have attained tertiary education. The distribution of the Community leaders by designation in community leadership in the County is given in Table 4.28.

Table 4.28: Designation in community leadership

Designation	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Religious leader	2	16.7
Clan leader	5	41.7
Head of community	1	8.3
Council of elders	1	8.3
Manyaraba (leader of herders)	3	25.0
Total	12	100.0

The findings on Table 4.28 indicate that majority of Community leaders are clan leaders 5 (41.7%), 3 (25.0%) are Manyaraba (leader of herders), 2 (16.7%) are religious leaders, 1 (8.3%) are head of community and 1 (8.3%) are council of elders. The distribution of the Community leaders by how long they have been in community leadership is given in Table 4.29.

Table 4.29: Duration as a community leader

Duration as a community leader	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1-5 years	0	0.0
5-10 years	0	0.0
10-15 years	6	50.0
Over 15 years	6	50.0
Total	12	100.0

The findings on Table 4.29 indicate that majority of Community leaders have been in for over 15 years 6 (50.0%) and 6 (50.0%) for 10-15 years with a cumulative percentage of 100.0%. The distribution of the community leaders by how long they have been a resident of this county is given in Table 4.30.

Table 4.30: Duration lived in Wajir County

Duration in Wajir	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1-5 years	0	0.0
5-10 years	0	0.0
10-15 years	0	0.0
Over 15 years	12	100.0
Total	12	100.0

The findings on Table 4.30 indicate that all of Community leaders 12 (100.0%) have lived in Wajir County for over 15 years. The findings give an indication that the Community leaders are well established people who are conversant with Wajir County's activities and people.

4.4.2 Factors influencing Inter-Clan conflict in Northern Kenya

This section looks at the factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The study sought to find out the role of the community leaders in inter-clan conflict prevention or conflict

resolution in their area. The responses given include: establishing rules of self-governance; encouraging interaction through the common places; encouraging peaceful co-existence among the communities; openly communicating for peace; sensitizing people on the importance of keeping law and order; enforcing clan identity; condemning human right violation; identifying early warning signs of conflict; neutral observer of conflict; reporting the incidents of to higher authority in the region; holding dialogues for peace; listening to the grievance of the community in the region; monitor security situation in the region; being part of making decisions on conflict resolution oversee the signing of peace treaties in the region. The frequency of involving community members in matter regarding inter-clan conflict management and prevention is given in Table 4.30.

Table 4.30: Frequency of involving community members

Frequency of involving community members	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Not at all	0	0.0
Less often	0	0.0
Often	0	0.0
Very often	12	100.0
Total	12	100.0

The results in Table 4.30 indicate that, all the community leaders 12 (100.0%) indicate that they involve community members in matter regarding inter-clan conflict management and prevention very often. The ranking of the community leadership and security apparatus response in managing conflict or conflict resolution in their area is given in Table 4.31.

Table 4.31: Ranking of community leadership and security apparatus response

Rank	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Poor	0	0.0
Average	0	0.0
Good	2	16.7
Very good	10	83.3
Total	12	100.0

The findings on Table 4.31 indicate that majority of the community leaders 10 (83.3%) indicate that they rank the community leadership and security apparatus response in managing conflict or conflict resolution in their area as very good while 2 (16.7%) indicated that they rank the community leadership and security apparatus response in managing conflict or conflict resolution in their area as good. The study sought to find out the possible major causes of inter-clan conflicts in Northern Kenya. The responses given include: poor communication, historical rivalry, ethnicity, unclear ownership of property such as land, boundaries, livestock etc, economic decline, inequitable distribution of resources, general feelings of marginalized, poor governance and scarcity of resources (pasture, land and water). The influence of scarcity of resources on inter-clan conflict is given in Table 4.10:

Table 4.32: Influence of Scarcity of Resources on Inter-Clan Conflict

Influence of Scarcity of Resources on Inter-Clan Conflict	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	12	100.0
No	0	0.0
Total	12	100.0

Table 4.32 reveals that all the Wajir County community leaders 12 (100.0%) who participated in the study agreed that scarcity of resources influence inter-clan conflict. The extent to which scarcity of resources influences inter-clan conflict is given in Table 4.33

Table 4.33: Extent to which scarcity of resources influences inter-clan conflict

Extent of scarcity of resources	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very low extent	0	0.0
Low extent	0	0.0
Moderate extent	0	0.0
Great extent	0	0.0
Very great extent	12	100.0
Total	12	100.0

The findings on Table 4.33 indicate that all 12 (100.0%) of the Wajir County community leaders agreed to a very great extent that scarcity of resources influences inter-clan conflict. The influence of dominance and politics on inter-clan conflict is given in Table 4.34:

Table 4.34: Influence of Dominance and Politics on Inter-Clan Conflict

Influence of Dominance and Politics	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	12	100.0
No	0	0.0
Total	12	100.0

Table 4.34 reveals that all of the Wajir County community leaders 12 (100.0%) agreed that dominance and politics influences inter-clan conflict. The extent to which dominance and politics influences inter-clan conflict is given in Table 4.35

Table 4.35: Extent to which dominance and politics influences inter-clan conflict

Extent of dominance and politics	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very low extent	0	0.0
Low extent	0	0.0
Moderate extent	0	0.0
Great extent	0	0.0
Very great extent	12	100.0
Total	12	100.0

The findings on Table 4.35 indicate that all 12 (100.0%) of the Wajir County community leaders agreed to a very great extent that dominance and politics influences inter-clan conflict. The influence of cultural values on inter-clan conflict is given in Table 4.36:

Table 4.36: Influence of Cultural Values on Inter-Clan Conflict

Influence of Dominance and Politics	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	12	100.0
No	0	0.0
Total	12	100.0

Table 4.36 reveals that all of the Wajir County community leaders 12 (100.0%) agreed that Cultural Values influences inter-clan conflict. The extent to which Cultural Values influences inter-clan conflict is given in Table 4.37

Table 4.37: Extent to which Cultural Values influences inter-clan conflict

Extent of Cultural Values	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very low extent	0	0.0
Low extent	0	0.0
Moderate extent	0	0.0
Great extent	0	0.0
Very great extent	12	100.0

Total	12	100.0
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The findings on Table 4.37 indicate that all 12 (100.0%) of the Wajir County community members agreed to a very great extent that cultural values influences inter-clan conflict. The influence of administrative boundaries on inter-clan conflict is given in Table 4.38:

Table 4.38: Influence of Administrative Boundaries on Inter-Clan Conflict

Influence of administrative boundaries	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	12	100.0
No	0	0.0
Total	12	100.0

Table 4.38 reveals that all of the Wajir County community leaders 12 (100.0%) agreed that administrative boundaries influences inter-clan conflict. The extent to which administrative boundaries influences inter-clan conflict is given in Table 4.39

Table 4.39: Extent to which Administrative Boundaries influences inter-clan conflict

Extent of administrative boundaries	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very low extent	0	0.0
Low extent	0	0.0
Moderate extent	0	0.0
Great extent	0	0.0
Very great extent	12	1.0
Total	12	100.0

The findings on Table 4.39 indicate that all 12 (100.0%) of the Wajir County community leaders agreed to a very great extent that administrative boundaries influences inter-clan conflict.

4.4.3 Impacts of Inter-clan conflict

The study sought to find out the impacts of inter-clan conflicts in Northern Kenya. The responses given include: injuries and deaths, loss of livelihoods, displacement of persons, loss of property, high poverty index, disturbance of learning on schools, rape and gender based violence, reduced economic growth which in turn affects country GDP, scares away potential investors, citizens lose faith in government of the day for failure to prevent conflicts before they happen, breeding grounds for extremism and radicalization as poverty can lead to manipulation, overstretched use of social amenities as a result of people migrating, and harassment and public humiliation by community leaders.

4.4.4 Challenges faced in preventing or helping resolve inter-clan conflicts in the area

The study sought to find out the challenges faced in preventing or helping resolve inter-clan conflicts in the area. The responses given include: poor communication; lack of proper ICT and lack of seriousness by the community members in naming and bringing forward the perpetrators of the conflicts.

4.4.5 Community leaders' suggestions/recommendations

The study sought to find out from the Wajir County community members' suggestions/recommendations for factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The responses given include: youth empowerment through job creation; curbing feasibility study and environmental impact assessment establishment of future administrative units and sinking of boreholes; economic empowerment for the youth to curb manipulation by the politicians and by extension radicalization; enforcement of traditional system of compensation, 100 camels for a

man killed and 50 for a woman and this needs to be done with binding agreement with involvement of political class such as governors, senators, members of parliament, women representatives, members of county assembly, chiefs, elders and religious leaders; prosecution of perpetrators of inter-clan conflicts because currently compensation is done by clansmen, while the culprits go scot free; guaranteed security and need for a safe buffer zone between the communities; immediate medical outreach for the displaced in the affected areas; immediate provision of food and NFIs to displaced households; immediate provision of shelter affected households; and immediate awareness creation, dissemination and support on sanitation.

Other responses include linkage creation between executive and judiciary on traditional compensation mechanism; undertaking sensitization programs which needs to be done by regional, county, and sub county coordinators of provincial administration and should hold regular meeting and workshops with local leaderships such as chiefs, traditional and religious leaders; immediate need for psycho social support; scale up disease surveillance prevention and control measures-diarrheal diseases, dengue fever, malaria and measles; scale up nutrition surveillance in affected areas; peace initiatives/talks by bringing the warring communities together peace initiatives/talks by bringing the warring communities together; immunization campaigns and reproductive health to be integrated in KRCS Medical outreaches; and safety procedures to address immediate needs for vulnerable food insecure households.

4.5 The Study Response Rate (Responses from top County security official)

The study sought to find out the possible major causes of inter-clan conflicts in Northern Kenya.

The responses given by the county security officials include: poor communication, historical

rivalry, ethnicity, unclear ownership of property such as land, boundaries, livestock etc, economic decline, inequitable distribution of resources, general feelings of marginalized, poor governance and scarcity of resources (pasture, land and water).

The study sought to find out if scarcity of resources influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The responses given by the county security officials indicate that scarcity of resources influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya to a very great extent. The explanations given are that there is lack of sufficient land for settling and grazing leads to conflict among clans in Wajir, inadequate water for domestic use and for livestock and that moving in search of pasture while grazing our livestock at times leads to conflict with other clans.

The study sought to find out if dominance and politics influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The responses given by the county security officials indicate that dominance and politics influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya to a very great extent. The explanations given are that: voter importation by politicians has bred conflict among communities in Wajir; some community elders and politicians stir up differences in between clans so as to subdue their opponents and in the process arise conflicts among the clans; and that some politicians favour clans they originate from in resource sharing leading to inter-clan conflict (inequitable distribution of resources).

The study sought to find out if cultural values influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The responses given by the county security officials indicate that dominance and politics influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya to a very great extent. The explanations given

are that: the community believes that when we are attacked by other clans we should find a way to retaliate; there are cultural beliefs in my community regarding clan conflict that help prevent conflicts from taking place; and that the traditional system of compensation of 100 camels for a man killed and 50 camels for woman helps deter inter-clan conflicts.

The study sought to find out if administrative boundaries influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The responses given by the county security officials indicate that mushrooming of the clans has led to inter-clan conflicts since communities overstep their boundaries hence fighting for resources such as pastures; and unclear territory or boundary markings by administration has brought about inter-clan conflicts.

The study sought to find out some of the challenges the county security officials undergo in inter-clan conflict prevention or conflict resolution in Wajir County. The responses given include: poor communication; lack of proper ICT; and lack of seriousness by the community members in naming and bringing forward the perpetrators of the conflicts.

The study sought to find out from the Wajir County security officials suggestions/recommendations for factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The responses given include: youth empowerment through job creation; curbing feasibility study and environmental impact assessment establishment of future administrative units and sinking of boreholes; economic empowerment for the youth to curb manipulation by the politicians and by extension radicalization; enforcement of traditional system of compensation, 100 camels for a man killed and 50 for a woman and this needs to be done with binding agreement with involvement of political class such as governors, senators, members of parliament, women

representatives, members of county assembly, chiefs, elders and religious leaders; prosecution of perpetrators of inter-clan conflicts because currently compensation is done by clansmen, while the culprits go scot free; guaranteed security and need for a safe buffer zone between the communities; immediate medical outreach for the displaced in the affected areas; immediate provision of food and NFIs to displaced households; immediate provision of shelter affected households; linkage creation between executive and judiciary on traditional compensation mechanism; undertaking sensitization programs which needs to be done by regional, county, and sub county coordinators of provincial administration and should hold regular meeting and workshops with local leaderships such as chiefs, traditional and religious leaders; and immediate awareness creation, dissemination and support on sanitation.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The basic purpose of this chapter is to give the summary, discussions, conclusions and recommendations of the study. This chapter provides the summary, discussion, conclusions and recommendations of the study. This was based on the research findings that is presented and discussed in the previous chapters. The study established several findings which make a direct contribution to knowledge and policy formulation. Recommendations both for further research as well as policy and practice have been made.

5.2 Summary of Research Findings

This study aimed at establishing the factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya with a focus on Wajir County. The task included; assessing the influence of scarcity of resources on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya; establishing the influence of dominance and politics on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya; examining the influence of cultural values on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya; and establishing the influence of administrative boundaries on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The study reviewed previous studies with a view to establish academic gaps which the present study sought to bridge. This was done through library research.

This study adopted a descriptive survey design and employed quantitative research as the main approach to guide the study. The study targeted all County security officials, 12 community leaders and 400 community member of the public (residents of Wajir County) from shopping centres and institutions such as NGO's, Banks, schools (targeting teachers) and colleges in Wajir

County. The research instrument used in data collection was a questionnaire to draw information from the respondents. To ensure validity of the instruments, expert opinion was sought. Data analysis was started immediately after the field. Data was summarized into frequencies and percentages and presented in tables. This section comprises of discussions based on the specific research objectives of the study.

The study findings reveal that majority of community members in Wajir County are males aged between 33-37 years who have attained either undergraduate degree achievements. The findings also reveal that majority of community members are business people who have lived in Wajir County for over 15 years. The study results indicate the community members contribute towards the factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Wajir County.

The study results reveal that majority of Wajir County community leaders are males aged between 48-52 years and have attained secondary level of education. The findings reveal majority of Wajir County community leaders are clan leaders who have been community leaders for a period of over 15 years and 10-15 years. The findings further reveal that Wajir County community leaders have lived in Wajir County for over 15 years. The study results indicate the Wajir County community leaders contribute towards the factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya in Wajir County.

5.2.1 Inter-Clan Conflict in Northern Kenya

The objective was to establish the Inter-Clan Conflict in Northern Kenya. The major findings of this objective were that majority of the Wajir County community members' who participated in the study agreed that they have experienced inter-clan conflicts in their area. Majority of those who indicated they have experienced inter-clan conflict indicated that there was Loss of property, there was rape and gender based violence, there was Displacement of persons from their residential areas and there was an increase in the number of IDPS in Wajir County, there was deaths and injuries among the people, it led to Loss of livelihoods of many people in Wajir County, many students experienced Disturbance of learning in schools because they couldn't access schools for the time until there was calmness in the area. The inter-clan conflicts also led to Breeding grounds for extremism and radicalization among the youths in the community, and there was also loss of faith in the government as the citizens believed that it was the duty of the government to prevent conflicts in Kenya yet they failed to do so in Wajir County. The findings further reveal that majority of the Wajir County community members' indicated that the community leadership and security apparatus response in managing conflict or conflict resolution in their area is average. the findings also reveal that the possible causes of inter-clan conflicts in Northern Kenya are poor governance, scarcity of resources (pasture, land and water), historical rivalry, ethnicity, inequitable distribution of resources, general feelings of marginalised, economic decline, poor communication, unclear ownership of property such as land, boundaries, livestock etc, and militaristic nature of local community and arms trade

5.2.2 Major Findings on the Influence of Scarcity of Resources on Inter-Clan Conflict in Wajir County

The objective was to establish the extent to which scarcity of resources influences inter-clan conflict in Wajir County. The measurement of this objective was based on one indicator namely; scarcity of resources. The major finding of this objective was that majority of the Wajir County community members' and all community leaders who participated in the study agreed that scarcity of resources influence inter-clan conflict. Majority of the Wajir County community members agreed and all the community leaders agreed to a very great extent that scarcity of resources influences inter-clan conflict. The findings further reveal that majority of the community members and Wajir County community leaders agreed to a very great extent that lack of sufficient land for settling and grazing leads to conflict among clans in Wajir, their area doesn't have adequate water for both domestic use and for livestock, moving in search of pasture while grazing our livestock at times leads to conflict with other clans, and sharing water points in my area at times brings about conflict with some clans wanting to dominate the water points are statements regarding how scarcity of resources influences inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya.

5.2.3 Major Findings on the Influence of Dominance and Politics on Inter-Clan Conflict in Wajir County

The third objective was to establish the extent to which dominance and politics influences inter-clan conflict in Wajir County. The measurement of this objective was based on one indicator namely; dominance and politics. The major finding of this objective was that majority of the Wajir County community members' and all community leaders who participated in the study agreed that dominance and politics influence inter-clan conflict. Majority of the Wajir County

community members agreed and all the community leaders agreed to a very great extent that dominance and politics influences inter-clan conflict. The findings further reveal that majority of the community members and Wajir County community leaders agreed to a very great extent that voter importation by politicians has bred conflict among communities in Wajir, clans wanting to dominate in terms of power brings about conflict in their area, in their area some politicians favour clans they originate from in resource sharing leading to inter-clan conflict (inequitable distribution of resources), and some community elders and politicians stir up differences in between clans so as to subdue their opponents and in the process arise conflicts among the clans are statements regarding influence of dominance and politics on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya.

5.2.4 Major Findings on the Influence of Cultural Values on Inter-Clan Conflict in Wajir County

The objective was to establish the extent to which Cultural Values influences inter-clan conflict in Wajir County. The measurement of this objective was based on one indicator namely; Cultural Values. The major finding of this objective was that majority of the Wajir County community members' and all community leaders who participated in the study agreed that Cultural Values influence inter-clan conflict. Majority of the Wajir County community members agreed and all the community leaders agreed to a very great extent that Cultural Values influences inter-clan conflict. The findings further reveal that majority of the community members and Wajir County community leaders agreed to a very great extent that in their community the traditional system of compensation of 100 camels for a man killed and 50 camels for woman helps deter inter-clan conflicts, there are cultural beliefs in my community regarding clan conflict that help prevent

conflicts from taking place; and their community believes that when we are attacked by other clans we should find a way to retaliate are statements regarding influence of cultural values on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya.

5.2.4 Major Findings on the Influence of administrative boundaries on Inter-Clan Conflict in Wajir County

The objective was to establish the extent to which administrative boundaries influences inter-clan conflict in Wajir County. The measurement of this objective was based on one indicator namely; administrative boundaries. The major finding of this objective was that majority of the Wajir County community members' and all community leaders who participated in the study agreed that administrative boundaries influence inter-clan conflict. Majority of the Wajir County community members agreed and all the community leaders agreed to a very great extent that scarcity of resources influences inter-clan conflict. The findings further reveal that majority of the community members and Wajir County community leaders agreed to a very great extent that unclear territory or boundary markings by administration has brought about inter-clan conflicts, land annexing has led to inter clan conflicts in the past, and mushrooming of the clans has led to inter-clan conflicts since communities overstep their boundaries hence fighting for resources such as pastures are statements regarding influence of administrative boundaries on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya.

The study found out that injuries and deaths, loss of livelihoods, displacement of persons, loss of property, high poverty index, disturbance of learning on schools, rape and gender based violence, reduced economic growth which in turn affects country GDP, scares away potential investors,

citizens lose faith in government of the day for failure to prevent conflicts before they happen, breeding grounds for extremism and radicalization as poverty can lead to manipulation, overstretched use of social amenities as a result of people migrating, and harassment and public humiliation by community leaders as impacts of inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The study found that the challenges faced by the community members in preventing or helping resolve inter-clan conflicts in their area are: fear of victimization whenever someone shares information with the security personnel; poor communication networks, community leaders; lack of seriousness by the community members in naming and bringing forward the perpetrators of the conflicts; and security personnel not taking matters and reports seriously.

5.3 Discussions of the Findings

The study findings revealed that scarcity of resources influences inter-clan conflict in Wajir County. The major finding of this objective was that scarcity of resources influences inter-clan conflict in Wajir County to a very great extent. Other major findings are that; lack of sufficient land for settling and grazing leads to conflict among clans in Wajir, their area doesn't have adequate water for both domestic use and for livestock, moving in search of pasture while grazing our livestock at times leads to conflict with other clans, and sharing water points in my area at times brings about conflict with some clans wanting to dominate the water points are statements regarding how scarcity of resources influences inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The findings are in line with Kimani (2008) who denotes that this scarcity of resources has attributed to the shrinkage of the resource base and the undermining of seasonal migration as a major coping strategy that has fuelled interethnic /clan conflict. Resource based conflicts have engaged both the direct resource users, including pastoralists, cultivators or developers; as well

as indirect users such as businessmen such as those involved in livestock marketing; sale of harvested fodder; harvesting and marketing of natural salt-licks; politicians, warlords, chiefs and other local administrators (Hagmann, 2003). The resource-based conflicts have also been linked to increasing frequency and severity of droughts. The indications are based on analysis of rainfall amounts and patterns which are seen to have significantly decreased both in amounts, spatial and seasonal coverage within and between years (HAB, 2009).

The study findings reveal that dominance and politics influences inter-clan conflict in Wajir County. The major finding on this objective was that dominance and politics in Wajir County to a very great extent. The study also found out that voter importation by politicians has bred conflict among communities in Wajir, clans wanting to dominate in terms of power brings about conflict in their area, in their area some politicians favour clans they originate from in resource sharing leading to inter-clan conflict (inequitable distribution of resources), and some community elders and politicians stir up differences in between clans so as to subdue their opponents and in the process arise conflicts among the clans are statements regarding influence of dominance and politics on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The findings are in line with researchers such as SIM, 2010 who notes that political competition among political elites, intended settlement of political scores, and political polarization/instigation (e.g. when district borders are divided without consideration of pastoralist issues of communal land ownership and access to resources - SIM, 2010); attitudes, prejudices, cultural beliefs and practices (e.g. taunting of youth by women, insults and abusive songs which incite communities to fight (ELMT/ELSE, 2010) have been listed as causes of conflict. Poor infrastructure and inadequate basic socio-economic infrastructure development in the northern Kenya region due to political instigation has been

cited as one of the key root causes of pastoralists' conflict (NOKEPDA, 2011). Notably, conflicts have taken political dimensions, particularly when linked to issues of land boundaries and ethnic representation in the leadership of civic, constituency and administrative institutions (DMI, 2008).

The study findings reveal that Cultural Values influences inter-clan conflict in Wajir County. The major finding on this objective was that Cultural Values influences inter-clan conflict in Wajir County to a very great extent. The study results also revealed that in their community the traditional system of compensation of 100 camels for a man killed and 50 camels for woman helps deter inter-clan conflicts, there are cultural beliefs in my community regarding clan conflict that help prevent conflicts from taking place; and their community believes that when we are attacked by other clans we should find a way to retaliate are statements regarding influence of cultural values on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The findings are in line with researchers such as DMI (2008) who contends that it has been the norm in Northern Kenya that ethnic prowess over the other was measured by number and frequencies on cattle rustling. Marriage by teenagers has also being pegged on this vice and how one could encounter with wild animals such as lions. Negative ethnicity/clannism, ethnic federalism (particularly in southern Ethiopia); political competition among political elites, intended settlement of political scores, and political polarization/instigation (e.g. when district borders are divided without consideration of pastoralist issues of communal land ownership and access to resources - SIM, 2010); attitudes, prejudices, cultural beliefs and practices (e.g. taunting of youth by women, insults and abusive songs which incite communities to fight (ELMT/ELSE, 2010) have been listed as causes of conflict.

Findings from the study reveal that administrative boundaries influences inter-clan conflict in Wajir County. The study findings revealed that administrative boundaries influences inter-clan conflict in Wajir County to a very great extent. The study results further revealed that unclear territory or boundary markings by administration has brought about inter-clan conflicts, land annexing has led to inter clan conflicts in the past, and mushrooming of the clans has led to inter-clan conflicts since communities overstep their boundaries hence fighting for resources such as pastures are statements regarding influence of administrative boundaries on inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The findings are in line with researchers such as Ojielo (2010) who contends that there have been reports of disagreements and conflict among pastoralists over disputed land ownership and territorial boundary rights; or political and administrative land boundaries, especially in border areas (Ojielo, 2010). The involved communities have claimed land for either grazing or cultivation on the basis of the traditional clan or ethnic rights. Competition over land use for different purposes (crops, water, grazing, and firewood) due to drought effects also exist. The increases in pastoralist populations and the reduction in size of land available to the households or clans have also caused conflicts (DMI, 2008).

The study results revealed that injuries and deaths, loss of livelihoods, displacement of persons, loss of property, high poverty index, disturbance of learning on schools, rape and gender based violence, reduced economic growth which in turn affects country GDP, scares away potential investors, citizens lose faith in government of the day for failure to prevent conflicts before they happen, breeding grounds for extremism and radicalization as poverty can lead to manipulation, overstretched use of social amenities as a result of people migrating, and harassment and public humiliation by community leaders as impacts of inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. The study

findings revealed that there challenges faced by the community members in preventing or helping resolve inter-clan conflicts in their area. These include: fear of victimization whenever someone shares information with the security personnel; poor communication networks, community leaders; lack of seriousness by the community members in naming and bringing forward the perpetrators of the conflicts; and security personnel not taking matters and reports seriously.

5.4 Conclusion of the Study

The study found that there exists a positive association between; scarcity of resources and inter-clan conflict in Wajir County, dominance and politics and inter-clan conflict in Wajir County cultural Values and inter-clan conflict in Wajir County, and administrative boundaries and inter-clan conflict in Wajir County. This positive association suggests that when one factor increases, inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya increases. The study therefore concludes that Human scarcity of resources, dominance and politics, cultural Values and administrative boundaries influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya.

5.5 Recommendations of the Study

On the basis of the above, conclusions, the following recommendations were made for factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya with a focus on Wajir County.

5.5.1 Recommendations for policy and practice

The study recommends there is need for the youth empowerment through job creation; curbing feasibility study and environmental impact assessment establishment of future administrative

units and sinking of boreholes; economic empowerment for the youth to curb manipulation by the politicians and by extension radicalization; enforcement of traditional system of compensation, 100 camels for a man killed and 50 for a woman and this needs to be done with binding agreement with involvement of political class such as governors, senators, members of parliament, women representatives, members of county assembly, chiefs, elders and religious leaders; prosecution of perpetrators of inter-clan conflicts because currently compensation is done by clansmen, while the culprits go scot free; guaranteed security and need for a safe buffer zone between the communities; immediate medical outreach for the displaced in the affected areas; immediate provision of food and NFIs to displaced households; immediate provision of shelter affected households; and immediate awareness creation, dissemination and support on sanitation.

Other responses include linkage creation between executive and judiciary on traditional compensation mechanism; undertaking sensitization programs which needs to be done by regional, county, and sub county coordinators of provincial administration and should hold regular meeting and workshops with local leaderships such as chiefs, traditional and religious leaders; immediate need for psycho social support; scale up disease surveillance prevention and control measures-diarrheal diseases, dengue fever, malaria and measles; scale up nutrition surveillance in affected areas; peace initiatives/talks by bringing the warring communities together peace initiatives/talks by bringing the warring communities together; immunization campaigns and reproductive health to be integrated in KRCS Medical outreaches; and safety procedures to address immediate needs for vulnerable food insecure households.

5.5.2 Recommendations for further research

This study sought to establish the factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya attempting to bridge the gap in knowledge that existed. Although the study attained these, it mainly focused on One County that is Wajir County. Then there is need to replicate the study using many other Counties in conflict prone areas in Kenya in an attempt to compare the findings.

There is need to conduct a similar study which will attempt to find out the challenges facing County governments in an attempt to end inter-clan conflicts in Northern Kenya.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF TRANSMITAL

Bishar H. Salad,
P.O Box 320,
Wajir, Kenya
13th July 2015.

Dear Respondent,

RE: **DATA COLLECTION**

I am a student at the University of Nairobi currently undertaking a research study to fulfill the requirements of the Award of Master of Project Planning and Management on **factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya, focusing on Wajir County, Kenya**. You have been selected to participate in this study and I would highly appreciate if you assisted me by responding to all questions in the attached questionnaire as completely, correctly and honestly as possible.

Your participation in the exercise is voluntary and so you are free to choose to or not to participate. But it would be helpful if you could participate fully. Your response will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be used only for research purposes of this study only.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

Bishar H. Salad
L50/83133/2012
Researcher

APPENDIX II: STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE (Community Members)

Questionnaire Number

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Instructions: kindly complete the following questionnaire using the instructions provided for each set of question. Tick appropriately.

Confidentiality: The responses you provide will be strictly confidential. No reference will be made to any individual(s) or organization in the report of the study.

Instructions: Please tick as appropriate

Part A: Respondent's background information

1. What is your gender?

Male Female

2. In which of the following age brackets do you belong?

18-22 years 23-27 years 28-32 years 33-37 years
 38-42 years 43-47 years 48-52 years 53 and above

3. What is your education level (state the highest level?)

Never been to school Primary did not complete Primary completed
 Secondary did not complete Secondary completed College did not complete
 College completed Undergraduate Other _____

4. What is your occupation?

Pastoralist Teacher Business Other _____

5. How long have you been a resident of Wajir County?

1-5 years 5-10 years 10-15 years Over 15 years

Part B: Inter-Clan Conflict in Northern Kenya

6. a) Have you ever experienced inter-clan conflicts in your area? Yes [] No []

b) If Yes, what was the experience like and how were the conflicts resolved?

7. How would you rank the community leadership and security apparatus response in managing conflict or conflict resolution in your area?

[] Poor [] Average [] Good [] Excellent

8. Stated below are possible causes of inter-clan conflicts in Northern Kenya. Show with a tick (✓) the extent to which in your opinion each of these causes are applicable to your area based on a 5-point scale.

	Not at all (1)	Little extent (2)	Moderate extent (3)	Great extent (4)	Very great extent (5)
Poor governance					
Economic decline					
Scarcity of resources (pasture, land and water)					
Poor communication					
Historical rivalry					
Unclear ownership of property such as land, boundaries, livestock etc					
Ethnicity					
Inequitable distribution of resources					

Militaristic nature of local community and arms trade					
General feelings of marginalised					
Other (specify)	1. 2.				

Part C: Influence of Scarcity of Resources on Inter-Clan Conflict

9. In your opinion, does scarcity of resources influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya?

Yes [] No []

To what extent

[] To a very great extent [] To a great extent [] To a moderate extent
 [] To a low extent [] To a very low extent

10. The following statements relate to how scarcity of resources influences inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya. Indicate your response based on a 5-point scale by using a tick (✓) or X to mark the applicable box.

	Not at all (1)	Little extent (2)	Moderate extent (3)	Great extent (4)	Very great extent (5)
Lack of sufficient land for settling and grazing leads to conflict among clans in Wajir					
My area doesn't have adequate water for both domestic use and for livestock					
Sharing water points in my area at times brings about conflict with some clans wanting to dominate the water points					
Moving in search of pasture while grazing our livestock at times leads to conflict with other clans					

Part D: Influence of Dominance and Politics on Inter-Clan Conflict

11. In your view, does dominance and politics influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya?

Yes [] No []

To what extent

[] To a very great extent [] To a great extent [] To a moderate extent
 [] To a low extent [] To a very low extent

12. The following statements relate to how dominance and politics influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya? Indicate your response based on a 5-point scale by using a tick (√) or X to mark the applicable box.

	Not at all (1)	Little extent (2)	Moderate extent (3)	Great extent (4)	Very great extent (5)
Voter importation by politicians has bred conflict among communities in Wajir					
Clans wanting to dominate in terms of power brings about conflict in my area					
In my area some politicians favour clans they originate from in resource sharing leading to inter-clan conflict (inequitable distribution of resources)					
Some community elders and politicians stir up differences in between clans so as to subdue their opponents and in the process arise conflicts among the clans					

Part E: Influence of Cultural Values on Inter-Clan Conflict

13. In your opinion, do cultural values influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya?

Yes [] No []

To what extent

[] To a very great extent [] To a great extent [] To a moderate extent
 [] To a low extent [] To a very low extent

14. The following statements relate to how cultural values influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya? Indicate your response based on a 5-point scale by using a tick (✓) or X to mark the applicable box.

	Not at all (1)	Little extent (2)	Moderate extent (3)	Great extent (4)	Very great extent (5)
In my community the traditional system of compensation of 100 camels for a man killed and 50 camels for woman helps deter inter-clan conflicts					
There are cultural beliefs in my community regarding clan conflict that help prevent conflicts from taking place					
My community believes that when we are attacked by other clans we should find a way to retaliate					
Others (specify)	1. 2.				

Part F: Influence of Administrative Boundaries on Inter-Clan Conflict

15. In your opinion, do administrative boundaries influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya? Yes [] No []

To what extent

- To a very great extent To a great extent To a moderate extent
 To a low extent To a very low extent

16. The following statements relate to how administrative boundaries influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya? Indicate your response based on a 5-point scale by using a tick (√) or X to mark the applicable box.

	Not at all (1)	Little extent (2)	Moderate extent (3)	Great extent (4)	Very great extent (5)
Unclear territory or boundary markings by administration has brought about inter-clan conflicts					
Land annexing has led to inter clan conflicts in the past					
Mushrooming of the clans has led to inter-clan conflicts since communities overstep their boundaries hence fighting for resources such as pastures					
Others (specify)	1. 2.				

17. To what extent do you agree to the following as the impacts of inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya? Indicate your response based on a 5-point scale by using a tick (√) or X to mark the applicable box.

	Not at all (1)	Little extent (2)	Moderate extent (3)	Great extent (4)	Very great extent (5)
Injuries and deaths					
Loss of livelihoods					
Displacement of persons					
Loss of property					

High poverty index					
Disturbance of learning on schools					
Overstretched use of social amenities as a result of people migrating					
Harassment and public humiliation by community leaders					
Rape and gender based violence					
Reduced economic growth which in turn affects country GDP					
Scares away potential investors					
Citizens lose faith in government of the day for failure to prevent conflicts before they happen					
Breeding grounds for extremism and radicalization as poverty can lead to manipulation					
Others (Specify)	1. 2.				

18. What challenges do you face as a community member in preventing or helping resolve inter-clan conflicts in your area?

19. Please give suggestions/recommendations towards factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION

APPENDIX III: STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE (Community Leaders)

Questionnaire Number

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Instructions: kindly complete the following questionnaire using the instructions provided for each set of question. Tick appropriately.

Confidentiality: The responses you provide will be strictly confidential. No reference will be made to any individual(s) or organization in the report of the study.

Instructions: Please tick as appropriate

Part A: Respondent's background information

1. What is your gender?

Male Female

2. In which of the following age brackets do you belong?

18-22 years 23-27 years 28-32 years 33-37 years
 38-42 years 43-47 years 48-52 years 53 and above

3. What is your education level (state the highest level?)

Never been to school Primary did not complete Primary completed
 Secondary did not complete Secondary completed College did not complete
 College completed Undergraduate Other _____

4. What is your designation in community leadership in the County?

Religious leader Clan leader Head of community policing
 Council of elders Manyaraba (leader of herders) Other _____

5. How long have you been in community leadership?

1-5 years 5-10 years 10-15 years Over 15 years

6. How long have you been a resident of Wajir County?

- 1-5 years 5-10 years 10-15 years Over 15 years

Part B: Factors influencing Inter-Clan conflict in Northern Kenya

7. What is your role as a community leader in inter-clan conflict prevention or conflict resolution in your area?

8. How often do you involve community members in matter regarding inter-clan conflict management and prevention?

- Not at all Less often Often Very often

9. How would you rank the community leadership and security apparatus response in managing conflict or conflict resolution in your area?

- Poor Average Good Excellent

10. From your experience as a community leader/elder, what are the possible major causes of inter-clan conflicts in Northern Kenya?

11. In your opinion, does scarcity of resources influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya?

- Yes No

To what extent

- To a very great extent To a great extent To a moderate extent
 To a low extent To a very low extent

Kindly explain your response

12. In your view, does dominance and politics influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya?

Yes [] No []

To what extent

[] To a very great extent [] To a great extent [] To a moderate extent

[] To a low extent [] To a very low extent

Kindly explain your response

13. In your opinion, do cultural values influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya?

Yes [] No []

To what extent

[] To a very great extent [] To a great extent [] To a moderate extent

[] To a low extent [] To a very low extent

Kindly explain your response

14. In your opinion, do administrative boundaries influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya? Yes [] No []

To what extent

- To a very great extent To a great extent To a moderate extent
 To a low extent To a very low extent

Kindly explain your response

15. What are some of the impacts of inter-clan conflict faced in Northern Kenya?

16. What challenges do you face as a community leader in preventing or helping resolve inter-clan conflicts in your area?

17. Please give suggestions/recommendations towards factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION

5. In your opinion, do administrative boundaries influence inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya?
(Probe for how and to what extent)

6. What are some of the challenges you undergo in inter-clan conflict prevention or conflict resolution in Wajir County? *(Probe for challenges)*

7. Please give suggestions/recommendations towards factors influencing inter-clan conflict in Northern Kenya *(Probe for recommendations)*

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION