

**FACTORS INFLUENCING PERENNIAL SUB-CLAN CONFLICT
IN GARISSA COUNTY, KENYA**

MOHAMED ABDI SAHAL

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DECLARATION

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

Signature Date

MOHAMED ABDI SAHAL

L50/78564/2015

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

Signature Date

MOHAMED ADAN NOOR,
Senior Lecturer,
Department of Extra- Mural Studies,
College of Education and External Studies,
University of Nairobi

DEDICATION

I dedicate this project report to my wife Anab Mohammed; to my sister; Fatma; and to my parents for their support during this process. I will remain forever grateful for their unwavering support and appreciation.

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I would like to thank Allah for the wisdom and ability that He has given me throughout my life and during this project research.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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

ABSTRACT

In most communities globally, conflicts are mainly as a result of contention over management and access to natural resources mostly pasture for livestock and water. Clan conflicts in the pastoralists communities in Garissa County over access to resources is not a new phenomenon and had been a constant feature since time immemorial, but of late the frequency of these conflicts over access to water and pasture have been increasing owing to the frequent droughts, large herds of livestock kept by the pastoralists and the dwindling water and pasture resources available to support these large herds of animals. The general objective of the study was to determine the factors that influence perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County. The study specifically sought; to assess the influence of access and scarcity of key resources on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya; to establish the influence of instigated administrative boundaries on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya; to examine the influence of politics and administrative personnel on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya; and to establish the influence of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya. The study used a descriptive survey research design and its population constituted of 400 randomly selected community members from 6 sub-counties of Garissa County, and 12 community leaders elders of Garissa County. The study used Social Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) to summarize the quantitative data. This study established a strong correlation between; access and scarcity of key resources and perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, politics and administrative personnel and perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs and perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, and instigated administrative boundaries and perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County. This strong correlation suggests that when one factor increases, perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya increases. The study therefore concludes that access and scarcity of key resources, politics and administrative personnel, inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs and instigated administrative boundaries influence perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya. The study recommends there is need youth empowerment through job creation; curbing feasibility study and environmental impact assessment establishment of future administrative units and sinking of boreholes; prosecution of perpetrators of perennial sub-clan conflicts because currently compensation is done by clansmen; and economic empowerment for the youth to curb manipulation by the politicians and by extension radicalization.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Since time extending beyond the reach of memory, conflicts have been a frequent norm in many globally, and mainly in arid areas gifted with rare natural resources. Hussein (2015) terms conflict as the state in which a minimum of two certain groups are in disagreement as they chase contrary goals. Likewise, Huho (2012) gives the definition of conflict as a structural inequity and unequal distribution of power and resources. Worldwide environmental alteration together with rise in population has led to exceptional demand for resources (Hassan, 2014). This has resulted in antagonism in the management of scarce resources which sequentially set off conflicts. Weather related environment changes are among the key reasons of the conflicts by a number of researchers such as Mathew, Brown, and Jensen (2009); Meier, Bond, and Bond (2007); and Sterzel, Luduke, Kok, Soysa, and Walther (2012).

In most communities globally, conflicts are mainly as a result of contention over management and access to natural resources mostly pasture for livestock and water (Huho, 2012). The USAID (2005) asserts that past differences, cultural values, land issues, political agitation and youth idleness and lately propagation of illegal firearms as other reasons that trigger conflict. Out of all existing inter-community conflicts in the current decade, 40% was associated with natural resources (Mathew et al., 2009). For instance, conflicts in some regions of Sudan have increased as a result of reducing natural resources brought about by harsh famines (United Nations Development Programme Sudan, 2010).

Regionally, in countries such as Somalia and Sudan, the accessibility to and management of vital natural resources has been an important issue in emergence of conflicts (Mazrui, 2008). Locally, in Kenya for instance, inter-community conflicts have been observed over time. For instance, Mworira & Ndiku (2012), note that the Turkana and Pokot conflicts have always arisen out of shortage and antagonism for livestock pasture and water in addition to boundary clashes. The differences are propelled by least amount of regular dealings and communication among two or more communities (GoK, 2006; Mworira & Ndiku, 2012). This conflict takes place due to weak structures and institutions mandated for conflict prevention (Yamano & Deininger, 2005). The pastoral communities in Kenya conflict over customary grazing areas.

In Northern Kenya region which encompasses Garissa County, the population is exposed to numerous natural calamities namely which include droughts and floods from unstable and irregular weather patterns. The communities are also exposed to other challenges such as: frequent sub-clan and cross-border conflicts; inadequate social services and infrastructure; and general remoteness. The dwellers of Northern Kenya being primarily pastoralists, the resident Somali clans are known to depend on animal products for their subsistence and economic needs. However, some pastoralists get their living primarily by engaging in agro-pastoralism along the Daa River. The vulnerability of their livelihoods comes from competition over resources such as pasture and water which bring about inter-clan conflicts and cross border resource scarcity conflicts and problems between the Somali communities. These conflicts bring about problems and slow down developments and often wash away the gains and profits of the communities

1.1.1 Overview of Garissa County

Garissa County is an administrative county in the former North Eastern Province of Kenya. The County has a population of 623,060 of which males are 334,939 the majority while the female population is 288,121 (KNBS census data, 2009). The County comprises of six constituencies namely: Garissa Township, Ijara, Dadaab, Lagdera, Fafi and Balambala. Livestock production is a significant part of the county's economy. The Three main Somali clans who inhabit the County of Garissa are the Abudwak, the Abdalla and the Aulihans who all belong to larger Oganden Somali. There are other minor Somali clans in the County and non-Somalis from other parts of Kenya but mainly lead settled lifestyle as traders and professionals in Garissa Township (Yussuf, 2015).

Garissa County is among 17 hotspot conflict zones as revealed by an electoral risk mapping report by IEBC. The findings of the report reveal that Garissa has recorded high number of conflicts other areas with similar problem include Mandera, Marsabit and Isiolo regions. Recently, in early 2015, tension had risen in Balambala and Ladgera sub-counties due to importunate attacks for livestock and natural resources resulting in inter-clan conflicts. Less than a year ago in September, 2015, two clans in Garissa County decided to sign a peace agreement. Councils of Elders from the Auliyahan and Abduak, sub clans of the Ogaden clan were brought together to a peace meeting in moderation by the Finn Church Aid (FCA) in collaboration with other stakeholders. This peace meeting was one of the successful peace initiatives carried out in Northern Kenya (Fin Church Aid, 2015). The most recent series of clan conflict began in April, 2015 when two clans clashed at grazing fields in the Ashadin and Wayama Jibril areas of the

Garissa County. This clash resulted in a series of retaliatory attacks that led to in more than a few deaths and loss of hundreds of livestock (Fin Church Aid, 2015).

Clan conflicts in the pastoralists communities in Garissa County over access to resources is not a new phenomenon and had been a constant feature since time immemorial, but of late the frequency of these conflicts over access to water and pasture have been increasing due to a number of reasons including the frequent droughts, large herds of livestock kept by the pastoralists and the dwindling water and pasture resources available to support these large herds of animals (Yussuf, 2015). This led to renewed hostilities between clans who now felt encouraged by the attention they were getting from the Moi regime for their votes as an indirect signal to encroach on other clans' territories especially on those clans deemed to be supporting the opposition parties' like some of the clans in Garissa County, leading to inter clan conflicts in the region (Yussuf, 2015).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Among the Somalis, disputes are not only among individuals but habitually become clan affairs due to the layers of kinships known as Diya paying group as their common social and political unit (Yussuf, 2015). Regardless of the distance that could separate the Somali clans, Diya paying groups and using clan loyalty geographical barriers can be surpassed to guarantee access to water and livestock pasture. By any chance if the clan feels that their interests are threatened, all clan members then amass to guard their interests, even if it involves fighting between clans.

Communities and clans in Northern Kenya and more so from Garissa County have experienced unending conflicts spanning two or more decades despite existence of institutions that ought to have solved the conflicts. There is a need to find out the causes of these conflicts, the preventive deterring strategies as well as resolution mechanisms so as to put an end to this conflicts that have had devastating impacts to the society. For this reason there exists a need for a thorough study to find out the factors influencing perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya. The current study sought to bridge this gap in knowledge that existed.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this study was to establish the factors influencing perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study was to establish the factors influencing perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.

This study specifically sought to;

- i) To assess the influence of access and scarcity of key resources on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.
- ii) To establish the influence of instigated administrative boundaries on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.
- iii) To ascertain the influence of politics and administrative personnel on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.

- iv) To examine the influence of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.

1.5 Research Questions

This study sought to answer the following questions;

- i) To what extent does access and scarcity of key resources influence perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya?
- ii) How do instigated administrative boundaries influence perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya?
- iii) To what extent do politics and administrative personnel influence perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya?
- iv) To what extent do inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs influence perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya?

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study will be significant to the people dedicated to clan conflict resolutions in Garissa, especially, to the volunteers of Garissa Mediation Council, members of the civil societies in the County and NGO's involved in relief and rehabilitation for the pastoralists' families affected by these constant conflicts. From the recommendation of the study, leaders in these communities will be able to realize their task in conflict management and resolution by addressing long-term peace building initiatives and the necessary structural improvement needed to ensure sustainable peace and accelerate conflict resolution mechanisms in Garissa County and can also be used by other parts of the Republic of Kenya.

The study will be significant to both National and County Governments, especially to decision makers tasked with conflict resolution particularly those who in charge of settling inter-clan conflicts in Kenya. The study will also help Government officials in the County to formulate policies that will help in forestalling potential clans' conflicts before they even occur by mapping out and be on the lookout for the potential triggers to inter clan violence in the Garissa County. The study will be invaluable to the national security team in that it will provide an insight on why various clans conflict and will also provide them with recommendations on the way forward. Necessary measures identified could be undertaken to enhance strategy formulation in sub-clan conflict resolution in the bid to counter perennial sub-clan conflicts in Garissa County and the larger Northern Kenya region.

1.7 Delimitation of the Study

This study was made successful by easy access of respondents by researcher in gathering information regarding factors influencing perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya. The study is also grounded on a well researched literature examination.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

One of the limitations the study encountered included uncooperative respondents; some respondents were unwilling to be interviewed altogether probably in fear of victimization. This challenge was minimized by verbally assuring the respondents that the purpose of the research was only for academic purpose and no names of the participants would be used in reference to

the study. This study may not be generalizable to other areas since differing culture practices influence sub-clan conflicts differently.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

This study was based on the following assumptions:

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

1.10 Definitions of Significant Terms Used in the Study

Community	a group of people; living together, sharing common norms, values, fears and challenges but struggling together to overcome them
Conflict Management	the process of planning to avoid conflict where possible and organizing to resolve conflict where it does happen, as rapidly and smoothly as possible.
Conflict Resolution	A process that transforms conflicts in an enduring manner rather than settling disputes or suppressing differences, by addressing basic human needs and building qualities of sustainable relationships between groups through creating structural

mechanisms involving equality among identity groups, multi-culturalism, and federalism as appropriate to each situation.

Cultural practices

manifestation of a culture or sub-culture, especially in regard to the traditional and customary practices of a particular ethnic or other cultural group.

Leadership

refers to the quality of the behaviours of individuals, whereby they guide people of their activities in organized effort

Natural Resources

Materials or substances such as minerals, forests, water, and fertile land that occur in nature and can be used for economic gain, Materials or substances occurring in nature which can be exploited for economic gain such as: light, air, water, plants, animals, soil, stone, minerals, and fossil fuels.

Pastoralism

group that derives 50% gross income from livestock or related activities. It is a mode of life centered on extensive livestock production dealing with resource variability.

1.11 Organization of the Study

This chapter has presented the background information, problem statement, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study, limitations of the study, and definitions of significant terms used. Chapter two provides a significant review of literature by other scholars which is pertinent to the study. Chapter three consists of the methodology that will be applied in this study including research design, target

population, sample and sampling procedure, operationalization of the variables. Chapter three also covers the description of research instruments, validity of research instruments, and reliability of research collection instruments, data collection procedure, data analysis and chapter summary. Chapter four consists of data analysis and interpretation. It includes the questionnaire return rate, respondent's characteristics, descriptive data analysis and a brief summary of the chapter, while chapter five consists of the study summary, conclusions, discussion of the study findings and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents literature pertinent to the study as presented by various researchers, scholars' analysts and authors. This section covers the theoretical framework whereby theories related to the study as well as factors' influencing perennial sub-clan conflict is discussed. The chapter reviews empirical literature and the conceptual framework of variables is discussed. The review includes other scholar's work both at international and local scale.

2.2 Theoretical Literature

This section presents the relevant theories that this study is based on. In explaining perennial sub-clan conflicts in Garissa County, Kenya, social identity and self categorization theories have been used.

2.2.1 Social Identity Theory

Tajfel & Turner (1986) in Pennington came up with the social identity theory. The theory explains inter-group bias, discrimination and conflict using the social identity construct. It asserts that first, people establish preferences on particular groups, and then, they associate themselves in the preferred groups called an "in group" and finally compare themselves with preferred groups perceived as "out group". This process is central as social groups try to differentiate themselves from one another (Humphreys, Posner & Weinstein, 2002). Group categorization is a product of opposing need for inclusion and differentiation from others (Brewer, 1999). The previous studies done also reveal that people look toward certain group identities since the

uniqueness helps them to attain positive self-esteem and self worth. As a result, identification of individuals into in groups and out group aims at establishing both positive and distinct positions for the in group (Brewer, 1999). In this case, clan members like to be identified by their birth clan and refuse to be recognized as members of other clans even if they live in the same village for the fear of losing clan identity (Iddy, 2007; and Tobisson, 1986). In many cases the outward category of people is characterized with lies or exaggerated labels and negative values, while the in group is linked with positive attributes (Humphreys, Posner & Weinstein, 2002).

2.2.2 Self Categorization Theory

Mahende (2012), note that another theory which explains peoples' categorization and lies on the social identity theory is the social categorization theory. Self categorization refers to a person's belief that they belong to a group (Hogg & Reid, 2006). After attaching oneself into a group personal self esteem is elevated, and reduces uncertainty about how in group should behave in specific social context. Self categorization also sharpens group boundaries by producing group stereotypical and normative perceptions. The theory continues that, individuals develop set of attributes that define the group and differentiate it from other groups. These representations capture similarities among the in group and differences between groups (Hogg, Reid, 2006 in Mahende, 2012). By so doing, categorization involves making reference to self concept hence, people not only categorize others but also categorize themselves and it is used to influence inter group relation (Hogg & Reid, 2006).

2.3 Factors influencing Perennial Sub-Clan Conflict

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

2.3.1 Access and Scarcity of Resources, and Perennial Sub-Clan Conflict

Numerous earlier studies on conflict in northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia such by Adan and Pkalya (2005) highlighted that the shortage of water and food for animals as one of the main catalysts of conflict. Resource based conflict have engaged the immediate resource users, who include developers and cultivators; and businessmen who are the indirect users (those involved in cultivating and harvesting of the natural salt licks; chiefs, local politicians, marketers of livestock and so on) (Hagmann, 2003). Droughts are also a major indicator of resource based conflicts. This can be found and analyzed through the rainfall patterns and amounts of rainfall which have reduced in large amounts between the years in Northern Kenya (HAB, 2009).

The pastoralists poverty level raises the probability of conflict (NOKEPDA, 2011) because its directly connected to the related elements of reduced opportunities. A good instance is in Mandera County, clashes were connected to joblessness (Ojielo, 2010). Impoverished and lazy youth are being enlisted by older men and women into the armed mercenaries groups like Al Shabaab who are linked to conflicts. Some of the youths were engaged in the 2008 post election violence and Garre/Murulle clashes by throwing stones and burning houses (Goldsmith, 2006).

2.3.2 Administrative Boundaries and Perennial Sub-Clan Conflict

There have been reports of conflicts related to administrative boundaries in border areas such as disputed land clashes among pastoralists (Ojielo, 2010). The communities that are involved have stated that the land is for use, either for pasture or farming basing it on customary clan rights. Opposition regarding the use of land for many uses such as water, crops, grazing, and firewood because of drought effects also exist. Other causes of conflict are overpopulation of pastoralists' families and decrease in land size to be used by families and clans (DMI, 2008).

Clan inclined politics; reduced customary land occupancy associations are often replaced by family disagreements and networks that are calculating and controlling pasture access as well as settlements by families who decide to settle in one area together bring by present and future conflicts in Northern Kenya (Ojielo, 2010). Confusion and overlapping among the cultural, the people, governmental and electoral margins creating competition, with clans blaming issues on land since they believe that the land will ensure they have the economic, political and social gain. Inter-clan and sub-clan conflicts are often results of land clashes (Mwaluma & Mwangi, 2008).

2.3.3 Politics and Administrative Personnel, and Perennial Sub-Clan Conflict

Competition between the seniors in politics, anticipated rivalry and fights trying to settle scores in politics, and divisions in politics are the major causes of sub-clan conflict with regard to administrative personnel and politics. For instance, divisions in the district borders where no considerations have been made with regard to pastoralist issues and challenges of group land ownership, inheritance and availability of resources (ELMT/ELSE, 2010; SIM, 2010). Other causes of sub-clan conflicts include poor roads and communication, as well as insufficient

fundamental socio-economic road and rail network expansion in the northern Kenya region which has been caused by political instigation (NOKEPDA, 2011).

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

2.3.4 Inherent Attitudes and Cultural Beliefs, and Perennial Sub-Clan Conflict

It has been the norm in Northern Kenya that ethnic prowess over the other was measured by number and frequencies on cattle rustling. Marriage by teenagers has also being pegged on this vice and how one could encounter with wild animals such as lions. Online, all research from previous research done on conflicts (Hussain, 2011) have noted that a major cause of sub-clan conflicts is raiding of livestock among pastoralists. More often than not, this is done to restock household herds that have occurred due to losses through various avenues including famine, diseases, drought, cattle raids and the likes. However, coincidentally, data collected through key information interviews and focus group discussions during this research have highlighted that raiding of livestock in SCMDRR's areas has reduced gradually as the current raids were attributed as petty thefts by the locals (Hussain, 2011).

According to ELMT/ELSE (2010), some of the causes of conflict include ethnicity that's negative; attitudes, biases, cultural beliefs and traditions such as unkind insults and abusive songs by youth and women are used to incite clans into fights.

2.4 Definition of Conflict

Conflict is an ambiguous concept which has several meanings in everyday life (Pettersson, 2011). It may refer to some sort of behaviour or action, but can also be understood as an abstract notion. Akerlund observes that conflict tends to involve an incompatibility: that is, two or more parties to a conflict understand their views to be incompatible, which may be due to some form of scarcity. Wallensteen (2007) defines conflict as a social state in which two parties or more endeavour to get at the same time with the available resources at the moment.

Conflict may arise in a wide variety of contexts and occurs on multiple levels, including the interpersonal levels, the intergroup, the organisational, as well as the international levels (Pettersson, 2011). A conflict will evolve in a life-cycle, during which phases of escalation and de-escalation may occur. Escalation of the conflict, or de-escalation achieved by third party intervention, tends to result from various forms of bargaining, threats and pressures which are used to influence the other party's behaviour and decisions (Byrne & Senehi, 2009).

Even though conflicts in Kenya are not the same, Juma (2000) in Huho (2012) discusses four main categories of conflict: those among the pastoralists, those that are connected to the refugees, those between farmers and pastoralists; and the clashes among different ethnic groups.

Huho (2012) contends that challenges in the present environments (regarding natural resources) have brought changes in conflicts. A good example is the 1999-2001 drought that brought negative impact in Turkana by killing all their livestock and this raised pressure from the Turkana ethnic group to conduct raids in other communities as they tried to restock their animals. In 2011, the drought in northern Kenya reduced the water conservation points as well as the pasture completely and this heightened raids in Moyale that led to deaths especially in Burji, Moyale where 7 people lost their lives (International Organization for Migration-IOM, 2011).

2.5 Conflict Trigger Mechanisms

Omolo (2010) asserts that a catalyst for conflicts is, for example death of one of the community members and other violent happenings. While these happenings often appear small to the outsiders, they often result in brutal and long term conflicts among the community members of the victims. According to Ibrahim (2010), several thefts of livestock often cause key revenge messages from the victims. Some research highlights that tensions being provoked and these ethnic fights often arise from young girls and women who sing inciting songs, traditional proverbs and poems, as well as the vernacular radio programmes that are used to send inflammatory speeches and messages as well as political leaders whose main focus is the offensive messages passed in these programmes are seen as catalysts for the conflicts in Northern Kenya (HAB, 2008).

2.6 Effects of Conflict

According to Shah (2009), there are multiple effects of conflict which has had disastrous and long lasting effects on the communities. Conflict disrupts a community's social cloth and its

ways of handling problems when its members are the victims and going back to normal may take several years since the damages done to social institutions and livelihoods of people are deeper than anyone thought (Abdille, 1995; Luckham, 2001; and Shah, 2009).

Conflict interrupts the support given by the communities and creates divisions between the community members. It also brings about divisions among the ethnic groups and rises the insecurity and fights between the intra-communities. It also increases diseases and destroys the economic conditions of the community (Ruto, Mohamud, & Masinde, 2003). A good example is the Rwanda genocide in mid-1994 that displaced many people and brought about diseases due to lack of food and water, thus conflicts has the following effects on political, economic and social set up of the communities involved in a conflict (USAID, 2005).

Akerlund (2005), note that the emergencies of complex violent conflicts have major and seen long and short run costs on the institutions and resources. Conflict destroys the local and national economies of a nation, its investments and capital, as well as the rising productive economic activities which in turn destroys the resource bases completely. These resources bases are what the community and the nation at large depend on each and every day. Farmers and pastoralists face over hard times especially with the depleting assets and transfers of resources (Abdille, 1995). For instance, in Mandera, conflicts over and over again deplete communities all their assets, capital, investments as well as resources since they cannot protect themselves with military capacity (Hussein, 2012).

Frequent fights and deaths lead to inadequate workforce which in turn destroys trade and economic activities thus decreasing the assets and investments made by the national government and political leaders, as well as donors and foreign investors. In turn, this has led to reductions in any chances of recovery by scaring away any international investors and promoting the sale of illegal firearms that are used to support the fighting and clashing communities. This in turn redirects all the economic resources that would have been used for developments to be used in supporting these militia groups (Meier, Bond, & Bond, 2007).

Matthew, Brown, & Jensen, (2009) contends that complex and violent conflict obliterates a nation's systems of politics and destroys the present and future political leaders. This in turn creates bitterness and dissections among local ethnic groups. It also destroys the ethnic traditional political organizations and changes the levels of power in the communities. War also creates and makes inequalities in politics worse. For instance, the rich group of people ends up stealing from the poor community members and they cannot exercise their human rights as the poverty rate is very high in the region (Abdow, 2010; Lind, 2006; and Huho, 2012).

Huho (2012) observes that conflict leads to environmental dilapidation, leading the decline in the environment which in turn creates competition for the decreasing natural resources, and inter-clan conflicts. Apart from Tanzania, increasing poverty rates and foreseen income inequalities are seen as conflict catalysts. According to Ahmed (2005), poverty restricts many developments like education, employment jobs, and advances in economics, thus leading to some communities feeling neglected and this increases their grievances and cries as neglected people.

Conflict has long lasting effects on communities and social structures, environmental sustainability, humanitarian and reconstruction aid costs, jeopardizing regional stability and security, effects on political institutions, effects on national economies (Adan & Pkalya, 2005; Wako, 2008). Paradoxically, a real world chance to test the tools of resolution in conflicts is often unnoticed by many in the community. For example, the civil war in Somali was left unnoticed by the international community's for a very long time, in fact decades as compared to other similar fights and conflicts across the world (Ibrahim, 2010). According to Fisher & Ury, (2003), security, well being economically, a sense of belonging as well as recognition in life as some of the violations of basic human rights fundamentally across the globe.

According to Cassanelli (2002), in pastoralists' areas, conflicts have adverse effects on the growth of necessary and basic services because it destroys the communities living systems. It also limits the access to natural resources and marketing systems, as well as leading to loss of livestock and encouraging the spread of diseases where sick animals are raided and brought to pasture with the healthy animals (Jessa, 2011). It also leads to loss of social amenities like the education system that is destroyed as teachers strike and flee warring communities leading to disruption of education in the long and short-run (Shah, 2009). It destroys investments made and slows down development as funds that were to be channeled to development are now being used to stop the fights and create peace (Hussein, (2012).

Hassan (2014), states that regionally, conflict is a hindrance to inter-state integration and cooperation economically among communities and this makes the management of resources hard

to attain. A good example is in North Africa, where the conflicts have led to losses as the minerals cannot be explored well due to conflicts.

2.7 Empirical Literature

Huho (2012) carried out a study attempting to review conflict resolution among pastoralist communities from Pokot region in Kenya. The study determined that the major source of conflicts was the control over the access of natural resources, and in particular the water and pasture and in very few examples, there is the land that often leads to raids of livestock and conflicts that are brought about by politics issues. There have been decreased instances of historical conflicts among the Pokots living in West Pokot County and the pastoralists that have been brought about by the peace building initiatives. Chances to resolve conflicts are often hindered by limited water and pasture resources that are caused by the changing climate changes both at the national and local levels. The study recognized and concluded that there is a missing link with regard to the resolution of conflicts. It recommends that the climate change mitigation must be a main point when it comes to dealing with conflicts in pastoralists' areas. This is because this is an area prone to conflicts especially with the depleting resources in these areas due to the changing climatic conditions that lead to famine and drought.

Abdow (2010) carried out a study aimed at examining the factors that influence the extent to which community leaders play their roles in conflict resolution, identifies the causes of conflicts in their ability to detect the early warning sign of conflict and devise the a desired conflict resolution mechanism through peace building. The research found out that the factors that have contributed to the pastoralist's conflicts are multi-dimensional and have implications that effect

the livelihoods of people in and across the borders. The community leaders have often been unsuccessful in investing adequate human resources and finances to be used in reducing conflicts and dealing with the low developments in the pastoral regions. In Kenya, there is no pastoralist development policy programmes is a major factor that has led to the slow development seen in the areas and this has led to strong competition for the inadequate resources obtainable and this leads to conflicts in the pastoral communities in the region.

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

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

schools to be reopened in all affected centers. The mediation team also gave suggestions that would enhance security and peace in the affected areas of Mandera.

Mworia and Ndiku (2012) carried out a study on inter-ethnic conflict in Kenya, attempting to find the causes, effects and intervention. The study findings revealed that strategies right to use and controlling of the inadequate resources, selfish interests in politics, disputes in the borders, adjudication of conflicts as well as national policies are major catalysts for conflicts in the region. Degradation of the environment, economic activities disruption, death, damage of property and displacement of people are some of the impacts of conflicts in the area. Some of the conflict intervention mechanisms used included the use of Njuri Ncheke border negotiation committee as well as peace keeping mechanisms in public so as to stop the conflicts and mediate with the warring communities. None of the empirical studies or research has covered inter-clan conflicts in Northern Kenya. This study attempts to study establish the inter-clan conflicts in Northern Kenya with a focus on Garissa County.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

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

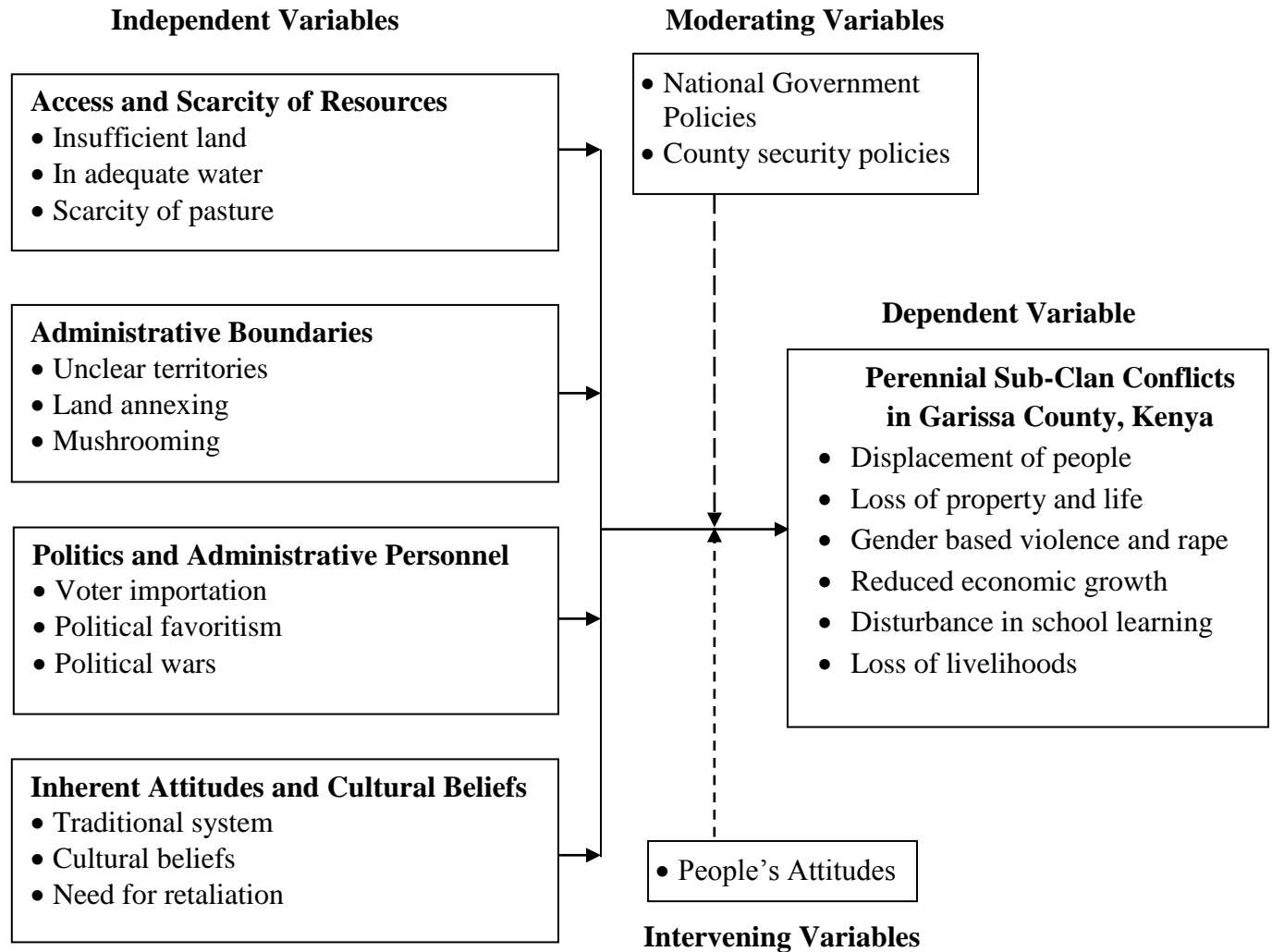


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

In this conceptual framework, there are certain factors that influence perennial sub-clan conflicts in Garissa County, Kenya. These factors include but are not limited to access and scarcity of resources, instigated administrative boundaries, politics and administrative personnel, and inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs. National government and county security policies are the moderating variables while people's attitudes are the intervening variables. Perennial sub-clan

conflict in Garissa County, Kenya is the dependent variable. The study will be guided by the conceptual framework as shown in Figure 1 relating the dependent and independent variables.

Table 2.1: Research Gaps Table

Author	Focus of the Study	Methodology used	Findings	Gap in Knowledge	Focus of current study
Hassan, A. (2014)	An analysis of the garre and murulle inter-clan conflicts in Mandera district in Kenya (since the post-colonial era)	Cross-Sectional Descriptive Survey	The findings reveals that the peace efforts by the government of Kenya and local elders from both warring clans prevail up on both sides and led to adopted and signed memorandum of understating as peace agreement that was supported by the locals and the all leaders in the mediation team.	This study only looks at garre and murulle inter-clan conflicts	This study focuses on the factors influencing perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya
Buyene, F. (2007)	The Role of Customary Institutions in Managing Conflict on Grazing Land: A Case Study from Mieso District, Eastern Ethiopia	Case study	Results show that the historical change in land use by one of the ethnic groups, resource scarcity, violation of customary norms, power asymmetry and livestock raids are some of the factors that have contributed to the recurrence of the conflict.	This study focused on managing conflict on grazing land	This study looks at perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya
Hussein, A. (2012).	Inter-clan conflict in Mandera district: a case of the Garre and murulle, 2004-2009.	Cross sectional survey	Access to resources during migration among the clans may be gained through negotiation and reciprocal relationships with the host community or through conflicts. Conflicts result in displacement of the defeated clan.	This study looked at Mandera district	This study focuses on factors influencing perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya

Mahende, G. (2012)	The Impact of Ethnic Group Categorization on Inter-Clan Conflicts in Tanzania	Cross-Sectional Descriptive Survey	The findings indicated that categorization has laid the feeling of indifferences and prejudice among the Kuria clans. The findings also indicated that the deep rooted perceptions of differences have caused each clan to perceive itself as an independent tribe and not clan of the same Kuria ethnic group.	The study focused on Ethnic Group Categorization and also in Tanzania	This study specifically looks at factors influencing perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya
Satya, A. (2004).	Understanding inter-pastoralists' conflicts in Uganda: the cattle raiding phenomenon in Kapchorwa district	Cross-Sectional Descriptive Survey	The issues of governance and the economic development play a vital role in this conflict. Security is a backbone to this conflict. And yet the security sector has not been fully addressed by the concerned parties. The factor of modern arms proliferation has made cattle raiding a more complicated conflict as compared to the past when traditional weapons were inefficient and less destructive.	The study focused on understanding inter-pastoralists' conflicts in Uganda	This study addresses the actual factors influencing perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter adopts the following structure: research design, population and sample, population description, data collection methods, research procedures and data analysis and methods.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is the scheme outline or plan that is used to generate answers to research to research problems (Orodho, 2003). This study employed descriptive survey. Kothari (2007) contends descriptive survey designs as suitable where the researcher needs to draw conclusions from a larger population. This study design was employed due to its ability to guarantee reduce while maximizing reliability of data collected. A descriptive survey aids the study to get the descriptive existing facts by enquiring from respondents their perceptions, attitudes, behavior or values (Nachmias and Nachmias, 2007).

3.3 Target Population

Mugenda & Mugenda define population as a whole group of individuals having a general observable characteristic. The population for this study was community members Garissa County and community leaders/elders. According to the 2009 census, Garissa County has a total population of 623,060 people (KNBS, 2010). Garissa County was chosen for the study due to closeness to the researcher, existing time, and cost constrictions.

3.4. Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

This section of the study encompasses the sample procedures employed so as to obtain the sample for the study.

3.4.1 Sample Size

According to the 2009 census, Garissa County has a total population of 623,060 people and 6 (six) Sub-Counties/Constituencies currently which are, Garissa Township, Ijara, Dadaab, Lagdera, Fafi and Balambala (KNBS Census data, 2009). In determining the size of the sample, the Yamani Taro (1967) formula was used.

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

Where:

n =sample size

N = target population

e =maximum acceptable margin of error (5%)

$$n = \frac{623,060}{1 + 623,060 (0.05)^2}$$

According to the 2009 census, the total population of Garissa County is 623,060. Applying this to the above formula the minimum sample size obtained was 400 community members to be interviewed. Since there are 6 (six) Sub-Counties/Constituencies it implies 67 respondents per

Constituency for the 400 community members. A sample size of 30 to 500 respondents is suitable for most academic studies (Salkind, 2005). Garissa County has 6 (six) Sub-Counties/Constituencies currently which are, Garissa Township, Ijara, Dadaab, Lagdera, Fafi and Balambala, the study purposively selected 2 (two) community leaders from each sub-county implying 12 community elders participated in the study. The respondents were any community leader/elder who was present during the period of the study.

3.4.2 Sample Procedure

Probability sampling techniques which include cluster sampling procedure, simple random sampling and systematic sampling procedure was used. To collect quantitative data, cluster sampling procedure was applied where the settlements are not evenly distributed but settled in clustered households. Simple random sampling was used to pick the community members. The study randomly selected the 12 community leaders from the 6 sub-counties.

3.5 Research Instruments

Quantitative data was collected from the respondents (community members and community leaders) using a questionnaire. The questionnaires were divided into several sections; the first section delved into demographics data of the respondents while the rest of the sections looked into factors influencing perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya presented as per the objectives of the study. The study tried as much as possible to self administer the questionnaires so as to clarify any issues that may not have been clear to the respondents. Secondary data was gathered from literature from library materials, and various internet search engines.

3.6. Pretesting of the instrument

Prior to the questionnaires being administered to the participants, pre-testing was carried out to ensure that the questions are comprehensible.

3.6.1 Pilot Study

The questionnaire was piloted on a small group was not be used in the actual study. It involved 6 random community members each from the 6 sub-counties of Garissa County who were approached and interviewed.

3.6.2 Validity of the instrument

This research adopted content validity the extent to which a measuring questionnaire provides adequate coverage of the topic under study. This study used content validity to examine whether the instruments answered the research questions and also did consultations and discussions with the supervisor.

3.6.3 Reliability of the Research Instrument

The study carried out self-administration approach of data collection and monitored the process to ensure that people outside the sample did not fill the questionnaires. Computation of Cronbach's Alpha was done using SPSS for windows version 20.0 programme. The questionnaires were accepted at reliability indices of 0.76.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher first obtained an approval from the University and a permit from the National Council for Science and Technology to conduct the study. The study used trained and qualified research assistants to assist with the questionnaire distribution. Primary data was collected using questionnaires, which were administered through drop and pick method. The respondents were assured verbally that the information obtained from them would be treated with ultimate confidentiality. They were therefore requested to provide the information truthfully and honestly. The study relied on data collected through a questionnaire structured to meet the objectives of the study.

3.7 Data Analysis

The data collected was checked for errors, coded and entered onto a statistical program. The study presented the findings using frequency tables and percentages. The responses from the questionnaires were then analyzed by the use of a statistics program known as Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The responses from the open-ended questions were listed to obtain the responses then reported by descriptive narrative. The study analyzes quantitative data using descriptive statistics.

3.8 Operational Definition of Variables

Table 3.1 summarizes the variables of study, their indicators, level of measurement, tools of analysis for each objective and type of tool employed.

Table 3.1: Operational Definition of Variables

Research Objectives	Variable	Indicator	Measurement scale	Tools of Analysis	Analysis Techniques
	Perennial Sub-Clan Conflict in Garissa County, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of property and life • Displacement of people • Gender based violence and rape • Reduced economic growth • Disturbance in school learning • Loss of livelihoods 	-Interval -Nominal	SPSS	Percentages, frequencies and measures of central tendency
To assess the influence of access and scarcity of key resources on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.	Access and scarcity of key resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient land • In adequate water • Scarcity of pasture 	-Interval -Nominal	SPSS	Percentages, frequencies and Measures of central tendency
To establish the influence of instigated administrative boundaries on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.	Administrative Boundaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unclear territories • Land annexing • Mushrooming 	-Interval -Nominal	SPSS	Percentages, frequencies and measures of central tendency
To ascertain the influence of politics and administrative personnel on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.	Politics and administrative personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voter importation • Political favoritism • Political wars 	-Interval -Nominal	SPSS	Percentages, frequencies and measures of central tendency
To examine the influence of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.	Inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional system • Cultural beliefs • Need for retaliation • 	-Interval -Nominal	SPSS	Percentages, frequencies and measures of central tendency

3.9 Ethical Considerations

This study made sure that all participants had free will to partake in study. The researcher also adhered to appropriate behavior in relation to the rights of the respondents. The necessary research authorities were consulted and consent approved and appropriate explanations specified to the respondents before commencement of the study.

3.10 Summary

This chapter outlines the overall approach to be taken in the research study. It describes the population. The chapter also describes the data analysis methods stating the various methods and procedures to be used. It has indicated how the data will be analyzed. It has specifically dealt with determination of research design, determination of the type and sources of data, estimation of the research population, sampling design, data collection and design of the data collection instrument, and data analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the data analysis, data presentation and interpretation used in the study. The chapter is presented in three different sections looking into two different respondents. The first section looks at responses from the community members and the second section looks at responses from the community leaders.

4.2 Responses from the community members in Garissa County

This section is presented in five parts. Part A looks at the background information, Part B looks at sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya, part C looks at influence of access and scarcity of key resources on perennial sub-clan conflict, part D looks at influence of administrative boundaries on perennial sub-clan conflict, part E looks at influence of politics and administrative personnel on perennial sub-clan conflict while part F looks at influence of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs on perennial sub-clan conflict.

4.3 The Study Response Rate (Responses from community members)

From the data collected, all the questionnaires were administered to the interviewees were returned for analysis (100.0%) as shown in Table 4.1;

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

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

4.3.1 Demographics of the Respondents

The respondents in this section of the study were community members drawn from 6 (six) Sub-Counties/Constituencies currently which are, Garissa Township, Ijara, Dadaab, Lagdera, Fafi and Balambala who were of different categories. The categories were characterized by gender, age, academic achievement, occupation and duration lived in Garissa County. The summary of the community members’ distribution by their gender is given in Table 4.2

Table 4.2: Distribution of Garissa County community members’ by Gender

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

According to the data shown in Table 4.2, out of 400 Garissa County community members’ who were interviewed, 218 (54.4%) who were the majority were male while 182 (45,6%) were female. The findings imply that majority of the Garissa County community members’ are males. The distribution of the community members by age is given in Table 4.3

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

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

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

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

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

The results in Table 4.4 indicate that, majority 144 (40.0%) of the Garissa County community members' have completed college level of education, 132 (36.7%) have attained a undergraduate

level of education, 40 (11.1%) have attained postgraduate/masters education, 20 (5.5%) have not completed secondary education, 13 (3.3%) have completed secondary education and 13 (3.3%) have not completed education. The findings point that majority of Garissa County community members' have attained tertiary education. The distribution of the Garissa County community members' by type of occupation is given in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Type of occupation

Occupation	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Pastoralist	110	27.5
Teacher	9	2.2
Business person	185	46.3
Student	21	5.3
Employed	75	18.7
Total	400	100.0

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

Table 4.6: Duration lived in Garissa County

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

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

4.3.2 Perennial Sub-Clan Conflict in Garissa County, Kenya

This section looks at the perennial Sub-Clan Conflict in Garissa County, Kenya which is one of the objectives of the study. The experience of the respondent in the perennial sub-clan conflict in their area is given in Table 4.7

Table 4.7: Experiencing perennial sub-clan conflict

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

Table 4.7 reveals that majority of the Garissa County community members' 356 (89.0%) who were interviewed agreed that they have experienced perennial sub-clan conflict in their area while 44 (11.0%) have not experienced perennial sub-clan conflict in their area. Majority of those who indicated they have experienced perennial sub-clan conflict indicated that there was Loss of property, there was rape and gender based violence, there was Displacement of persons from their residential areas and there was an increase in the number of IDPS in Garissa County, there was deaths and injuries among the people, it led to Loss of livelihoods of many people in Garissa County, many students experienced Disturbance of learning in schools because they couldn't access schools for the time until there was calmness in the area. The perennial sub-clan conflict also led to Breeding grounds for extremism and radicalization among the youths in the

community, and there was also loss of faith in the government as the citizens believed that it was the duty of the government to prevent conflicts in Kenya yet they failed to do so in Garissa County. The ranking of the community leadership and security apparatus response in managing conflict or conflict resolution in the area is given in Table 4.8:

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

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

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

Table 4.9: Possible causes of perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya

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

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

4.3.3 Influence of access and scarcity of key resources on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya

This section looks at the influence of access and scarcity of key resources on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya which is one of the objectives of the study. The influence of scarcity of resources on perennial sub-clan conflict is given in Table 4.10:

Table 4.10: Influence of access and scarcity of key resources on perennial sub-clan conflict

Influence of access and scarcity of key resources on perennial sub-clan conflict	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	389	97.5
No	11	2.5
Total	400	100.0

Table 4.10 reveals that majority of the Garissa County community members' 389 (97.5%) who participated in the study agreed that scarcity of resources influence perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya while 11 (2.5%) disagreed. The extent to which access and scarcity of key resources influences perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya is given in Table 4.11

Table 4.11: Extent to which access and scarcity of key resources influences perennial sub-clan conflict

Extent of access and scarcity of key resources	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very low extent	0	0.0
Low extent	0	0.0
Moderate extent	0	0.0
Great extent	35	8.7
Very great extent	365	91.3

Total	400	100.0
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Table 4.11 reveals that majority of the interviewees 365 (91.3%) of Garissa County community members agreed to a very great extent that access and scarcity of key resources influences perennial sub-clan conflict while 35(8.7%) agreed to a great extent that access and scarcity of key resources influences perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya. The extent to which access and scarcity of key resources influences perennial sub-clan conflict is given in Table 4.12

Table 4.12: Extent to which access and scarcity of key resources influences perennial sub-clan conflict

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

Table 4.12 reveals that majority of the Garissa County community members agreed to a great extent that lack of sufficient land for settling and grazing leads to conflict among clans in Garissa (100.0%), their area doesn't have adequate water for both domestic use and for livestock (100.0%), moving in search of pasture while grazing our livestock at times leads to conflict with other clans (100.0%) and sharing water points in my area at times brings about conflict with

some clans wanting to dominate the water points (95.0%) are statements regarding how access and scarcity of key resources influences perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County.

4.3.4 Influence of politics and administrative personnel on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya

This section looks at the influence of politics and administrative personnel on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya which is one of the objectives of the study. The influence of dominance and politics on perennial sub-clan conflict is given in Table 4.13:

Table 4.13: Influence Of Politics And Administrative Personnel On Perennial Sub-Clan Conflict

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

Table 4.13 reveals that all of the Garissa County community members' 400 (100.0%) agreed that politics and administrative personnel influences perennial sub-clan conflict. The extent to which politics and administrative personnel influences perennial sub-clan conflict is highlighted in Table 4.14

Table 4.14: Extent to which politics and administrative personnel influences perennial sub-clan conflict

Extent of politics and administrative personnel	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very low extent	0	0.0

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

Table 4.14 reveals that majority 371 (92.7%) of the Garissa County community members agreed to a very great extent that politics and administrative personnel influences perennial sub-clan conflict while 29 (7.3%) agreed to a great extent that politics and administrative personnel influences perennial sub-clan conflict. The extent to which politics and administrative personnel influences perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County is given in Table 4.15

Table 4.15: Extent to which politics and administrative personnel influences perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County

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

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

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

4.3.5 Influence of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya

This section looks at the influence of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs on perennial sub-clan conflict which is one of the objectives of the study. The influence of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs on perennial sub-clan conflict is given in Table 4.16:

Table 4.16: Influence of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs on Perennial sub-clan conflict

Influence of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	400	100.0
No	0	0.0
Total	400	100.0

Table 4.16 reveals that all of the Garissa County community members' 400 (100.0%) agreed that inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs influences perennial sub-clan conflict. The findings are in line with researchers such as DMI (2008) who contends that it has been the norm in Garissa County that ethnic prowess over the other was measured by number and frequencies on cattle rustling. Marriage by teenagers has also being pegged on this vice and how one could encounter

with wild animals such as lions. The extent to which inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs influences perennial sub-clan conflict is given in Table 4.17

Table 4.17: Extent to which inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs influences perennial sub-clan conflict

Extent of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very low extent	0	0.0
Low extent	0	0.0
Moderate extent	0	0.0
Great extent	44	11.0
Very great extent	356	89.0
Total	400	100.0

Table 4.17 reveals that majority 356 (89.0%) of the Garissa County community members agreed to a very great extent that inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs influences perennial sub-clan conflict while 44 (11.0%) agreed to a great extent that inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs influences perennial sub-clan conflict. The extent to which inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs influences perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County is given in Table 4.18

Table 4.18: Extent to which inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs influences perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County

	No extent at all (%)	Little extent (%)	Moderate extent (%)	Great extent (%)	Very great extent (%)
In my community the traditional system of compensation of 100 camels for a man killed and 50 camels for woman helps deter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

perennial sub-clan conflicts					
There are cultural beliefs in my community regarding clan conflict that help prevent conflicts from taking place	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
My community believes that when we are attacked by other clans we should find a way to retaliate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

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

4.3.4 Influence of instigated administrative boundaries on Perennial Sub-Clan Conflict in Garissa County, Kenya

This section looks at the influence of instigated administrative boundaries on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya which is one of the objectives of the study. The influence of instigated administrative boundaries on perennial sub-clan conflict is given in Table 4.19:

Table 4.19: Influence of instigated administrative boundaries on Perennial sub-clan conflict

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

Total	400	100.0
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Table 4.19 reveals that all of the Garissa County community members' 400 (100.0%) agreed that instigated administrative boundaries influences perennial sub-clan conflict. The extent to which instigated administrative boundaries influences perennial sub-clan conflict is given in Table 4.20

Table 4.20: Extent to which instigated Administrative Boundaries influences perennial sub-clan conflict

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

Table 4.20 indicates that majority 399 (99.8%) of the Garissa County community members agreed to a very great extent that instigated administrative boundaries influences perennial sub-clan conflict while 1 (0.2%) agreed to a great extent that instigated administrative boundaries influences perennial sub-clan conflict. The extent to which instigated administrative boundaries influences perennial sub-clan conflict in Northern Kenya is given in Table 4.21

Table 4.21: Extent to which instigated Administrative Boundaries influences perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County

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

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

Table 4.22: Extent to which the following are the impacts of perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County

Impacts	No extent at all (%)	Little extent (%)	Moderate extent (%)	Great extent (%)	Very great extent (%)
Injuries and deaths	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loss of livelihoods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Displacement of persons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loss of property	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
High poverty index	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Disturbance of learning on schools	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Overstretched use of social amenities as a result of people migrating	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	95.0
Harassment and public humiliation by community leaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	95.0
Reduced economic growth which in turn affects country GDP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Scares away potential investors	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Citizens lose faith in government of the day for failure to prevent conflicts before they happen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Breeding grounds for extremism and radicalization as poverty can lead to manipulation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

The results in Table 4.22 indicate that, majority of the community members agreed to a very great extent that injuries and deaths (100.0%), loss of livelihoods (100.0%), displacement of persons (100.0%), loss of property (100.0%), high poverty index (100.0%), disturbance of learning on schools (100.0%), rape and gender based violence (100.0%), reduced economic growth which in turn affects country GDP (100.0%), scares away potential investors (100.0%), citizens lose faith in government of the day for failure to prevent conflicts before they happen (100.0%), breeding grounds for extremism and radicalization as poverty can lead to manipulation (100.0%), overstretched use of social amenities as a result of people migrating (95.0%) and harassment and public humiliation by community leaders (95.0%) as impacts of perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County. The challenges faced by the community members in preventing or helping resolve perennial sub-clan conflicts in their area are: fear of victimization whenever someone shares information with the security personnel; poor communication networks, community leaders and security personnel not taking matters and reports seriously.

4.3.6 Community members' suggestions/recommendations

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

4.3.7 Correlation Analysis

Table 4.23 Correlation Analysis

Correlations				
Influence of access and scarcity of key resources on Perennial sub-clan conflict	Influence of politics and administrative personnel on Perennial sub-clan conflict	Influence of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs on Perennial sub-clan conflict	Influence of instigated Administrative Boundaries on Perennial sub-clan conflict	

Influence of access and scarcity of key resources on Perennial sub-clan conflict	Pearson Correlation	1			
Influence of politics and administrative personnel on Perennial sub-clan conflict	Pearson Correlation	.895	1		
Influence of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs on Perennial sub-clan conflict	Pearson Correlation	.756	.173	1	
Influence of instigated Administrative Boundaries on Perennial sub-clan conflict	Pearson Correlation	.678	1.000**	.173	1

The Pearson's correlation coefficient of the factors influencing perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya and influence of politics and administrative personnel on perennial sub-clan conflict is 0.895, influence of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs on perennial sub-clan conflict (0.756), and influence of instigated administrative boundaries on perennial sub-clan conflict (0.678). There exists a positive association of influence of politics and administrative personnel on perennial sub-clan conflict (89.5%), influence of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs on perennial sub-clan conflict (75.6%), and influence of instigated administrative boundaries on perennial sub-clan conflict (67.8%) to factors influencing perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya. This strong correlation suggests that when one increases, factors influencing perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County increases.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

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

5.2 Summary of Research Findings

This study aimed at establishing the factors influencing perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya. The task included; assessing the influence of access and scarcity of key resources on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya; establishing the influence of politics and administrative personnel on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya; examining the influence of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya; and establishing the influence of instigated administrative boundaries on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya. The study targeted 12 community leaders and 400 community member of the public (residents of Garissa County) from shopping centres and institutions such as NGO's, Banks, schools (targeting teachers) and colleges in Garissa County.

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

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

5.2.1 Perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya

The objective was to establish the Perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya. The major findings of this objective were that majority of the Garissa County community members' have experienced perennial sub-clan conflicts in their area. Majority of those who indicated they have experienced perennial sub-clan conflict indicated that there was Loss of property, there was rape and gender based violence, there was Displacement of persons from their residential areas and there was an increase in the number of IDPS in Garissa County, there was deaths and injuries among the people, it led to Loss of livelihoods of many people in Garissa County, many students experienced Disturbance of learning in schools because they couldn't access schools for

the time until there was calmness in the area. The perennial sub-clan conflicts also led to Breeding grounds for extremism and radicalization among the youths in the community, and there was also loss of faith in the government as the citizens believed that it was the duty of the government to prevent conflicts in Kenya yet they failed to do so in Garissa County. The findings further reveal that majority of the Garissa County community members' indicated that the community leadership and security apparatus response in managing conflict or conflict resolution in their area is average. The findings also reveal that the possible causes of perennial sub-clan conflicts in Garissa County, Kenya are poor governance, scarcity of resources (pasture, land and water), historical rivalry, ethnicity, inequitable distribution of resources, general feelings of marginalised, economic decline, poor communication, unclear ownership of property such as land, boundaries, livestock etc, and militaristic nature of local community and arms trade.

5.2.2 Major Findings on the Influence of access and scarcity of key resources on Perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya

The major finding of this objective was that majority of the Garissa County community members' and all community leaders who participated in the study agreed that access and scarcity of key resources influence perennial sub-clan conflict. Majority of the Garissa County community members agreed and all the community leaders agreed to a very great extent that access and scarcity of key resources influences perennial sub-clan conflict. The findings further reveal that majority of the community members and Garissa County community leaders agreed to a very great extent that lack of sufficient land for settling and grazing leads to conflict among clans in Garissa, their area doesn't have adequate water for both domestic use and for livestock,

moving in search of pasture while grazing our livestock at times leads to conflict with other clans, and sharing water points in my area at times brings about conflict with some clans wanting to dominate the water points are statements regarding how access and scarcity of key resources influences perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.

5.2.3 Major Findings on the Influence of politics and administrative personnel on Perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya

The third objective aimed at determining the extent to which politics and administrative personnel influences perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya. The measurement of this objective was based on one indicator namely; politics and administrative personnel. The major finding of this objective was that majority of the Garissa County community members' and all community leaders who participated in the study agreed that politics and administrative personnel influence perennial sub-clan conflict. Majority of the Garissa County community members agreed and all the community leaders agreed to a very great extent that politics and administrative personnel influence perennial sub-clan conflict. The findings further reveal that majority of the community members and Garissa County community leaders agreed to a very great extent that voter importation by politicians has bred conflict among communities in Garissa, clans wanting to dominate in terms of power brings about conflict in their area, in their area some politicians favour clans they originate from in resource sharing leading to perennial sub-clan conflict (inequitable distribution of resources), and some community elders and politicians stir up differences in between clans so as to subdue their opponents and in the process arise conflicts among the clans are statements regarding influence of politics and administrative personnel on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.

5.2.4 Major Findings on the Influence of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs on Perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya

The major finding of this objective was that majority of the Garissa County community members' and all community leaders who participated in the study agreed that inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs influence perennial sub-clan conflict. Majority of the Garissa County community members agreed and all the community leaders agreed to a very great extent that inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs influences perennial sub-clan conflict. The findings further reveal that majority of the community members and Garissa County community leaders agreed to a very great extent that in their community the traditional system of compensation of 100 camels for a man killed and 50 camels for woman helps deter perennial sub-clan conflicts, there are cultural beliefs in my community regarding clan conflict that help prevent conflicts from taking place; and their community believes that when we are attacked by other clans we should find a way to retaliate are statements regarding influence of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.

5.2.4 Major Findings on the Influence of instigated administrative boundaries on Perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya

The objective was to establish the extent to which instigated administrative boundaries influences perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya. The measurement of this objective was based on one indicator namely; instigated administrative boundaries. The major finding of this objective was that majority of the Garissa County community members' and all community leaders who participated in the study agreed that instigated administrative boundaries

influence perennial sub-clan conflict. Majority of the Garissa County community members agreed and all the community leaders agreed to a very great extent that instigated administrative boundaries influences perennial sub-clan conflict. The findings further reveal that majority of the community members and Garissa County community leaders agreed to a very great extent that unclear territory or boundary markings by administration has brought about perennial sub-clan conflicts, land annexing has led to inter clan conflicts in the past, and mushrooming of the clans has led to perennial sub-clan conflicts since communities overstep their boundaries hence fighting for resources such as pastures are statements regarding influence of instigated administrative boundaries on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.

The study found out that injuries and deaths, loss of livelihoods, displacement of persons, loss of property, high poverty index, disturbance of learning on schools, rape and gender based violence, reduced economic growth which in turn affects country GDP, scares away potential investors, citizens lose faith in government of the day for failure to prevent conflicts before they happen, breeding grounds for extremism and radicalization as poverty can lead to manipulation, overstretched use of social amenities as a result of people migrating, and harassment and public humiliation by community leaders as impacts of perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya. Some of the challenges encountered by the community members in preventing or helping resolve perennial sub-clan conflicts in their area are: fear of victimization whenever someone shares information with the security personnel; poor communication networks, community leaders; lack of seriousness by the community members in naming and bringing forward the perpetrators of the conflicts; and security personnel not taking matters and reports seriously.

5.3 Discussions of the Findings

The study findings revealed that access and scarcity of key resources influences perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya. The major finding of this objective was that access and scarcity of key resources influences perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya to a very great extent. Other major findings are that; lack of sufficient land for settling and grazing leads to conflict among clans in Garissa, their area doesn't have adequate water for both domestic use and for livestock, moving in search of pasture while grazing our livestock at times leads to conflict with other clans, and sharing water points in my area at times brings about conflict with some clans wanting to dominate the water points are statements regarding how access and scarcity of key resources influences perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.

The study findings reveal that politics and administrative personnel influences perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya to a very great extent. The study also found out that voter importation by politicians has bred conflict among communities in Garissa, clans wanting to dominate in terms of power brings about conflict in their area, in their area some politicians favour clans they originate from in resource sharing leading to perennial sub-clan conflict (inequitable distribution of resources), and some community elders and politicians stir up differences in between clans so as to subdue their opponents and in the process arise conflicts among the clans are statements regarding influence of politics and administrative personnel on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.

The study findings reveal that inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs influence perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya to a very great extent. The study results also revealed that in their community the traditional system of compensation of 100 camels for a man killed and 50 camels for woman helps deter perennial sub-clan conflicts, there are cultural beliefs in my community regarding clan conflict that help prevent conflicts from taking place; and their community believes that when we are attacked by other clans we should find a way to retaliate are statements regarding influence of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya. The findings are in line with researchers such as DMI (2008) who contends that it has been the norm in Northern Kenya that ethnic prowess over the other was measured by number and frequencies on cattle rustling. Marriage by teenagers has also being pegged on this vice and how one could encounter with wild animals such as lions.

Findings from the study reveal that instigated administrative boundaries influences perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya to a very great extent. The study results further revealed that unclear territory or boundary markings by administration has brought about perennial sub-clan conflicts, land annexing has led to inter clan conflicts in the past, and mushrooming of the clans has led to perennial sub-clan conflicts since communities overstep their boundaries hence fighting for resources such as pastures are statements regarding influence of instigated administrative boundaries on perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.

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

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

5.4 Conclusion of the Study

The study found that there exists a positive association between; access and scarcity of key resources and perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya, politics and administrative personnel and perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya, inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs and perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya, and instigated administrative boundaries and perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya. This strong correlation suggests that when one factor increases, perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya increases. The study therefore concludes that access and scarcity of key resources, politics and administrative personnel, inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs and instigated administrative boundaries influence perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.

5.5 Recommendations of the Study

The study gives the following recommendations on factors influencing perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya.

5.5.1 Recommendation for Policy and Practice

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

Other responses include linkage creation between executive and judiciary on traditional compensation mechanism; undertaking sensitization programs which needs to be done by regional, county, and sub county coordinators of provincial administration and should hold regular meeting and workshops with local leaderships such as chiefs, traditional and religious

leaders; immediate need for psycho social support; scale up disease surveillance prevention and control measures-diarrheal diseases, dengue fever, malaria and measles; scale up nutrition surveillance in affected areas; peace initiatives/talks by bringing the warring communities together peace initiatives/talks by bringing the warring communities together; immunization campaigns and reproductive health to be integrated in KRCS Medical outreaches; and safety procedures to address immediate needs for vulnerable food insecure households.

5.5.2 Recommendation for Further Research

This study sought to establish the factors influencing perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya. However the study mainly focused on One County that is Garissa County. Then there is need to replicate the study using many other Counties in conflict prone areas in Kenya in an attempt to compare the findings. The there is need to conduct a similar study which will attempt to find out the conflict resolution mechanisms by County governments in an attempt to end perennial sub-clan conflicts in Kenya.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF TRANSMITAL

Mohamed Sahal,
P.O Box 30197,
Nairobi, Kenya
30th October, 2016.

Dear Respondent,

RE: **DATA COLLECTION**

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

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

Thank you for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

Mohamed Sahal
L50/78564/2015
Researcher

APPENDIX II: STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE (Community Members)

Questionnaire Number

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

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

Instructions: Please tick as appropriate

Part A: Respondent's background information

1. What is your gender?

Male Female

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

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

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

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

4. What is your occupation?

Pastoralist Teacher Business Other _____

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

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

Part B: Perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya

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

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

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

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

8. Stated below are possible causes of perennial sub-clan conflicts in Garissa County, Kenya.

Show with a tick (√) the extent to which in your opinion each of these causes are applicable to your area based on a 5-point scale.

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

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

Part C: Influence of Scarcity of Resources on Perennial sub-clan conflict

9. In your opinion, does access and scarcity of key resources influence perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya? Yes [] No []

To what extent

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

10. The following statements relate to how access and scarcity of key resources influences perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya. Indicate your response based on a 5-point scale by using a tick (√) or X to mark the applicable box.

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

Part D: Influence of politics and administrative personnel on Perennial sub-clan conflict

11. In your view, does politics and administrative personnel influence perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya? Yes [] No []

To what extent

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

12. The following statements relate to how politics and administrative personnel influence perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya? Indicate your response based on a 5-point scale by using a tick (√) or X to mark the applicable box.

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

Part E: Influence of inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs on Perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya

13. In your opinion, do inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs influence perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya?

Yes [] No []

To what extent

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

14. The following statements relate to how inherent attitudes and cultural beliefs influence perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya? Indicate your response based on a 5-point scale by using a tick (✓) or X to mark the applicable box.

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

Part F: Influence of instigated Administrative Boundaries on Perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya

15. In your opinion, do instigated administrative boundaries influence perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya? Yes [] No []

To what extent

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

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

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

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

	Not at all (1)	Little extent (2)	Moderate extent (3)	Great extent (4)	Very great extent (5)
Injuries and deaths					
Loss of livelihoods					
Displacement of persons					
Loss of property					
High poverty index					
Disturbance of learning on schools					
Overstretched use of social amenities as a result of people migrating					
Harassment and public humiliation by community leaders					
Rape and gender based violence					
Reduced economic growth which in turn affects country GDP					
Scares away potential investors					
Citizens lose faith in government of the day for failure to prevent conflicts before they happen					
Breeding grounds for extremism and radicalization as poverty can lead to manipulation					
Others (Specify)	1. 2.				

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

19. Please give suggestions/recommendations towards factors influencing perennial sub-clan conflict in Garissa County, Kenya

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION