FACTORS INFLUENCING INTER-ETHNIC CONFLICTS IN KURESOI NORTH SUB-COUNTY: NAKURU COUNTY, KENYA

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for any award of a degree in any other University.

Sign…… Date…….
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L50/73162/2014

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University supervisor.

Sign…… Date…….

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my beloved wife Jane Wanja Leley for her inspirational, moral and material support during my study time. Special dedication too goes to my children Victor Kibet, Vincent Kipng'eno, Yvonne Cherotich and Faith Chebet for their encouragement and understanding during my course period.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION ii
DEDICATION iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS v
LIST OF TABLES viii
LIST OF FIGURES ix
LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS x
ABSTRACT xi
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Background to the Study 1
1.2 Statement of the problem 6
1.3 Purpose of the Study 7
1.4. Objectives of the study 8
1.5 Research questions 8
1.6 Research hypothesis 8
1.7 Significance of the study 9
1.8 Delimitation of the Study. 10
1.9 Limitations of the study 10
1.10 Assumptions of the study 11
1.11 Definition of Significant terms. 12
1.12 Organization of the study 13
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW 14
2.1 Introduction 14
2.2 Influence of economic factors on inter-ethnic conflicts 14
2.2.1 Youth unemployment 15
2.2.2 Land issues in inter-ethnic conflicts 17
2.3 Influence of Socio-cultural factors on inter-ethnic conflicts 19
2.3.1 Ethnic stereotypes 19
2.3.2 Cultural norms and practices 20
2.3.3 Influence of literacy level on ethnic conflicts 22

2.4 Influence of Political factors on inter-ethnic conflicts. 22
2.4.1 Ethnicity during General elections 23
2.5 Theoretical framework 24
2.6 Conceptual Framework 24
2.7 Summary of Literature Review and Research Gaps 25
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 28
3.1 Introduction 28
3.2 Research Design 28
3.3 Target Population 28
3.4 Sampling Procedures and Sample size 30
3.5 Research Instruments. 31
3.6 Validity of the instruments 32
3.7 Reliability of the research instruments 32
3.8 Data collection procedures 33
3.9 Data Analysis 33
3.10 Ethical issues to be considered 34
3.11 Operational Definition of Variables 34
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS 36
4.1 Introduction 36
4.2 Response Rate 36
4.3 Influence of Economic factors on inter-ethnic conflict 40
4.4 Influence of Political factors on inter-ethnic conflicts 45
4.5 Influence of Socio-cultural factors on inter-ethnic conflicts 50
CHAPTER FIVE : SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 53
5.1 Introduction 54
5.2 Summary of the findings 54
5.3 Conclusion 56
5.4 Recommendation 57
5.5 Recommendations for further study 58

REFERENCES.....59
APPENDICES.....62
APPENDIX I: Transmittal Letter.....62
APPENDIX II: Questionnaire for the Youth.....63
APPENDIX III: Questionnaire for Religious Leaders.....69
APPENDIX IV: Questionnaire for Political Leaders.....74
APPENDIX V: Questionnaire for Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs.....80
APPENDIX VI: Questionnaire for Primary and Secondary School Teachers.....86
APPENDIX VII: Focus Group Discussions (FGD'S) For Women Representatives.....92

LIST OF TABLES

Table: 3.1Categories of Target Population 29
Table 3.2: Operational Definition of variables 35
Table 4.1: Respondents' Gender 36
Table 4.2: Respondents' Age Distribution 37
Table 4.3: Respondents' academic level 38
Table 4.4: Length of stay in the area 39
Table 4.5: Main economic activities of the residents of Kuresoi North sub-county residents 40
Table 4.6: Respondents' opinion on classification of Kuresoi North-sub-county in terms of occurrence of conflicts 41
Table 4.7: Opinion on influence of various factors on inter-ethnic conflicts 42
Table 4.8: Chi-square test for association between economic factors and inter-ethnic conflicts. 43
Table 4.9: Factors most likely to cause inter-ethnic conflicts 46
Table 4.10: Nature of politics in Kuresoi North sub-county 47
Table 4.11 Correlation between political factors and inter-ethnic conflicts 48
Table 4.12: Socio-cultural factors and inter-ethnic conflicts 50
Table 4.13: Chi-square test for association 51

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework 26

LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

A.P	Administration Police
ICC	International Criminal Court
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
KANU	Kenya African National Union
KNHRC	Kenya National Human Rights Commission
M.C.A	Member of County Assembly
M.N.A	Member of National Assembly
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PEV	Post-Election Violence
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
TJRC	Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

Inter-ethnic conflicts refer to a state marked by deficiency of communication, or lack of peaceful coexistence that hampers interaction between members of different ethnic groups. They are a global menace, with the highest frequency in newly democratic African countries. Inter-ethnic conflicts have caused such havoc as loss of human life, poor inter-ethnic relations, forced human displacements, destruction of property, cattle rustling, slowed economic growth and increased cases of SGBV. This study sought to investigate factors influencing inter-ethnic conflicts among the inhabitants of Kuresoi North Sub-county, Nakuru county. It focused on how economic, political and socio-cultural factors influence inter-ethnic conflicts in the sub-county. Descriptive survey research Design was used. Two out of the four administrative wards in the sub-county were purposively sampled out for the study. A total of 120 respondents; who included the youth, politicians, religious leaders, chiefs and assistant chiefs, women representatives, primary and secondary school teachers formed the study's sample population. The findings of this study were that agriculture, which is an economic activity, has influenced inter-ethnic conflicts in the sub-county; in that it has led to residents' desire to have more land for farming and grazing. The political factors which were found out to influence inter-ethnic conflicts encompassed political incitements and negative ethnic stereotypes. The socio- cultural factors which influenced inter-ethnic conflicts included traditional war songs and poems, cattle rustling, use of traditional war weapons and rites of passage such as circumcision. Based on the findings of this study, the researcher recommended that the youth should be encouraged to pursue formal employment and trade as their major economic activities. Politicians who incite the youth to cause conflicts should be sued so that others may learn from them. The different ethnic groups should be encouraged to have dialogue in the event of an inter-ethnic impasse. Inter-ethnic social activities such as cultural, religious, and sporting events should be strengthened in order to enhance inter-ethnic cohesion. Alternative rites of passage that are not ethnic-based should be adopted. Finally the Government should provide enough security in the areas where the citizens are prone to inter-ethnic conflicts. Recommendations for further study that were suggested included; effects of inter-ethnic conflicts on socio-economic status of citizens, investigation into the effectiveness of security measures taken by the government and factors influencing the choice of the type of inter-ethnic conflicts' resolution strategies in Kuresoi North sub-county.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Throughout history, inter-ethnic conflicts have been a component of international politics. In contemporary societies, war has turned out as the most common form of armed conflicts. Ethnic conflicts are no longer a preserve of developing nations. The United States of America saw some of the most violent confrontations between the white settlers and indigenous Indians and later the Spanish. The Indian population was considered as subordinate, as belonging to the second type of society (Barber, 1968). Immigrants to America have a degree of ethnic identity as Jamaican, Haitian as well as black. These immigrants faced some of the most chilling aspects of ethnic oppression, as they were immediately assigned to membership of a group identified with minority historical oppression.

In the recent past, cases of numerous ethnic conflicts encompassing ethnic war in Somalia ,Kurdish struggle for autonomy in Iraq ,Iran and Turkey ,Guerilla wars in El Salvador and Nicaragua , insurrection in Chechnya and the conflict between Hutus and Tutsis in Rwanda (de Waal,1996)). There have been over 9 million refugees and IDP's resulting from ethnic conflicts and violence in Africa (Kurimoto, 1994). Hundreds and thousands of people have been slaughtered from a number of ethnic conflicts and civil wars. If this magnitude of destruction and fighting was in Europe, then people would have been calling it world war III (Brown, 1996).

Inter-ethnic conflicts in Africa have caused untold enormous human suffering and produced some of the most devastating consequences in socio-political growth in the global arena. The menace has been dominant in cosmopolitan regions wherein different communities embrace divergent social and political views. Recent studies have suggested that ethnic conflicts result from some combination of greed, opportunity and grievances (Turton, 1993).

However, researches have since indicated that there has been a gradual decline in instances of inter-ethnic conflicts since the mid 1990's, due to a greater degree of autonomy for ethnic minorities and the preponderance of democracies that now outnumber autocracies. Conflict affects local, national, international, regional and global security and stability. It emerges out as a key factor for policy makers (Tornay, 1979). Inter-ethnic conflicts in Africa have continued to cause havoc; fueling violence in Rwanda, Congo, Nigeria, Somalia, Kenya and Darfur. Most of these conflicts were made more violent by the design in which European colonialists carved Africa, drawing borders according to Europe's national conflicts and interests, in total disregard of historic territories of African ethnic groupings; therefore forcing traditionally hostile ethnic groups under one flag (Lamphear, 1994).

Most countries of the world aspire to create viable and stable nations comprising of many political entities that are consolidated under democratic rule that ensures peaceful coexistence among all ethnic groups (Mohamed, 1993).States are charged with the provision of security among their citizens. In instances where such arrangements fail, the people seek alternative means to counter the challenges they face (Kamenju, 2003).

Every state and country has tried its best to minimize inter-ethnic tensions. However, examinations of the preceding factors reveal that institutional configuration and the ethnic composition indeed limit future options available to states and influence the distribution of capabilities among leaders of groups. Ethnic diversity in a society and high constraint on state action are optimal conditions for overcoming ethnic conflicts (Turton, 1993). Ethnic conflicts within a country affect neighbouring states, pose great threat to both regional and global security and stability and emerge as a key concern for policy makers (Tsebelis, 2002).

Race and ethnicity in the United States of America mainly refer to distinction based on national origin, language, religion, food and other cultural makers. Ethnic differences have mainly been evidenced in variation in inclusion in societies. Economic and social spheres exclusion create wedges between different ethnic groups. Problems related to inter-ethnic relationships in central Asia account for the nature of inter- state boundaries which were full of hostility. The problems of negative ethnic relations led to economic problems (Allen, 1994). Britain was characterized by anti-immigrant riots in the late 1950s followed by major race riots in the 1980s. After the reunification of Germany in the early 1990's, refugees were attacked on Turkis homes in the western part of the country.

Numerous civilians were massacred due to their ethnicity after south Sudan's rebels seized the country's oil-rich hub of Bentiu in April 2014, according to the UNO Mission in South Sudan. Hate speech got broadcast over the media; warning certain ethnic groups to invade towns while at the same time urging men to rape women. The Nuer ethnic community

supported Riek Machar, the rebel leader while the Dinka community supported President Salva Kiir, who is a member of the country's largest ethnic group in Sudan, the Dinka.

Since Nigeria's independence in 1960, the ethnic grouping of Yoruba and Hausa has been at loggerheads many times over the division of political power, in which thousands died. In Kenya, ethnic conflicts and violence developed deep roots at the onset of Multi-party era in the early 1990's, during which various political parties got support from specific ethnic groups (Allen, 1994).

In Kenya, the severity of such conflicts among different communities was at its peak in the 1990's; at the onset of multiparty era, which saw the country balkanized on ethnic dimension. One of the major consequences of conflicts has been exodus of ethnic minority groups with roots in geographical locations not considered to be their "indigenous" home. Destruction and theft of property and such other acts of violence like rape and massacres are other consequences of inter-ethnic conflicts (Elhadi, 1992).

Inter-thnic conflicts and violence in Kenya have characterized by such historic events as the repeal of section 2(a) of the Kenya constitution; which paved way for multi-party democracy. Different ethnic communities aligned themselves to parties led by political leaders of either their tribe or region. Such an arrangement led to ethnic antagonism and hatred that was evidenced for the first time in the country in the 1992 general elections; which saw ethnic clashes between the Kalenjin and the Agikuyu inhabiting the then Rift Valley Province (Rugege,1995) .

KANU, which was then ruling party was opposed to multi-party politics. Due to the national and international pressure, the party yielded to the onset of multiparty era. Generally most of the Kalenjin were supporters of KANU, Agikuyu for the Democratic Party (DP) and the Dholuo and Luhya's the Forum for Restoration of Democracy (FORD). In Kenya, Ethnic conflicts are mainly evidenced during such political activities as general elections, referenda and by –elections (Amisi, 1997).

The ever incessant inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub- County is a matter of great concern to the resident communities, international assistance agencies, peace builders, religious organizations and the government. The Sub-county's agricultural and economic productivity has lagged behind owing to poor infrastructure such as roads, educational and health facilities; leading to despair, poverty and conflicts among the inhabitants. In the past, between 1992 through 2008 during general elections, Kuresoi has suffered loss of human life, destruction of property, poor economy, SGBV, forceful displacement of populations and cattle rustling.

In fact according to the evidence produced by the KNHRC noted that ethnic violence pitting the Agikuyu and the Kalenjin which erupted in November 2005 was largely associated with a referendum in which the former supported while the latter opposed the draft constitution. The ethnic violence involved the expulsion of Kikuyu and Kisii communities from Kuresoi Constituency (now Kuresoi North Sub-county). The absence of mechanisms to neutralize negative perceptions and ethnic stereotypes has been a major precursor to ethnic tensions

which have more often resulted in bloodshed and human displacement in Kenya for many years.

However, optimism in peaceful co-existence among the communities in Kuresoi North sub-country is rife in that reconstruction, recovery and peace-education have brought about positive changes. The fact that the communities in the sub-county voted without any case of ethnic violence in the 2013 general election, is conviction enough of positive changes towards amicable co-existence amongst the different ethnic groups residing in the region.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Inter-ethnic conflicts in Kenya have caused enormous distress, suspicion and negative relations among the communities involved. Kuresoi North Sub-county is among the regions frequently affected by inter-ethnic conflicts. The sub-county is cosmopolitan; comprising mainly of three major ethnic groups, the Agikuyu, Abagusii and Kipsigis.

Following the announcements of the December 2007 national elections results, skirmishes erupted leading to death of an estimated 1,300 persons, majority of whom were from Rift valley province; including women, children and the elderly; who were burnt beyond recognition in Kiambaa church incident, in Eldoret. Loss of human life is a major negative impact of ethnic conflicts that have rocked Kenya. Massive population displacements are other results of ethnic violence that occurred in Kenya. Different communities were forced to move to their supposedly ancestral lands. IDP Camps emerged in which emergency aid and services such as shelter , food , medical and clothing could minimally be administered to the

displaced persons .The living conditions in such camps were pathetic and susceptible to disease outbreaks. Among other consequences of ethnic conflicts include slowed economic growth and education standards, cattle rustling, destruction of property and poor ethnic relations (TJRC, 2008). SGBV was evidenced in which women were raped in order to chase them from their homes. Forced circumcision of Dholuo and Luhya males was allegedly perpetrated by the Mungiki in Naivasha, Nakuru and Nairobi (TJRC, 2008). Different interventions have been applied to reduce the tension between various ethnic communities in Rift Valley province. The Government and NGO's have been making frantic efforts in holding workshops with elders in order to speed up reconciliation between warring communities. Workshops have been held such areas as Kuresoi North, Molo and Kuresoi south sub-counties in order to train elders on ways of diffusing mistrust among the antagonist ethnic groups (Rugege, 1995). In spite of the above interventions by the government and other agencies, inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county are still rife, more so during electioneering periods. Other researches done in the past have dwelt mainly on effects and consequences of inter-ethnic conflicts in the society. This study therefore seeks to establish factors that influence inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to examine the factors influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county, Nakuru county.

1.4. Objectives of the study

This study was guided by the following objectives;

i. To assess the extent to which economic factors have influenced inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county.
ii. To determine the extent to which political factors have influenced inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county.
iii. To investigate the influence of socio-cultural factors on inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county.

1.5 Research questions

The following research questions formed the guide to the study;

1) To what extent have economic factors influenced inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county?
2) To what level have political factors influenced inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county?
3) To what extent have socio-cultural factors influenced inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county?

1.6 Research hypothesis

The following hypotheses were tested in order ascertain relationships between dependent and independent variables of the study.

1) H_{01} : There is no significant association between economic factors and inter-ethnic conflicts.

2) H_{02} : There is no significant relationship between political factors and inter-ethnic conflicts.
3) H_{03} : There is no significant association between socio-cultural factors and inter-ethnic conflicts.

1.7 Significance of the study

Inter-ethnic conflicts have caused a myriad of negative effects in economic, social and political realms of human development and existence. This calls for a clear understanding of the factors that influence inter-ethnic conflicts. The findings of this study are hoped to be significant in a number of ways; first, the study's findings may provide crucial information to such stakeholders as the government, the general public, religious organizations, NGO's and international agencies on factors influencing inter -ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county. Second, the study may provide a guide to policy-makers, peace makers, and relief and service providers in their quest to manage and formulate strategies to counter the negative impacts of inter-ethnic conflicts.

Third; the study is likely to be significant in bringing about stability, peace and tranquility; hence sparring economic growth and healthy co-existence between different ethnic communities within the sub-county and its neighbourhood. Finally the results so obtained from this study may form the basis in providing useful data for other researchers whose interest of study may be akin to those of this study.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study.

The study was carried out in selected wards in Kuresoi North sub-county. The study focused on establishing factors that influence inter-ethnic conflicts among the inhabitants of the sub-county. Randomly selected youth, community leaders, religious leaders, politicians, women representatives and provincial administration officers provided the information.

1.9 Limitations of the study

The geographical distance factor remained a big hurdle to my study. Kuresoi North sub-county is one the vastest sub-counties in Nakuru county .The sub-county is mainly characterized by heavy rainfall, impassable roads and thick government forests. The combination of the above factors made the access to various regions within the sub-county difficult. This was made worse by the heavy rains in the region during data collection period. In order to counter these limitations, the use of motor cycles played a great role as it made access to interior parts of the region easy.

Suspicion from the residents was another hindrance in the study. The region, having been adversely affected by the PEV of 2007/ 2008; and bearing in mind that cases were still ongoing in the ICC (at Hague) at the time of the study, most people viewed researchers as spies collecting information to be used in the court .Most people, having been negatively affected by the previous inter-ethnic conflicts in the region, suspected the researchers as people present in their midst only but to open up old wounds of PEV era. Researchers from the same culture as the people being interviewed were used in order to reduce suspicion.

The administrative bureaucracy that ought to be followed in order to get permission to conduct both public and personal interviews with respondents remained another hurdle. The region being cosmopolitan and bearing in mind of the ethnic stereotypes that have developed over time, research assistants from opposite ethnic groups were viewed as spies; hence the respondents may have withheld some vital information. The results so obtained; from the rural cosmopolitan setting of Kuresoi North Sub- County may not be applicable to other areas in Kenya, which may though be experiencing or have experienced ethnic conflicts. Finally, the cost implication for travels, accommodations; payment for the research assistants and other related expenses remained exorbitant.

1.10 Assumptions of the study

The study was based on the assumptions that:

The respondents had sufficient, information on inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county, the results so obtained in the study was a representative of other regions experiencing inter-ethnic conflicts and the research instruments and tools consistently measured what they were intended to measure.

1.11 Definition of Significant terms.

Ethnic: Ethnic refers to a group of people who have the same cultural and traditional traits; and possibly share a common mother-tongue language.

Conflict: Conflict refers to a state of disharmony out of human intervention in which parties compete for perceived or real interests out of unmet need or when antagonistic parties oppose each other with the aim of competing against the opponent.

Violence: Violence is defined as that which causes the difference between the common good and the good that we have the potential of achieving .A narrow concept of definition of violence is that it's a somatic (bodily) incapacitation, deprivation of health, wealth, property or resulting in death in the extreme case.

Inter-ethnic conflicts: Inter-ethnic conflicts refer to any episode of sustained violent confrontation in which different ethnic groups turn against each other in the forms of fights, cattle rustling, murder, arson or any other acts of lawlessness.

Youth: Youth is defined as any member of society between the ages of 15 and 34 (World Health Organization, 2003).

Political leaders: Political leaders refer to those persons elected to represent people at different levels of governance; in this context, the political leaders referred to include members of M.C.A's and M.N.A'S.

Provincial administration representatives: Provincial administration representatives refer to the public

servants charged with the maintenance of law and order. Included in this category are the chiefs, assistant chiefs, the police and village elders.

Community leaders Community leaders refer to people who are held by the community with high esteem; representing them at various decision-making fora. Such fora include barazas, local development committees, rolling out of Government and NGO's Programmes and resolution of domestic disputes at the village level.

1.12 Organization of the study

This study comprises of five chapters. Introduction and background information to the study is the highlight of Chapter one. Included in Chapter one are, the statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of study, limitations of the study, assumptions of study and definition of significant terms as used in the study. Chapter two exhibits the literature review in detail about inter-ethnic conflicts, their consequences and effects. Chapter three gives details on research methodology, chapter four contains data analysis presentation, interpretation and discussion of findings. Chapter five gives summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations made.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter covers inter-ethnic conflicts, factors influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county; namely economic, political and socio- cultural factors. Conflicts are imminent in any human setting. Interactions between human beings that involve scarce resources result in competitions in the use, acquisition or management over them. In this study, factors that were identified as the possible influence of inter-ethnic violence in Kuresoi North are here below discussed:

2.2 Influence of economic factors on inter-ethnic conflicts

There exists a link between the availability of natural resources and ethnic conflicts. This hypothesis assumes that when a state is dependent primarily on primary commodities including agricultural and natural resources, it is prone to internal violence. Conflict is explained by greed or grievances where there are feelings of ethnic or political marginalization as one group is disadvantaged by another in terms of access to natural resources (Hussein, 1998). Conflict stems from the presence of inequality, in this case economic inequality. In the event of a gap of intolerance between what people feel they deserve and what they get in terms of goods and economic power, dissatisfied people will join together and revolt (Malombe, 1997).

Most studies have laid emphasis on effects of social, cultural and political factors on ethnic violence. There however, exists a relationship between economic conditions and occurrence

of ethnic violence .Holding other factors constant, it is argued that just 1% increase in economic growth rate decreases the expected number of cases of violence by over 5%.

Sufficient agricultural production in a region where market for the produce exists enables people to lead a decent life .The poverty-stricken usually view their richer counterparts as being exploitative of them (the poor) (Dietz, 1993).Any slightest provocation would make the "oppressed" turn against the "oppressor" in an attempt to revert the situation .This would result in revolutions that will have people of different classes and possibly ethnic groups turn against each other. (Turton 1993).

2.2.1 Youth unemployment

High level of youth unemployment renders a section of the population idle and unable to meet its daily needs. The higher the poverty level a group has, the more likely it can indulge in violent situation; and vice versa; since in the first place –they don't have much to lose in the event of a conflict. (Nyukiri, 1997). Youth comprise the largest percentage of the world population. In terms of numbers, out of 6.8 billion world population, young people aged between 15-24 years account for 11.2 million (UN,2009). The youth are considered core to the societal development. Skewed employment opportunities for the youth have compelled them into child soldiers, idlers, militias, rebels and vigilante groups (Duffield, 1997).

In any conflict situation, the dominance of youth cannot be overemphasized. Many of the youth have high level of experience in violence, in that they are not employed, their projects are under –funded and stressed. Being primary actors in peace building, scholars have not fully explored the contribution of youth in frontline peace keeping (Kapteijns, 1993).

During the early years in Africa, uneducated, unemployed and idle youth posed no threat to the society. This perception has however changed since the youth currently engage in violent activities in search of solutions (Turton 1993).As a reactionary group, the youth have turned into a social group that responds to poor government policies. In Africa, the youth are viewed both as vulnerable and innocent group involved in armed conflicts. This has been occasioned by the fact that they lack both in protection and resources (Khadiagala, 2003).

The youth have in many occasions been used as child soldiers and portrayed as an unruly social group. The youth, who constitute the largest percentage of any society, have been imaged as both makers and breakers of society; in that, while they are simultaneously being made and broken by the society Politically, the youth act as a political force; a source of resilience and resistance . Those youth who lack training, formal education and skill end up involving themselves in acts of conflict and violence as an easy way of making their ends meet.

Majority of the youth are poverty- stricken and therefore are easily lured into warring groups. That is why Chigunta (2002) puts it that the youth mainly have no personal properties or dependable employment thus they have the lowest opportunity cost in war. The idea of the youth being used/misused as tools for achieving goals is more eminent in politics; where social, political and economic goodies depend on politics of manipulation and patronage .In conflict and violent situations, the youth have been active participants. Although conflicts are common in every society, the exponential rise in adverse effects of conflicts with the youth as active participants is exasperating (Mkangi, 1997).The use of drugs among the youth in

ethnic conflicts erodes their "self-control and enhances free-will behaviour and encourages bravery" (Chigunta 2002).

According to a 2007 UNDP report and the Government of Kenya, social, unstable governments, economic marginalization, insecurity, poverty and development challenges have helped drive the youth into armed conflicts and violent situations. Since the youth militant groups have dominated Kenya's political history, such groups as Taliban, Jeshi la Mzeee, Baghdad Boys, Angola Msumbiji, Chinkororo, Alshabab and Mungiki are a new face of youth (Nyukiri, 1997). Apart from the involvement of the youth in conflict situations, such other actors as the state and its mercenaries, militias, rebels, vigilantes, criminal bands, ethnic and religious armed wings, private companies and others have played a role in influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in most African countries.

2.2.2 Land issues in inter-ethnic conflicts

Land is a factor of production which has played a pivotal role in influencing most inter-ethnic conflicts in Kenya. Since 1991, inter-ethnic violence has erupted with high intensity and worrying regularity, not seen before in the country's decades of relatively peaceful independence. The cause of the conflicts have in most cases been attributed to land-based issues (White, 1990).

Land and related resources such as water and biodiversity play a vital role in the livelihoods of communities .Given its significance, access to and availability of land-based resources are critical in ensuring real and long lasting improvement in social , economic and political well-

being; especially in vulnerable societies that are prone to turmoil and conflict. The question of the use, ownership and access to increasingly scarce land and related resources has been at the centre of unending conflicts between ethnic communities in Kenya. Heavy reliance on land is very high in Nakuru County, as the region is arable and highly productive. Different ethnic communities flock to Kuresoi North sub-county to purchase land, since it's considerably cheaper than in other areas. In times of conflicts, those who purchased land in the recent past are considered "foreigners" and hence get threatened of eviction .The Kipsigis are considered the original inhabitants; who practice both crop and animal husbandry. In the event of impending conflicts, the other ethnic groups mainly the Abagusii and the Agikuyu view themselves as being in a foreign land; hence they in most cases opt to move to other regions till peace prevails.

The Kipsigis own considerably larger tracts of land in comparison to the other ethnic groups. In fact the occupants of the Mau complex settlement scheme within the sub-county comprises mainly of the Kipsigis community .The other ethnic groups feel that they were sidelined during the allocation and settlement in the scheme. The Mau region is considerably more fertile than most other regions within the sub-county.

The land problem in the sub-county is further compounded by the rising population density in the region .As stated earlier; an influx of people from other regions to the sub- County has increased in the recent past; owing to such increased agricultural activities as growing of Irish potatoes and tea plant bushes in the sub-county.

2.3 Influence of Socio-cultural factors on inter-ethnic conflicts

Each society is structured in such a manner that roles and responsibilities are assigned by either gender or on dimension of age. The elders usually advocate for peace and good relations among their neighbours in order to widen their access to limited resources and opportunities .However, to some extent they may turn to conquering their neighbours in order to achieve their unmet goals . In certain cases the youth, more so among the Kipsigis (a sub-tribe of the Kalenjin) participate in cattle rustling from other ethnic groups; with the blessing from their elders (Bollig,1990).

2.3.1 Ethnic stereotypes

Different communities have a tendency of negative perceptions against each other. Ethnic stereotypes in Kenya are a major cause of ethnic tension that has led to bloodshed and displacement for many years in the county (TJRC, 2008). The Somalis are seen as being warlike, the Agikuyu perceived as thieves, the Luhya and the Akamba referred to as liars, the Kalenjin considered as cattle rustlers, the coastal people are deemed lazy and Dholuo are said to be proud. In cosmopolitan areas of Kenya, continued use of ethnic stereotypes creates tension among the communities. Some ethnic stereotypes that are used by various ethnic communities in Kuresoi North sub-county may create anger and animosity among other ethnic groups. For instance the Agikuyu refer to the Kipsigis as “Rumbwa” a terminology literally taken to mean “Dog”, However the history of the terminology roots back to the colonial period when the Kipsigis split half a dog in Kipkelion (Lumbwa), in order to bring about truce with the British. A confrontation existed between the Kipsigis and the British

when the former resisted against to the construction of Kenya Uganda Railway by the latter from passing through Kipkelion (Lumbwa) (Duffield, 1997).

The Kipsigis on the other hand refer to the Agikuyu as “Kibirir Kelda” Meaning “People with brown teeth” owing to the predominant brown teeth that characterized them. The use of the above two terminologies namely “Lumbwa” and “Kibirir Kelda “ is entrenched in the linguistics of the two communities and are only used in derogative reference to people of either ethnic group.

2.3.2 Cultural norms and practices

During the initiation of young boys to manhood among the Kalenjin, they are taught various ways of defending their community. The use of locally assembled weapons such as spears, bows, shields, arrows and boomerangs are taught. As the youth grow up, they tend to misuse the training that was imparted into them through such vices as cattle rustling and raids. (Kapteijns, 1993).

Due to limited grazing land; there are cases where livestock belonging to one community strolls into another’s farmland thereby destroying crops, thus being a breeding ground for conflicts. The elders determine whether the raids are successful; and where they deem unsuccessful, the young people are doomed and their graduation into next age sets may be held at suspense. Owing to such a requirement, the young raiders have no other option but to perfect “successful” ethnic raids. (Baxter, 1979).

The Kalenjin herdsmen have historically been associated with cattle rustling. The young people are culturally required to pay dowry in form of livestock, obtained through their own initiatives (cattle rustling) (Hussein 1998). Culturally among most herdsmen and pastoralists, there are a fixed number of animals required to pay dowry. This requirement acts as a push factor for the young people into acquiring the required number of animals for the tradition (Black,1975) .Since marriages are lifelong activities , raids on other communities will ever persist ; hence paving way for unending ethnic conflicts. In most cultures the young are considered generally poor unless they either acquire or inherit herd and family responsibilities and authority in order to be considered an elder regardless of their age (Baxter 1979).

The monopoly and ownership of property is vested in the elders; leaving perpetual poverty among the youth (Farah, 1993). This scenario of poverty among the youth gives them an impetus to use all means available to them to acquire resources from other ethnic communities, in disregard of the possible consequences. Cattle raids are common phenomena among the herdsmen; against other communities. Such repeated raids will eventually breed hostilities among the concerned ethnic groups. Cattle raiding leads to distrust between communities; which is a prerequisite for conflicts (Little, 1996).

The young are looked upon as the providers of security and future people to be depended upon by the community. Traditionally, all raids should first be approved by the elders. However, early ethnographers stress that often young men decided in secrete and took action quickly without the knowledge of the elders of their intention (Gulliver, 1951). In other

cases, where the young warriors claim lives of their opponents; it's the duty of the elders to cleanse them, in order to wade off spirits of bad omen (Goldsmith, 1997).

2.3.3 Influence of literacy level on ethnic conflicts

Education level in the region is predominantly low, hence the youth are less empowered on the need for inter-ethnic coexistence; since majority of them don't get the opportunity to mingle in order to appreciate other cultures and peoples as is done in a school -setting.

2.4 Influence of Political factors on inter-ethnic conflicts.

Politicians may stoke inter –ethnic conflicts by either failing to intervene or by spreading propaganda that undermines the relationships between different ethnics groups (Fratkin, 1994).It is suggested that ethnicity per se, in the absence of politicization does not cause conflicts. In most cases when politicians intervene, there is a strong allegation and mistrust put against them for being partisan (Dida, 2012).

In the current democratic global space, leaders of all cadres of society are elected .Leaders or aspirants usually influence the behaviour of their followers; before, during or after an electioneering exercise. In the case where politicians feel that their greatest threat comes from an opponent who enjoys support of a particular ethnic group, incitement among the ethnic groups may result so that the opponent's supporters may be displaced during the elections; in order to cause a disadvantage on the side of the opponent. The first multiparty general elections in Kenya in 1992 saw forceful evictions of ethnic groups with different political views from those of their counterparts (Baxter, 1994).

Most political leaders are associated with incitement and ethnic stereotypes that hamper the relationships between different ethnic groups living in the same region. Such incitements create animosity between different ethnic groups .Such a gruesome experience was not only evidenced in Kuresoi North sub-county, but also at national level in Kenya, during the general elections of 2007/2008; when different ethnic groups turned against one another. A strong allegation too stands in that politicians incite their ethnic groups to raid and steal livestock from other ethnic groups. This livestock theft stokes animosity between the ethnic groups. In most cases the politicians have been reported to hire goons to cause turbulence. (Baxter, 1997).

Majority of the youth, who are idle and unemployed get lured into such uncouth behaviour. A living case example is the allegation against some politicians in the ICC for having funded and used the outlawed Mungiki sect to cause mayhem and havoc during the 2007/2008 post-election violence in some parts of Kenya (TJRC, 2008). All the above scenarios show that the main aim of politicians is to gain control, remain in power and gain access to resources.

2.4.1 Ethnicity during General elections

Kenyans have typically in the past voted along ethnic lines since the advent of multiparty era in the country in 1992.Presidential candidates and their political parties have always got huge following and support from geographical zones dominated by groups whose ethnicity is the same as that for the presidential candidates. Ethnic groups whose presidential candidates win in elections are viewed by the rest of the ethnic groups as being favoured by the ruling

government in terms of public appointments. This tendency draws a wedge in the nature of relations and coexistence among the various ethnic groups in the country.

2.5 Theoretical framework

This study was guided by the theory of instrumentalism. The theory, having been propounded by Karl Popper in 1965, is pegged on the premise that ethnic conflicts are a function of political entrepreneurs; who mostly stoke historical grievances in order to perpetuate their personal ambitions, gains and interests. The theory is a complete inverse of the primordialists' theory, which argues that conflicts are attributed to the peoples' historical hatreds and differences. The instrumentalists' view reiterated that in the event of institutions' failure to award identity to the society, individuals will have a high propensity to recoil back to their ethnic cocoons; in search for societal protection and security.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is the conceptualization of the relationship between variables in the study and shows the relationship graphically or diagrammatically, (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). In this study the independent variables are economic factors, political factors and socio-cultural factors. The dependent variable is inter-ethnic conflicts. The moderating variables are international community and state action while the intervening variables include low literacy levels and limited inter-ethnic social activities. Conflict, though can be instantaneous; however has determined cause. It's not possible to understand and manage conflict before knowing its root cause, nature and content.

2.7 Summary of Literature Review and Research Gaps

The literature review mainly concentrated on consequences of inter-ethnic conflicts both in the local and global scenes. The major gaps identified in the literature review was that most studies carried out have mainly dwelt on economic factors and their consequences on inter-ethnic conflicts. It is worth noting that there is limited literature on combined influence of economic, political and socio-cultural factors on inter-ethnic conflicts.

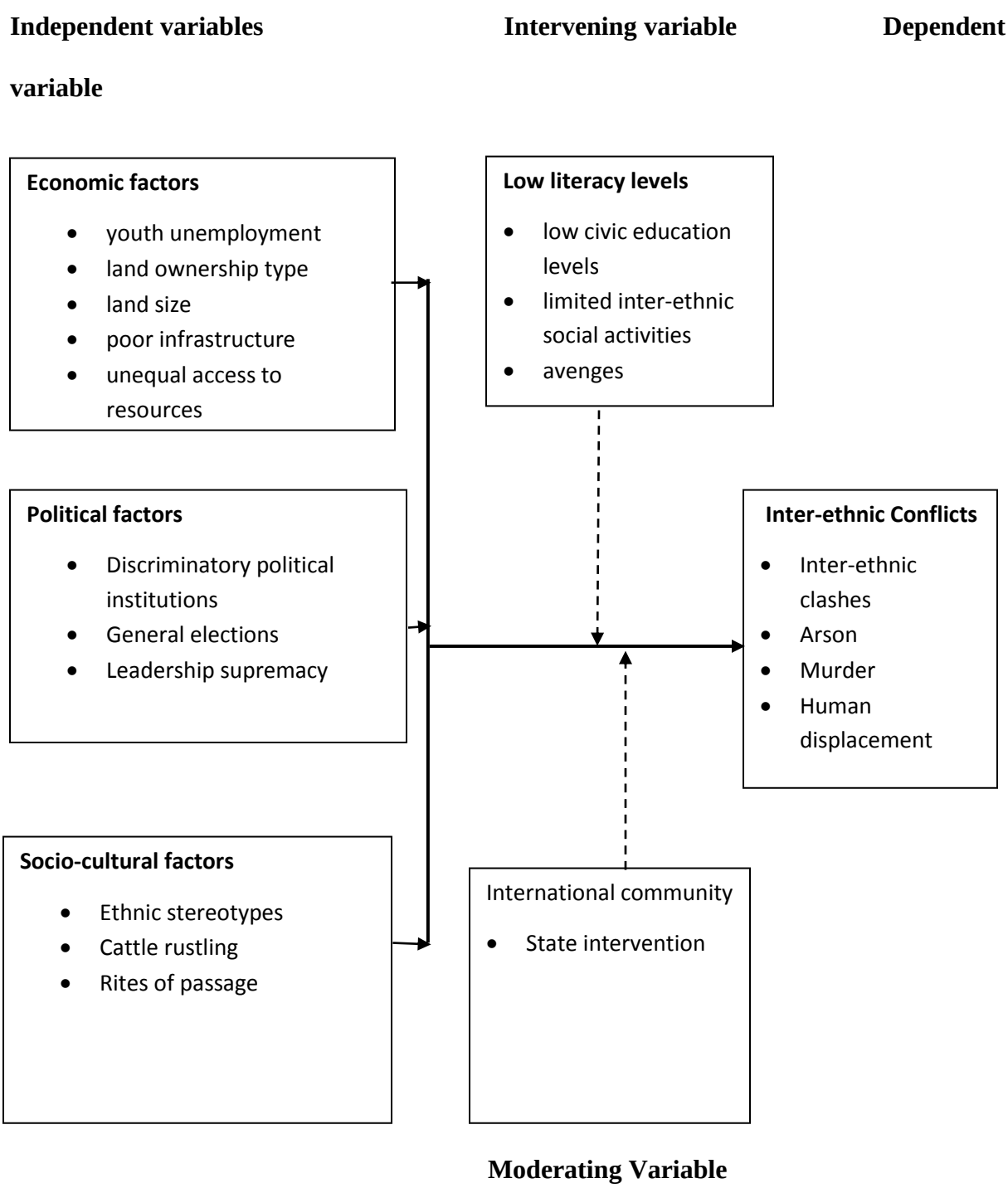

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Several causes can be attributed to inter-conflicts. Such causes may include shared limited natural resources, ethnicity, inequitable resource distribution, authoritarian rule, border disputes inherited from colonial rule and sensational media reports (Odhiambo, 1996). The conceptual framework above depicts the research structure of independent variables and their interplay with dependent, intervening and moderating variables. The interplay of the variables in the conceptual framework is based on the systems approach. The input into the system is represented by the independent variables. The process is completed by the mix of various factors and actors. Such moderating factors as the government, religious and human rights organizations ,high poverty levels ; all influence the frequency and intensity of the occurrence of the output of the system; inter-ethnic conflicts (the dependent variable) (Dida,2012). It is this model structure that this research adopted in investigating the possible factors influencing inter-ethnic conflicts among the ethnic communities residing in Kuresoi North-sub county.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter encompasses the methodology used in conducting the study, target population, sample and sampling techniques, research instruments, reliability and validity of instruments, data collection procedures and techniques for data analysis.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is defined as a framework that shows how problems under investigation will be solved. The study applied descriptive survey design. The choice of this research design was based on the fact that the researcher's main interest was on the state of situation that existed on the ground, by interviewing different groups of people in Kuresoi North sub-county about their views and perceptions of various factors that influence inter-ethnic conflicts in the sub-county. Data collection was done using both qualitative and quantitative techniques. Cross-sectional census was applied to obtain data from different categories of respondents at the same time.

3.3 Target Population

Population refers to a whole group of individuals, events or objects having observable characteristic. It is the aggregate of all that conforms to a given specification. Target population is the population from which the researcher wants to generalize results (Mugenda O and Mugenda, 1999).The target population for the study comprised of 120 respondents who consisted of political leaders (M.C.A's and M.N.A'S),youth, religious leaders, women

representatives ,Provincial administration officers(chiefs and assistant chiefs) and primary and secondary school teachers from the sub-county. The target population was drawn from across the sub-county by use of purposive sampling technique, since it was believed that the needed information was readily available from the above mentioned target population. The fact being that the nature of their work, experience and constant interaction with varied members of the public, religion, age and ethnic groups puts them at a vantage point of having the required information. Table 3.1 shows the composition of the target population for the study.

Table: 3.1Categories of Target Population

Categories of Population	Kiptororo Ward	Kamara Ward	Total
1. Youth	20	20	40
2. Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs	4	4	8
3. Women Representatives	6	6	12
4. Political leaders	5	5	10
5. Primary and Secondary School teachers	15	15	30
6. Religious leaders	10	10	20
Total	**60**	**60**	**120**

3.4 Sampling Procedures and Sample size

A sample is a small portion representing a target population. Sampling procedures refer to the process of selecting a given number of respondents to form a representation of a defined population .The role of sampling is to allow the researcher to study given individuals in order to draw generalizations and conclusions for the entire population. The sample size for the study was arrived at by the application of the formula $n=N/ (1+N (e)^{2}$ (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999) where; N=124,050 (Total population of the sub-county), e = 0.05(desired accuracy level) and n = the sample size. The value of n (the sample size) for the entire sub-county is 400. The total target population for the two purposively selected wards is 37,215, which accounts for 30% of the entire sub-county's sample size (400) giving a sample size of 120 for the research. When a population is dispersed over a diverse geographical area, cluster sampling may be applied.

Two wards out of the four wards in Kuresoi North sub-county were selected; representing 50% of all the wards in the sub-county. The two wards were selected for the study owing to their cosmopolitan nature and also because they are usually more affected by inter-ethnic conflicts compared to the other wards in the sub-county. Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) argued that purposive sampling allows the researcher to use cases that have the required information with respect to the study. Sixty respondents of various categories (clusters) from each of the two wards were randomly selected. Table 3.1 shows categories of target population for the study.

3.5 Research Instruments.

The collection of the required information was done using questionnaires (WPDC, 1997). Structured questionnaires are best suited for descriptive study. Guided interviews can be used to interview respondents in order to get in depth information and improve clarity of information being sought for (Mugenda, O and Mugenda, 2003).Guided interviews were also used to enhance flexibility in adapting to situations, increase personal interaction and promote higher response rates since the subjects do not fail to respond completely. The use of questionnaires had several advantages. The use of questionnaires was appropriate to my study in that they avoided irrelevance in responses from the respondents. Owing to the fact that most respondents were on tight schedules, the use of the questionnaires assisted them in that some had to go respond to the questionnaires and have them returned later. The use of questionnaires in the study helped in reducing the cost in that no much guidance was required for the respondents; since the document was easy to understand. This thence reduced the number of research assistants that could otherwise have been employed.

They are easier to complete in that the respondents are not put off. The use of questionnaires made comparison of responses easy in that a certain order of questions was observed. The use of the questionnaires in the study was friendly to the respondents, since majority of them are used to the tool. Questionnaires too require no complicated technological applications. They too reduce bias cases that are likely to be caused by misleads occasioned by middle-men. Focus Group Discussion method was used to get responses from women representatives. The questionnaires administered had closed ended questions, where the respondents were to answer on their own. However in cases where the respondents had

difficulty in reading, the research assistants aided in the administration of the questionnaire. In certain instances, the respondents were given choices of responses in order to increase precision of feedback as well as restrain them from giving vague responses.

3.6 Validity of the instruments

Validity refers to the degree to which a measuring instrument measures the construct it purports to measure under an investigation (Borg & Gall, 1989). This study applied content validity; as it measures the extent to which the sampled out items form representation of the content designated for measurement. Validity is the degree to which results obtained from analysis of data actually represent the conditions under study. An instrument's validity is improved through expert judgment. The researcher selected representative samples of indicators from the domain of the concept under study (inter-ethnic conflicts). The researcher discussed the study's results with experts (supervisors) in order to establish whether the set of items accurately represented the concept of the study. Any items that deemed inadequate were modified accordingly in order to increase their validity and reliability (Borg and Gall, 1989).

3.7 Reliability of the research instruments

Reliability of research instrument refers to the degree to which the instrument yields consistent results when repeatedly administered (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). The instrument's reliability was tested by the use of internal consistency method. Reliability was sought for by the use of split half technique to establish reliability coefficient. This encompassed having two sets of responses (based on odd and even questions from the

questionnaires). Scores from the two sets were awarded separately. A reliability coefficient of 0.7 was obtained by the use of Spearman Brown formula.

3.8 Data collection procedures

The first document for self-introduction was a letter of introduction from the university. Research permit was sought for from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (Nacosti).This was followed by writing to Kuresoi North Assistant County Commissioner for permission to conduct the research in his area of jurisdiction. The permission was also extended to incorporate the request for necessary involvement and cooperation from the relevant departments and ministries in the sub-county. The researcher, with the help of three research assistants reached out randomly at the respondents in the targeted wards. Some questionnaires were filled in by the respective respondents and returned the same day; while others took several days to fill in theirs. Focus Group Discussion was administered to women representatives; whose responses were noted. The researcher and the assistants noted those who had been issued with the questionnaires in order to ease follow-up of the completed questionnaires.

3.9 Data Analysis

Following the administration of the questionnaires, there was a systematic organization of raw data collected during the study. In order to enhance consistency and completeness, questionnaires were edited. Descriptive statistics as well as inferential statistics was used in data analysis. Closed ended items in the questionnaire were presented by the use of frequency distribution tables, with percentages. Open ended items were grouped according to

the study objectives; then presented in narrative form by the use of quotations and descriptions. The researcher also tested the hypothesis using inferential statistics; mainly Chi-square and correlation coefficient. All the analysis was done using Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) version 20.0.

3.10 Ethical issues to be considered

Inter-ethnic conflicts and cultural stereotypes are sensitive issues to the co-existence of different ethnic groups. Anonymity was observed in order to minimize chances of possible victimization of those giving out information that may undermine the views of others. The participants of the study were voluntary in both participation and giving information. The participants were made aware of the objectives of the research. In cases where minors were to participate, consent and presence of their guardians or parents was required. All those who participated in the research study gave their consent for involvement. Due courtesy and respect was accorded to all the participants.

3.11 Operational Definition of Variables

In order to measure the variables with relative ease and appropriately, operation definition of variables is vital. The table below shows the study variables, their indicators, measurement to be used, tools of analysis and type of tools to be used and statistical techniques used.

Table 3.2: Operational Definition of variables

Research Objectives	Variables	Indicator	Measurement tools	Tools of analysis	Type of tools	Statistical Technique used
To assess the extent to which Economic factors have influence on inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county.	Independent ; Economic factors Dependent Inter-ethnic Conflicts	Land ownership type Unemployment rates among the youth Types of economic activities. Level of education attained	Ordinal	Measure of central tendency	Percentage Frequency	Chi-Square
To determine the extent to which political factors influence inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county.	Independent ; Political factors Dependent Inter-ethnic Conflicts	Discrimination in political institutions Nature of politics	Nominal	Measure of central tendency	Percentage Frequency	Pearson correlation
To assess the extent to which Socio-cultural factors influence inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county	Independent ; Socio-cultural factors Dependent Inter-ethnic Conflicts	Ethnic stereotypes nepotism cattle rustling rites of passage revenges	Ordinal	Measure of central tendency	Percentage Frequency	Chi-Square

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The purpose of this study was to examine the factors influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county, Nakuru county. In this chapter; data analysis, presentation, interpretation and discussion of the findings were done as per the research objectives of the study. The researcher used 120 respondents in the analysis. The collected data was analyzed by both descriptive and inferential statistics.

4.2 Response Rate

A total of 120 questionnaires were administered, all of which were respondent to and returned. The preliminary part of the questionnaires required the respondents to indicate their gender, age bracket in years, academic level and their length of stay in the region. The respondents were asked to indicate their gender; the results of which were as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Respondents' Gender

Gender	Responses	Percent (%)
Male	**97**	**80.8**
Female	**23**	**19.2**
Total	**120**	**100**

Table 4.1 shows the gender composition of respondents were male (80.8%) while the female were 19.2%. This distribution was below the two thirds majority of gender representation. However, it was expected to yield good results since in most cases men are more involved in inter-ethnic conflicts than women. The respondents were further requested to indicate their age brackets. The results were as shown in table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Respondents' Age Distribution

Age bracket in years	Responses	Percent (%)
11 - 19	11	9.2
20 - 24	17	14.2
25 - 29	44	36.7
30 - 34	39	32.5
Over 34	9	7.4
Total	**120**	**100**

Table 4.2 shows that 9.2% of the respondents were aged between 11-19 years, 14.2% were aged between 20-24years, 36.7% were aged between 25-29 years, 32.5% were aged between 30-34 years and 7.4% were over 34 years in age. Majority of respondents were aged between 25-29 years. This group comprised mainly of the youth, therefore placing them in a better position to explain about the factors influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North Sub-county. This is because the mobility of the youth is rather higher than that of other age

groups and in most cases are involved in conflicts. The least were those aged above 34years (7.4%). The respondents were also required to indicate their academic level. The results were represented as in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Respondents' academic level

Academic level	**Responses**	**Percent (%)**
Non- formal education	2	1.7
Below K.C.P.E	10	8.3
K.C.P.E	11	9.2
Certificate	15	12.5
Diploma	48	40.0
Degree	34	28.3
Total	**120**	**100**

Table 4.3 shows that 1.7% of the respondents' education level was of non-formal, 8.3% were of below K.C.P.E education level, 9.2% were K.C.P.E holders,12.5% were of Certificate level, 40% were diploma holders while 28.3% were degree holders. These results show that most of the respondents (90%), had at least KCPE certificate and therefore were in a position to give reliable information. The responses were further asked to state their length of stay in sub-county in terms of years. The feedback was as in table 4.4

Table 4.4: Length of stay in the area

Length of stay in years	Responses	Percent (%)
Below 1	11	9.2
1 - 5	14	11.7
6 - 10	13	10.3
11 - 15	17	14.2
16 - 20	19	15.8
Over 20	46	38.8
Total	120	100

Table 4.4 shows that 9.2% of the respondents had stayed in the sub-county for below 1 year,11.7% had stayed for between 1-5 years, 10.3% having stayed between 6-10 years,14.2% for between 14-15years, 15.8 % having stayed for between 16-20 years while 38.8% having stayed for over 20 years in the sub-county. Majority of the respondents had stayed in Kuresoi Sub-County for more than 20 years (38.8%). This was followed by those who had stayed in the area for 16 – 20 years (15.8%); indicating a long enough period of time to have gained enough experience in what was happening in the sub-county, and therefore were in a better position to give information about the factors influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in the sub-county.

4.3 Influence of Economic factors on inter-ethnic conflicts

The first objective for this study was to assess the extent to which economic factors have influenced ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county. To achieve this objective the respondents were first required to indicate the major economic activities of residents in Kuresoi North sub-county. The results were presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Main economic activities of the residents of Kuresoi North sub-county residents

Economic Activity	**Responses**	**Percent (%)**
Agriculture	62	51.7
Trade	17	14.2
Formal employment	23	19.2
Others	18	14.9
TOTAL	**120**	**100**

Table 4.5 revealed that 51.7 % of the respondents agreed that the main economic activity in the sub-county was agriculture, while those who indicated that most people depended on formal employment accounted for 19.2%. The rest indicated trade (14.2%) and other activities (14.9%) as being the main economic activities in the sub-county. The desire to have more land for agriculture and more cattle could have been a cause for inter- ethnic conflicts since most conflicts revolved around land disputes or cattle rustling. The fact that a mere 19.2% of the respondents depended upon formal employment shows that unemployment is

rife in the sub-county. Further the respondents were asked to classify Kuresoi North sub-county in terms of conflicts. The responses were as presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Respondents' opinion on classification of Kuresoi North-sub-county in terms of occurrence of conflicts

Responses	Frequency	Percent (%)
Conflict free	22	18.3
Conflict potential	39	32.5
Conflict prone	59	49.2
Total	**120**	**100.0**

Table 4.6 shows that 18.3% of the respondents indicated that the sub-county was conflict free, while 32.5% indicated that the sub-county was conflict potential. Majority of the respondents (49.2%) said that the region was mainly conflict prone. This explains the reason for frequent inter-ethnic conflicts in the region; being conflict prone. Being a conflict-prone region, it does not provide a conducive investment climate due to fear for insecurity. The researcher further sought to establish the respondents' opinion concerning the extent to which they agreed with the stated factors in Table 4.7, as probable influence on inter-ethnic conflicts on a scale of 1-5 where: 1= extremely serious, 2= Very Serious, 3= Serious, 4= Moderately Serious 5=Not Serious. The results were as illustrated in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Opinion on influence of various factors on inter-ethnic conflicts

Factor	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Rivalry over land ownership	25.8%	14.2%	17.5%	30%	12.5%	**100%**
Conflicts from economic inequality	10.8%	39.2%	15.8%	14.2%	20%	**100%**
Economic activities	63.3%	1.7%	10%	5.8%	19.2%	**100%**
Youth unemployment	10%	3.4%	33.3%	25.8%	27.5%	**100%**
Tribalism	14.2%	15.8%	28.3%	24.2%	17.5%	**100%**
Cattle rustling	17.5%	34.2%	24.2%	15.8%	8.3%	**100%**
Mean responses	**24.2%**	**17.5%**	**21.7%**	**19.2%**	**17.5%**	**100%**

Table 4.7 shows that, among the extremely serious indicators, majority of the respondents (63.3%) indicated that economic factors are extremely serious when it comes to inter-ethnic conflicts. This was followed by Rivalry over land ownership (25.8%). The third factor was Cattle rustling (17.5%). These factors came out as the major economic determinants of inter- ethnic conflicts among the people of Kuresoi North sub-county. These results agree with Hussein (1998) who argued that there exists a link between the availability of economic resources and ethnic conflicts, and that when a state is entirely dependent on primary commodities including agricultural and natural resources, it is prone to internal conflicts. Conflict is explained by greed or grievances where there are feelings of ethnic marginalization as one

group is disadvantaged by another in terms of access to economic resources. Among the factors that were considered not serious in influencing inter-ethnic conflicts encompassed; youth unemployment (27.5%) and presence of economic inequality (20%).

The researcher also tested the hypothesis below.

H_{01} : There is no significant association between economic factors and inter-ethnic conflicts.

The researcher used Chi-square to test this hypothesis, the results of which were as shown in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Chi-square test for association between economic factors and inter-ethnic conflicts.

	Value	**df**	**Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)**
Pearson Chi-Square	68.000[a]	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	17.397	4	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	20.814	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	120		

a. 7 cells (68.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .05.

Table 4.8 shows that there is a significant association χ^2 (1, 4) = 68.00, p< 0.05) between economic factors and inter-ethnic conflicts. We do therefore reject the hypothesis. These results agree with results in Table 4.7, where it is noted that economic activities have a great influence on occurrence of conflicts in the sub-county. The findings also concur with Hussein's and Malombe's researches which pointed out that conflict is explained by greed or grievances where there are feelings of ethnic or political marginalization as one group is

disadvantaged by another in terms of access to natural resources (Hussein, 1998). Conflict stems from the presence of inequality, in this case economic inequality. In the event of a gap of intolerance between what people feel they deserve to have and what they get in terms of goods and economic power, dissatisfied people will join together and revolt (Malombe, 1997).

On the first objective, the economy of Kuresoi North sub-county was found to depend mainly on agricultural activities. This implied that the quest for land is insatiable. The study found that the need to acquire, own and use land has led to some ethnic groups believing that the only way for them to have sufficient land for their own use is by destabilizing and ejecting other ethnic groups; whom they consider as not being the original inhabitants of the sub-county. Farming and livestock rearing are the main agricultural activities in the sub-county. Livestock rearing requires a vast area of land, which is hard to come by in the sub-county. This has resulted in cases where pastoralists have left their livestock astray into the farmlands of the agriculturalists; promoting a breeding ground for inter-ethnic conflicts. The study was in tandem with the findings of White (1990), who found out that land-based issues play a pivotal role in stoking inter-ethnic conflicts. He pointed out that land and such other related resources as water and biodiversity are the prime movers for conflicts.

The study also found out that a small percentage of the respondents (19.2%) depended on formal employment for their livelihood, in spite of 80.8% of the respondents indicating that their education level was at least of Certificate level. This indicates that there is a high level of unemployment in the sub-county.

Formal employment gives people of different ethnic backgrounds an avenue for peaceful coexistence; hence promoting ethnic integration. Formal employment also renders people not to rely solely and directly on land; which in our study was noted to play a great role in influencing inter-ethnic conflicts. Formal employment has a direct link to economic well-being of a society. The fact that only 19.2 % of the respondents were on formal employment indicated that a bulk of the remaining percentage of the respondents relied on agricultural activities, whose returns are not consistent and reliable.

The findings of the study were in agreement with those of Nyukiri (1997) who found out that unemployment, more especially among the youth renders a section of population idle and unable to meet its daily needs. He argued that such a population is volatile and is susceptible to engaging in unruly activities, since it has the lowest opportunity cost in the event of mayhem, anarchy or conflicts (since they have little or nothing to lose in the first place).

4.4 Influence of Political factors on inter-ethnic conflicts

The second objective of this study was to determine the extent to which political factors have influenced inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county. To achieve this objective the respondents were required to give their opinion on the factors which were most likely to cause inter-ethnic conflicts. The responses were as indicated in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Factors most likely to cause inter-ethnic conflicts

Factors	Frequency	Percent (%)
Political factors	63	52.5
Land based factors	36	30
Cultural based factors	7	5.8
Resource based factors	14	11.7
Total	**120**	**100.0**

Table 4.9 shows 52.5% of the respondents indicated that political factors were most likely to cause inter-ethnic conflicts followed by land based factors (30%).Cultural and resource based factors were rated at 5.8% and 11.7% respectively in influencing inter-ethnic conflicts. This is probably because most political leaders are associated with incitement and ethnic stereotypes that hamper harmonious relationship between different ethnic groups living in the same region. Such incitements create animosity between different ethnic groups leading to conflict. Further the researcher sought to establish the nature of politics in Kuresoi North Sub County. The responses were presented as in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Nature of politics in Kuresoi North sub-county

Nature of politics	Frequency	Percent (%)
Unifying	21	17.5
Marginalizing	41	34.2
Divisive	52	43.3
No idea	6	5
Total	**120**	**100.0**

Table 4.10 shows that 17.5 % of the respondents indicated that the nature of politics in Kuresoi North was unifying, 34.2% indicated that it was marginalizing, 43.3% showed that the nature of politics was divisive and 5 % indicated to have no idea about the nature of politics in the sub-county. These results agree with Fratkin (1994), who argued that politicians may stoke inter-ethnic conflicts by either failing to intervene or by spreading propaganda that undermines the relationships between different ethnic groups. This is because ethnicity per se, in the absence of

Politicization does not cause conflicts. Many a cases the politicians or political aspirants usually influence the behaviour of their followers.

The researcher tested the following hypothesis to support his findings.

H_{02}: There is no significant relationship between political factors and inter-ethnic conflicts.

This hypothesis was tested by the use of Pearson correlation coefficient since it is about relationship. The results were as presented in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Correlation between political factors and inter-ethnic conflicts

		Political factors	**Inter-ethnic conflicts**
Political factors	Pearson Correlation	1	0.86
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.03
	N	120	120
Inter-ethnic conflicts	Pearson Correlation	0.86	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.003	
	N	120	120

Table 4.11 shows that there is a strong positive correlation between political factors and inter-ethnic conflicts, ($r = 0.86$, $p < 0.05$). We do therefore reject the hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between political factors and inter-ethnic conflicts ($p<0.005$). These results agree with the results in table 4.9 and 4.10. This hypothesis is supported by the scenario that was evidenced in Kenya's first multiparty general elections in 1992, which saw cases of forceful evictions of ethnic groups with different political opinions from those of their counterparts (Baxter, 1997).

The second objective for the study was to establish the influence of political factors on inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county. The study found out that 52% of the respondents agreed that political factors played an instrumental role in influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in the sub-county. This phenomenon was attributable to the fact that most inter-ethnic conflicts take place in the region before, during or immediately after such national political events as general elections and referenda. These findings are in line with those of Musau (2008) whose research noted that most political parties in Kenya are founded on ethnic backgrounds. This tendency has balkanized Kenyans on political dimensions. In such cosmopolitan sub-counties such as Kuresoi North, inter-ethnic conflicts are more often sparked by any slightest provocation originating from differences in opinion between different ethnic groups with varied political parties, views and ideologies.

The findings of the study were also in agreement with those of Fratkin (1994), who found out that politicians can easily stoke conflicts by either failing to intervene an impending impasse or by spreading propaganda which undermines amicable coexistence among different ethnic groups in a region. The findings of the study too are in tandem with those of Dida (2012) who found out that politicians are characterized by mistrust and partisan approaches in intervention of conflicts between different ethnic groups. Finally, the study's findings were in agreement with the findings of Baxter (1997), whose works found out that the inter-ethnic conflicts that marred Kenya during the onset of multiparty era; which was marked by massacre and forceful evictions of populations was partly as a result of incitements and stereotypes from politicians. The activities of politicians have in most cases aided in hampering peaceful coexistence between different ethnic groups residing in a common geographical region.

4.5 Influence of Socio-cultural factors on inter-ethnic conflicts

The last objective for this study was to investigate the influence of socio-cultural factors on inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county. To achieve this objective the researcher required the respondents to indicate their opinion on how serious some socio-cultural practices contribute to inter-ethnic conflicts by indicating 1,2,3,4 or 5 in responses, where; 1=Extremely Serious 2=Very Serious, 3=Serious, 4 = Moderately Serious, 5= Not Serious. Table 4.12 shows the results of the opinion of the respondents on the seriousness of the indicated socio-cultural practices on inter-ethnic conflicts.

Table 4.12: Socio-cultural factors and inter-ethnic conflicts

	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**Total and %**
practices						
Revenge	32.5%	18.3%	20.8%	17.5%	10.5%	**100%**
Ethnic stereotypes	25.8%	20%	11.7%	24.2%	18.3%	**100%**
Rites of passage	14.2%	15.8%	5.8%	14.2%	50%	**100%**
Marriage dowry	10.5%	5.8%	3.4%	15.8%	64.2%	**100%**
Traditional war songs and poems	70.8%	10.5%	65%	5.8%	7.5%	**100%**
Making and use of traditional weapons	40.8%	9.2%	15.8%	22.5%	11.7%	**100%**
Mean response	**32.5%**	**13.3%**	**10.4%**	**16.7%**	**27.1%**	**100%**

Table 4.12 revealed that among the extremely serious socio- cultural factors which influence inter-ethnic conflicts are traditional war songs and poems, which had the highest percentage (70.8%) followed by making and use of traditional war weapons and tools and revenge with each 40.8% and 32.5% respectively. However there were some social-cultural practices which were not serious in fueling inter-ethnic conflicts; with marriage dowry (64.2%) leading in this category followed by rites of passage such as circumcision (50%).The mean response for the socio-cultural factors being extremely serious was 32.5%, for very serious was rated at 13.3%, serious at 10.4%, moderately and not serious at 16.7% and 27.1% respectively. The researcher further tested hypothesis to confirm these results.

H_{01}: There is no significant association between socio-cultural factors and inter-ethnic conflicts.

This hypothesis was tested using Chi-square test since it is about association. The results were as illustrated in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Chi-square test for association

	Value	**df**	**Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)**
Pearson Chi-Square	72.000[a]	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	16.214	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	21.541	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	120		

a. 7 cells (72.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .05.

Table 4.13 shows that there is a significant association χ^2 (1, 4) = 72.00, p< 0.05) between socio-cultural factors and inter-ethnic conflicts. We do therefore reject the hypothesis. These

results agree with Kapteijns, (1993) who argued that the socio- cultural factors like the initiation of young boys to manhood among the Kalenjin are likely to influence conflict, since boys are taught various ways of defending their community using locally assembled weapons such as spears, bows, shields, arrows and boomerangs. As the youth grow up, they tend to misuse the training that was imparted into them through such vices as cattle rustling and raids. Since marriage is a life-long activity, raids on other communities will ever persist; hence paving way for unending ethnic conflicts. In most cultures the young are considered generally poor unless they either acquire or inherit herds of cattle. This causes them to engage in cattle rustling, therefore leading to conflict. Traditional songs and poems sang during initiation encourage the young men to engage in war-like activities with the other communities. Once the communities are attacked they also fight back in revenge thus leading to inter-ethnic conflicts.

The third objective was to determine the influence of socio-cultural factors on inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county. The study found out that of all the socio-cultural factors influencing inter-ethnic conflicts; revenge among different ethnic groups carried the highest percentage (32.5 %).It was noted that any slightest provocation caused by an individual from an ethnic group to one in another ethnic group is sufficient enough to trigger a conflict situation, pitting one ethnic group over the other.

The study's findings were in line with those of Kapteijns (1993), which propounded that in some rites of passage the youth are taught the use of various locally assembled weapons such as spears, bows and arrows, shields and boomerangs. However there are instances when the

youth misuse such weapons to attack members of other ethnic groups during ethnic crisis. The study found out that ethnic stereotypes that have negative connotations of different ethnic groups do influence inter-ethnic conflicts.

The findings of the study too were in conformity with those of Gulliver (1951) and Goldsmith (1997) who noted that there are certain cases wherein elders bless and approve raids to be undertaken by the community's youth. They further found out that in cases where the warriors claimed their opponents' lives, it was the duty of the elders to cleanse them in order to wade off evil spirits and bad omen.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This study's objectives were to find out factors influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county. This chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusions from the findings, recommendations both for reducing inter-ethnic conflicts in the region and suggestions for further research.

5.2 Summary of the findings

The purpose of this study was to examine the factors influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county, Nakuru county. The objectives of the study were; to assess the extent to which economic factors have influenced ethnic conflicts, to determine the extent to which political factors have influenced inter-ethnic conflicts and to investigate the influence of socio-cultural factors on inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub-county.

The first objective of the study established that economic factors played a key role in influencing inter-ethnic conflicts. The study established that majority of the residents in the sub-county were practicing agriculture (51.7%) as their core economic activity while only 19.2% were in formal employment. The high dependence on land and associated natural resources has contributed immensely to inter-ethnic conflicts in the sub-county. As a result, the desire to have more land for farming and grazing their livestock influenced the communities to engage in inter-ethnic conflicts.

Also among extremely serious responses, majority of the respondents (63.3%) indicated that economic factors are extremely serious when it comes to inter-ethnic conflicts. This was followed by Rivalry over land ownership (25.8%). The third factor was Cattle rustling (17.5%). It was also noted that there is a significant association χ^2 (1, 4) = 68.00, $p < 0.05$) between economic factors and inter-ethnic conflicts.

From objective two, the study established that majority (52.5%) of the respondents indicated that political factors were most likely to cause inter-ethnic conflicts followed by land based factors (30%). This is because most political leaders are associated with incitement and ethnic stereotypes that hamper the relationships between different ethnic groups living in the same region. Such incitements create animosity between different ethnic groups leading to conflict. During general elections in Kenya; typically voting follows an ethnic-based trend in which certain political parties are associated with specific ethnic groups.

The study's findings were in tandem with those of other researchers who found out that politicians may aid in stoking inter-ethnic conflicts by either failing to intervene an impending impasse or by spreading propaganda that is likely to undermine the relationship between members of different ethnic groups. This aspect poses political conflicts in such cosmopolitan regions as Kuresoi North sub-county in which divergent political views may brood ethnic animosity and conflicts. Also according to majority (43.3%) of respondents divisive politics were the major cause of inter-ethnic conflicts followed by marginalizing politics (34.2%). It was also established that there is a strong positive correlation between political factors and inter-ethnic conflicts, ($r = 0.86$, $p < 0.05$).

Finally, the third objective indicated that, among the extremely serious socio-cultural factors which influence inter-ethnic conflicts, traditional war songs and poems had the highest percentage (70.8%) followed by making and use of traditional war weapons and revenge with each (40.8%) and 32.5% respectively. Other social-cultural factors included, marriage dowry and such rites of passage like circumcision. During the time when the youth undergo these rites of passage; they get trained to be war- like so that they can fight to acquire animals for their dowry, land for grazing and be in a position to guard and defend their community from aggression posed by other communities. This encouraged them to engage in conflict. It was further established that there was a significant association χ^2 (1, 4) = 72.00, $p < 0.05$) between socio-cultural factors and inter-ethnic conflicts.

5.3 Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, the researcher concluded that agriculture which is an economic factor has influenced inter-ethnic conflicts in kuresoi North sub-county because it has led to residents' desire to have more land for farming and grazing their livestock. The political factors which are likely to cause inter-ethnic conflicts included political leaders inciting people as well as stereotypes that hamper the relationships between different ethnic groups living in the same region. Socio-cultural factors which influenced inter-ethnic conflicts are the traditional war songs and poems, use of traditional war weapons, cattle rustling and rites of passage like circumcision.

5.4 Recommendation

Based on the findings of this study the researcher wishes to make the recommendations;

i. The youth should be encouraged to pursue formal employment and entrepreneurship as their major economic activities. This will aid in spurring economic growth of the sub-county by ensuring that the youth get fully engaged; thereby rendering them with no idle time in which to get involved in violent situations. This will help them have a reliable source of income.

ii. The study, having found out that Politicians bear a great responsibility in influencing inter-ethnic conflicts, recommends that those who incite the youth into conflict should have tough legal actions taken against them in order to deter others from getting into the same misdemeanor.

iii. Different communities should have dialogue through their leaders so as to sensitize them on the importance of harmonious coexistence.

iv. The Government should provide enough security in the areas where the citizens are prone to inter-ethnic conflicts.

v. The study having found out that socio-cultural factors play a great role in influencing conflicts, inter-ethnic sporting, cultural and civic education activities should be emphasized in order to promote ethnic cohesion.

vi. Retrogressive cultural practices that undermine inter-ethnic coexistence in the sub-county should either be discouraged or alternative rites of passage universal to all ethnic groups be adopted.

5.5 Recommendations for further study

The researcher recommended the following areas for further study:

i. The effect of inter-ethnic conflicts on social economic status of citizens in rural areas of other sub-counties

ii. Factors influencing the effectiveness of security measures taken by the government of Kenya in Kuresoi North Sub-county

iii. Factors influencing the choice of inter -ethnic conflict resolution mechanisms by law enforcement agencies in Kenya.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I:
TRANSMITTAL LETTER

University of Nairobi,

Department of Extra- Mural Studies,

P.O. Box 30197,

Nairobi.

THE ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

KURESOI NORTH SUB-COUNTY.

Dear Sir /Madam

RE: RESEARCH

I am a postgraduate student at department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Nairobi .I am currently carrying out research on "Factors influencing inter –Ethnic Conflicts in Kuresoi North Sub-county, Nakuru County, Kenya."

You are requested to grant authority to undertake the study in your sub-county .All information will be used only for the purposes of this study.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Leley J.Kipkemoi

L5O/73162/2014

APPENDIX II
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE YOUTH

This study is an investigation into the factors influencing, Inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub –county. You are requested to participate in the study by filling in the questionnaire .The information you will provide will be kept confidential .Kindly give as honest answers as possible.

SECTION ONE: Personal Information (Tick where appropriate)

1) Gender of the respondent

(a) Male ( )

(b) Female ( )

2) What is your age in years?

(a) 15-19 ( )

(b) 20-24 ( )

(c) 25-29 ( )

(d) 30-34 ( )

(e) Over 34 ( )

3) What is your highest academic level?

(a) Non Formal education ( )

(b) Below KCPE ( )

(c) KCPE ( )

(d)Certificate ( )

(e)Diploma ( )

(f) Degree ( )

(c) Other specify _____

4) How long have you stayed in this area?

(a) Below 1 year ( )

(b) 1-5 years ( )

(c) 6-10 years ( )

(d) 11- 15 years ( )

(e) 16-20 years ( )

(f) Over 20 years ( )

5) Which economic activities do most residents of Kuresoi North engage in?

(a) Agricultural ( )

(b) Trade ( )

(c) Formal employment ( )

(d) Others (specify)…….

6. What is your marital status?

(a) Married ( ) (b) Single ( )

(c)Divorced ( ) (d) Separated ( )

Others (Specify) _____

SECTION TWO

The study will be guided by the following questions.

7. How would you classify Kuresoi North Sub-county in terms of conflicts?

   (a)Conflict free ( ) (b) Conflict potential ( )

   (c) Conflict prone ( ) (d) Others (Specify) _____

8. Which of the following factors in your opinion is most likely to cause inter- ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North in future? (tick one)

   a) Political based factors ( ) (b) Land based factors ( )

   (c) Cultural based factors ( ) (d) Resource based factors ( )

9. Among the following groups of people, which one do you think could be the greatest actor of inter- ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North Sub- county? (Tick one)

   (a) Community elders ( )

   (b) Youths ( )

   (c) Women ( )

   (d) Politicians ( )

   (e) Business People ( )

10. In your own view, how do you rate the seriousness of the following conflict factors in Kuresoi North sub- County? (insert number corresponding to your answer against the conflict issue)

1= extremely serious, 2= Very Serious, 3= Serious, 4= Moderately Serious 5=Not Serious.

Conflict issue	Insert your rating here
Rivalry over land ownership	
Political incitements	
Cultural norms and practices	
Youth unemployment	
Tribalism	
Cattle rustling	

11. Show how serious the following socio-cultural practices of different ethnic communities in Kuresoi North Sub-county in contributing to inter-ethnic conflicts. Kindly rate them where; 1=Extremely Serious 2=Very Serious, 3=Serious, 4 = Moderately Serious, 5= Not Serious

PRACTICES	**RATE**
Revenge	
Ethnic stereotypes	
Rites of passage e.g. Circumcision	

Marriage dowry	
Traditional war songs and poems	
Making and use of traditional weapons	

12. How do you describe the nature of politics in Kuresoi North Sub County?

(a)Unifying ( ) (c) Marginalizing ( )

(b) Divisive ( ) (d) No idea ( )

13. In your own view, how serious is the government in providing for security to the communities residing in Kuresoi North Sub County?

(a) Extremely serious ( ) (b) Very serious ( )

(c) Serious ( ) (d) moderately serious ( )

14. Kindly rate the successes made by the campaigns by different stakeholders in improving peaceful coexistence among different ethnic groups in Kuresoi North sub –county; using the ratings below;

1. Very good ( ) 2. Good ( )

3. Poor ( ) 4. Very poor ( )

15. At what frequency have government officials, NGO's political leaders, youth, women representatives, religious leaders and other stakeholders been utilizing the places/ occasions

mentioned below in sensitizing the community on issues of peaceful coexistence? Use the rating below;

1= Very often 2= Often 3= Rarely 4= Very Rarely

Places / occasions	***1***	***2***	***3***	***4***	***5***
Schools					
Shopping centers					
Political rallies					
Public barazas					
Funerals/ weddings					
Religious institutions/crusades					
Public holidays' celebrations					

APPENDIX III
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RELIGIOUS LEADERS

This study is an investigation into the factors influencing, Inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub –county. You are requested to participate in the study by filling in the questionnaire .The information you will provide will be kept confidential .Kindly give as honest answers as possible.

SECTION ONE: Personal Information (Tick where appropriate)

(a)

1. How long have you stayed in this area?
   (a) Below 1 years ( )
   (b) 1-5 years ( )
   (c) 6-10 years ( )
   (d) 11- 15 years ( )
   (e) 16-20 years ( )
   (f) over 20 years ( )

5) Which economic activities do most residents of Kuresoi North engage in?

(a) Agricultural ( ) (a) Trade ( ) (c) formal employment ( )

(d) Others (specify)…….

6. What is your marital status?

(a) Married ( ) (b) Single ( )

(c)Divorced ( ) (d) Separated ( )

Others (Specify) _____

SECTION TWO

The study will be guided by the following questions.

7. How would you classify Kuresoi North Sub-county in terms of conflicts?

(a)Conflict free ( ) (b) Conflict potential ( )

(c) Conflict prone ( ) (d) Others (Specify) _____

8. Which of the following factors in your opinion is most likely to cause inter- ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North in future? (tick one)

b) Political based factors ( ) (b) Land based factors ( )

(c) Cultural based factors ( ) (d) Resource based factors ( )

9. Among the following groups of people, which one do you think could be the greatest actor of inter- ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North Sub- county? (Tick one)

(a) Community elders ( )

(b) Youths ( )

(c) Women ( )

(d) Politicians ( )

(e) Business People ( )

10. In your own view, how do you rate the seriousness of the following conflict factors in Kuresoi North sub- County? (insert number corresponding to your answer against the conflict issue)

1= extremely serious, 2= Very Serious, 3= Serious, 4= Moderately Serious 5=Not Serious.

Conflict issue	Insert your rating here
Rivalry over land ownership	
Political incitements	
Cultural norms and practices	
Youth unemployment	
Tribalism	
Cattle rustling	

11. Show how serious the following socio-cultural practices of different ethnic communities in Kuresoi North Sub-county in contributing to inter-ethnic conflicts. Kindly rate them where; 1=Extremely Serious 2=Very Serious, 3=Serious, 4 = Moderately Serious, 5= Not Serious

PRACTICES	**RATE**
Revenge	
Ethnic stereotypes	
Rites of passage e.g. Circumcision	
Marriage dowry	
Traditional war songs and poems	
Making and use of traditional weapons	

12. How do you describe the nature of politics in Kuresoi North Sub County?

(a)Unifying ( ) (c) Marginalizing ( )

(b) Divisive ( ) (d) No idea ( )

13. In your own view, how serious is the government in providing for security to the communities residing in Kuresoi North Sub County?

(a) Extremely serious ( ) (b) Very serious ( )

(c) Serious ( ) (d) moderately serious ( )

14. Kindly rate the successes made by the campaigns by different stakeholders in improving peaceful coexistence among different ethnic groups in Kuresoi North sub –county; using the ratings below;

1. Very good ( ) 2. Good ( )

3. Poor ( ) 4. Very poor ( )

15. At what frequency have government officials, NGO's political leaders, youth, women representatives, religious leaders and other stakeholders been utilizing the places/ occasions mentioned below in sensitizing the community on issues of peaceful coexistence? Use the rating below;

1= Very often 2= Often 3= Rarely 4= Very Rarely

Places / occasions	***1***	***2***	***3***	***4***	***5***
Schools					
Shopping centers					
Political rallies					
Public barazas					
Funerals/ weddings					
Religious institutions/crusades					
Public holidays' celebrations					

APPENDIX IV
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR POLITICAL LEADERS

This study is an investigation into the factors influencing, Inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub –county. You are requested to participate in the study by filling in the questionnaire .The information you will provide will be kept confidential .Kindly give as honest answers as possible.

SECTION ONE: Personal Information (Tick where appropriate)

1. Gender of the respondent

(a) Male ( )

(b) Female ( )

2. What is your age in years?

(a) 15-19 ( )

(b) 20-24 ( )

(c) 25-29 ( )

(d) 30-34 ( )

(e) Over 34 ( )

3. What is your highest academic level?

(a) Non Formal education ( )

(b) Below KCPE ( )

(c) KCPE ( )

(d) Certificate ( )

(e) Diploma ( )

(f) Degree ( )

(g) Other specify _____

4. How long have you stayed in this area?

(a) Below 1 years ( )

(b) 1-5 years ( )

(c) 6-10 years ( )

(d) 11- 15 years ( )

(e) 16-20 years ( )

(f) over 20 years ( )

5. Which economic activities do most residents of Kuresoi North engage in?

(a) Agricultural ( ) (a) Trade ( ) (c) formal employment ( )

(d) Others (specify)…….

6. What is your marital status?

(a) Married ( ) (b) Single ( )

(c)Divorced ( ) (d) Separated ( )

Others (Specify) _____

SECTION TWO

The study will be guided by the following questions.

7. How would you classify Kuresoi North Sub-county in terms of conflicts?

(a)Conflict free ( ) (b) Conflict potential ( )

(c) Conflict prone ( ) (d) Others (Specify) _____

8. Which of the following factors in your opinion is most likely to cause inter- ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North in future? (Tick one)

c) Political based factors ( ) (b) Land based factors ( )

(c) Cultural based factors ( ) (d) Resource based factors ( )

9. Among the following groups of people, which one do you think could be the greatest actor of inter- ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North Sub- county? (Tick one)

(a) Community elders ( )

(b) Youths ( )

(c) Women ( )

(d) Politicians ( )

(e) Business People ( )

10. In your own view, how do you rate the seriousness of the following conflict factors in Kuresoi North sub- County? (Insert number corresponding to your answer against the conflict issue)

1= extremely serious, 2= Very Serious, 3= Serious, 4= Moderately Serious 5=Not Serious.

Conflict issue	Insert your rating here
Rivalry over land ownership	
Political incitements	
Cultural norms and practices	
Youth unemployment	
Tribalism	
Cattle rustling	

11. Show how serious the following socio-cultural practices of different ethnic communities in Kuresoi North Sub-county in contributing to inter-ethnic conflicts. Kindly rate them where; 1=Extremely Serious 2=Very Serious, 3=Serious, 4 = Moderately Serious, 5= Not Serious

PRACTICES	RATE
Revenge	
Ethnic stereotypes	
Rites of passage e.g. Circumcision	
Marriage dowry	
Traditional war songs and poems	
Making and use of traditional weapons	

12. How do you describe the nature of politics in Kuresoi North Sub County?

(a)Unifying ( ) (c) Marginalizing ( )

(b) Divisive ( ) (d) No idea ( )

13. In your own view, how serious is the government in providing for security to the communities residing in Kuresoi North Sub County?

(a) Extremely serious ( ) (b) Very serious ( )

(c) Serious ( ) (d) moderately serious ( )

14. Kindly rate the successes made by the campaigns by different stakeholders in improving peaceful coexistence among different ethnic groups in Kuresoi North sub –county; using the ratings below;

1. Very good ( ) 2. Good ( )

3. Poor ( ) 4. Very poor ( )

15. At what frequency have government officials, NGO's political leaders, youth, women representatives, religious leaders and other stakeholders been utilizing the places/ occasions mentioned below in sensitizing the community on issues of peaceful coexistence? Use the rating below;

1= Very often 2= Often 3= Rarely 4= Very Rarely

Places / occasions	***1***	***2***	***3***	***4***	***5***
Schools					
Shopping centers					
Political rallies					
Public barazas					
Funerals/ weddings					
Religious institutions/crusades					
Public holidays' celebrations					

APPENDIX V
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHIEFS AND ASSISTANT CHIEFS

This study is an investigation into the factors influencing, Inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub –county. You are requested to participate in the study by filling in the questionnaire .The information you will provide will be kept confidential .Kindly give as honest answers as possible.

SECTION ONE: Personal Information (Tick where appropriate)

1. Gender of the respondent

(a) Male ( )

(b) Female ( )

2. What is your age in years?

(a) 15-19 ( )

(b) 20-24 ( )

(c) 25-29 ( )

(d) 30-34 ( )

(e) Over 34 ( )

3. What is your highest academic level?

(a) Non Formal education ( )

(b) Below KCPE ( )

(c) KCPE ( )

(d) Certificate ( )

(e) Diploma ( )

(f) Degree ( )

(g) Other specify _____

4. How long have you stayed in this area?

(a) Below 1 year ( )

(b) 1-5 years ( )

(c) 6-10 years ( )

(d) 11- 15 years ( )

(e) 16-20 years ( )

(f) over 20 years ( )

5. Which economic activities do most residents of Kuresoi North engage in?

(a) Agricultural ( ) (a) Trade ( ) (c) formal employment ( )

(d) Others (specify)…….

6. What is your marital status?

(a) Married ( ) (b) Single ( )

(c)Divorced ( ) (d) Separated ( )

Others (Specify) _____

SECTION TWO

The study will be guided by the following questions.

7. How would you classify Kuresoi North Sub-county in terms of conflicts?

(a)Conflict free ( ) (b) Conflict potential ( )

(c) Conflict prone ( ) (d) Others (Specify)

_____

8. which of the following factors in your opinion is most likely to cause inter- ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North in future? (Tick one)

d) Political based factors ( ) (b) Land based factors ( )

(c) Cultural based factors ( ) (d) Resource based factors ( )

9. Among the following groups of people, which one do you think could be the greatest actor of inter- ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North Sub- county? (Tick one)

(a) Community elders ( )

(b) Youths ( )

(c) Women ( )

(d) Politicians ( )

(e) Business People ( )

10. In your own view, how do you rate the seriousness of the following conflict factors in Kuresoi North sub- County? (Insert number corresponding to your answer against the conflict issue)

1= extremely serious, 2= Very Serious, 3= Serious, 4= Moderately Serious 5=Not Serious.

Conflict issue	Insert your rating here
Rivalry over land ownership	
Political incitements	
Cultural norms and practices	
Youth unemployment	
Tribalism	
Cattle rustling	

11. Show how serious the following socio-cultural practices of different ethnic communities in Kuresoi North Sub-county in contributing to inter-ethnic conflicts. Kindly rate them where; 1=Extremely Serious 2=Very Serious, 3=Serious, 4 = Moderately Serious, 5= Not Serious

PRACTICES	**RATE**
Revenge	
Ethnic stereotypes	
Rites of passage e.g. Circumcision	
Marriage dowry	
Traditional war songs and poems	
Making and use of traditional weapons	

12. How do you describe the nature of politics in Kuresoi North Sub County?

(a)Unifying ( ) (c) Marginalizing ( )

(b) Divisive ( ) (d) No idea ( )

13. In your own view, how serious is the government in providing for security to the communities residing in Kuresoi North Sub County?

(a) Extremely serious ( ) (b) Very serious ( )

(c) Serious ( ) (d) moderately serious ( )

14. Kindly rate the successes made by the campaigns by different stakeholders in improving peaceful coexistence among different ethnic groups in Kuresoi North sub –county; using the ratings below;

1. Very good ( ) 2. Good ( )

3. Poor ( ) 4. Very poor ( )

15. At what frequency have government officials, NGO's political leaders, youth, women representatives, religious leaders and other stakeholders been utilizing the places/ occasions mentioned below in sensitizing the community on issues of peaceful coexistence? Use the rating below;

1= Very often 2= Often 3= Rarely 4= Very Rarely

Places / occasions	***1***	***2***	***3***	***4***	***5***
Schools					
Shopping centers					
Political rallies					
Public barazas					
Funerals/ weddings					
Religious institutions/crusades					
Public holidays' celebrations					

APPENDIX VI
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

This study is an investigation into the factors influencing, Inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North sub –county. You are requested to participate in the study by filling in the questionnaire .The information you will provide will be kept confidential .Kindly give as honest answers as possible.

SECTION ONE: Personal Information (Tick where appropriate)

1. Gender of the respondent

(a) Male ( )

(b).Female ( )

2. What is your age in years?

(a) 15-19 ( )

(b) 20-24 ( )

(c) 25-29 ( )

(d) 30-34 ( )

(e) Over 34 ( )

3. What is your highest academic level?

(a) Non Formal education ( )

(b) Below KCPE ( )

(c) KCPE ( )

(d) Certificate ( )

(e) Diploma ( )

(f) Degree ( )

(g) Other specify _____

4. How long have you stayed in this area?

(a) Below 1 year ( )

(b) 1-5 years ( )

(c) 6-10 years ( )

(d) 11- 15 years ( )

(e) 16-20 years ( )

(f) over 20 years ( )

5. Which economic activities do most residents of Kuresoi North engage in?

(a) Agricultural ( ) (b) Trade ( ) (c) formal employment ( )

(d) Others (specify)…….

6. What is your marital status?

(a) Married ( ) (b) Single ( )

(c)Divorced ( ) (d) Separated ( )

Others (Specify) _____

SECTION TWO

The study will be guided by the following questions.

7. How would you classify Kuresoi North Sub-county in terms of conflicts?

(a)Conflict free ( ) (b) Conflict potential ( )

(c) Conflict prone ( ) (d) Others (Specify)

_____

8. which of the following factors in your opinion is most likely to cause inter- ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North in future? (Tick one)

e) Political based factors ( ) (b) Land based factors ( )

(c) Cultural based factors ( ) (d) Resource based factors ( )

9. Among the following groups of people, which one do you think could be the greatest actor of inter- ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North Sub- county? (Tick one)

(a) Community elders ( )

(b) Youths ( )

(c) Women ( )

(d) Politicians ( )

(e) Business People ( )

10. In your own view, how do you rate the seriousness of the following conflict factors in Kuresoi North sub- County? (Insert number corresponding to your answer against the conflict issue)

1= extremely serious, 2= Very Serious, 3= Serious, 4= Moderately Serious 5=Not Serious.

Conflict issue	Insert your rating here
Rivalry over land ownership	
Political incitements	
Cultural norms and practices	
Youth unemployment	
Tribalism	
Cattle rustling	

11. Show how serious the following socio-cultural practices of different ethnic communities in Kuresoi North Sub-county in contributing to inter-ethnic conflicts. Kindly rate them where; 1=Extremely Serious 2=Very Serious, 3=Serious, 4 = Moderately Serious, 5= Not Serious

PRACTICES	**RATE**
Revenge	
Ethnic stereotypes	
Rites of passage e.g. Circumcision	
Marriage dowry	
Traditional war songs and poems	
Making and use of traditional weapons	

12. How do you describe the nature of politics in Kuresoi North Sub County?

(a)Unifying ( ) (c) Marginalizing ( )

(b) Divisive ( ) (d) No idea ( )

13. In your own view, how serious is the government in providing for security to the communities residing in Kuresoi North Sub County?

(a) Extremely serious ( ) (b) Very serious ( )

(c) Serious ( ) (d) moderately serious ( )

14. Kindly rate the successes made by the campaigns by different stakeholders in improving peaceful coexistence among different ethnic groups in Kuresoi North sub –county; using the ratings below;

1. Very good ( ) 2. Good ( )

3. Poor ( ) 4. Very poor ( )

15. At what frequency have government officials, NGO's political leaders, youth, women representatives, religious leaders and other stakeholders been utilizing the places/ occasions mentioned below in sensitizing the community on issues of peaceful coexistence? Use the rating below;

1= Very often 2= Often 3= Rarely 4= Very Rarely

Places / occasions	***1***	***2***	***3***	***4***	***5***
Schools					
Shopping centers					
Political rallies					
Public barazas					
Funerals/ weddings					
Religious institutions/crusades					
Public holidays' celebrations					

APPENDIX VII
FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGD's) FOR WOMEN REPRESENTATIVES

This study investigates into the factors influencing conflicts in Kuresoi North Sub County. You are kindly requested to participate in the study by responding to the interview questions below. The information you give will be used for research purpose only and will be held with utmost confidentiality. Please give as honest answers as possible.

1. Describe the most common types of conflicts you have experienced in Kuresoi North Sub County in the last ten years.
2. What are the main causes of conflicts in your sub county?
3. Who are the main actors of the inter-ethnic conflicts in the sub county?
4. Describe how the following factors influence inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North Sub county
    a) Land ownership and size
    b) Negative ethnic stereotypes
    c) Cattle rustling
    d) Political interests
    e) Cultural differences
5. Which organizations have participated in the process of peace advocacy in the sub-county?
6. Which initiatives have the government, NGO's and other stakeholders taken to curb inter-ethnic conflicts in the sub-county?

Describe the various ways in which the different ethnic groups in Kuresoi North Sub County can be incorporated in order to ensure peaceful coexistence among the various ethnic groups in the sub county.

Thank you.