

**ROLE OF CONFLICT IN POPULATIONS DISPLACEMENT
IN BARINGO SOUTH SUB COUNTY, BARINGO
COUNTY KENYA**

**BY
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**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND
SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF
PHILOSOPHY IN FORCED MIGRATION.**

MOI UNIVERSITY

NOVEMBER, 2018

DECLARATION

Declaration by the Candidate

This thesis is my original work and has not been presented in any other university. No part of this project may be reproduced without the consent of the author and/or Moi University.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my loving and beloved parents Mr. and Mrs Erick Chepkwony who inculcated in me the desire and strength to scale the heights of education to the best I could.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This thesis is a result of support from several sources and I wish to acknowledge them all. First, I am grateful to God for His immeasurable love and closest friendship. Without His divine support, I would not have made it through my Research. My immeasurable gratitude goes to my two supervisors: Dr, Ken Oluoch, Prof. Peter Ndege and Mr. Kilong'i Wenani who diligently scrutinized and constructively criticized this work. I acknowledge Moi University Department of Security and Safety for allowing me to pursue my Masters of philosophy degree in forced migration. I acknowledge the contribution of my classmates who gave me a hand throughout this study. I owe a lot to my wife for her constant reminder and encouragement to start this program and her support. Special thanks goes to Irene Apeti my research assistant who ensured that I got all information I needed promptly and edited my work. The list is endless. God bless you.

ABSTRACT

Displacement has been a common consequence of conflicts since the beginning of human history. The main objective of this study was to find role of conflict in population displacement in Baringo South Sub County, Baringo County. Objectives of the study were to find out the nature of displacement, consequences of displacement and to suggest ways of dealing with displacement in Baringo South Sub-County. The study was guided by Human Needs Theory (HNT). The study adopted a case study design. The researcher used purposive sampling to select the MCAs and community leaders. Simple random sampling was used to select house hold heads. Data was collected using the questionnaires, interview guides and direct observation guide. Presentation of data was in the form of frequency distribution tables and graphs that facilitated description and explanation of the study findings. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS V.20) and Ms Excel helped to generate frequency distribution tables. Majority of the respondents 56.0% argued that political violence was the main source of displacement. Natural calamities, tribalism, livestock raids, historical rivalry and intercommunity conflicts were also mentioned as sources of displacement. On the effects 93.4% of the respondents agreed that increased poverty and crime were the main effects of displacement. Other effects included injuries and deaths, loss of property and reduced economic growth. On the ways of dealing with displacement the study suggested that mediation, peace visits, and dialogue were ways of preventing displacement. In conclusion, political violence is the main source of displacement. Increases in poverty levels and crime were the effects of displacement. Mediation, peace visits and dialogue were ways of preventing displacement. The study recommended that the government should relook the land allocation procedures and policies, encourage peace education, intermarriages and exchange programmes where communities learn and embrace one another's culture. The study may provide an insight for the national government, non-governmental organizations and County government to look at the main factors influencing displacement in the area and approaches in trying to solve displacement. Ministry of Internal Security may get crucial information on how to enforce security measures for people in the affected areas and help in policy formulation. Findings of this study may bridge the gap of lack of sufficient information on the effect of displacement in ASAL areas and may influence further scholarly research by other researchers who may be interested in this field of knowledge and initiate appropriate mitigation.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

IDPs:	Internally Displaced People
IASFM:	International Association for the study of Forced Migration
LTTE:	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
CBOs:	Community Based Organizations
SPSS:	Statistical Package for Social Scientists

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

1.1 Overview

This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope and operational definition of terms.

1.2 Background of the Study

Displacement is a primary consequence of the nature of contemporary conflict. Wars among competing groups within national boundaries, which have increased since the Cold War, are devastating to civilians because of mortality, destroyed infrastructure and livelihoods, and the need to flee one's home. The extent of displacement is one of the measures of the severity of a conflict, along with casualties and duration. Displacement on a massive scale is not uncommon. Over the course of the conflict in Afghanistan, 76 percent of the population have been displaced, and in Liberia, 90 percent (ICRC, 2009). At the end of 2009, 43.3 million people were displaced globally, including 15.2 million refugees, who were displaced across national borders, and 27.1 million Internally Displaced People (IDPs), who remained in their own country (UNHCR, 2010a).

Conflicts are common phenomena in many regions of the world especially in dry lands, which are endowed with scarce natural resources. Global environmental change coupled with population increase has led to unprecedented demand for resources. The consequences have been competition over control of and access to the limited resources which in turn trigger conflicts. Climate related environmental

changes have been observed to be among the major causes of the conflicts (Matthew, Brown and Jensen 2009 and Sterzel, Lüdeke, Kok, Soysa and Walther, 2012). Climate change in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) has been evidenced by increasing frequency of droughts from one in every six years to one in every three years. In Ethiopia, for example, drought frequency has increased from 6-8 years to the current 1-2 years (Meier, Bond and Bond, 2007). Matthew, Brown and Jensen (2009) observes that exploitation of natural resources and other related environmental stresses are crucial in all phases of the conflicts, from outbreak and perpetuation of violence to undermining prospects for peace. They noted that at least 40% of the intrastate conflicts in the last sixty years are associated with natural resources. In some parts of Sudan, for instance, conflicts have intensified due to dwindling natural resources caused by severe droughts (United Nations Development Programme Sudan, 2010).

Juma (2000) classifies conflicts in Kenya are of many different kinds. The four main categories are Conflicts among pastoral communities, Conflicts linked to presence of refugees, Conflicts between pastoralists and crop farming communities and lastly, ethnic clashes. Juma (2000) observes that, current environmental pressures have changed conflict dynamics. For example, the 1999-2001 droughts that wiped out the Turkana community's entire stock increased pressure on the Turkana to raid other communities in order to restock their lost herd. This water shortage coupled with shortage of pasture sparked competition which led to conflicts between rival groups (UNEP/GoK, 2000). The drought of the year 2011 in the arid northern Kenya depleted pasture and dried water points in Moyale, triggering inter-clan attacks and counter-attacks where seven people were killed in Burji, Moyale town (International

Organization for Migration [IOM], 2011). Among the pastoral communities, conflicts are largely caused by competition over control of and access to natural resources particularly water and pasture. Other causes of conflicts include historical rivalry, deep-seated cultural values, land issues, political incitements, idleness amongst the youth and more recently proliferation of illicit arms (USAID, 2005).

According to International Association for the study of Forced Migration (IASFM) 2002, forced migration is usually related to the movement of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Forced migration is a phenomenon that has existed throughout human history and it is different from voluntary migration. In force migration there is no prior intention or plan to leave. The concept describes a complex emergency situation that forces communities to relocate due to a particular type of disaster (Byrne, 1996). According to International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW) (2002) several governments have adopted the Guiding Principles as a legal framework for national legislation and as a model for strategies in the field of prevention, protection, assistance and development of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Moreover, the Principles are also taken as models for the provision of special economic and humanitarian assistance in disaster situations. In addition, several non-government organisations have used the Principles worldwide to promote the cause of internally displaced persons, to evaluate national policies and legislation, and to promote and strengthen their dialogue with governments on IDP rights (IFSW, 2002).

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, (2009) stated that there were 26 million people worldwide who had been internally displaced by conflict, generalized violence

or human rights violations. The figures alone do not give much insight into the long-term plight and daily problems of internally displaced persons (IDPs), but they do provide measurable indicators of the challenge which internal displacement continues to pose to humanitarian and development organizations as well as human rights defenders. Despite ever-wider recognition of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, 1998), and their progressive adoption into national and regional frameworks, and improvement to international response mechanisms within the humanitarian reform process, the global IDP figure stands at the same record high level as at the end of 2007. Internal displacement has continued in many countries to result from failures by parties to armed conflicts to respect the rights of civilian populations, including by taking necessary steps to prevent displacement.

Birkeland, (2009) points out that South and South-East Asia were more affected by internal displacement in 2008 than in previous years. The internally displaced population in the region grew by 13% during 2008 to reach 3.5 million. New displacement was particularly significant in the Philippines, where 600,000 people fled an upsurge in fighting between the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), and in Pakistan where over 310,000 people were forced from their homes due to fighting between the government and armed groups. In Sri Lanka, an estimated 230,000 people were displaced as the conflict between the government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) intensified. The majority of the 530,000 or so people who reportedly returned in South and South-East Asia did so after a relatively short period of displacement. In the Philippines 250,000 people returned within a few weeks or months of their displacement. In Sri Lanka an

estimated 126,000 people displaced since 2006 managed to return to areas no longer affected by conflict. Only in Timor-Leste was return linked to peace-building and overall national progress in tackling the displacement situation (Birkeland, 2009).

Africa's record lowest figure for this decade, at 11.6 million people, represented an enormously positive development for a region that has always had a larger number of IDPs than any other (Birkeland, 2009). Three out of five of the world's largest internal displacement situations are found in the region, and Africa still hosts 45% of the world's IDPs; however, compared with the region's total population, the ratio of IDPs has fallen. There were no new conflicts in Africa causing displacement in 2008, but several ongoing conflicts caused 2 million people in Africa to be newly displaced during the year (Birkeland, 2009).

Internal migration studies tend to capture the changing perspectives of political, economic, socio-cultural, and other developments as well as environmental conditions in particular countries and do not lend themselves to regional generalization with the exception of special cases where migration is caused by regionally pervasive phenomena. In Eastern Africa, such pervasive events include assessment of population displacement due to drought that engulfs the region (Ginneti and Franck, 2014). The pastoralism-mobility-conflict linkages do affect development and simply dismissing them as inconsequential has far reaching implications for security.

In Somalia, the figure continued to increase, reaching 1.3 million by the end of the year. The DRC remains the world's fourth largest displacement situation with 1.4

million people displaced. The 400,000 people who returned home in some parts of the country were balanced out by the 400,000 who were newly displaced by armed conflict in the East (Birkeland, 2009). Sudan too saw both large numbers of newly displaced people and large numbers of returns. In Darfur, 315,000 people were newly displaced in the course of 2008, bringing the total for that region to 2.7 million IDPs. In Southern Sudan, an estimated 187,000 people were newly displaced, mostly as a result of inter-communal violence, while 350,000 IDPs were able to return to their homes. The total IDP population in Sudan stood at 4.9 million by the end of 2008 (Birkeland, 2009).

Today, refugees flow from one Africa country to another in an uncontrolled manner. In some cases the influx of refugees is too huge and fast to be adequately managed. For example, the influx of Rwandese refugees was at the rate of 250,000 refugees fleeing from Rwanda to Tanzania rose to nearly a million people, with a further almost two million crossing to Zaire (Rutinwa, 1999). These mass displacements of people can constitute a serious threat of security. They also affect economic, environmental and political stability of the transit and final destination countries. In fact, countries which host a big number of refugees have complained of latter's destruction of environment in terms of tree-cutting in search of fire wood, water pollution, deforestation for setting up camps, etc (Mupedziswa, 1993). These countries have also complained of spending considerable amounts of money over refugees which would have been used to improve the standard of living of own citizens.

According to Ruto, Mohamud, & Masinde, (2003) in the study in Northern Kenya a total of 164,457 people were displaced by conflicts in pastoralists' North Frontier districts of Kenya. Seventy percent or 105,500 of the displaced are women and children aged below 14 years. In addition to displacements, many women have also been widowed by the conflicts further increasing their vulnerabilities to poverty and human right abuses. Many women were widowed by the massacre and are now living in abject poverty in informal shanties in Wajir town. Ruto, Mohamud, & Masinde (2003) also found out that all the said districts are among the ten poorest districts in Kenya in all the development indices. School enrolment rates are far below the national average, majority of the people in the region depend on relief food and are malnourished. Mortality rate is high and so are poverty levels. Water and sanitary services are inaccessible to the majority of the pastoralists.

Mkutu (2001) also reports on the trajectory of revenge killings among pastoralist communities, here it is also worth noting the alliances built by different communities during times of need, such as the Turkana-Karamojong alliance against the Dodoth in the previous illustration. The January 1998 attack and stealing of fifteen goats by Pokot raiders from a Kikuyu farmer in Laikipia triggered a series of intermittent violent conflict pitting warriors from Pokot, Samburu and Turkana against the agricultural Kikuyu. The fact that Kikuyu youths also retaliated by stealing 54 animals from the Pokot led to increased tension in the area, prompting the local District Officer (D.O.) to call a peace meeting between Pokot and Kikuyu communities. The diminishing power of traditional elders as well as the incapacity of state security apparatus is further laid bare by the killing of four Kikuyus accompanied by "*burning and looting of houses in Olmoran*" (Mkutu 2001:27), by a contingent of Pokot,

Samburu and Turkana immediately after the government initiated peace meeting. According to Mkutu (2001:27) this attack then triggered further violence leading to the displacement of 2,000 people. The severity of armed conflict is further exemplified by casualties suffered by the Kikuyu in Laikipia when

“On 17 January, the Kikuyu organised a response to the attacks and over 100 men armed with pangas (machetes) and rungus (sticks) confronted the raiders at Rum-Rum Valley, Mutamiayu. The majority of raiders had guns. Almost all the deaths in Laikipia District were from bullet wounds” (Mkutu 2001:27).

ITDG-EA (2005), reports of another retaliatory attack which claimed lives in Kainuk, in what is today Turkana South district during which suspected Pokot raiders killed four Turkana herders and stole 600 goats and sheep in an alleged revenge attack following an earlier Turkana killing of one Pokot herder and stealing of 47 herds of cattle in Turkwel. In the Kainuk attack, three Turkana businessmen and a Kenya Police Reserve¹⁵ Officer were killed after an ambush on their truck by Pokot bandits who fired at them after establishing their identities.

More killings were further reported by the BBC News (2002), where eleven Turkana villagers were shot dead and another seven wounded by suspected Pokot raiders in a retaliatory attack. The link between competition over diminishing pastures, contested boundaries, land and proliferation of small arms and light weapons is also claimed to have been at the center of the Kanampiu Massacre in Laikipia West in September 2009. Writing in the *Standard Newspaper*, James Munyeki (2009) reports that the killing of Samburu in Kanampiu was a strategy devised by Pokot herders to scare away the Samburu from the area in order gain exclusive use of the 6,000 acre ranch for herding their animals. The BBC News (2008) further reports the killing of 25 Pokot villagers including twelve from one family in Baringo district on 20th March

2008, the suspected attackers from Samburu ethnic group numbering 200 also made a way with 200 herds of cattle, this being a revenge attack for the killing of eight Samburu villagers by suspected Pokot raiders just two days earlier on the 18th of March, 2008.

According to different authors (Kumssa, 2009; Leff, 2009; Mahmoud, 2011; Mkutu, 2008; Njiru, 2012; Omolo, 2010 et al,) conflicts in the North rift region of Kenya are part and parcel of a pastoral culture and livelihood of resident communities. However, in recent years, due to the proliferation of modern small arms, commercialization of livestock raiding, dispute over land tenure rights, banditry and predation, the cultural practice has become a widespread, sophisticated, more violent, and destructive activity among pastoral communities in northern Kenya. It is no longer an issue of culture but has turned into a violation of human rights. Doss, McPeak and Barrett (2008) clearly postulated that displacement of families is a major consequence of conflict. The proliferation of modern automatic weapons is well documented as having had a negative effect on the scale and impact of armed violence in pastoral communities (Mkutu, 2006). Some conflicts within and between pastoralist communities, such as raiding and cattle rustling have a long history and have to some extent become an aspect of traditional pastoralist culture (Kaimba, Njehia, & Guliye 2011).

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Displacement has been a common consequence of conflicts since the beginning of human history. The demographic consequences of conflict and violence in the developing world are receiving increased attention (Brunborg & Urdal, 2005) and so

is conflict in Kenya. Although Kenya is considered peaceful, a closer scrutiny reveals an unprecedented wave of internal and cross-border conflicts. Various researchers have tried to take different approaches to study the conflicts in North part of Kenya, commercialization (Hendrickson, Armon and Mearns, 1998; Fleisher, 2002; Kratli and Swift, 2003:38), peace building (Eaton, 2008:245), Small arms (McCabe, 2004; Mkutu, 2008), and raiding (Schilling et al., 2012:7). But none of these studies have been able to pinpoint what sustain conflict and displacement or what should be done to stop this violent and bloody butchering of innocent people in Baringo South. This made this researcher to develop an interest in the nature of this kind of study. the real nerve that sustains this conflict or what should be done to stop this violent and bloody butchering of innocent people from both communities. This made this researcher to develop an interest in the nature of this kind of study.

Baringo South Sub County like many other arid and semi arid location has been experiencing pastoralist and ethnic conflicts especially in the Northern parts of the county. This has resulted in the increase of humanitarian aid non organizations which have played pivotal operational role in uplifting the lives of the dwellers. These conflicts have also resulted to establishment of different security personnel stations in the area; comprising military forces, Kenya Police, General Service Unit, Administration Police and Anti Stock Theft Unit (Peace net Kenya March 2013). Various organizations such as the government of Kenya, Religious Organization, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based organizations (CBOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and independent peace representatives have made several efforts in bringing peace in the region (Eaton, 2008). Despite disarmament and arming communities through the Kenya Police Reservists (KPR) (Mkutu and Wandera, 2013),

peace building meetings, prosecuting perpetrators, declaring illicit firearms surrender amnesties and establishing peace committees, insecurity and violent conflict in the region continue to prevail (Mkutu, 2010). Despite the existence of literature on conflict and population displacement, there lacks an explanation as to why this conflict is protracted for years, which are the various organs helping to sustain the conflict, and why mitigation efforts by the government and other stakeholders seem to have failed. Various studies have also been carried out in Kenya to identify the impacts of conflicts, giving little attention to Baringo South Sub County which the study seeks to find the role of conflict towards population displacement.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

The overall objective of the study was to role of confluence in population displacement in Baringo South Sub County.

1.5 Specific Objectives of the Study

- To assess the nature and sources of conflict and displacement of populations in Baringo South Sub County
- To analyse the consequences of conflicts and displacement of populations in Baringo South Sub County
- To suggest ways of dealing with the issue of conflict and displacement of populations in Baringo South Sub County

1.6 Research Questions

- What is the nature and sources of conflict and displacement of populations in Baringo South Sub County

- What are the consequences of conflicts leading to displacement of populations in Baringo South Sub County
- What ways can be used to deal with the issue of conflict on the displaced populations in Baringo South Sub County

1.7 Significance of Study

The purpose of this study therefore is to contribute to not only existing information but to add knowledge valuable to policy makers so as to assist in making sound and objective decision hence tangible policies. It also seeks to explain the nature, sources, effects and impacts of conflict on population displacement. The study is important tool that will assist the policy makers both in the county and the National government in making decisions on how to manage conflicts and also in responding to early signs of conflicts. Insecurity affects developments in the region since it scare away investors who champions improved infrastructure for their smooth operation in the region. The study therefore will assist in addressing on the various development activities that will assist also in improving the living standards of the individuals. Lastly, the study is also important for future researchers and academicians who would wish to conduct further researcher on the same field.

1.8 Definition of Terms

Conflict: A serious disagreement due to incompatible goals, values and interests

Displacement of population: Refers to person being forced to find alternative safer places within their home regions.

Pastoral communities Refers to communities whose primary occupations are raising livestock.

Security Refers to protection from threat, danger, injury or

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The chapter discusses literature related to conflicts and displacement of populations. It will particularly focus on what the causes, impact and consequences of conflict and displacement of population.

2.2 Overview of Conflicts in Kenya

Conflict is a process in which one party perceives that its interests are being opposed or negatively affected by another party (Wall and Callistel, 1995). The demographic consequences of conflict and violence in the developing world are receiving increased attention (Brunborg & Urdal, 2005) and so is conflict in Kenya. Although Kenya is considered peaceful, a closer scrutiny reveals an unprecedented wave of internal and cross-border conflicts.

In a multi – ethnic state like Kenya, people have strong attachment to their communities, espousing fundamentally different values, and in competition with each other for access to, or control over resources, hence creating acrimony and divisions. These conflicts are mainly manifested as political, economic, environmental, exploitation of natural resources, land clashes, religious differences and lately terrorism. The country has thus continued to be divided on the basis of ethnic, socio-cultural, regional, political and economic lines. As a result, there have been sporadic conflicts among different communities in Kenya (Lind, 2002). Pastoralists in Northern Kenya have borne much of the brunt of internal conflicts and considerable efforts have been directed at addressing their specific conflict environment by a

number of stakeholders that include the government, Civil Society Organizations, religious organizations and Community Based Organizations. The resource-based conflicts prevalent in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) have completely distorted development and eroded civil administration of this vast and rugged countryside (Lind, 2002).

The dawn of multi-party politics in Kenya brought in its wake new dimensions of conflict. Communities were divided along political and ideological lines, which gave rise to protracted and institutionalized waves of ethnic and land clashes. Ethnic and political conflicts in Kenya have become more evident during elections, as reflected during the 1992 and 1997 general elections. The intensity of these conflicts following the 2007 General Election resulted in a shattered national fabric culminating in the loss of about 1,300 lives with over 350,000 people internally displaced (Peace Net Healing the Nation, 2009).

The conflicts adversely affected not only Kenya's economy but also that of the neighboring countries, namely Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Sudan. The post election violence and the form it took revealed that when differences arise, Kenyans are more inclined to retreat into their ethnic groupings rather than forge ahead as a nation with a common destiny. This situation if left unattended could degenerate into complete national disintegration. In addition, clan violence continued throughout 2008, causing at least 200 deaths in the Mt. Elgon district, according to peace net committee. Additional estimates by independent media place the death toll in the Mt. Elgon district upwards of 500 (Peace Net Healing the Nation 2009). Although post-election violence largely came to an end in March, it spurred on old rivalries in the

Laikipia district in the Rift Valley Region and also revived the Mungiki sect, an outlawed quasi-religious militia group operating mainly in the Nairobi slums. This continued violence which stemmed from the election violence in early 2008, resulted in a combined total of approximately 100 deaths. Finally, an additional 13 deaths occurred in various regions of the country as fighting over resources such as water continued in 2008.

According to Peace Net Healing the Nation (2009) inter-communal violence over natural resources, mainly land and water, escalated in northeastern Kenya. Over 180 people were killed including 76 civilians killed in a single episode in July. In 1998 Post-election peace and reform aspirations were shattered as politically-and economically-based ethnic clashes and police-sponsored extra-judicial killings increased during 1998. Most clashes took place in Rift Valley Province between members of the president's ethnic group and rivals, though serious fighting also occurred in the northeast among several groups, including ethnic Somalis and Sudanese (Peace net healing the nation, 2009).

Communities embroiled in long standing conflicts and find ways to bring about lasting peace and a strong sense of nationhood among them. It is expected that the results of this initiative will help heal and unite Kenyans in order to achieve a cohesive and harmonious society. At least 100 people were killed by the end of September, down from estimated figures for 1999 (Peace net healing the nation, 2009). In 1999, Political and mob violence, police-sanctioned extra-judicial killings, and ethnic clashes increased in 1999 with most of the last concentrated in the northern regions of the country. Over 100 people were reported killed in the clashes. 2000

Inter-tribal feuds, cross-border fighting pitting Kenyan tribes against tribes in Uganda and Ethiopia, and mob violence continued during the year. At least 550 people died in the violence, up from the previous year. In 2001, Conflict between numerous tribal groups continued through 2001, with an escalation in the fighting targeting non-combatants. The 2002 Clashes along ethnic lines in several districts of the country resulted in more than 100 deaths. There also was violence around presidential elections in December. 2004 Inter-communal conflict continued in several parts of Kenya at a reduced level. Clashes again were economic in nature, with land at the forefront.

Conflicts are part and parcel of human societies because societies have variations. Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) in his Moral and Political philosophy held that, human beings are essentially egoistic, that is, they toil and struggle to quench their ends. When consensus and mutuality lack, human beings tend to fight over the available chances and resources, this eventually could lead to conflict which usually turns violent as the case in Kenya in 1992, 1997 and 2007. The observable fact of violent ethnic conflicts in Kenya has attracted enormous interest from scholars since the outbreak of ethnic clashes and the underlying causes of their outbreak. Such works include, but not limited to, Gecaga (2002), Kahumbi, (2004), Maina, (2000) and Rutto, (2000).

Kahumbi (2004) contends that preventing conflict from re-igniting is important as preventive action before conflict arises or become full-fledged war. He adds that the goal of post-conflict building is to consolidate peace. But he fails to give out possible ways of preventing conflict from re-igniting. Gecaga (2002) traces the various causes

of ethnic clashes in Kenya. Causes include colonialism, which compressed communities into tribal cocoons through their ethnic barriers and isolation. Some ethnic groups were disposed off their land. That created economic disparities into different regions and uneven distributions of social amenities such as schools and hospitals. In addition, she argues, colonialism promoted ethnic consciousness at the expense of nationalism and patriotism.

The other causes of ethnic clashes are opportunism, unfair distribution of economic resources and political power along ethnic lines. Gecaga (2002) shares the views of Adedeji (1981) and Haugerud (1995) who blame colonialism as the main cause of ethnic awareness. The colonial settlement led to landlessness, creation of tribal reserves and divided society into ethnic entities as earlier indicated. However, Adedeji, Haugerud and Gecaga seem to generalize the effect of colonialism in Africa without considering countries such as Tanzania which have had no serious ethnic clashes.

Rutto (2000) in his study on community relations and democratization processes among the Kalenjin communities of the Rift Valley Province, perceives the outbreak of ethnic clashes in parts of the Rift Valley in 1992 as a demonstration of the bitter ethnic relations due to the perception that Agikuyu grabbed land in Rift Valley. He argues that the absence of a strong constructive inter-ethnic social structure was a source of ethnic conflicts with ethnic biases, myths, stereotypes and misinformation aggravating ethnic differences. Rutto's argument of the absence of a strong constructive inter-ethnic social structure as the cause of ethnic conflicts underestimates the potentialities of some realities that connect humanity such as

religion, belief in rites and rituals.

Rupesinghe (1996) in his argument on ethnicity and power in the contemporary world defines ethnic conflict as cleavages between groups based on differentiations in ethnic identities. He argues that ethnic groups have prejudices and stereotypes about others. But for him, these attitudes have not normally turned to conflicts unless manipulated and organized by political leaders and elites who use stereotypes as fertile ground to cultivate support for their political and economic aspirations. Rupesinghe brings out the issue of manipulation, which institutions such as churches can use their mobilizing force to cultivate a culture of peace and harmony among people. In Kenya, for example, political leaders have been accused of manipulating their ethnic communities to demonstrate against the government when one of their own is connected with corruption or sacked from a government position.

2.3 Internally Displaced Persons

The issue of internal displacement seems to be growing rather than diminishing worldwide. Statistics provided by Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) in 2014 indicate that there are 38 million people who are forcefully displaced in different countries. Another typology of IDPs is based on gender. Some researchers have paid particular attention to the displacement of women as they have been found to be a specifically vulnerable cluster in the course of displacement (Global Protection Cluster, 2010). A gender analysis helps to identify protection risks faced by men and boys in addition to those faced by women and girls (Brookings, 2008). Another vulnerable group is children. In the Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons of 2004. There are several ways of categorizing IDPs

and the most popular criteria are listed below. IDPs can be categorized by the duration of displacement thus, short-term and long-term displacements. The IDMC (2015a) report indicates that 90% of IDPs have been displaced for 10 or more years with many of them subject to forceful displacement more than once hence prolonging their displacement (IDMC, 2015a).

2.3.1 Reasons for Internal Displacement in Kenya

The common reasons for internal displacement in Kenya results from political, ethnic, environmental factors and as a result of natural disasters e.g. floods. Disaster is another reason for displacement. Disasters are normally placed into two broad categories namely natural and man-made and can have a long-term negative impact on the affected population. Forced displacement can even be a result of a big beneficial project, for example in the case of the Mau Forest evictions where approximately 12,000 people were displaced in the course of recovering part of the forest (Survival, 2010). Notwithstanding the environmentally beneficial aspect of the eviction, it is always drastic for the persons concerned and usually has profound negative socio-economic and cultural impacts on communities.

Conflicts over disputed elections, distribution of power or civil wars are the most common reasons for displacement in Africa (UNOCHA, 2011). One example for political violence along ethnic lines is the 2007/8 post-election violence in Kenya that resulted in a large number of IDPs. The two categories, politically and ethnically motivated conflict, are intertwined. Ethnically based parties are common in Sub-Saharan Africa and access to political and economic benefits is structured along ethnic lines. Hence the politicization of ethnicity is imminent to the system of power and

ethnicity is viewed as instrumental identity organized as means to particular ends. This shows that the root causes of ethnic conflicts do not involve ethnicity per se. The ethnic difference is not sufficient to explain a conflict or the eruption of violence. The underlying reasons that lead to displacement are linked to access resources such as access to land, water, pasture, business or job opportunities etc.

2.3.2 Consequences of Population Displacement

There are several negative impacts that are attributed to the IDPs phenomenon. The impacts affect both the IDP and the host communities. Among others, these briefly include lack of proper sanitation and the inability to access affordable basic amenities cause serious health challenges for internally displaced persons. There are numerous reports of the prevalence of contagious diseases among the displaced persons living in camps and as they constantly interact with the neighboring communities, the diseases easily spillover (Nyala, 2012). A noticeable general increase in the crime rates in IDPs occupied areas has been reported and the presumption has been that in the struggle to survive, IDPs tend to engage for example in petty theft, or become a target of criminals (Parachi, 2014).

On several occasions the presence of IDPs led to the spillover of the conflict engulfing the host communities and thus exacerbated insecurity. The spillover of conflict usually also causes tensions between the IDPs and their host communities and poses serious challenges to many humanitarian organizations (Start Fund, 2014). Over the years, in many protracted conflicts, there has been a noticeable trend of recruiting internally displaced children into armed combat. This directly links displacement to the phenomena of child soldiers (that is also a form of human trafficking). Also many

demobilized child soldiers end up displaced from their original homes or are often considered social outcasts by their host communities. This affects all types of displaced children whose status increases their vulnerability (Alfredson, 2002). As a result of displacement many internally displaced persons are exposed to violence. They are at high risk of physical attack, sexual assault and abduction (OHCHR, 2016).

IDPs are often deprived of adequate food, shelter and health care (OHCHR, 2016) and thus experience poor health. The likelihood to contract diseases is therefore high. IDPs have a higher mortality rate than the general population with women and children widely recognized as the most vulnerable groups (White, 2002). Roberts, Ocaka, Browne, Oyok, & Sondorp (2008) found out in a study on internally displaced persons in Uganda, a country that has experienced decades of armed conflict, that 54% of the respondents met the Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) symptom criteria. It was also found that three quarters of the respondents had witnessed or experienced the murder of family or friends, over half of them had been beaten or tortured and 14% had experienced sexual violence.

2.4 Factors Contributing to Conflict and Population Displacement

Globally Wars among competing groups within national boundaries, which have increased since the Cold War, are devastating to civilians because of mortality, destroyed infrastructure and livelihoods, and the need to flee one's home. The extent of displacement is one of the measures of the severity of a conflict, along with casualties and duration. Displacement on a massive scale is not uncommon. Over the course of the conflict in Afghanistan, 76 percent of the population has been displaced,

and in Liberia, 90 percent (ICRC, 2009). At the end of 2009, 43.3 million people were displaced globally, including 15.2 million refugees, who were displaced across national borders, and 27.1 million Internally Displaced People (IDPs), who remained in their own country (UNHCR, 2010a).

Several authors have written about causes of conflict in Africa (Kasozi, 1999; Kofi Anan, 2002). Many of the authors suggest that colonial rule bequeathed to Africa not only arbitrary boundaries, which contributed to conflicts between states and made national unity between states more difficult but also left a legacy of authoritarian rule. According to Kofi Anan the newly independent African states pursued a heavy centralization of political and economic power and suppressed political pluralism, which often led to corruption, nepotism, complacency, and the abuse of power.

Furthermore in some regions such as Central Africa, conflict has been exacerbated by competition for scarce land, and water resources with differentiated gender impacts. Moreover, there are many who profit from chaos and have an interest in prolonging conflict, as has been the case in Liberia, in Angola's lucrative diamond fields and in eastern DRC during the last decade (De Waal, 1989; UN, 2002). It has also been argued that external interest in precious stones and oil could be fuelling conflict in Africa. In the words of the Secretary General, "in the competition for oil and other precious resources in Africa interests external to Africa continue to play a large and sometimes decisive role both in suppressing conflict and in sustaining it" (UN, 2002). International arms merchants are on the list of those who profit from conflict although not all interventions come from outside Africa. However, it can also be argued that the international arms merchants stand to gain especially when there is an

already market such as the one in conflict ridden countries of Africa. Kofi Annan (2002) reiterates that the role that African governments play in supporting sometimes even in instigating conflicts in neighboring countries must be candidly acknowledged.

The spread of ethnic conflicts in the post-colonial era in Africa has forced the optimism at independence to disappear. Foremost of the cited causes are ethnic differences (Meier, 1992). Ethnicity according to Meier is group identification based on common name, descent, culture, language and territory. Geertz describes these features as primordial factors. Ethnically distinct groups take up arms when they perceive injustice and become dissatisfied over the control and distribution of power, raw materials and national wealth. Many call for the observance of human rights, equity and the end of authoritarianism through the introduction of pluralism in governance.

Poverty, competition for scarce resources specially agricultural land, where soils are deteriorating, population pressure, strong external interests and easy access to weapons particularly the AK 47, landmines, and anti rocket launchers are also crucial. With 650 million inhabitants who fall into six major ethnic and linguistic groups, African communities are culturally diverse. Individuals and their children accept and live side by side with members of other ethnic groups as part of everyday social and political life. Their shared meanings of ethnic identities particularly appearance, religion, language, customs and places of origin are inescapable natural realities which offer the advantage of natural variety.

However, ethnicity is a conflict generating actuality which current evidence has

shown unscrupulous politicians use as a resource, exploiting it to define community boundaries and loyalties. The lives of ordinary men; women and their children are put at high risk of devastations. By presenting the pure negative and disruptive aspects of ethnicity, the new and often disadvantaged politicians trigger ethnic prejudices, which preclude non group members from being perceived of or treated as human beings with equal rights. In extreme cases, ethnic conflicts give rise to such occurrences as ethnic cleansing and genocide. These can be considered as the final solutions to the intention of physically removing traces of ethnic rivals from an occupied territory. Unfavorable ethnic situations and relations in the entire Eastern and Central African regions have been responsible for the volatile African ethnic conflicts witnessed in the post colonial era, particularly in the recent decade.

As a move to curb this menace, the government has strengthened security measures on the countries' boundaries. About ten thousand illegal weapons collected by security personnel were burned in the year 2002. The report appearing in the Nation News Paper of 8/3/2002, states that the fire arms destroyed were valued at two hundred millions (200,000,000) and the exercise was in line with the United Nations convention against the proliferation of illicit weapons. Mr. Oduyo (Assistant minister for Foreign Affairs Kenya 2002), who was accompanied by officials of security teams, said the Nairobi Declaration signed by East and southern African countries in March 2000, was aimed at checking the movement of illegal weapons in the region. It has been documented that many conflicts have their origin in an unaddressed 'grievance', such as for example, ethnic or religious discrimination. Inequality and discrimination are also linked to conflict. However the mention of grievance, inequality and discrimination is made in general terms without paying

special attention to the impact such ills are likely to have on men and women who are caught up in conflict. There is a wide spread assumption that poverty is a source of violence, despite there being no direct causal relationship between the two. Although today most violent conflicts take place in poor countries, they do not necessarily occur in the poorest of them nor are all poor countries involved in conflict.

Research has shown that poverty and particularly extreme inequalities between rich and poor become sources of conflict where they are linked to the real or perceived oppression of a certain group (for example, social, religious, and ethnic) (Zuckerman and Greenberg, 2004). The state can be an instrument of discrimination and private enrichment in the hands of powerful elites and its followers. It can mediate between different interest groups through inclusive political processes and the redistribution of resources.

Whereas the impact of external assistance on poverty cannot be underestimated, it has been argued that development assistance can contribute to stability when states use it to address human security needs, the political economy of conflict and inequality and discrimination and also for debt servicing as well as paying the state bureaucracy. However, it can also exacerbate conflict for example through supporting corruption or helping to perpetuate an unjust status quo or by putting too much emphasis on debt servicing. In addition, conditionalities attached to development assistance for example structural adjustment policies (SAPs), can increase tensions particularly where without compensatory measures they require lay-offs in the public sector (Moser and Clark, 2002).

Humanitarian assistance is at risk of becoming an instrument of war at the local level through the manipulation of aid resources by warlords, at the global level through its instrumentalisation for partisan political interests (BBC). Many of the serious problems that have been associated with the negative distribution of relief commodities, food in particular, relate to gender relations and inequalities. According to Eade and William (1995) although males are malnourished as a result of disaster or population displacement the incidence of malnutrition tends to be higher amongst women.

In their report on the proliferation and effects of small arms Kamenju, Mwachofi and Wairagu (2003: 39) state: “Of all the districts in the North Rift, West-Pokot is considered the most adversely affected by the gun culture because of its rough terrain and proximity to the Ugandan border”. They estimated the number of illegal arms in the District based on 50% of the adult male population above 15 years to be 36,937, although it must be said that it is hard to verify such a figure, which is also most probably too high. Nonetheless, many people are accustomed to living with guns, as Kamenju, Mwachofi and Wairagu (2003) mission report states: “In West Pokot, carrying small arms is only strange to a stranger in the community” (NCA, 2006: 5). And indeed, although certainly not all men own guns, they are widespread among the pastoralists. The guns enter the research area, primarily from Uganda, a country that receives a large portion of its weapons from war-torn countries of Sudan and Ethiopia. Arms trade is stimulated because the international border, which can be crossed easily, is hardly controlled by security forces. Another source of weapons is Somalia, from where weapons enter West-Pokot District through Baringo (Kamenju, Mwachofi and Wairagu, 2003).

Munyeki (2009) reports in the Standard Newspaper, that the killing of Samburu in Kanampiu was a strategy devised by Pokot herders to scare away the Samburu from the area in order gain exclusive use of the 6,000 acre ranch for herding their animals. The BBC News (2008) further reports the killing of 25 Pokot villagers including twelve from one family in Baringo district on 20th March 2008, the suspected attackers from Samburu ethnic group numbering 200 also made a way with 200 herds of cattle, this being a revenge attack for the killing of eight Samburu villagers by suspected Pokot raiders just two days earlier on the 18th of March 2008.

Tension has gripped the volatile in Baringo South Sub-County after armed raiders suspected to be from the neighboring Tiaty Sub-County struck the home of the area chief and shot him in the leg (Daily Nation, June 23, 2014). Mr. Benjamin Lecher was having dinner with his family when the raiders stormed into his home and shot him in the left leg before fleeing. They did not steal anything from him during the 10pm Sunday incident. The attack came barely a day after Baringo Governor Benjamin Cheboi convened a leaders' crisis peace meeting at Emining' in a bid to find a lasting solution to the perennial cattle-rustling menace. It is likely to spark fresh hostilities between the warring Ilchamus and Pokot communities. Baringo South MP Grace Kipchoim condemned the attack on the chief and called on the government to carry out a thorough investigation and bring the perpetrators to book. "We call on our people to remain calm but the government should be quick in apprehending the suspects. It is regrettable that the incident comes after the peace meeting," said Ms Kipchoim. She was speaking when she visited the chief at Marigat Sub-District Hospital, where he is nursing the gunshot wounds. Confirming the incident, Baringo South Sub-County Commissioner Saul Moywaywa said that the chief was in a stable

condition and would soon be discharged from the hospital. “We are yet to establish the motive of the attack, but we have already launched investigations. We will soon roll out a series of peace meetings involving elders to unite the two communities,” Mr Moywaywa told Nation by phone. The conflict started after Red Cross officials distributed relief food to Ilchamus families who were recently displaced after their homes were set ablaze by armed raiders. In the Daily Nation June 23, (2014) it was reported that Pokot were angered by what they saw as discrimination in the distribution of the relief food. During the Emining’ peace meeting, leaders who included MPs, the clergy and Members of the County Assembly (MCAs) agreed, among other things, that the government should mop up illegal firearms in the area.

2.5 Conflict Prevention

Ruto, Mohamud & Masinde, (2003) pointed out in their research that efforts to prevent and mitigate violent conflicts involving pastoralists in the North Rift and North Eastern regions of Kenya need to address each of the factors contributing to conflict as outlined above. The development of effective actions to tackle each cause of conflict is difficult because these problems are rooted in the peoples cultures.

According to Mwaserrah (2008) capacity development of communities means empowering communities in all aspects of life so that they can have control over everything and decisions that affect their everyday lives. This is done through a process that increases communities’ attributes and assets so as to gain access and control and network together so as to be able to gain control. It works in the same way as empowerment as this makes the communities to have increased capacity in all aspects of their life like: social, political, spiritual, and economic. This will in turn

empower communities and individuals.

According to Ruto, Mohamud, & Masinde, (2003) in their study in Nother Kenya they said that a good start could be made by taking measures directly aimed at conflict prevention such as developing mediation and conflict prevention capacities of the communities involved and establishing projects in support of pastoralists need to strategically invest in awareness raising (early warning for early action), training and indigenous peace building processes. Displaced groups must be rehabilitated and re-oriented into mainstream society by aiding them with alternative livelihoods e.g. promotion of eco-tourism, small-scale business enterprise, basketry and provision of social amenities such as schools, health facilities and water.

By promoting dialogue in the community people will be made aware that violence is not the only way to solve crisis but using other means as dialogue and respect for every community and individual despite the reservations one might have. This therefore calls for communities and individuals to make an effort in coming to terms with the violent events of the past, restoring some sense of justice, security and human rights. This can only be achieved by promoting processes that are geared towards achieving interethnic, intra ethnic and intercommunity dialogues. This will in turn build harmony in the clans and ethnic communities that are in conflict. This can only be achieved if efforts are put in place to promote reconciliation and peace so as to avoid future happenings like previous experiences (Augsburger, 1992).

Cohesion is however not achieved when there is a lot of inequality in the society/ community where people are seen to be left out in activities that are deemed

economic, political or socio-cultural (Simiyu 2008). According to UNCHR Report (2006) in combating ethnic divisions that are a hindrance to community cohesion and integration many strategies have to be used to ensure communities are living in harmony and in good terms with each other. To ensure dialogue and that everybody is talking to each other a communication strategy that is strong needs to be put in place. This will ensure the stereo types in place are countered together with other negative practices. For community members to be able to dialogue they will need leaders that are visionary and those that can ensure good governance. This can be done through empowerment of communities where they participate in decision making processes. This is only achievable if a bottom up approach and consultation are followed. It is through educational activities that members of a community can engage and critique each other positively.

The interconnections between internal displacement and Peace building are gaining policy attention. UN secretary-general Kofi Annan noted in a 2005 speech to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) that “the return of refugees and internally displaced persons is a major part of any post-conflict scenario ...it is often a critical factor in sustaining a peace process and in revitalizing economic activity”. (UNCHR Report, 2006) In January 2009, UNHCR emphasized that “the scale of return and success of integration are two of the most tangible indicators of progress in any Peace building process. Mushtaq (2008) also notes that more recently, a report of the secretary-general on Peace building after conflict put the “reintegration of returnees” as a key area where more significant progress must be made.

Klopp (2010) notes that in Kenya, as elsewhere, IDPs have been killed or maimed

when they have attempted to return to former homes in areas without adequate peace and order. Persistent insecurity linked to mobilized youth, local impunity, and the failure of the police and legal system makes resettlement and reintegration of the displaced dangerous. Some argue further that the return of the displaced to their former homes challenges gains in land that play into peace.

Primary responsibility for developing and implementing the programmes and measures outlined above must rest with the Kenyan government, local, national and international stakeholders (Ruto, Mohamud, & Masinde, 2003). International community also has a responsibility to do what it can to assist manage the problem of insecurity, conflicts and the ensuing displacements. There are many windows and entry points to reduce the pressures generating conflict and to promote sustainable prevention and enhancement of the pastoralists' communities' resilience.

There are three main types of durable solution namely: voluntary return, sustainable local integration or resettlement of IDPs. IDPs have the right to voluntarily choose whether to return and reintegrate in their original homes, locally settle and integrate at the place of displacement or refuge or resettle and integrate elsewhere in the country. It is the primary responsibility of the State to establish conditions and provide means that allow IDPs to return voluntarily, in safety and dignity, to their homes or places of habitual residence or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country.

The full participation of IDPs in the planning and management of their return or resettlement and reintegration is key in ensuring that a sustainable and durable outcome is achieved. Upon return or resettlement, the IDPs shall not suffer

discrimination either as a result of them being displaced or for any other reason that may have led to their displacement including as is the case in Kenya discrimination on the basis of one's ethnicity or political affiliation. Further, they have a right to participate fully and equally in public affairs at all levels and have equal access to public services (UN Guiding Principles).

2.6 Theoretical Review

2.6.1 Human Needs Theory (HNT).

The study was guided by Human Needs Theory (HNT). Human needs theorists argue that conflicts and violent conflicts are caused by unmet human needs. Violence occurs when certain individuals or group do not see any other way to meet their need, or when they need understanding, respect and consideration for their needs (Haus, 2003). Often, human needs or basic human needs are confused with subsistence needs. However, such a view of human needs may limit our understanding of the human being to simply exist as a biological creature. Although there are conflicts over subsistence, most conflicts have to do with other unmet human needs, such as protection, identity, recognition, participation and understanding. Only by giving more importance to these latter needs, truly recognizing them as human needs essential to the wellbeing of all human being, will we be able to address current and intractable conflicts. Our confused view of human needs as subsistence needs only is also in part due to the alienation of "needs" we have created in our society. Needs are often associated with weakness, and some who needs is considered weak and fragile. This also further impedes the inclusion of needs approaches in conflict transformation and peace processes (Galtung, Jacobsen, and Brand-Jacobsen, 2002).

Maslow argues that each human being is trying to meet needs on a certain level at any one time. An individual looking to meet needs for food and water will not be looking to meet needs of belonging, love or self-esteem. Only when the needs on the lower end of the Pyramid are met, will humans look to meet their need for personal fulfillment. Burton (2002) has been applying human needs theory more actively to current social and political conflicts. In his work on protracted, social conflicts, he looks at how universal human needs often are neglected, leading groups to use violence claim their right and satisfying their needs. In what is really a compatibility of human needs, Burton argues that education and culture make parties manipulate the issues and dehumanizing the other parties.

The Chilean economist Manfred Max- Neef also proposes nine universal human needs, through which he argues that we can achieve human development and peaceful societies. Max – Neef defines his main proposal, Human Scale Development, as “focused and based on the satisfaction of fundamental human needs, on the generation of growing levels of self-reliance, and on the construction of organic articulations of people with nature and technology, of global processes with local activity, of the personal with the social, of planning with autonomy, and of civil society with the state. Like Burton and Rosenberg, Max-Neef agrees that no need is superior to other, and that they are all complementary and essential to human life.

While HNT to some see it merely as a tool to be applied in prevention or post conflict peace building, practitioners like Marshall Rosenberg also use HNT in mediation in violent conflicts. It has also been useful in reconciliation efforts, and Non-violent Communication (NVC) is being used currently in restorative justice structures in countries like Brazil and the US. Equally, it can be applied in all levels of society, for

intra-and interpersonal conflict, inter-group conflict and in an international setting. Secondly, it focuses on the source of conflict, looking at how best the parties can have their needs met, and those of others. Finding strategies to meet underlying needs, we may be able to reduce the use of expensive peacekeeping, peace enforcement and creating of buffer zones. Thirdly, HNT emphasizes common humanity. In a world context where differences are accentuated, HNT attempts to unify human beings from different regions and cultures, creating a common understanding of who we are and how others need and feel the same way we do. Susan Marker also notes a fourth advantage, in that HNT points out that human needs are non-negotiable.

2.6.2 Conflict Management Theory and Conflict Theory

The several social theories that emphasize social conflict have roots in the ideas of Karl Marx (1818-1883), the great German theorist and political activist. The Marxist, conflict approach emphasizes a materialist interpretation of history, a dialectical method of analysis, a critical stance toward existing social arrangements and a political program of revolution or at least, reform. The materialist view of history commences from the premise that the most important determinant of social life is the work people are doing, especially, work that results in provision of the basic necessities of life, food, clothing and shelter. Marx had a view that the way work is socially organized and the technology used in production will have a strong impact on every other aspect of society. He maintained that everything of value in society results from human labour. Thus, Marx saw working men and women as engaged in making society, in creating the conditions for their existence.

Marx summarized the key elements of this materialist view of history as follows: In the social production of their existence, men inevitably enter into definite relations, which are independent of their will, namely relations of production. The totality of these relations of production constitutes the economic structure of society, the real foundation, on which arises a legal and political superstructure and to which correspond definite forms of social consciousness. The mode of production of material life conditions the general process of social, political and intellectual life. It is not the consciousness of men that determines their existence, but their social existences that determines their consciousness (Marx 1987). Marx divided history into several stages, conforming to broad patterns in the economic structure of society. The most important stages for Marx's writing is concerned with applying the materialist model of society to capitalism, the stage of economic and social development that Marx saw as dominant in 19th century Europe. For Marx, the central institution of capitalist society is private property, the system by which capital (that is money, machines, tools, factories and other material objects used in production) is controlled by a small minority of the population (Hendrickson et al. 1996) .

This arrangement leads to two opposed classes, the owners of capital (bourgeoisies) and the workers, proletariats, whose only property is their own labour time, they have to sell to the capitalist. In management theory, violent conflicts are seen as eradicable problem which can be contained. Overall conflict management should aim to minimize affective conflicts at all level, attain and maintain a moderate amount of substantive conflict, and use the appropriate conflict management strategy to effectively match the status and concerns of the two parties (Rahim, 2002). Integrating involves opening up, creating dialogue, and exploring differences to

choose an effective solution for both conflicting groups (Rahim, Antonioni & Psenicka, 2001).

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Maccoby and Scudder further identified different steps to managing conflict they argued that a leader should take time to obtain information that can lead to conflict, develop strategies before the conflict occurs, move in to quickly managing it by reacting without blame and you will learn through dialogue (Maccoby & Scudder 2005). Mellissa Taylor's research on Locus of Control is directly related to individual abilities of communication, especially as it pertains to interpersonal conflict. She also states that conflicts should be solution driven which are creative and integrative. They should be non-confrontational, and they should still maintain control, utilizing non-verbal messages to achieve the outcome (Taylor, 2010).

Violent conflicts are based on values and interests in the community and they were thought that they cannot be reconciled. Violence arises from existing institutions and historical relationships, as well as distribution of power. Resolving such conflicts is

viewed as unrealistic. Conflict management advocates the use of pressure to effect a settlement and institution building. Batcheldor (2002) argued that for any conflict to be solved, stakeholders need to be involved these involvement will lead to collective learning and organizational should institutionalized the position of stakeholders in the community and a wise leader must behave ethically and to do so the leader should be open to new information and be willing to change his or her mind. He further states that without understanding ethics, conflict cannot be handled (Batchedor, 2000). Conflict resolution theorists, in contrast, reject this power political view of conflict, arguing instead that in communal and identity conflicts, people cannot compromise on their fundamental needs (Ibrahim, 1994). However, they argue that it is possible to transcend conflicts if parties can be helped to explore, analyze, question and reframe their positions and interest. Conflict resolution therefore emphasizes intervention by skilled but powerless third parties working unofficially with the parties to foster new thinking and new relationships. They seek to explore what the roots of the conflicts really are and to identify creative solutions that the parties may have missed in their commitment to entrenched positions.

Conflict transformation theorists argue that contemporary conflicts require more than there framing of positions and identification of win-win outcomes. The very structure of parties and relationships may be embedded in a pattern of conflict relationships that extend beyond the particular site of conflict. Conflict transformation is therefore a process of engaging with and transforming the relationships, interest, discourses and, if necessary, the very constitution of society that supports the continuation of violent conflict (Hussein, 1998). Constructive conflict is seen as a vital agent or catalyst for change. People within the conflict parties, within the society or region affected, and

outsiders with relevant human and material resources all have complementary roles to play in the long term process of peace building. This suggests a comprehensive and wide-ranging approach, emphasizing support for groups within the society in conflict rather than for the mediation of outsiders (Hussein, 1998). It also recognizes that conflicts are transformed gradually, through a series of smaller or larger changes as well as specific steps by means of which a variety of actors may play important roles; it incorporates the activity of processes such as conflict prevention and conflict resolution. Whereas conflict transformation involves transforming the relationships that support violence, conflict management approaches seek to merely manage and contain conflict, and conflict resolution approaches seek to move conflict parties away from zero-sum position and towards positive outcome.

2.7 Research Gap

In a study conducted by Masinde et al. (2004) conducted a study on indigenous democracy: traditional conflict solution mechanisms. The study found that traditional early warning systems and negotiations to avert violent conflicts. The study looked at the conflict solution mechanisms leaving out the factors that contribute to conflict. Lind (2006) also did a study according to his views he said that powerful and well-connected business men and politicians are involved in the raiding among pastoralist where they supply morans will illicit fire arms. It is true that raids are done for commercial purposes and aided by the proliferation of illegal weapons, this study leaves out other pertinent causes of conflict like cultural, competition over resources and customary conflict management.

A study conducted showed that conflict arises from social and cultural desire to a

mass wealth as well as the praise, heroism and social mobility (Bolling & Osterle, 2007). Although this study lends credence to the factors contributing to violent conflict, it was conducted outside the Baringo South Sub County and therefore a similar research to corroborate the same findings finally, Leff (2009) findings indicated that inadequate grazing fields and water points have led to escalation of violence among competition pastoral communities in East Africa. This study looked at the causes of conflicts but did not look at the nature, sources and effects of conflicts on population displacement. In relation to the studies done, they have failed to address issues causing conflicts and may negatively affect the displacement of population and the endless conflicts within the communities. Therefore this study seeks to bridge the information by finding out the role of conflicts in population displacement among the communities in Baringo south sub-county.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter highlights the description of the study area, research design, study population, sampling procedures, sample size, instrumentation of the study and data analysis.

3.1 Study Area

The study was carried out in Baringo South Sub-County. Baringo County is one of the 47 counties of Kenya. It is located in North Rift region. Its headquarters and largest town is Kabarnet. Baringo borders Turkana County and West Pokot County to the North, Samburu County and Laikipia County to the East, Nakuru County and Kericho County to the South, Uasin Gishu County to the South West and Elgeyo Marakwet County to the West. The main food crops grown are maize, pigeon peas, beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, sorghum, cassava and finger millet while the cash crops are coffee, cotton, macadamia and pyrethrum. Livestock products include honey, beef, mutton as well as hides and skins. However, little value addition is done to these products.

Major urban centers in the county are Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine, Marigat, Mogotio, Kabartonjo and Chemolingot. Major attraction sites are Lake Bogoria Game Reserve is home to rare kudus, antelopes, zebras, leopards, cheetahs, hyenas, mongoose, monkeys, baboons and jackals. At the shores of Lake Bogoria are more than two millions lesser flamingoes, 350 bird species. Lake Baringo Snake Park has many snake species such as the Black Mamba, Puff Adder, Boom slang and Spitting Cobra,

Monitor Lizards, Crocodiles and Tortoise. Baringo County has five sub counties namely Tiaty, Baringo North, Baringo Central, Baringo South, Mogotio and Eldama Ravine. The study area was chosen because of extremely bloody conflicts that have claimed lives of security forces, local inhabitants and loss of livelihoods and properties.

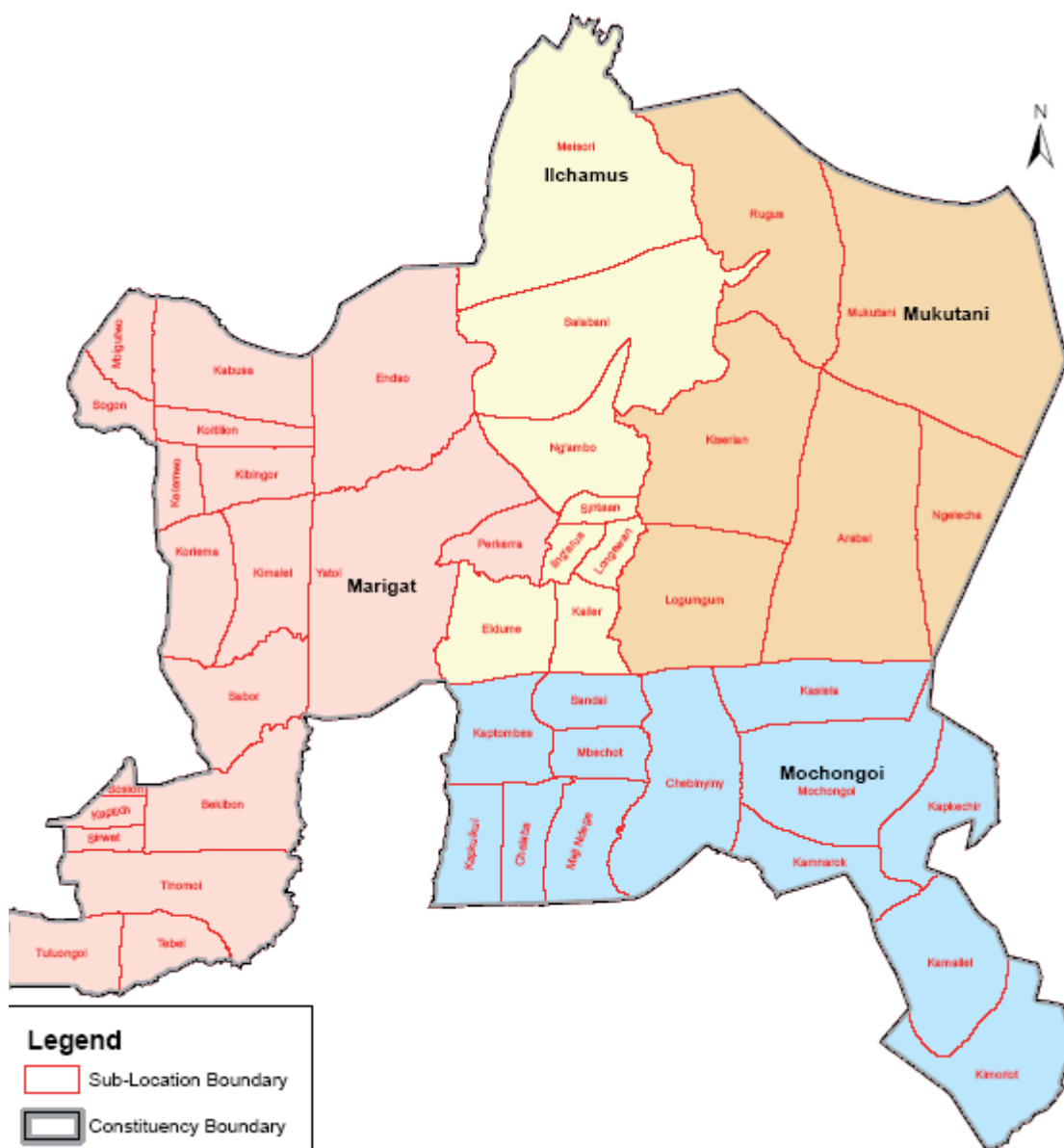


Figure 3.1: Map Showing Baringo South Sub County

Source: Regional Centre for Mapping Resource Development, 2013

3.2 Research Design

Orodho (2003) describe a research design as the scheme, outline or plan that is used to generate answers to research problems. This study used the descriptive survey design which entailed fact findings and solutions through field research (Kombo and Tromp, 2006). The design provided a deeper insight of the various dimensions of conflicts in Baringo South Sub-County in relation to nature and sources, effects and interventions by the various stakeholders. The design helped to generate data from the field with the help of interviews and questionnaires. The research design was clear, real, simple and applicable for generalization of research findings and it helped to access qualitative data related to the research questions and objectives.

3.3 Target Population

A population is the entire group of individuals, events or objects having common observable characteristics. It is that population to which a researcher wants to generalize the results of a study (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). The study was conducted in Baringo South Sub County. Baringo South Sub County has a total population of 109,759 but only 12,454 household heads were targeted (KNBS, 2009). The study targeted 18 local administrations (chiefs) and 4 Members of County Assembly (MCAs) as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Strata	Target population
MCA's	4
Chiefs	18
Households heads	12,432
Total	12,454

Source: KNBS 2009

3.4 Sample Procedures and Sample size

A sample is a smaller group obtained from the accessible population. Each member in a sample is referred to as a subject. Mugenda and Mugenda (2009) assert that sampling is a process of selecting a number of individuals for study in such a way that the individuals selected represent the large group from which they were selected. Purposive sampling helps the researcher build a sample that is satisfactory to their specific needs (Best and Kahn, 2006). The researcher used purposive sampling to select the MCAs in the communities and community leaders because they were believed to be having a personal contact with the community and knowledgeable of the cultural practices and the nature of conflicts in the area. Simple random sampling was used to select house hold heads. According to Kombo and Tromp (2006), stratified random sampling involves dividing the population into homogeneous subgroups and then taking a simple random sample in each subgroup. It groups a population into separate homogenous subsets that share similar characteristics so as to ensure equitable representation of the population in the sample. The household heads sample was determined by Nassiuma's formula recommended by Reid and Bore (1991).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where; n is the sample size

N was the target population

e was the level of precision (0.05)

$$n = \frac{12432}{1 + 12432(0.05)^2} = 389$$

389 are household heads and 5 key informants summing up to 394

With stratified proportional allocation, the sample size was equally distributed among the respondents as shown in Table 2 below:

Table 3.2: Sample Size

Strata	Target population	Sample size
MCA's	4	1
Chiefs	18	4
Households heads	12,432	389
Total	12,454	394

Source: KNBS 2009

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The researcher used both primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through self-administered questionnaire with close and open-ended questions. The questionnaire included structured and unstructured questions and will be administered through drop and pick method to respondents who were community leaders. The closed ended questions enabled the researcher to collect quantitative data while open ended questions enabled the researcher to collect qualitative data. The questionnaire was divided into two sections. The first section dealt with the general information about the respondents, while the second section with influence of conflict on displacement of population in Baringo South Sub County. Secondary data was collected by use of desk search techniques from the published reports and other documents. Secondary data included the publication, journals and periodicals. In order to increase the accuracy of the data an in depth interview was conducted with the MCAs in the wards and community leaders. These were attempted at triangulation and are deemed to compliment for the weaknesses of the questionnaire instrument.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

The researcher sought clearance to carry out the study from National Commission of Science Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). The research permit obtained was in turn used to secure permission from the public administration in Baringo South Sub County. This was aimed at facilitating involvement of displaced population, community leaders, women, religious, politicians, Government, NGOs and, CBOs working in the area. Once permission was granted, the researcher visited the areas and introduced himself. Data was household heads, community leaders and MCAs in Baringo South Sub County. The research team visited respondents in the field to collect data using the data collection tools. Data was collected through interviews, questionnaires and direct observation.

3.7 Validity of Research Instruments

Validity is the degree to which the research instruments measures what it is supposed to measure (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). Validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences of the results. Therefore, validity refers to the extent to which an instrument has to measure what it ought to measure accurately on the variables of the study and produce data which can be used to explain the phenomenon and give meaningful inferences. The usual procedures in accessing the content validity are to use professionals or experts in the particular field. Content validity was determined by consulting supervisors, lecturers in the university and any recommended advice emanating from these personnel was dully effected.

3.8 Reliability of Research Instruments

A measuring instrument is reliable if it provides consistent results. For a researcher's

data to be reliable, the data collection tools must be reliable. That is, they must have the ability to consistently yield the same results when repeated measurements are taken under the same conditions. Kothari (2003) asserts that to establish reliability of the instruments, the test-retest method can be used. The Pearson's Product Moment Correlation was used to measure consistency of the instrument. A coefficient of 0.742 was obtained which according to Olembo (2000) is highly stable to judge the instrument as reliable for the study. The pilot study was done in Baringo North Sub County through purposive sampling. This was to confirm the feasibility of the study and to refine the research instruments.

3.9 Data Analysis

The data gathered by use of questionnaires were examined to ascertain their accuracy, competence and to identify those items wrongly responded to. The data was validated, edited and then coded. The validation process was to enable there searcher to determine the return date of questionnaire. Data from interviews and open ended items in the questionnaire constituting qualitative data in form of words and phrases was transcribed and then arranged as per emerging themes. Some data however were quantified where possible and with quantitative data from the structured questionnaire items. All quantitative data were coded, classified, recorded and prepared on a sheet as per the objectives of the study. They were subjected to descriptive statistics by use of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS V.20). Data was then presented in the form of frequencies and percentages were used as tools of analysis in order to answer research questions.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

The ethical issues were considered before embarking on the research. This was done in order to protect the rights of the respondents. One important issue was the principal of voluntary participation, where informants were not coerced to participate in the research. The requirement of informed consent was also considered where the prospective respondents were fully informed about the study before it commences. The respondents were also assured of confidentiality, thus no information to be made available to anyone who was not directly involved in the study. Also arrangements were made with household head and community leaders of the area with a view of gaining their consent before going ahead to issue questionnaires to participants. During interviews respondent were requested to consent that their responses recorded on interview scheduled form. The researcher acquired permission from Baringo County Government and National Council of Science Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) through introduction letter from Moi University before undertaking the research.

3.11 Limitation of the Study

The nature of the information on conflict which is usually sensitive and confidential due to its repercussions impeded access to the right information. The respondents feared to give away sensitive information on conflicts fearing repercussions. The researcher also faced language barrier problems in communication but this was overcome by use of research assistants. Baringo South Sub County is a difficult terrain with very steep hills and valleys was hard to access due to poor roads. This was overcome using a four wheel drive vehicle to access these area. Time and financial constraints also impeded travelling to all the intended areas; hence the data

collected might not be all representative. This was solved by collecting as much data as possible in a short time and using the available resources for the intended purpose. This study made use of primary data from questionnaires and interview schedules. Most of the participants were illiterate and so could clearly recount events but could not remember the actual dates, the study therefore made use of chronology of events employed as much as possible where accurate dating was not possible.

CHAPTER FOUR

NATURE AND SOURCES OF CONFLICTS

4.0 Introduction

The chapter describes the results of data analysis, presentation, interpretation and discussion. The main objective of the study was to find out the role of conflict towards populations displacement in Baringo South Sub County. The results were presented in forms of tables and charts. The study was guided by following three objectives the nature and source of conflicts, the consequences and finally to find out the strategies that can be used to resolve conflicts and displacement of population in Baringo South Sub County. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data that was collected. The findings were drawn from 243 copies of questionnaire out of a total of 389 administered copies of questionnaire representing 62.5% of the total response. Data was coded and analysed using SPSS version 20 and results are presented in form of tables and charts.

4.1 Background Information

Demographic information lays a basic foundation on which interpretations of the study are based. This background information enabled the researcher and the readers to understand the abilities of the respondents in relation to the topic under study. This ensured the identification of demographic related gaps within the study and how they could determine the realization of the objectives of the study. Background information was categorized into gender, level of professional training, length of stay in the area and vulnerable groups in Baringo South Sub County. The summary of the background information of the respondents is given in Figure 4.1 to Figure 4.4.

4.1.1 Gender of Respondents

Findings out the gender of the respondent's results from Figure 2 reveal that majority 61.7% (150) of the total respondents were female while 38.3% (93) were male. Basing on these results, it is evident that research conducted involved more female were involved in the study. As shown in the Figure 2, there are more female respondents as compared to male respondents in the Baringo South Sub-County who participated in the study. This implies that the large representation of women indicated how conflicts had resulted in large deaths of men in most of the households. When asked why the situation was as indicated in the sample, the respondents complained of the high mortality rates that were evident whenever there were conflicts in the area. As for men who had survived death, they were forced to stay away from their homes in order to offer security to homes that were not yet destroyed. Most of the men also had to go out during the day in order to find work which would give them wages with which they were able to take care of their families.

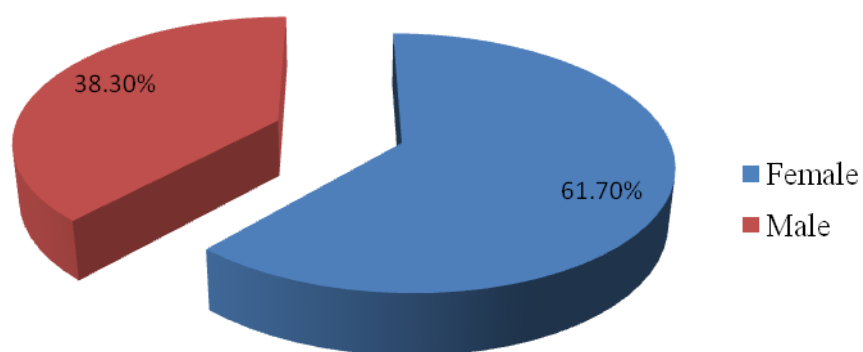


Figure 4.1: Gender of Respondents

Source: (Researcher, 2016)

4.1.2 Level of Professional Training

Results recorded in Figure 3 below shows that the majority of respondents 61.7% (150) had primary level of education, 32.1% (78) and 4.1% (10) had attained certificate and diploma levels in various courses respectively while 2.1% (5) had attained Graduate level. The table above shows that the majority of the respondents had primary education as presented on the Figure 3 below. The number shows that a number of the respondents are literate hence able to understand the need for peaceful coexistence with the neighboring communities.

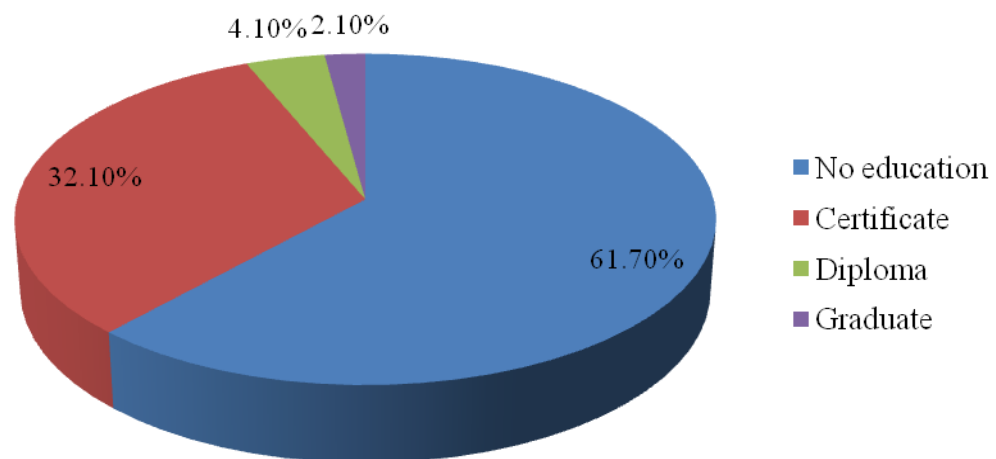


Figure 4.2: Level of Professional Training

Source: (Researcher, 2016)

4.1.3 Length of Stay in the Area

It was also important for the researcher to find out from the sample population the number of years the respondents resided in the area. Responses in Figure 4 shows that

majority 74.1% (180) of the total respondents had resided in the area for 7-14 years, 17.7% (43) had resided in the area for about-6 years, 6.2% (15) for over 20 years while 2.1% (5) for 15-20 years. The number shows that a bigger percentage of the respondents have been in the location for long and that the group understands the various factors that have led to the continued conflicts in the region. It also shows that the respondents understands the dynamics of conflict and can help in coming up with conflict resolution mechanisms that can be employed in the region.

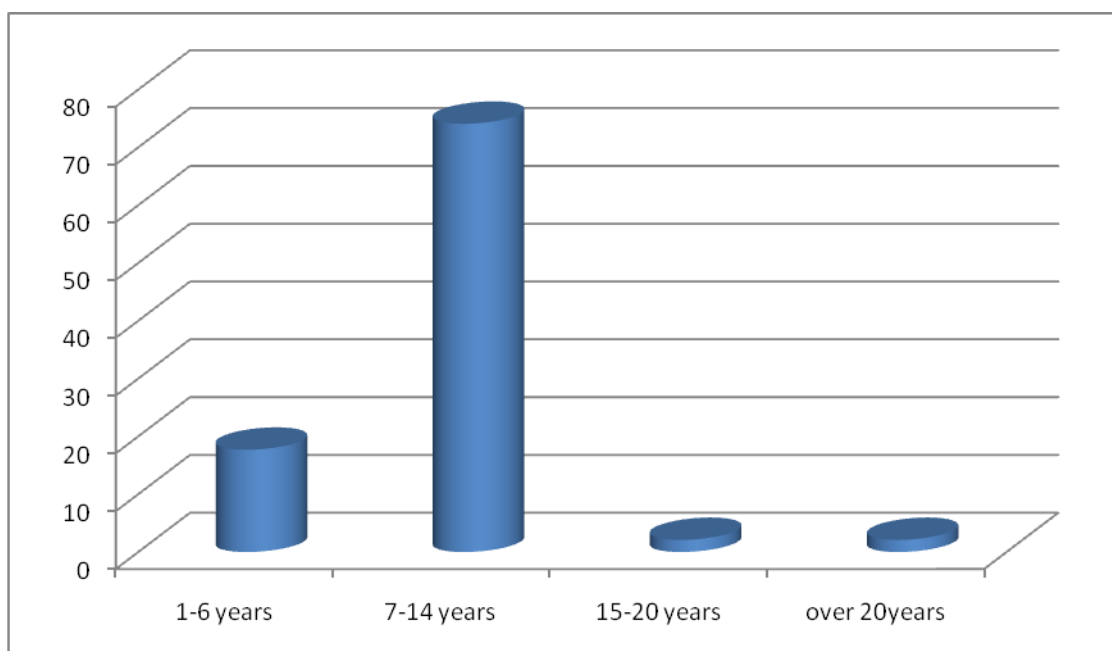


Figure 4.3: Length of Stay in the Area

Source: (Researcher, 2016)

4.1.4 Vulnerable groups

The researcher also wanted to find out the vulnerable groups that are mostly affected by displacement of population. The results are as shown in the figure below

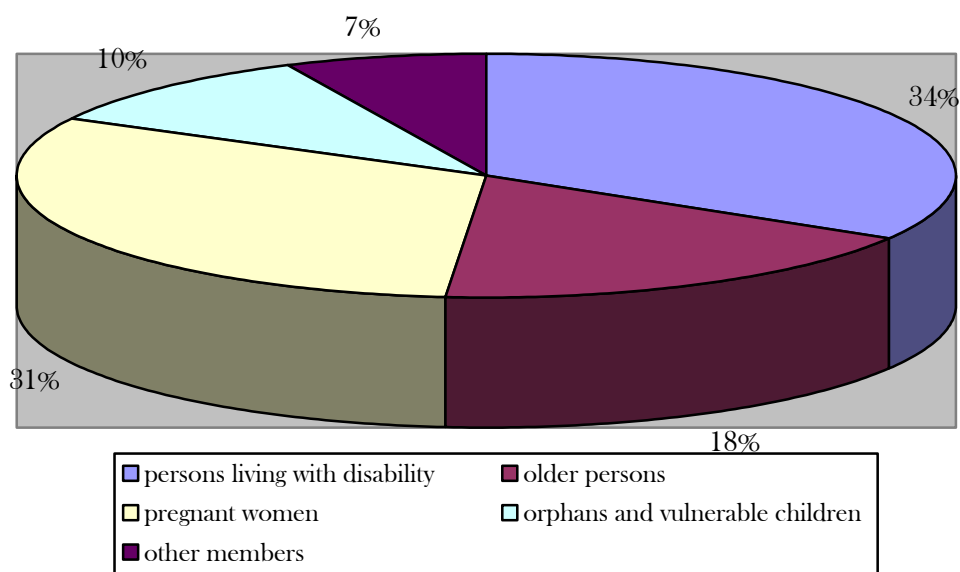


Figure 4.4: Vulnerable Groups

Source: (Researcher, 2016)

There are significant populations of vulnerable groups among displaced persons. From the findings it is indicated that 33.7% said that the vulnerable persons comprises persons living with disability, 31.3% said pregnant women were vulnerable groups in the community, 17.7% said that older persons were vulnerable group, 10.3% said the orphans and vulnerable children while 7.07% said other members of the community were the vulnerable groups. It is evident from the discussions above that many of the vulnerable groups are facing a lot of challenges accessing their rights. The older persons have to travel long distances to access basic services or have to shelter in conditions that are a danger to their health. Pregnant women have been forced to deliver and raised their infants in unbearable conditions like living in worn out and leaking roofs while persons with living disabilities in some cases have to fight

for relief food supply like everyone else.

4.2 Conflicts among Ethnic Communities

The study sought to find out whether the participants had conflict among their ethnic communities in the area. Conflicts between pastoralists in Baringo South Sub-County are not a new phenomena, it has existed in different forms for centuries. However, these conflicts have intensified and changed over the last decade due to a range of factors. There is a long history of conflict among various pastoralists, which raised sections of clans, tribes and ethnic groups against each other. It is important to cite some of the prevalent factors such as tribalism, cattle rustling, political issues and natural calamities. In this section of the study, the various sources of conflicts have displaced the population are highlighted. Table 3 illustrates the results.

Table 4.1: Sources of Displacement in Baringo South Sub-County

Response	Number	Percentage
Political violence	136	56.0
Land grabbing	5	2.1
Cattle rustling	32	13.2
Natural calamities	33	13.5
Tribalism	17	7.0
Culture	20	8.2
Total	243	100.0

Source: (Researcher, 2016)

From Table 4.1, that the majority of respondents 56.0% (136) argued that political violence was the major source of displacement in Baringo South Sub-County. This

implies that political antagonism is the major factor that affects conflict in Baringo South Sub-County. This concurs with Snyder (2000) and Gagnon (2004) in their study on elite manipulation theory that argue that leaders incite ethno-nationalism to secure their own hold on power and the government efforts are poor. The study found that local politicians especially the members of County assemblies indeed influence conflict. Leaders incite ethno nationalism to secure their own hold on power. They used the theory of elite manipulation which places the blame squarely with elites, which for the purpose of this study are defined as any political figure that hold or compete for political office. Finding out natural calamities as a source of displacement in Baringo South Sub-County results is as indicated in Table 4.1 above.

Natural calamities in this case were the ecological stresses, worsening resources base, population increases, and misuse of resources that are important to the survival of the communities. Based on the study, and as shown in the Table 4.1, 13.5% (33) of the respondents agreed that natural calamities were sources of displacement. The study established that incidences of conflicts over natural resources have been rising between the Pokot and other pastoral communities as prolonged droughts impact negatively on the pastoral livelihood systems. Water and pasture dried up forcing pastoralists to move to areas around Mt Elgon and Uganda. During the 2004 drought, for example, conflict flared up between the Pokot and the Sabei from Uganda as they scrambled for pasture and water around Mt. Elgon region and in Kapchorwa and Nakapiripit Districts in Uganda leading to deaths of 10 people. During the 2007 drought, the search for pasture forced the Pokot pastoralists to move to Mt. Kadama in the Pokot-Uganda border triggering conflicts with the Karamajong. Other water and pasture-related conflicts in the county occurred in

2009, 2011 and in early 2012. Like in West Pokot County, Pleijel et al. (2005) asserts that the main cause of conflicts between tribes in Darfur in Sudan is water, pasture and other natural resources. They observe that changes in rainfall patterns in the last 20 years have led to decline in water resources triggering water conflicts.

Culture was also pointed out as a factor of displacement. Residents of Baringo South Sub County have been a long cultural practice that shows prowess of a community against others. Results indicated that 8.2% (20) said that culture is a leading cause of displacement. The study identified the contribution of cultural practices on conflicts among pastoral communities in Baringo South Sub –County. For example, bride price for marriage prompts the youth to engage in cattle rustling and the praise and heroism accorded the successful raiders on their return from raids. These findings concur with what Bolling & Osterle (2007) observed that cattle raiding are mainly done due desire to fulfill the cultural urge to acquire dowry for marriage as part of culture. This finding is consistent with that of Eaton (2008) who found that communities use raiding to articulate their hostility toward enemy communities. This was also agreed by Kaimba, Njehia & Guliye, (2011) who argued that some conflicts within and between pastoralist communities, such raiding and cattle rustling have been influenced by culture.

Narrowing it down to tribalism, Table 4.1 shows responses on tribalism as a source of displacement with 7% (17) agreeing to that. Findings on eviction as a cause of conflicts leading to displacement, 3.3% (8) agreed while 4.9% (12) said other sources were causes of displacement in Baringo South Sub County. According to the data from the field the leading cause of displacement is politics which accounted for 56%

of the total respondents. Many households have been forced to live in collective settlements like tents and manyattas when they were displaced due to fighting's in the regions.

As argued by many respondents, political influences are felt even at the communal levels in Kenya. In Baringo South Sub County, politics has played a major role in effecting and affecting efforts to resolve the long standing conflicts. Political issues in this case were argued from the government involvements in the conflicts. More than that, considering the creation of legalities in specific areas and other national boundaries has also lead to the emergence of the conflicts of the surrounding people who are largely pastoralists. The government has come up with several measures to curb conflicts in Kenyas which include putting in place underlying government policies to resolve the conflicts.

4.3 Factors leading to Conflicts in Baringo South Sub-County

Conflicts in Baringo South Sub-County like in many other pastoral regions, were both intra and inter-community and nearly all revolved around control over and access to natural resources particularly water and pasture. Other sources of conflicts were as a result of livestock raids, historical rivalry and politically instigated conflicts. Among the residents of Baringo South Sub-County in the county, inter-community conflicts were largely as a result of land disputes. Land ownership in Baringo South Sub County is both communal and freehold. Most of the communal lands, where pastoralism predominates are found in the lowlands while freehold land ownership is largely in the highlands where land is arable. The need to access the available land resources, during the dry spell, triggered conflicts between community members

living on the lowlands of Baringo South Sub-County. The researcher's first objective was to find out the nature and sources of conflicts in Baringo South Sub County. The obtained results were recorded in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Factors leading to Conflicts in Baringo South Sub-County

Factors	VLE		LE		ME		SE		VSE	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Politics	212	87.2	21	8.6	5	2.1	3	1.2	2	0.8
Poverty	60	24.7	48	19.8	125	51.4	5	2.1	5	2.1
Cattle raiding	18	7.4	42	17.3	30	12.3	90	37.0	63	25.9
Revenge and proliferation of small arms among pastoralists	24	9.9	36	14.8	60	24.7	108	44.4	15	6.2
Economic and political inequality	90	37.0	138	56.8	5	2.1	7	2.9	3	1.2
Ethnicity and ethnic animosity	212	87.2	21	8.6	5	2.1	3	1.2	2	0.8
Competition for scarce natural resources	60	24.7	48	19.8	125	51.4	5	2.1	5	2.1
Gun culture and ineffective government security	18	7.4	42	17.3	30	12.3	90	37.0	63	25.9
Commercialization of livestock trade	24	9.9	36	14.8	60	24.7	108	44.4	15	6.2
Incitement from politicians	90	37.0	138	56.8	5	2.1	7	2.9	3	1.2
Land disputes	7.4	18	23	9.4	24	9.9	45	18.5	133	54.7

Source: (Researcher, 2016)

VLE = very large extent, **LE** = Large extent, **ME**= moderate extent, **SE** = Small extent, **VSE** = Very small extent

From Table 4.2 results indicated that majority 87.2% (212) of the IDPs agreed to a very large extent that politics revenge is the major factors leading to conflicts, 8.6% (21) agreed to large extent, 2.1% (5) moderate extent, 1.2% (3) small extent while

0.8% (2) very small extent. This shows that politics is the major factor leading to displacement of populations. This concurs with Snyder and Gagnon who argued that, representatives of the elite manipulation theory argue that leaders incite ethno-nationalism to secure their own hold on power (Snyder 2000 and Gagnon 2004) and the government efforts are poor. The study found that local politicians especially the members of County assemblies indeed influence conflict. The findings agree with those of Snyder 2000 and Gagnon, (2004) who found that leaders incite ethno-nationalism to secure their own hold on power. They used the theory of elite manipulation which places the blame squarely with elites, which for the purpose of this study are defined as any political figure that hold or compete for political office. Local politicians should refrain from dividing people based on their tribal ties and embrace development for the entire county.

The reserach sought to find out from the respondents whether poverty is a cause of conflicts results show that 51.4% (125) of the total respondents agreed poverty to a moderate extent leads to conflicts, 24.7% (60) said poverty to a very large extent leads to conflicts, 19.8% (48) said to a large extent poverty leads to conflicts, while 2.1% (5) agreed to a small extent that poverty leads to conflicts in Baringo South Sub County. This implies that poverty to a lead to displacement of population. Research has shown that poverty and particularly extreme inequalities between rich and poor become sources of conflict where they are linked to the real or perceived oppression of a certain group such as social, religious, and ethnic (Zuckerman and Greenberg, 2004).

The study sought to establish cattle raiding as a factor leading to displacement of

populations in Baringo South Sub County results indicated that 25.9% (63) of the total respondents agreed to a very small extent, 37.0% (90) to a small extent, 12.3% (30) to a moderate extent, 17.3% (42) to a large extent while 7.4% (18) to a very large extent. The findings agreed with Bollig & Österle, (2007) who said that there is always successful raiders are always praised, considered heroes and accorded social mobility as opposed to the cowards who are ridiculed and shamed for failure to bring home any raided cattle. This heroism versus villain propels conflict among the pastoralist communities. In addition the violent nature is closely associated with the socio-cultural need to accumulate capital in form of cattle for social obligations like marriage and basic sustenance. Apart from the marriage and sustenance, there is also the social urge to earn respect among peers by being celebrated as a hero after a successful cattle raid among the pastoral communities are some reasons that fuel conflict among the pastoralists' communities. When the raids are successful, the warriors return home to ululations and heroic welcome and their potential brides will be among the ones singing and praising them (Bollig & Österle, 2007).

Livestock raids during droughts were minimal due to poor livestock body conditions and scarcity of pasture. Raiding occurred during wet season when water and pasture was available for livestock. This ensured that livestock stolen had enough pasture and would reproduce to replace the lost herd. Nevertheless, raids were carried out in order to replace the herd lost due to weather-related disasters such as droughts, floods or diseases (Nangulu, 2001). Pkalya et al. (2003), estimated that 69% (25,217 people) of the population of the two most northern divisions of West-Pokot District (Alale and Kasei), were either directly or indirectly affected by the cattle raiding conflict, mainly through massive displacement.

Table 4.2 also gives the results on revenge and proliferation of small arms among pastoralists as a factor leading to displacement with 6.2% (15) of the respondents who agreed to a very small extent that is a leading factor, 44.4% (108) to a small extent, 24.7% (60) to a moderate extent, 14.8% (36) to a large extent while 9.9% (24) to a very large extent that revenge and proliferation of small arms among pastoralists is a leading factor of conflict in the area. This means that the proliferation of small arms among pastoralists has intensified violent conflicts in the area. This study is in agreement with Philips (2000) who asserted that the illegal weapons that are used to carry out raids in the Northern Kenya mainly come from the neighbouring countries. The increase of illicit weapons has become a threat to security and is beginning to only to affect the Northern region but the entire country.

In a survey carried out by Small Arms Survey (SASR, 2008) it reported that Kenya had considerable stockpile of weapons, 500,000 to 1,000,000 (GoK, 2008). At the same time, Kenya has a domestic capacity to produce small arms and ammunitions. The Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) is culprit in lending these guns (Small Arms Survey Report 2008). Studies done by Belshaw (1999) attributed increased cases of insecurity to easy access of illegal arms. Small arms and light weapons have continued to proliferate because of the fear for insecurity and the need to be well prepared during such moments. The last two causes of inter-ethnic conflicts in Rumuruti Division of Laikipia County posted the lowest indicators because people jealously guard their ethnicity just as they guard their possession of illegally owned weapons.

On the factor that inequality and discrimination are also linked to conflict, 1.2% (3) of the total respondents agreed to a very small extent, 2.9% (7) to a small extent, 2.1%

(5) to a moderate extent, 56.8% (138) to a large extent while 37.0% (90) to a very large extent. The results indicate that inequality and discrimination are also linked to conflict. Elder et al., 2014)) in his studies said the unaddressed and underlying drivers of conflict in Kenya include unemployment, inequality, and highly centralised ethnopolitics (Elder et al., 2014). This has resulted in the marginalisation of certain groups and areas. Kenya's violent Islamist mobilisation and militancy is 'profoundly shaped by local conditions'.

Focusing on the cause due to ethnicity and ethnic animosity of community members 87.2% (212) to a very large extent agreed that ethnicity and ethnic animosity of community members causes conflict, 0.8% (2) of the total respondents agreed to a very small extent, 1.2% (2) to a small extent, 2.1% (5) to a moderate extent, 8.6% (21) to a large extent agreed that ethnicity and ethnic animosity of community members. Adeagbo (2011) said ethnicity and ethnic animosity was one of the major causes of the 2007 post-election violence in Kenya. What began as a reaction to a fraudulent election soon transformed into ethnic violence because of perceived discrimination, injustices and inequality in the allocation of resources among the different ethnic groups. The study is also concurrent with studies done by Alemayehu (2009) that whilst the prevalence of diverse ethnic groups in a state may not by itself lead to violent conflicts. Ethnicity has always been mistaken to be termed or crucified as the main cause of ethnic conflicts.

The study established that competition for scarce natural resources is also a factor leading to displacement with 51.4% (125) to a moderate extent agreeing to it, 24.7% (60) to a very large extent, 2.1% (5) of the total respondents agreed to a very small

extent, another 2.1 % (5) to a small extent, 19.8% (48) to a large extent agreeing that competition for scarce natural resources is also a factor leading to displacement. The study found out that scramble for scarce resources was a factor leading to conflicts. Most of the residents in the area do not own land legally yet a few rich people own large tracks of land. Being a main source of food and livelihood in general, landlessness causes them to resort to conflict. Similar findings have been made by Nembrini, et al. (2005) who asserts that pastoral communities have been fighting for the last 10 years over water and pasture in Tana River County. The Orma and Wardei pastoralists accused the Pokomo of denying them access to water points and grazing fields resulting in conflicts which claimed over 100 lives. Leff (2009) also agrees with the sentiments that water and pastures resources have greatly reduced thus contributing to the increase in violence in livestock keeping communities that compete for them in East Africa. During drought season, the pastoralists are forced to search for other grazing land for their livestock where they have to fight it out with the others who graze their animals in such pastures. Lonyeki, Amaya and Kurkur are among the shared grazing fields which settings are for rifts and due to high incidences of conflict, they have been declared “no man’s land” (Leff, 2009).

The researcher also sought to find out gun culture and ineffective government security as a factor leading to conflict and displacement of population, 25.9% (63) of the total respondents agreed to a very small extent, 37.0% (90) to a small extent, 12.3% (30) to a moderate extent, 17.3% (42) to a large extent while 7.4% (18) to a very large extent that gun culture and ineffective government security is a factor leading to conflict. The respondents offered that Baringo County was among the areas which were awash with illicit firearms, ranging from AK 47, G3 to many brands of

pistols that entered through designated and undesignated points. The county proximity to the North Rift Region which has many illegal arms has contributed to the influx of weapons which are further used in ethnic conflicts.

The Kenya Crime Survey (2001) indicated that there was an influx of illicit arms flowing into Kenya from unstable neighboring countries such as Somalia, North Uganda and South Sudan. The adverse effects of possessing Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) include ethnic conflicts; loss of life; frequent livestock rustling; destruction of property; rising of poverty levels; disruption of social harmony and co-existence among the ethnic groups as well as keeping off investors from the region. The Pokot and Samburu communities possess the highest number of weapons which they use for raiding and protecting their cattle. These findings agree with Kamenju, Mwachofi and Wairagu (2003) who argued that many people are accustomed to living with guns.

On commercialization of livestock trade as a cause of displacement of population 44.4% (108) to a small extent, 6.2% (15) of the total respondents agreed to a very small extent 24.7% (60) to a moderate extent, 14.8% (36) to a large extent while 9.9% (24) to a very large extent. This indicates that commercialization of livestock trade to a small extent is a cause of displacement of population. The findings agree with Kaimba et al. (2011), Eaton (2010) and Mkutu (2010) who asserted that commercialised livestock raiding in which wealthy businessmen, politicians, traders and local people pursue economic objectives has interfered with pastoral livelihoods and contributed to conflicts among pastoral communities.

Lastly, finding out land disputes as a factor leading to conflict and displacement of population results clearly shows that most of the displacements, 54.7% (133) agreed to a very small extent that land disputes is a cause conflict leading to displacement of populations, 18.5% (45) to a small extent, 9.9% (24) to a moderate extent, 9.4% (23) to a large extent while 7.4% (18) to a very large extent agreed that land disputes is a cause conflict leading to displacement of populations in Baringo South Sub County. The study concur with the findings of Greiner (2012) who asserts Eltungai conservancy in Samburu District has been at the center of violent conflict between Pokot and Samburu. The rivalry is brought about by the contest for the land around Amaya with both parties laying claim to it. The Samburu community claims that the land is communally theirs while the members have been living there for a long time. It is important to note that the rising population has put stress on land which has become recipe for inter-ethnic tension and violence as manifested in Amaya between the Samburu and the Pokot.

An MCA reported that the youths in the area avoided schools and had resorted to acquisition of modern weapons. They did this by following raiders, assisting them as spies and running errands while on a raid. After a successful raid, they would be paid with a goat or two. They used this to buy a gun, which is believed to change their lifestyle completely. The respondent narrated how the youths would go on a multiple of raids, selling all the stolen livestock and satisfying their new lifestyle by buying new watches, mobile phones, bicycles, motorbikes and engaging in excessive drinking.

On the cause of conflict leading to displacement in Baringo South Sub-County the

interviewees with the chief said tribalism was the major cause of conflicts in the area. Tribalism especially between the Illachamus and Marigat has for a long time been a thorny issue. The Illachamus community members believe that they have been, in most cases, discriminated against by their Marigat counter parts. They claimed that if they were accorded more status within the County, ethnic conflicts would have been curtailed. This concurs with Schilling et al (2012) who observed that among the community the majority of raiders indicated hunger and drought as their primary and secondary motives for engaging in livestock raiding. Most of them believed that the conflicts that are being witnessed in the area are as a result of hatred and revenge by the pastoralists forgetting that they have lived there since time immemorial. Further finding conducted from the interview schedule a number of participants claim that rites and tradition in Baringo South Sub County reinforces their masculine warrior identity. As one man from Mukutani community explained,

“In Baringo South Sub-County, we as community members of Mukutani are not regarded as human beings yet we have lived here since our forefathers were alive, In terms of job opportunities few members of Mukutani have been considered and the other day we were forbidden by the Baringo County leaders to work in any butchery within the town. This shows hatred and if they do that to us then it means we should reciprocate and show them hatred” Turkana woman lamented.

Most of them respondents observed that impunity is high when it comes to issues to do with cattle rustling and these are castigated by the local leaders. The community members of Mukutani also believed that during recovery of their stolen livestock it has more often proven elusive because of the rough and difficulty terrain of the area and most of their places are dangerous and inaccessible in contrast to their land which is plain and flat which makes them more vulnerable and easy target for the enemy. The respondents from all communities thought that these reservists should be taken to

training and taken through code of conduct regardless of tribal lines and they should work together. On the cultural activities that affect conflict, the interviewees and communities members cited initiation and the rite of passage into adulthood that involve a spell served as warriors with cattle rustling as a major preoccupation. Early marriages, banditry, songs and dances that praise warriors encourage a culture of self-defense-acquisition of small firearms light-weapons.

The interviews responses revealed how tribal lines and segregations of different communities create conflict and enmity between the community members. Some of the respondents from both communities indicated that administrative boundaries and units are not well defined thus leading to communities fighting over land .These are divisions of administrative units drawn to act as ethnic cocoons which promote ethnicity. They further indicated that lack of diverse economic activity has been cited to be a major contributing factor in spearheading these conflicts in Baringo South Sub-County. Most of them are idle and depend only on livestock for their living. Most of them further indicated that cattle rustling has indeed affected them physically, emotional, psychologically and economically.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONSEQUENCES OF CONFLICTS ON POPULATIONS DISPLACEMENT

5.0 Introduction

This chapter gives a discussion of the collected and analyzed data. The study was set to find out the impact of conflicts on displaced populations in Baringo South Sub County. The responses given include: injuries and deaths, loss of livelihoods, displacement of persons, loss of property, high poverty index, disturbance of learning on schools, rape and gender based violence, reduced economic growth, 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. Conflict over access to water and pasture are common in the pastoralists' areas in Northern parts of Kenya. Cattle rustling and banditry are more pronounced in the North Rift region, parts of the Eastern and North Eastern regions of Kenya. The raids are mainly for purposes of replenishing herds depleted by severe droughts, disease, raiding or other calamities but some incidents are believed to be driven by hatred, political instigations, unscrupulous commercial activities, general crime, and availability of firearms.

Conflicts leads to displacement of the violence left hundreds of thousands of people displaced or uprooted from their home or place of habitual residence. Due to the ethnic dimension of the violence, persons of certain tribes fearing attacks or reprisals were forced to flee thus culminating in massive removal of tribes. For instance, the Kalenjin attack on Kikuyu and PNU supporters at the Rift Valley and other places

forced members of the attacked group to move. This kind of displacement also occurred in the violent clashes of the 1990s and not all the displaced persons have been able return to this day.

5.1 Impact of Conflict on Displaced population

The researcher sought to find out from the respondents the impact of conflict on displaced population. Results on conflict disrupts development of an area as an impact of conflict on displaced population majority 92.6% (225) agreed, 3.3% (8) were undecided while 4.2% (10) disagreed that conflict disrupts development. The results show that meaningful development cannot take place where insecurity is the order of the day. The findings agree with Adan and Pkalya (2005) argues that conflict between the Pokot and Turkana communities in 1992 led to closure of many business premises and markets. The volume of trade in Makutano and Chepareria trading centres went down drastically. Non pokot traders fled with their business to other counties such as Trans Nzoia. Additionally, between 1998 and 2003, most livestock markets in West Pokot County experienced frequent closures leading to deflation of livestock value.

Results also showed that 93.8% (228) of the total respondents agreed that limited access to food, shelter, water, health and sanitation facilities is among the effects of conflict, 4.1% (10) disagreed while 2.1% (5) were not sure if limited access to food, shelter, water, health and sanitation facilities is among the effects of conflict. Basing on the effect that increased poverty and crime is a source of conflict, 93.4% (227) of the respondents agreed, 3.3% (8) were undecided, 3.3% (8) disagreed. This implies that increased poverty and crime is an effect of conflict leading to displacement of

population in Baringo South Sub County. Conflict increased the economic strains on citizens' welfare and the impact of this will be felt in years to come. The findings agree with that of Goodhand (2003) who stated that economic decline and poverty as well as competition over scarce economic resources as causes of poverty. During the inter-ethnic conflicts, the poor and economically marginalized form a pool of recruits for rebel movements as it happened in Cambodia and Sri Lanka. Many current inter-ethnic conflicts originate from and are fought out in regions whose communities have limited voice and experience persistent poverty (Goodhand, 2003).

Findings in Table 5 also shows the results on discrimination and denial of basic rights by local authorities and some of the local communities as an effects of conflict and displacement of population, 37.1% (90) of the respondents disagreed, 12.3% (30) were undecided and 50.7% (123) agreed that discrimination and denial of basic rights by local authorities and some of the local communities was also viewed as the major effects of conflict. On the effect that women and girls in the IDP camps often become victims of rape, abduction and forced marriage, 95.9% (233) agreed, none was undecided while 4.1%(10) disagreed that women and girls in the IDP camps often become victims of rape, abduction and forced marriage. Findings also shows that 93.4% (227) of the total respondents agreed that persistent insecurity linked to mobilized youth, local impunity, 3.3% (8) disagreed while another 3.3% (8) were not sure if persistent insecurity linked to mobilized youth, local impunity was an impact conflicts and displacement of population. According to a report by UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (2012) findings show that women suffer from limited access to resources as a result of gender, sex and ethnic based discrimination. Furthermore, women and girls in the IDP camps often become victims of rape,

abduction and forced marriage. A woman who is subjected to rape faces entrenched social attitudes and traditions that hamper the growth of family relations in the long run.

Results showed the responses on if return of the displaced to their former homes trigger further violence most 95.9% (233) of the respondents agreed, none was undecided and 4.1% (10) disagreed that return of the displaced to their former homes trigger further violence. In Kenya, as elsewhere, IDPs have been killed or maimed when they have attempted to return to former homes in areas without adequate peace and order. Persistent insecurity linked to mobilized youth, local impunity, and the failure of the police and legal system makes resettlement and reintegration of the displaced dangerous.

Stealing of livestock and loss of lives was also viewed as the major effects of conflict, 95.9% (233) of the respondents agreed to that, 0.8% (2) were undecided while 3.3% (8) disagreed that loss of lives was also viewed as the major effects of conflict. The findings are concurrent with the January 1998 attack and stealing of fifteen goats by Pokot raiders from a Kikuyu farmer in Laikipia triggered a series of intermittent violent conflict pitting warriors from Pokot, Samburu and Turkana against the agricultural Kikuyu. The fact that Kikuyu youths also retaliated by stealing 54 animals from the Pokot led to increased tension in the area, prompting the local District Officer (D.O.) to call a peace meeting between Pokot and Kikuyu communities.

The researcher also wanted to find out if insecurity forces people to desert, 93.4% (227) agreed, 3.3% (8) were undecided while 3.3% (8) disagreed that insecurity forces people to desert a place. Results also shows that ninety three point eight percent (228) of the total respondents agreed that revenge forces children to join armed conflicts is among the effects of conflict, 4.1% (10) disagreed while 2.1% (5) were not sure. The findings agree with a report by the Kenya Human Rights Commission (2010) records that a revengeful attack by group is usually in response to the killings and stealing that occurred previously. This has been at the center of violence among the Samburu, Pokot and Turkana. KHRC reports details how the retaliatory attacks are widespread among the pastoral communities mainly due to the reluctance nature of the government to respond to cattle raids in Kenya.

Findings showed that 81.1% (197) agreed that conflict disrupt sources of livelihoods agreed, 26.6% (38) disagreed, while 4.1% (10) were undecided. Results clearly states that displacement disrupts sources of livelihoods of many people it has also negatively impacted on their ability to reestablish them. Many of the IDPs rely on sources of income that are not sustainable. Some families lost their breadwinners while others suffered grievous injuries that rendered them incapable to earning a living. Mkutu, (2008) asserted that conflicts repeatedly create insecurity on roads, hampering. The situation is worsened due to the residents 'reluctance to diversify their economy.

An oral interview carried out by one of the Area Chief confirmed that natural factors similarly led to depletion of cattle:

Our people move from place to place looking for pasture. People only depend on cattle but now cattle are diminishing due to drought. If there was good soil for cultivation, people could cultivate. But it only rains once a year, or after two years. Therefore, this causes drought and people move where there is water. This affects families since they have to move in search of pasture.

From interviews conducted responses showed that conflicts also unleashed insecurity, trauma, and social problems in successive waves on a formerly cosmopolitan community, as some senior figures in society, including politicians and elders, sanctioned killing. This insecurity has become more widespread and endemic. One of the respondents from Mukutani observed:

Many youths at Mukutani Division Baringo South County enhanced cattle rustling for the people of their community. The major difference with the clash against the each other is that, when taking away the cattle of their community they can't kill or burn the houses. . . . Who would have dreamed that after conflict the youths would turn against their community? Large numbers of youths are living threat to humanity. They have caused mayhem

Cases of family separation and breakdown of marriages as a result of displacement are widespread according to the interview conducted. Poverty and inability to cope with life were the main sources of family breakdown as listed from the interview that was conducted. In many cases, men who were mainly bread winners of their families could not cope with the new harsh realities and have abandoned their wives and families in search of better life. In few other cases women have left their husbands in search of a better life. In cases where displacement was due to politically instigated ethnic violence, couples that had intermarried were separated. Young men and women leave their parents and grandparents in search of better lives. Some families have sent their children to live with relatives and friends. Some men have left their wives who

were raped during the post election violence.

Table 5.1: Consequences of Conflict on Displaced population

Statement	SA		A		NS		D		SD	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Disrupts development of an area	60	24.7	165	67.9	8	3.3	5	2.1	5	2.1
Limited access to basic needs	90	37.0	138	56.8	5	2.1	3	1.2	7	2.9
Increased poverty and crime	192	79.0	35	14.4	8	3.3	5	2.1	3	1.2
Discrimination and denial of basic rights	48	19.8	42	17.3	30	12.3	92	37.9	31	12.8
Women and girls in the IDP camps often become victims of rape, abduction and forced marriage.	120	49.4	113	46.5	0	0	7	2.9	3	1.2
Persistent insecurity linked to mobilized youth, local impunity	192	79.0	35	14.4	8	3.3	5	2.1	3	1.2
Return of the displaced to their former homes trigger further violence	132	54.3	101	41.6	0	0	8	3.3	2	.8
Stealing of livestock and loss of lives	120	49.4	113	46.5	2	.8	6	2.5	2	.8
Insecurity forces people to desert	192	79.0	35	14.4	8	3.3	5	2.1	3	1.2
Revenge forces children to join armed conflicts	90	37.0	138	56.8	5	2.1	3	1.2	7	2.9
Disrupt sources of livelihoods	85	35.0	112	46.1	10	4.1	29	11.9	9	14.8

Source: (Researcher, 2016)

5.2 Preventing Conflicts

The chapter provides a discussion of the data collected on the invention measures suggested by the respondents to prevent conflicts in Baringo South Sub County. The main purpose of the study was to find out how conflict influences displacement of people, an analysis of Baringo South Sub County. Peace building is a long term process of setting up conditions that are conducive to cultivating of harmonious co-existence. It is a process to reconcile warring parties with the aim of building long lasting peace. In this case, the government and NGOs are involved in establishing institutions to foster peace. These include human rights, affirmative action, transparency and accountability, justice and equity, free and fair elections, equal political and economic participation among others. These institutions ensure that every citizen is secure and confident, hence suppressing overt conflicts. The government's mandate to foster peace, justice and fairness has in most cases failed.

5.2.1 Peace Building and Reconciliation Methods

Different peace building and reconciliation conflict methodologies are only effective with good timing and interfacing. Both formal and informal approaches have been used to settle conflicts in Baringo South Sub County. Such approaches are not wholly independent but are also overlapping. Results show that various methods used to address the conflicts and population displacement in Baringo South Sub County. Half of the respondents indicated that submission and confession that involved a person accepting his or her crimes and subsequently owning them up in public was the most common. Mediation, dialogue, peace workshops and peace visits were also mentioned as ways of preventing conflict in Baringo South Sub-County. The findings concur with Augsburg, (1992) who asserted that by promoting dialogue in the

community people will be made aware that violence is not the only way to solve crisis but using other means as dialogue and respect for every community and individual despite the reservations one might have. This therefore calls for communities and individuals to make an effort in coming to terms with the violent events of the past, restoring some sense of justice, security and human rights. This can only be achieved by promoting processes that are geared towards achieving interethnic, intra ethnic and intercommunity dialogues. This will in turn build harmony in the clans and ethnic communities that are in conflict. This can only be achieved if efforts are put in place to promote reconciliation and peace so as to avoid future happenings like previous experiences (Augsburger, 1992).

Also, according to UNCHR Report (2006) in combating ethnic divisions that are a hindrance to community cohesion and integration many strategies have to be used to ensure communities are living in harmony and in good terms with each other. To ensure dialogue and that everybody is talking to each other a communication strategy that is strong needs to be put in place. This will ensure the stereo types in place are countered together with other negative practices.

5.3 Interventions to Prevent Conflicts

A number of strategies can be used to manage and prevent violence. The actors involved in managing and preventing violence include national, regional and local dispute resolution and mediation missions. The bodies involved in these activities range from public authorities, political parties, an electoral commission, religious organizations, civil society, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and traditional authorities such as chiefs or clan leaders. Five main types of strategies can be

identified. First, the presence of monitors can be instrumental in preventing violence through naming and shaming mechanisms and by creating awareness of tensions building up. Second, mediation can be carried out in high-tension situations to solve an ongoing dispute. Third, the legal framework and institutional design provides the basis for combating impunity and for creating conditions discouraging violence. Fourth, law enforcement highlights the deterring function of security forces. Fifth, strategies emphasize the importance of long-term prevention through the cultivation of democratic norms and tolerance in society at large.

The researcher also established the intervention measures taken to prevent conflicts in the area. Results showed that majority of the respondents said arbitration can be used to solve the conflicts. Others pointed out conducting peace education, community empowerment while other communities exchange visits would prevent conflicts in the area. The intervention measures suggested by the respondents have a mixed record of achievement in the country. Findings concur with the findings of Ruto, Mohamud, & Masinde, (2003) in their study in Northern Kenya they said that a good start could be made by taking measures directly aimed at conflict prevention such as developing mediation and conflict prevention capacities of the communities involved and establishing projects in support of pastoralists need to strategically invest in awareness raising (early warning for early action), training and indigenous peace building processes. Populations who have been displaced must be rehabilitated and re-oriented into mainstream society by aiding them with alternative livelihoods e.g. promotion of eco-tourism, small-scale business enterprise, basketry and provision of social amenities such as schools, health facilities and water.

One of the household from Mochongoi community said:

'We planned for three exchange visits to Illachums and Marigat communities... we took our young people and they learnt a lot although there were some fears. We are planning to hold more of such visits every school holiday.'

Civic education has helped to demystify the stereotypes associated with certain communities. Community empowerment involving jobs creation, generating other sources of income besides farming and cattle keeping have reduced cases of idleness.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusions and recommendation of the results obtained from the analysis of data collected. The discussions were generally based on the specific objectives and give a final recap on the main objective of the study. The main purpose of the study was to find out the role of conflict towards populations displacement in Baringo South Sub County.

Both primary and secondary data were used to understand influence of conflict leading to displacement in Baringo South Sub County. Primary data was collected using a structured questionnaire and in-depth interview. Secondary data was collected from documented information on factors influencing conflict and displacement of population. Quantitative data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 and presented using frequencies and percentages while qualitative data was analyzed and categorized into themes and presented in form interview transcript and narratives.

6.1 Summary of Findings

6.1.1 Nature and Sources of Conflicts among Displaced Persons

The study found out that majority of respondents 56.0% argued that political violence was the major source of displacement. This implies that political antagonism is the major factor that affects conflict in Baringo South Sub-County. This concurs with Snyder and Gagnon who argued that, representatives of the elite manipulation theory argue that leaders incite ethno-nationalism to secure their own hold on power (Snyder

2000 and Gagnon 2004) and the government efforts are poor. The study found that local politicians especially the members of County assemblies indeed influence conflict. The findings agree with those of Snyder 2000 and Gagnon, 2004) who found that leaders incite ethno nationalism to secure their own hold on power. They used the —the theory of elite manipulation which places the blame squarely with elites, which for the purpose of this study are defined as any political figure that hold or compete for political office. Local politicians should refrain from dividing people based on their tribal ties and embrace development for the entire county.

As argued by many respondents, political influences are felt even at the communal levels in Kenya. In Baringo Sub County, politics has played a major role in effecting and affecting efforts to resolve the long standing conflicts. Political issues in this case were argued from the government involvements in the conflicts. They also include the underlying government policies that have been put in place to resolve the conflicts. The strength with which the government has involved its capacities, both at the local and the national level to mediate the conflicts resolutions over the years were subject of this variable. More than that, considering the creation of legalities in specific areas and other national boundaries has also lead to the emergence of the conflicts of the surrounding people who are largely pastoralists.

On the sources of conflicts in Baringo South Sub County the findings clearly states that majority 87.2% of the IDPs agreed to a very large extent that revenge and proliferation of small arms among pastoralists is the major factors of conflicts leading to displacement of populations. This shows that revenge and proliferation of small arms among pastoralists is the major factor leading to displacement of populations.

There is a wide spread assumption that poverty is a source of violence, despite there being no direct causal relationship between the two. Although today most violent conflicts take place in poor countries, they do not necessarily occur in the poorest of them nor are all poor countries involved in conflict.

The researcher found that 51.4% of the respondents said that poverty to a moderate extent lead to displacement of population. Poverty also featured prominently as a major causative factor for recurrence. According to CBS (Republic of Kenya, 2005a), the average poverty incidence is determined and based on the expenditure required to purchase a food basket that allows national minimum requirement to be met, estimated at Ksh. 1,239 and Ksh 2,648 for rural and urban households, respectively. It has been reported that unequal distribution of land and land linked resources greatly contributes to poverty in the country. Research has shown that poverty and particularly extreme inequalities between rich and poor become sources of conflict where they are linked to the real or perceived oppression of a certain group (for example, social, religious, and ethnic) (Zuckerman and Greenberg, 2004).

The study also found out that revenge and proliferation of small arms among pastoralists as a factor leading to displacement. This study is in agreement with Philips (2000) who asserted that the illegal weapons that are used to carry out raids in the Northern Kenya mainly come from the neighbouring countries. The increase of illicit weapons has become a threat to security and is beginning to only to affect the Northern region but the entire country. The study also agrees with a survey carried out by Small Arms Survey (SASR, 2008) it reported that Kenya had considerable stockpile of weapons, 500,000 to 1,000,000 (GoK, 2008). At the sametime, Kenya has a domestic capacity

to produce small arms and ammunitions. The Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) is culprit in lending these guns (Small Arms Survey Report 2008).

The study established that competition for scarce natural resources was also as a factor leading to displacement. The study found out that scramble for scarce resources was a factor leading to conflicts. Most of the residents in the area do not own land legally yet a few rich people own large tracks of land. Being a main source of food and livelihood in general, landlessness causes them to resort to conflict. Similar findings have by Nembrini, et al. (2005) who asserts that pastoral communities have been fighting for the last 10 years over water and pasture in Tana River County. The Orma and Wardei pastoralists accused the Pokomo of denying them access to water points and grazing fields resulting in conflicts which claimed over 100 lives. Leff (2009) also agrees with the sentiments that water and pastures resources have greatly reduced thus contributing the increase in violence livestock keeping communities that compete for them in East Africa.

Culture was found out to be factor that influences conflicts and population displacement. Majority 8.2% said culture was leading cause of displacement. This finding is in agreement with that of Eaton (2008) who found that communities use raiding to articulate their hostility toward enemy communities. This was also agreed by Kaimba, Njehia & Guliye (2011) who argued that some conflicts within and between pastoralist communities, such raiding and cattle rustling have been influenced by culture. The findings also concur with what Bolling & Osterle (2007) observed that cattle raiding are mainly done due desire to fulfill the cultural urge to acquire dowry for marriage as part of culture. This finding is consistent with that of

Eaton (2008) who found that communities use raiding to articulate their hostility toward enemy communities.

6.1.2 Consequences of Conflict on Displaced Population

The study was set to find out the consequences of conflicts on displaced populations in Baringo South Sub County. The responses given include: injuries and deaths, loss of livelihoods, displacement of persons, loss of property, high poverty index, disturbance of learning on schools, rape and gender based violence, reduced economic growth which in turn affects country GDP, scares away potential investors, citizens lose faith in government of the day for failure to prevent conflicts before they happen, breeding grounds for extremism and radicalization as poverty can lead to manipulation, overstretched use of social amenities as a result of people migrating, and harassment and public humiliation by community leaders. Conflicts leads to displacement of the violence left hundreds of thousands of people displaced or uprooted from their home or place of habitual residence. Due to the ethnic dimension of the violence, persons of certain tribes fearing attacks or reprisals were forced to flee thus culminating in massive removal of tribes. For instance, the Kalenjins attack on Kikuyus and PNU supporters at the Rift Valley and other places forced members of the attacked group to move. This kind of displacement also occurred in the violent clashes of the 1990s and not all the displaced persons have been able return to this day.

Findings indicated that increased poverty and crime was pointed out by 93.4% of the respondents which implies that increased poverty and crime is an effect of conflict leading to displacement of population in Baringo South Sub County. Conflict

increased the economic strains on citizens' welfare and the impact of this will be felt in years to come. Furthermore, women and girls in the IDP camps often become victims of rape, abduction and forced marriage. A woman who is subjected to rape faces entrenched social attitudes and traditions that hamper the growth of family relations in the long run.

The study found out that most 95.9% of the respondents agreed that return of the displaced to their former homes trigger further violence. In Kenya, as elsewhere, members of community have been killed or maimed when they have attempted to return to former homes in areas without adequate peace and order. Persistent insecurity linked to mobilized youth, local impunity, and the failure of the police and legal system makes resettlement and reintegration of the displaced dangerous.

Stealing of livestock and loss of lives was also viewed as the major effects of conflict and population displacement with 95.9% of the respondents who agreed with the findings. The findings are concurrent with the January 1998 attack and stealing of fifteen goats by Pokot raiders from a Kikuyu farmer in Laikipia triggered a series of intermittent violent conflict pitting warriors from Pokot, Samburu and Turkana against the agricultural Kikuyu. The fact that Kikuyu youths also retaliated by stealing 54 animals from the Pokot led to increased tension in the area, prompting the local District Officer (D.O.) to call a peace meeting between Pokot and Kikuyu communities.

The researcher also established that conflict disrupts sources of livelihoods with 46.1% agreeing to that. Results clearly states that displacement did not only disrupt

sources of livelihoods of many people it has also negatively impacted on their ability to reestablish them. Many of the IDPs rely on sources of income that are not sustainable. Some families lost their breadwinners while others suffered grievous injuries that rendered them incapable to earning a living. From interview schedule conducted responses showed that the postelection violence also unleashed insecurity, trauma, and social problems in successive waves on a formerly cosmopolitan community, as some senior figures in society, including politicians and elders, sanctioned killing.

6.1.3 Preventing Conflicts

Numerous initiatives have been put in place in order to prevent, alleviate or resolve conflicts. Peace building in the county consisted of both peace negotiations conducted by the government, political leaders, and sometimes by external parties such as the nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and through grass-roots initiatives. The study established that even after brokering of peace through the council of elders, sometimes conflicts flared up depending on the intensity of the socio-economic hardship the communities were undergoing. For instance, if livestock loss continued unabated due to climate vagaries, raiding persisted. Half of the respondents 50% indicated that submission and confession that involved a person accepting his or her crimes and subsequently owning them up in public was the most common. Other said mediation, dialogue, peace workshops and peace visits. Submission and confession involve an absolution by church ministers. Mediation requires the council leaders or community leaders to be intermediaries between the conflicting parties. Dialogue calls for the facilitation of friendly interaction with conflicting communities. The organization has also been organizing peace workshops and peace visits. The peace

visit involved members of different areas paying another a visit and engaging in dialogue over the causes of conflict and how peace can be achieved. For instance, engaging in peace races and participating in cultural activities. In addition holding ball games together, organizing inter-communities debates in schools and institutions facilitated peace. Intermarriages and holding interdenominational prayers were also cited as approaches used by the church.

The finding above is consistent with Augsburger, (1992) who agreed that by promoting dialogue in the community people will be made aware that violence is not the only way to solve crisis but using other means as dialogue and respect for every community and individual despite the reservations one might have. This therefore calls for communities and individuals to make an effort in coming to terms with the violent events of the past, restoring some sense of justice, security and human rights. This can only be achieved by promoting processes that are geared towards achieving interethnic, intra ethnic and intercommunity dialogues. This will in turn build harmony in the clans and ethnic communities that are in conflict. This can only be achieved if efforts are put in place to promote reconciliation and peace so as to avoid future happenings like previous experiences (Augsburger, 1992).

The findings above agree with Ruto, Mohamud, & Masinde, (2003) in their study in Nother Kenya who pointed out that a good start could be made by taking measures directly aimed at conflict prevention such as developing mediation and conflict prevention capacities of the communities involved and establishing projects in support of pastoralists need to strategically invest in awareness raising (early warning for early action), training and indigenous peace building processes. Displaced groups

must be rehabilitated and re-oriented into mainstream society by aiding them with alternative livelihoods e.g. promotion of eco-tourism, small-scale business enterprise, basketry and provision of social amenities such as schools, health facilities and water.

6.2 Conclusion

This study examined the role of conflict towards populations displacement in Baringo South Sub County. The study found out that the leading cause of conflict leading to displacement is politically instigated violence which accounted for a high number of displacement in Baringo County Sub-County. The conflict has become more frequent and political; it is not just about recourses anymore. The consequences were far reaching leading to the displacement of children and women without proper resettlement arrangement for these people. Many respondents said politics has played a major role in effecting and affecting efforts to resolve the long standing conflicts. Political issues in this case were argued from the government involvements in the conflicts. Conflicts in Baringo South Sub-County were both intra and intercommunity and nearly all revolved around control over and access to natural resources particularly water and pasture. Other sources of conflicts were as a result of livestock raids, historical rivalry and politically instigated conflicts. Among the residents, intercommunity conflicts were largely as a result of land disputes. On the impact of conflict they study found out that conflict leads to injuries and deaths, displacement of persons, loss of property, reduced economic growth among other impact. Conflicts leads to displacement of the violence left hundreds of thousands of people displaced or uprooted from their home or place of habitual residence. On the suggestion to prevent conflict were mediation, peace visits, dialogue among other was suggested to prevent conflicts in Baringo South Sub County.

6.3 Recommendations

The research made the following recommendations:

- The land issues in the country and especially in Baringo South Sub County have been contentious. The presence of large ranches in Baringo South Sub County is a time bomb and high potential for conflicts. Due to climate changes grazing lands and watering points are becoming fewer, and the communities are looking for ranches as the only source. The government should, relook the land allocation procedures and policies.
- Peace education through drama, songs, poetry and other forms of message should be encouraged to help change attitudes that lean towards stereotyping, conflicts and violence witnessed in Baringo South Sub County.
- Peace education and related activities should be carried by targeting youths in churches, schools, villages and other institutions, therefore, creating a generation that abhors violence. This will limit the number likely to be drawn or used to violate other communities. Utilizing other avenues such as public meetings, traditional ceremonial rites and meetings is important to ensure that youths out of school are reached and encouraged to become agents of peace in Baringo South Sub County.
- Intermarriages and Exchange programmes where communities learn from one another and embrace one another's cultures should be encouraged and the programmes that give different communities chances to interact and learn from one another. Through such as programmes the spirit of neighborhood and coexistence will be nurtured. Intermarriages should also be encouraged. In this way the communities are bound together by the in-law relationship

6.4 Suggestions for Future Research

Although this study contributed to the existing research arena on impacts of sports on development of tourism, it should preferably be used as a research foundation to trigger further research and investigation into various study areas. Drawing on the findings and limitations of the present study, the following implications for future research are proposed:-

- Assessing the level of government involvement in conflict resolutions strategies and creating an advocacy plan for a well-defined policy.

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APPENDICES**APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION**

Ibrahim Chepkwony

P. O. Box 3900

Eldoret

Moi University

P.O Box 3900

Eldoret

Dear Sir/ Madam

RE: INVOLVEMENT IN ACADEMIC STUDY

My name is Ibrahim Chepkwony. I am a postgraduate student in Moi University pursuing Masters of Philosophy in Forced Migration. I am currently conducting a research on Role of conflict towards population displacement in Baringo South Sub County". You have been chosen for this study and I would like to assure you that information collected will be used solely for research purposes and your identity will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Your co-operation will be highly appreciated.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

Ibrahim Chepkwony

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSEHOLD HEADS

This questionnaire is intended to gather information on “Role of conflict towards populations displacement in Baringo South Sub County”. You are requested respond to all questions as honestly and accurately as possible.

SECTION A: Background Information

1. Please indicate your gender? Male Female

2. What is your highest level of professional training?

Diploma () Graduate () Others(specify)

3. How long have you lived in this area?

1-6 year () 7-14 Years () 15-20 Years () More than 20 years ()

4. Who are the vulnerable groups in your community?

The Older person () Pregnant Women ()

Orphans and Vulnerable children () Persons with disability ()

Others(specify)

5. Have there been any internally displaced people in your area?

Yes () No ().

If yes, what was the major cause of their displacement?

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

SECTION B: Major Source of conflicts

4. Please indicate the extent to which you consider the following factors as the causes of conflicts in Baringo South Sub County.. Use the scale of: 1= a very large extent, 2= Large extent, 3= moderate extent, 4= Small extent 5= Very small extent

	Cause	1	2	3	4	5
1	Revenge and proliferation of small arms among pastoralists					
2	Poverty					
3	Population pressure and the discourse of marginalization					
4	Easy access to weapons Landmines					
5	Inequality and discrimination are also linked to conflict					
6	Ethnic, religious discrimination and Cultural practices					
7	Competition for water and grazing grounds					
8	Gun culture and ineffective government security					
9	Commercialization of livestock trade					
10	Incitement from politicians					

5. Kindly state any other factor that you consider as a cause of conflict leading to displacement in Baringo South Sub County?

.....

.....

.....

Section C: Effects of conflict leading to displacement

Kindly indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements as effects of conflict leading to displacement in Baringo South Sub County. Use the scale of: 1= strongly agree 2= Agree 3= Not Sure 4=Disagree 5= strongly disagree

	Statement	1	2	3	4	5
1	Fighting causes insecurity					
2	Disrupts learning activities					
3	Limited access to food, shelter, water, health and sanitation facilities					
4	Adverse effects on their health					
5	Discrimination and denial of basic rights by local authorities and some of the local communities					
6	Women and girls in the IDP camps often become victims of rape, abduction and forced marriage.					
7	Persistent insecurity linked to mobilized youth, local impunity					
8	Return of the displaced to their former homes trigger further violence					
9	Stealing of livestock loss of lives					
10	Insecurity forces people to desert					
11	Revenge forces children to join armed conflicts					

Please indicate any other effect of conflict.

.....

.....

.....

Section D: Resolving conflicts

Kindly indicate way and intervention strategies that can be used to resolve conflict in Baringo South Sub County.

.....

.....

.....

APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW GUIDE
MCAS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS (CHIEFS)

1. What are the main causes of conflicts leading to displacement?

.....
.....

2. Who is usually affected in case of conflict?

.....

3. What is the community's position or stand on conflict?

.....
.....

4. In general how do you think a conflict affects displacement of people?

.....
.....

5. Who do you think is responsible for conflict?

.....
.....

6. What is the role of culture and tradition in conflict?

.....
.....

7. What role do politicians play in fueling or curbing conflict in Baringo south sub-
county?

.....

8. Indicate way and intervention strategies that can be used to resolve conflict in
Baringo South Sub County.

.....

APPENDIX IV: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION LETTER (NACOSTI)



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION**

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

9th Floor, Utalii House
Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/16/84821/13047**

Date:

11th November, 2016

Ibrahim Kiprono Chepkwony
Moi University
P.O. Box 3900-30100
ELDORET.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“Influence of conflict towards displacement of populations in Tiaty and Baringo South Sub-County, Kenya,”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Baringo County** for the period ending **11th November, 2017.**

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

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.

**DR. STEPHEN K. KIBIRU, PhD.
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO**

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Baringo County.

The County Director of Education
Baringo County.

**APPENDIX V: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION LETTER (OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT)**



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Telephone. 053-21285
Fax. (053)-21285
E-Mail:
baringocountycommissioner@yahoo.com
baringocountycommissioner@gmail.com

**MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
AND CO-ORDINATION
OF
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BARINGO COUNTY,
P.O. BOX 1 - 30400
KABARNET.

When replying please quote:

REF.NO.ADM.18/2 VOL.I/116

9TH FEBRUARY, 2017

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Reference is made to the letter Ref. No.NACOSTI/P/16/84821/13047 of 11th November, 2016 from the Director-General/CEO NACOSTI regarding the above mentioned subject.

This is to confirm that Ibrahim Kiprono Chepkwony of Moi University has been authorized to carry out research on "***Influence of conflict towards displacement of populations in Tiaty and Baringo South Sub County, Kenya***" for a period ending **11th November, 2017.**

Any assistance accorded to him will be highly appreciated.



A. N. MWANIKI
For: COUNTY COMMISSIONER
BARINGO COUNTY

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
BARINGO COUNTY


APPENDIX VI: RESEARCH PERMIT (NACOSTI)

CONDITIONS

1. You must report to the County Commissioner and the County Education Officer of the area before embarking on your research. Failure to do that may lead to the cancellation of your permit.
2. Government Officer will not be interviewed without prior appointment.
3. No questionnaire will be used unless it has been approved.
4. Excavation, filming and collection of biological specimens are subject to further permission from the relevant Government Ministries.
5. You are required to submit at least two(2) hard copies and one (1) soft copy of your final report.
6. The Government of Kenya reserves the right to modify the conditions of this permit including its cancellation without notice



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH CLEARANCE PERMIT

Serial No. A11747

CONDITIONS: see back page

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:


MR. IBRAHIM KIPRONO CHEPKWONY
of MOI UNIVERSITY, 3900-30100
ELDORET, has been permitted to conduct
research in Baringo County,

on the topic: INFLUENCE OF CONFLICT
TOWARDS DISPLACEMENT OF
POPULATIONS IN TIATY AND BARINGO
SOUTH SUB-COUNTY, KENYA

for the period ending:
11th November, 2017

[Signature]

Applicant's Signature



[Signature]

Director General
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/16/84821/13047
Date Of Issue : 11th November, 2016
Fee Received :Ksh 1000