COMMUNITY INTERVENTIONS ON INTER-ETHNIC CONFLICTS IN KENYA: A CASE OF ENDO WARD IN ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY

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NOVEMBER, 2017

DECLARATION

Declaration by the Candidate

This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for any other degree, published or submitted for examination in this or any other university. No part of this work should be reproduced without prior permission from the author and/or Moi University.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research to all development workers and agencies in arid and semi-arid regions of Kenya

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ABSTRACT

Conflict is a common occurrence among many ethnic communities in Kenya. However, it is widespread among the pastoralist communities around livestock and associated productive assets such as water, land and pasture. Conflict threatens human survival and disrupts social, cultural, economic and political systems which impede development and effective exploitation and utilization of resources. Endo Ward in Elgeyo Marakwet County experiences recurrent episodes of violent conflict involving Pokot and Marakwet ethnic communities. The occurrences are fatal attributed to the use of guns and ammunition and commercialization of cattle raids. While the conflict has been historical and recurrent in nature, there is human activity and settlement in the affected areas. The purpose of the study was to establish community interventions on inter-ethnic conflict and sought to achieve specific objectives namely: to investigate the effects of inter-ethnic conflict on the livelihoods of the community in Endo Ward; to examine the endogenous intervention strategies adopted by the community to cope with inter-ethnic conflicts; to establish the nature of intervention mechanism employed by state institutions to support community's response to inter-ethnic conflict; and to examine interventions employed by non-state institutions in response to inter-ethnic conflict. The study used descriptive survey and simple random sampling techniques having a sample of 197 out of a target population of 10,515 from five locations in Endo Ward. Data was collected using interviews and questionnaires. Data from interviews was analyzed using qualitative techniques while that from questionnaire was analyzed using quantitative techniques and presented in frequency tables and charts with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) computer software Version 20. The study findings showed that conflicts disrupted livelihoods of community in Endo Ward due to closure of markets, discontinuation of agricultural extension services and destruction of infrastructure attributed to insecurity and displacement of workers. However, the endogenous strategies played a key role conflict preventions and resolutions, and security of socio-economic resources and assets. This was complemented by interventions from state and non-state institutions. State institutions provided security, rehabilitated infrastructure, facilitated opening of markets, improved livestock and crop production and formed peace committee's structure within its security system so as to give legitimacy and power to manage conflicts as they arise. The non-state institutions on the other hand, provided humanitarian assistance, psycho-social support to survivors of conflict, and build capacity of peace structure through training and dialogues that culminated in a peace agreement led by council of elders and government's security agents. The study showed that state and non-state institutions worked in collaboration with community in managing the effects of inter-ethnic conflicts and employed complementary strategies. The findings of the study contribute valuable knowledge to conflict transformation and livelihoods development in general; and provide lessons for post-conflict reconstruction and effective coping mechanisms to inter-ethnic conflicts.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CEWARN   Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism

CSOs   Civil Society Organizations

GoK   Government of Kenya

HHRC   Kenya Human Rights Commission

IGAD   Inter-governmental Authority on Development

IGAs   Income Generating Activities

ILO   International Labour Organization

KHIBS   Kenya Health Integrated Budget Survey

KVDA   Kerio Valley Development Authority

NACOSTI   National Commission for Science and Technology and Innovation

NCCK   National Council of Churches of Kenya

NGO   Non-Governmental Organization

NSC   National Steering Committee on Peace-building and Conflict

            Management

SPSS   Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

UN   United Nations

UNDP   United Nations Development Programme

UNHCR   United Nations High Commission for Refugees

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Community: This is an ethnic group of people who live in a geographical area and observes a common cultural practice.

Community intervention: This is an intentional action by and for community to prevent any occurrence and manage intensity and adverse effects of inter-ethnic conflict

Conflict: This is an armed attack and violent hostility among members of similar and different communities.

Conflict episode: This is a specific period in a calendar year in which conflict occurs from onset to termination.

Coping: This is a way in which affected community accepted changes that came with risks or adversity they faced and be able to move on in life.

Development: This refers to an improvement of community in its entirety depicted by positive changes in socio-economic infrastructure and well-being.

Economic empowerment: This is the process of providing material and monetary support; and skills development of a community and/or its members to pursue economic goals.

Endogenous strategies: These are community-based approaches used to address or help community and/or its members to cope with risks or adversity and its effects.

Entrepreneurship: This is the practice of starting new businesses or reviving existing ones in response to identified market opportunities.

Infrastructure: This is physical establishment or structure on which economic resources are developed.

Intervention: This is an intentional action to prevent conflict occurrence and reduce or manage its adverse effects on community.

Livelihood: This is an activity and assets that enable community members make a living and access to basic needs.

Mitigation: This is a term used in the study to imply measures undertaken to limit or reduce adverse effects of conflict and related issues.

Non-State Institutions: These are civil society organizations and private sector institutions involved in processes of conflict management (prevention, mitigation and resolution) and economic development. It is used interchangeably with non-governmental organizations

Post-conflict: This is the period following cessation of conflict.

Security agents: These are government personnel and institutions responsible for maintaining order and enforcing government laws and regulations for peace and safety of residents or citizens.

State Institutions: These are government institutions and agencies local, regional and international- that are engaged with processes that enhance community improvement, peace and human security. It is used interchangeably with government institutions

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This chapter provides background information of the research topic, scope of the study, research objectives, research questions, justification, assumptions, limitations and conceptual framework.

1.2 Background of the study

Many countries and communities globally have experienced conflicts in varying degrees of intensity and impact. However, the impact is devastating irrespective of its magnitude in social, economic and political dimensions including pride and beauty of nations. Some of the effects include: increase in displaced, vulnerable and needy populations; destruction of infrastructure; economic decline below pre-conflict level; disruption of trade; and deterioration of human security and development among others. Generally, violent conflict threatens the survival of humanity (World Bank, 1998 and 1999). In countries whose economy is driven by agricultural-based developments suffer the greatest brunt of conflict. Birner *et al* (2011) notes that countries in developing world depend on agriculture and their economies driven by agricultural production which are adversely affected by violent conflicts due to displacement of producers, labour and consumers which in turn disrupts agricultural livelihoods and consequently the devastating effects are felt in all spheres of life (social, political, environmental and economic). Some of the countries in Africa that had such experience are Sudan, Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Namibia, Eritrea, Uganda, Kenya, Chad and Mozambique.

While agricultural livelihoods are adversely destroyed by violent conflicts, they are easily rebuild especially among those who depend on them. Also, in post-conflict period, agriculture is helpful in supporting economic recovery and stabilization of communities and nations because it absorbs demobilized warriors, reintegrates displaced population, improves food security, enhances livelihoods and provides raw materials for revival of industries (Birner *et al*, 2011). On the other hand, the development of small businesses which complement incomes from agriculture, provide essential goods and services and help in combating poverty and hunger which are two of the Millennium Development Goals (ILO/UNHCR, 2002).

Agriculture like any other livelihood require good road network which facilitate free movement of people and goods, transfer of technology, services delivery; and inhibit development of socio-economic sectors, linkages between various actors in the economy and economic growth in general. However, poor networks coupled with insecurity threaten successful development and expansion of various enterprises including agriculture. World Bank (2011) posits that rehabilitation of infrastructure contributes significantly to sustainability of peace, economic development and alleviation of poverty and a sense of marginalization; as it opens and expands transport and communication networks; facilitate delivery and access of goods and services; and ease of response to emergencies. Subsequently implementation of diverse complementary strategies in conflict resolution and infrastructural development create an enabling environment for various dimensions of development. Traditional or customary mechanisms of conflict management which builds on the strength of elders' authority over the community have proven effective in peace building and conflict resolution. This is premised on the fact that elders play a critical role in maintaining relationships and culture; and they control resources, social

relations and networks that transcend clan borders, ethnic distinctiveness and generation. In particular, the elders develop and oversee enforcement of communal agreements and guide the community through traditional early-warning and early-response mechanisms and in adoption of new practices and technologies that are perceived threatening to communal culture and identity (Pkalya *et al* 2004).

It is not only the traditional systems that engage elders in conflict resolution but also government for instance in facilitating dialogues, reconciliation, and leading consultation and negotiations among parties and overseeing agreement in sharing resources such as pasture and water during dry season as in the case of pastoralists. However, in modern society, the peace agreements facilitated through traditional systems are sustained through integration with modern law and managed and enforced through existing government structures such as the judiciary and National Steering Committee on Peace and Security. Complementarily, projects implemented jointly by warring communities contribute to peace-building and improvement of socio-economic development of communities because they introduce alternative livelihoods, boost education, promote trade and encourage co-operation and interaction among different communities (Korir, 2009 and Weiss, 2004).

Most of these projects in conflict-affected areas brought about diversification of livelihoods which decreases dependency on livestock which has been the cause of inter-ethnic conflicts, increases sources of income, encourages exploration of other resources and adoption of new technologies suitable in respective sectors on community's livelihoods. Recurrent conflicts may drive affected individuals and communities to building resilience through internal and external mechanisms which are adaptive or distressful. Though these mechanisms are different, they are

complementary where external mechanisms fill capacity gaps and provide additional resources that internal mechanisms do not adequately meet during conflict and post-conflict periods. They help the affected to withstand, recover from and re-organize themselves in response to adversities depending on prevailing situations (Opiyo *et al*, 2011 and Wasonga, 2009). Adaptive strategies tend to minimize risks and are not detrimental to abilities to recover after an adversity such as keeping of small herds, practicing subsistence farming, voluntary migration, use of social support systems, diversification of livelihoods and development of traditional mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution.

On the other hand, distressful strategies are those mechanisms considered as a last resort or as an extreme reaction to severe occurrences or shocks such as slaughtering and selling of livestock at throw-away prices and reduced food consumption in the case of drought or conflict. However, communities may opt for coping or adaptive strategies where affected individuals or communities adjust to changes brought by an adversity such as use of traditional systems and external support to prevent recurrence or negative impacts of an adversity. Comparatively, adaptive strategies support sustainability of resources and livelihoods sources whereas distress strategies are short-term in nature and considered an extreme remedy (Alinovi *et al*, 2010). It is against this background that the study sought to establish community intervention to inter-ethnic conflict in Endo Ward in Marakwet East Sub-county of Elgeyo Marakwet County.

1.3. Problem Statement

The Pokot and Marakwet communities have a longstanding inter-ethnic conflict catalyzed by proliferation of arms, poor physical infrastructure, rampant poverty and

underdevelopment. The conflict has prevailed over decades and caused historical enmity between the two ethnic groups, loss of livelihoods, property and human life, displacement of populations, destruction of infrastructure and contributed to general underdevelopment of respective territorial regions. Inspite of these adverse effects of inter-ethnic conflicts, there exist some settlement and continuity of various socio-economic activities by community living in Endo Ward. The community would temporarily flee their settlements whenever conflict arises and as soon as it is maintained, they would return and resume their way of life almost to normal status in the same localities they were before conflict erupted. The study seeks to establish the interventions that supported or ways that communities used to respond to recurrent inter-ethnic conflicts in Endo Ward.

1.4. Study Objectives

1.4.1. General Objective

The general objective of the study was to establish community interventions on inter-ethnic conflict in Endo Ward of Elgeyo Marakwet County.

1.4.2. Specific objectives

The following specific objectives were formulated to guide the study:

1. To investigate the effects of recurrent inter-ethnic conflict on livelihoods of community in Endo Ward.

2. To examine the endogenous intervention strategies adopted by the community to cope with inter-ethnic conflict.

3. To establish intervention mechanisms by state institutions in response to the inter-ethnic conflict.

4. To examine interventions employed by non-state institutions in response to inter-ethnic conflict

1.4.3. Research questions

This study attempted to answer the following questions:

1. What are the effects of recurrent inter-ethnic conflict on livelihoods of community in Endo Ward?

2. What endogenous intervention strategies did the community in Endo Ward adopt to cope with inter-ethnic conflict?

3. What nature of intervention was made by state institutions in response to the inter-ethnic conflict?

4. What interventions were undertaken by non-state institutions in response to the inter-ethnic conflict?

1.5. Justification of the Study

Numerous researches conducted in Marakwet East Sub-County have overemphasized factors for inter-ethnic conflict. While this study is complementary to previous studies on factors of inter-ethnic conflict, it tends to focus on interventions that support coping with inter-ethnic conflict, an area that has not been exploited. In addition, the area of study brings out internal and external aspects that make community resilient to recurrent inter-ethnic conflict. In this regard, the study highlights strategies employed by the community in Endo Ward to cope with the inter-ethnic conflict that are congruent with their livelihoods and culture, and in respect to the conflict dynamics in the area. These strategies take in cognizance community endowment in respect to capabilities and wide range of resources.

Ordinarily, such strategies are affordable and within the disposal of the community supported by existing local socio-economic mechanisms or systems.

In addition, the study establishes institutions and agencies that provided support to the community during conflict through positive strategies to inter-ethnic conflicts noting limitations in the capacities and resources available within the community during all conflict phases. Such strategies acknowledges that conflict exposes community to multiple risks and vulnerabilities especially to lives and assets which it does not have capacity to handle except through external support such as security and humanitarian services. Without such support survivors of conflict would face numerous threats to human survival, productivity and ability to rebuild lives and livelihoods hence the complementary support from government (state) and non-governmental (non-state) institutions. For instance security service is solely provided by government and its agencies while humanitarian and infrastructural development and related services are provided either jointly or in partnership arrangement by governmental and non-governmental institutions (includes local and national).

The partnership arrangement is a collective effort that rides on the strengths of individual institutions with the aim of achieving greater impact than separate actions by individual institutions. The concerted effort of state and non-state institutions coupled with community's capacities and resources brings out an effective and sustainable impact. The study informs widely on aspects of community resilience to recurrent inter-ethnic conflict through various interventions employed to counter conflicts and support affected community to rebuild their lives and livelihoods.

The information forms documentation of community interventions on inter-ethnic conflict that is valuable not only to policy makers but scholars and development agencies. The outcome of this study is relevant to the County Government of Elgeyo-Marakwet as it informs policy and sector planning around community livelihoods and conflict management. Generally the study contributes to the body of knowledge in respect to interventions on inter-ethnic conflict, best practices and lessons learned from conflict management in Endo Ward. Recommendations from the study will inform future action by scholars, policy makers and development practitioners on wide array of issues touching on conflict, livelihoods, infrastructure, and coping mechanisms to adversity.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study was limited to community interventions on inter-ethnic conflict implemented between 1990 and 2014. It was confined to Endo Ward in Marakwet East Sub-County of Elgeyo Marakwet County and was carried out between March and April 2015. Primary data was collected using questionnaires and key informant interviews from 187 and 10 respondents respectively in Endo Ward. The respondents were sampled using random sampling and purposive sampling methods. Secondary data was sourced from publications.

1.7 Assumptions and limitations of the study

1.7.1 Limitations

The research was constrained by scope and time available to undertake and complete the study. Also, the study area was vast and faced with transport challenges as the road network was poor and inaccessible at certain times of the day. Also there were

limited financial resources to carry out the study in a locality that was new to the researcher. However, the researcher devised various ways of overcoming these constraints such as conducting research overtime, making savings, use of local contacts and recruitment of research assistants from the study area so as to carry out data collection with ease. Also, the researcher made effort to understand the travel times, weather conditions and alternative transport and routes prior to making plans for travel so as to minimize inconveniences while travelling to the field.

1.7.2 Assumptions

The study was conducted with the assumption that the time allocated for the study was sufficient while respondents were available and co-operative to provide accurate, reliable and sufficient information.

It was also assumed that weather conditions would be favourable during data collection exercise to allow mobility within the Endo and research plan would be implemented as purposed. In addition, the research was conducted with the assumption that security and political stability in the study area would prevail during the research period.

1.8 Conceptual Framework

Independent Variable   Dependent Variable
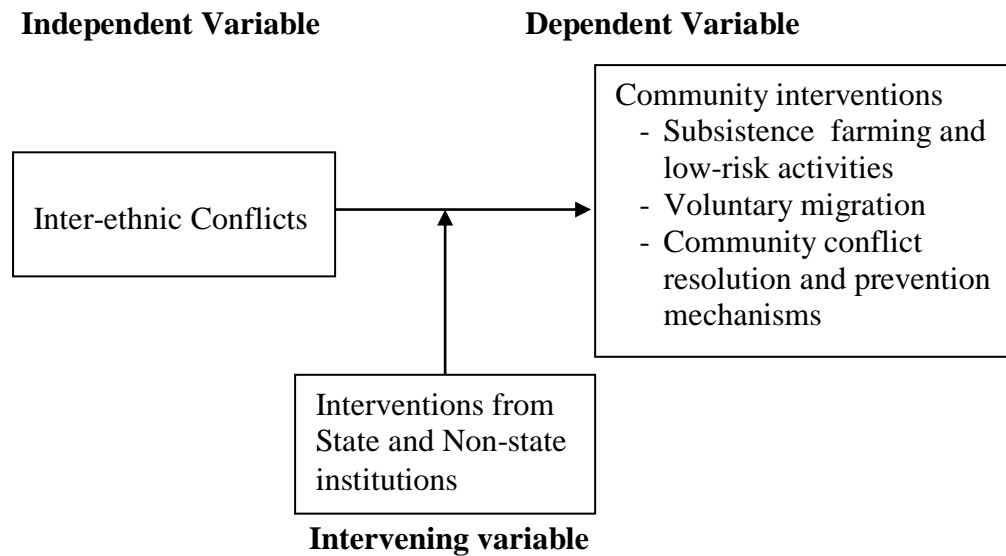
Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework (Researcher, 2015)

The conceptual framework above provide interrelationship between inter-ethnic conflicts (independent variable) and community interventions (dependent variable). The framework postulates that inter-ethnic conflicts which take place in the form of conflict episodes cause disruption in community livelihoods but this scenario may be reversed by interventions which are exogenous and endogenous. Endogenous interventions are those strategies which are available within the community and easily adopted because they are inherent and are primary options considered during and immediately after a conflict episode. On the other hand, the exogenous interventions are external in nature and are carried out by state and non-state institutions to support or enhance community's effort in managing inter-ethnic conflicts or their effects on community's livelihood. These strategies tend to focus on areas that community does not have or are limited in capacity and provision of support towards improvement of what the community already has or do.

Endogenous and exogenous strategies complement each other as exogenous strategies build on community's capabilities and available resources and support the community to cope with recurrent conflict. In this case, the adverse effects of conflict are mitigated by single or multiple interventions employed in any occurrence of conflict. These interventions and strategies are physical and economic in nature and enable the affected community to function (operate normally), to manage or tackle demands, challenges and changes brought by conflict, help to maintain balance and relevance, facilitate continuity of community's institutions, economic units or enterprises, and for development of capabilities of its members.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Overview

This chapter presents related literature on the background and historical aspects of conflict, episodes of conflict and economic disruption; endogenous intervention strategies to inter-ethnic conflict; intervention mechanisms by state institutions; and interventions employed by non-state institutions in response to inter-ethnic conflict.

2.2 Historical background of conflict

Conflict is defined by Wilmot and Hocker (2010) as a stated struggle between two or more 'interdependent parties who perceive incompatible goals, scarce resources and interference from others in achieving their goals'. It also includes expression of opposing interests, values, and motives; a common occurrence in societies. A conflict has a cycle described as an episode which takes various phases but do not follow a specific pattern or any sequential order because each conflict is unique and exist within specific context and local framework (Collier and Hoeffler, 2003). Furthermore, conflicts can be external or internal, and destructive or constructive depending on actors and consequences respectively. A destructive conflict is dysfunctional, confrontational, violent, and cause devastating effects while constructive conflict is functional, useful and brings about positive outcome. On the other hand, conflict between parties within an institution or state is referred as internal while one that occurs between parties in different institution or community or states is external.

Violent conflicts have been witnessed globally, regionally and within nations since time immemorial. Some of the recorded violent conflicts include Greco-Persian war of 499-449BC, wars of Alexander the Great of 335-325BC and Roman-Syrian war of 192-188BC among others. The 20th Century experienced three historic wars; the World War I of 1914 to 1918, World War II of 1939 to 1945 and a 'cold war' of 1947 to 1991. These wars had enormous impact and devastating effects; altered existing structures attributed to the use of lethal weapons (chemical and nuclear) and caused fierce battle for supremacy respectively. These global wars were complex due to involvement of numerous countries spread in several continents as well as composite system of supporters and opposing alliances.

During World War I and II there was great loss of financial and human resources, territorial and colonial control by powerful alliances; and the use of lethal warfare. Consequently, the wars brought about formation of new countries, commitment of all capacities of nations at the service of war, military and civilian deaths, destruction of assets and infrastructure, decline in global economy, introduction of slavery to support war economy, food shortage, increased unemployment, intra-country strife and notable alteration of political and social structures (Harrison, 1998).

Though World War II had alot of fatalities, it signified a major global turn-around of warfare and security. One of the remarkable institutions established was the United Nations Security Council with mandate to co-ordinate international affairs and to develop mechanisms for prevention of future recurrence of war. Africa in particular experienced violent conflict during World War II due to challenges brought by alliances and struggle for independence. As a result, there was forceful emigration of opponents to new governments created by war, increased number of prisoners of war,

demobilization and economic decline that worsened unemployment rate due to closure of war-time factories and displacement of workers. Workers during this period participated in frequent and increased industrial action just like in World War I due to difficult economic situation characterized by unmatched wages against cost of food items, inadequate housing, changes in working periods and new regulations (Beevor, 2012). The period between the World War I and II was not absolutely peaceful because there were inter-state and intra-state conflicts that arose from dissolution of empires and subsequent formation of new governments and unfulfilled promises.

Subsequently, there was sustained state of political and military tension between two super-power nations, the United States and Soviet Union in 1947 to 1991 that was defined as 'cold war' (Tucker and Roberts, 2005). In this era, there was no physical war as such but a non-aggressive battle for supremacy through economic aid, proxy wars between nations, military coalitions and development of warfare. It coincided with a period where most African states got their independence through war and violent rebellion against their colonialists. They faced various inter-state and intra-state conflicts attributed to challenges with political dynamics of democratization and effects of colonization such as irrational demarcation of countries that made others disadvantaged in accessing some services.

Moller (2003b) argues that force of different magnitude was used by African countries in 1960s to get liberty from colonizing nations while others got independence following voluntary relinquishment by colonies. However, there were fatalities and protracted liberation wars in those countries where colonizing nations clung to power for example Portugal in Mozambique and Angola. In some of those countries that successfully gained their independence from colonies, they faced

internal conflicts as a result of attempted and quest for secession of some sections of nations, for instance Biafra in Nigeria in 1967-1970, Eritrea then a Federal state in Ethiopia who had initial attempt in 1952 and successfully seceded in 1991 and Katanga in Congo in 1961. Consequently, secession movement gave rise to ethnic conflicts especially in those countries that had multiple ethnic communities and states, for instance Yogoslav wars of 1991-2002, war in Darfur in Sudan of 2003, Nagorno-Karanakh war of 1988-1994, the first Chechen war and Rwanda's civil war of 1994 among others (Harbom and Wallensteen, 2005).

According to Bruce (2004), ethnic conflict is a form of internal social conflict experienced by many nations during post-cold war period and is characterized by dramatic change in conflict dimensions and actors, and collapse of communism. The ethnic conflict was rampant during post-cold war period and in most instances escalated into civil war triggered by tribalism, scarce resources, overpopulation, conflicts of civilization, marginalization perpetrated by government policies, media sensationalism, and challenges associated with democracies, governance and political issues. These adversely affected the functioning of social, political and economic systems bringing about myriad complexities such as collapse in economies, disruption or disorganization of social, economic and political systems, destruction of infrastructure and increased number of displaced persons in formal and informal refugee camps among others (Fox, 2002).

Kenya, a multi-ethnic society comprising of over 40 ethnic groups has witnessed numerous inter-ethnic conflicts over the years. However, historically most of the affected ethnic groups related peacefully with each other in various ways in pre-independence and post-independence periods which contributed immensely to their

social, economic and political development due to cordial relationships that facilitated trade, marriage and political engagements among them. One of the notable political affairs that called for unity among multiple ethnic communities was pursuit for independence from Kenya's colonies. However, there were instances where these relationships were adversely affected by conflicts emerging from various issues.

Among the pastoralists, livestock ownership is a way of life rather than simply an economic activity. Most pastoralists inhabit vast land in regions that suffer harsh climatic conditions where often the scarcity of pasture and water forced them live a nomadic life. Such kind of life is perennial and happens during certain periods of time annually where they move from one place to another through pre-determined routes in search of water and pasture. During migration, they encounter conflicts with communities in the localities endowed with water and pasture resources especially in dry spell. The situation is worsened when the migrating communities lay claim of ownership of land they have traversed as well as water points and grazing areas. In addition, they are faced with numerous challenges such as disease, attacks from wild animals and raids (theft) from other pastoralist communities resulting in the loss of herds. Traditionally, the lost animals were replenished through raids and use of simple warfare such as bows and arrows. However, weaponry has changed over time while in other instances, raids are organized by men without cattle and those who graduated into manhood to mobilize livestock to pay as dowry and enter an independent pastoral existence. In most instances, raids attracted retaliation from the affected communities which bred ethnic animosities as witnessed among the Pokot and Marakwet communities (Osamba, 2000).

In the north of Rift Valley region, the Pokot community has been accused of laying claim of ownership and invading other community's grazing land due to a mindset that the localities it transverses belong to them hence the justification for persistent conflict along Kerio River involving Marakwet and Pokot communities. However, the Marakwet community in an attempt to minimize risks on their livestock-based livelihoods embraced farming which is not attractive to cattle raiders as opposed to pastoralism (Cheserek 2007). In addition, the changing dynamics and motives of cattle raids have had impact on traditional and customary values and identity issue associated with cattle raids. The commercial motive as well as the use of sophisticated arms that replaced traditional weaponry (bows, arrows and spears) intensified the magnitude and devastation of conflict resulting in murder, loss of lives and livelihoods and displacement of human population (Osamba, 2001 and Schilling *et al*, 2012).

Moreover, inter-ethnic conflict took a different dimension in Kenya upon the introduction of democratization politics in 1990s where violent inter-ethnic conflicts became frequent and violent during electioneering period (Oucho, 2004). Since then, there have been spates of periodic electoral violence as experienced in 1992, 1997 and 2007. The most violent one in Kenya's history was the 2007/2008 that claimed lives, displaced thousands of people, and caused loss of million worth of property and livelihoods. The election-oriented conflicts pit one ethnic group against the other for political reasons motivated by factors such as unresolved historical land issues, grazing areas, farmland and water as witnessed in Western, Rift Valley, Northern and Coast regions. These conflicts are perpetrated by organized groups and/or co-ordinated individuals in the form of ethnic militia and separatist groups for instance

Sabaot Land Defense Force in Mount Elgon in 2005 and Mombasa Republican Council in 2008 respectively (Cheserek *et al*, 2013).

2.3 Historical Background of Community Interventions

Globally, community-based initiatives have proven effective in prevention, mitigation and resolution of conflicts; and sustainability of stable and secure societies. Conflict resolution began in 1950s and 1960 at the height of cold-war when conflict between superpower nations who used superior weaponry such as nuclear which greatly threatened human survival. Learning from such experience, practical application of conflict resolution suffice as a strategy for tackling human conflicts as advanced and applied in the 1980s such as in Middle East, Northern Ireland, Africa and South-East Asia by development workers and humanitarian institutions. At the end of cold-war, conflict resolution discourse changed as relationships among superpower nations had improved significantly while military competitions that promoted regional conflicts had drastically declined. On the other hand, protracted conflicts in East Asia, Central America and Southern Africa had transitioned to settlement stage. While single method for resolving conflict had dominated international system for quite a while, the dissolution of the Soviet Union marked the emergence of new dimensions of conflicts in 1990s perhaps it coincided with democracy politics among others in African nations.

Notable dimensions were quest for power and secession, ethnic and internal competitions, longstanding ethnic animosities and armed conflicts which attracted the intervention of local, national and international institutions including the United Nations because of the devastating effects of conflict. The interventions employed were and have been on the premise that inter-ethnic conflicts just like any other

destructive conflicts are regressive in social, political, environmental and economic nature. Consequently, the actors in prevention, resolution, mitigation and management of inter-ethnic conflicts proved diverse and multiple in a given conflict episode. Generally, actors are state, non-state, community institutions and individuals who complement each other in quest for conflict prevention, mediation and resolution. Fischer *et al,* (2009) underscores the benefit of cooperation among the actors as explained that 'conflict resolution works to increase cooperative aspects, while recognizing that competitive elements in conflict situations require a firm and yet conciliatory combination of strategies'.

The multiple actors each have a stake in conflict and its management. "Track-One", "Track-One-and-a-half", "Track-Two" and "Multi-track" Diplomacy vividly appreciates the distinct and complementary roles played by different agencies in conflict management (Nan, 2003). Track-One diplomacy involves inter-government (state) negotiation by their respective official actors such as ambassadors, special envoys, senior government officials and officials in foreign offices among others. This level of conflict management seem high level state-centred may involve inter-governmental and bilateral organizations. The effectiveness of the actors is attributed to endowments granted by legal frameworks and the disposal of state security, force and resources (people, money, materials and institutions). Track-one-and-a-half diplomacy involves unofficial collaborations of official state representatives in conflict management for instance the peace mediation between two warring parties in Mozambique by an Italian non-governmental organization named St. Egidio. The engagement of the organization was fruitful as each party had granted authority to negotiate on their behalf; and also due to resources and authority of the state.

Track-Two diplomacy as conceptualized by Joseph V. Montville in 1981 involves conflict resolution by non-state representatives and institutions such as CSOs, media, academia, experts and businesses. The effectiveness of the diverse actors is based on acceptability of their services and approaches; and the involvement of influential community leaders or persons as third-parties for instance religious and opinion leaders, community chiefs and elders. In such a case a non-governmental organization facilitate in mobilization and capacity building of actors; and expedites third-party interventions *(ibid)*. However, (Mapendre, 2000) asserts that all these three kinds of Diplomacy are complementary, a discourse build further by Diamond and MacDonald (1996) who coined the Multi-Track diplomacy that. The multi-track diplomacy operates under the assumption that independent organizations and persons are more effective working collectively than independently, and that conflict situations involve multiple complex parties and aspects that require holistic approach. In such a case, actors include state, conflict management experts, religious leaders and institutions, associations, networks and trainers among others. Ramsbotham et al (2011) argues that multi-track diplomacy is effective since it has the advantage of bridging between various levels in society and in addressing complex ethnic and regional conflicts.

In most African communities, traditional conflict resolution and prevention mechanisms are anchored in cultural governance systems. Employment of traditional conflict resolution and mediation mechanisms in most cases where there is absence or ineffectiveness of other mechanisms of social code of practice. They deal with community (intra and inter) and inter-personal conflicts for example dispute settlement over land (and land rights), inheritance, murder, dowry, cattle raids, theft, banditry, marital problems, fishing and grazing rights and rape among others. The mechanism is

managed by elders who comprise of senior and respected members of respective communities as they are rich in wisdom, cultural knowledge and easily accessible and listened to by all (people have confidence in them). The decisions by elders are easily observed due to strong community ties and commitment and customary norms. Among other things, they lead individually at household level and collectively at community level in conflict management. Throughout history, elders have played a key role in endogenous mechanisms of conflict resolution local and national levels addressing conflict issues of diverse magnitude through restoration of social harmony, pursuit of truth, restitution and punishing of perpetrators. Gacaca courts of Rwanda is one example that handled both local and national issues and is esteemed hearing and determining punitive measures against perpetrators of Genocide. The courts were later institutionalized in Rwanda's legal justice system due to its effectiveness in genocide-related conflict resolution, mediation and restitution which could not be handled the formal courts and International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. They expedited cases against suspects of genocide, eliminated impunity and reconciled the different ethnic communities of Rwanda and employed customs to resolve disputes ((Ingelaere, 2008).

In Ethiopia, inter-ethnic conflict was managed by peace committees comprising of elders from warring communities at Afar region. In the region, conflict was between pastoralist and farmer communities notably Afar and Woreda. A hybrid conflict resolution mechanism was employed which incorporated modern and traditional aspects on conflict resolution where some members of the committee were appointed by government on one hand and the other comprising of elders or clan chiefs. However much of the conflict management structure was heavily borrowed from traditional systems as it concentrates mainly in compensation and reconciliation hence circumvent the formal justice system. Also, some of the endogenious strategies employed by the people of Ethiopis include the use of opinion leaders (influential clan, religious and community leaders), women peace

groups, compensation, and promotion of inter-ethnic marriages to enhance inter-ethnic relationships (Farera, 2010).

The inter-ethnic conflict between Karamojong and Teso communities in Uganda were resolved by council of elders who play a critical role in maintaining social order, averting violations of communities' norms and negotiation and compensation (Chapman and Kagaha, 2009). This arrangement is similar to the council of elders for Pokot, Marakwet, Turkana and Samuru of Kenya. The communities have similar culture and lifestyle and encounter similar conflicts notably cattle rustling and conflicts over grazing areas and watering points. The elders lead in dispute resolutions within and with other ethnic communities in mediation, dialogue, negation, arbitration and signing and support in enforcement of peace agreement, (Pkaya *et al*., 2004).

Conflict and post-conflict reconstruction in Darfur in Sudan was managed by multiple actors at international, national and local levels. The community-based administration comprising of chief, tribe leaders and Sheikhs who are appointed based on succession or in special cases the reputation for patriotism, handle tribal conflicts, reconciliation and maintenance of stability and security. They are considered effective as they play a significant role in strategic issues at the community level especially conflict management and in the promotion of harmony among different communities. This effort was enhanced by the Government of Sudan which incorporated community leaders in governance at local, national and federal levels due to recognition of their effectiveness and role in peace building and reconciliation in war-ridden regions of Sudan. Similarly, the United Nations Mission in Darfur recognized the position of community leaders in society and their community-driven approach to conflict mediation and resolution (Harbom and Wallensteen, 2005).

2.4 Effects of recurrent inter-ethnic conflict on livelihoods

Ethnic conflict is viewed as a threat not only to local but international peace and security which across has been experienced over many decades in Africa, Middle East and Asia among other continents. Some of the fatal conflicts of 20th and 21st Centuries include the wars in Darfur (Sudan), India, SriLanka, Indonesia, Chechnya, West Bank, Iraq, Gaza strip, Rwanda and Israel. In every occurrence of the conflicts, regions or nations are destabilized and increase of human rights violations, economic decline, environmental challenges, state failure, influx of refugees and environmental degradation. Africa bore a great brunt of inter-ethnic conflicts during post-cold war era mainly due to liberation pursuits, political transitions and governance issues (Carment and James, 1998).

The inter-ethnic conflict in Marakwet East Sub-County is historical and surround water, pasture and land whose major actors are Marakwet and Pokot ethnic groups. Conflict in the form of cattle rustling is perceived as part of life for pastoralist communities but it yields negative effects in social, economic, political and environmental realms. These effects include loss of human life and property, reduced access to water, herbs, income and pasture; reduced number of livestock; displacement of people; increased enmity between parties; environmental degradation; high levels of malnutrition and starvation; erosion of cultural values, changes in livelihood styles; introduction of extreme dependency syndrome especially on relief food and disruption of livelihoods and socio-economic activities (Cheserek *et al,* 2012). However, these effects are inter-twined, they impact each other and cumulatively result in hardships. Jaspars and O'Callaghan (2010) elaborates the impact of conflict on land and livelihood assets such as disruption of rights to

property and land which in turn affects farming agricultural livelihoods; limitation of movement and loss of proof of ownership of livelihood assets and limited access to essential services such as banking due to loss or theft of personal documentation; and engagement in fighting causes deaths and injury which affect factors of production among others. Known originally as cattle raids, cattle rustling was practiced many decades in the past as an acceptable tradition governed by norms whose purpose was socio-cultural that is to replenish lost livestock due to theft or effects of drought and to generate bride price for men who attained marriageable age.

Cattle rustling involved the use of traditional weapons as spears, bows and arrows. Since it was governed by strict norms or rules of war, raiders were forbidden from destroying property, killing unarmed man, women, children and the elderly (Kipkorir and Welbourn, 1973). Dowry and male rite of passage also motivate cattle rustling in that for these traditional values to be complete, cattle of certain number are required. The Pokot practice male rite of passage known as 'sapana' where men officially acquire the status of community elder, allowing them to participate in community matters. It involves a man spearing his favored bull and serving meat to his friends and elders. Men who have not undergone this rite do not have a say in community affairs hence motivating them to get bulls by any means. On the other hand, dowry given in form of livestock generates bride wealth to families of the bride according to terms set culturally. Among the Pokot community, dowry is twenty to sixty cows and ten to forty goats depending on beauty, level of education and character of the bride payable at once. On the other hand, dowry among the Marakwet is standard of four to five cows, one bull and five goats payable over years but they also give consideration for men who come from a poor family who may be asked to give three cows (Cheserek *et al*, 2012).

The raids in the ancient times neither disrupted livelihoods and lives of communities nor prevented different communities from living together because they were mere cattle theft which were rare (Mkutu, 2008). Conversely, in the past two decades raids became more frequent, destructive and violent due to dynamics in the nature, motive and modes of operation. Due to ready market for raided livestock, cattle rustling transformed from being a customary value to a commercial venture, criminal theft of livestock, and indiscriminate murder of targeted community facilitated by the use of modern weapons accessible through the porous borders of Kenya especially with conflict-prone countries such as South Sudan, Northern Uganda, Ethiopia and Somalia. The use of guns and the involvement of politicians and influential people in government made the practice fatal, sophisticated and difficult to curb (Leff, 2009 and Eaton, 2010). The practice has been sustained by factors such as blessing, praises and feting of raiders; and resultant acquisition of esteemed social status hence violent inter-ethnic conflict perpetration of 'uncontrollable socio-economic destructive enterprise' (Mwagiru, 2003).

Endo Ward being at the border with the West Pokot County and situated along the endowed Kerio Valley struggles to overcome complexities brought about by the historic occurrences or episodes of conflict amid harsh natural environmental scarcity. It was adversely hit by violent inter-ethnic conflict between 1991 and 2001, a period that coincided with Kenya's challenges with democracy politics. Oucho (2004) posit that democracy expands the scope for ethnic politics because democratization offers incentives for ethnic mobilization which frustrates cohesiveness of a nation. As a result politics escalated the intensity and frequency of inter- ethnic conflicts for instance 1991/1992 and 1997/1998 in Marakwet East Sub-County and 2007/2008 nationwide. There were two notable massacres that took place in Endo Ward during 1991 and

2001 - one in October 2000 against women and children who had turned up for country-wide polio vaccine at Tot health centre and secondly, the renown Murkutwo massacre on the dawn of March 2001 (NCCK *et al,* 2001, Cheserek 2012 and KHRC 2001). The 2007/2008 electoral violence is termed the worst incident in Kenya's history as it claimed many lives, productive assets and livelihoods mainly in the Rift Valley, Coast, Western, Nairobi and Nyanza regions, (Matheson, 2008). It is argued by Osamba (2000) that there is fierce competition and conflict among supporters of aspiring political leaders since elective positions provide the elected with power to access and distribute resources. On the other hand, electoral violence is perceived as an available weapon to vent out frustrations, communicate grievances and settle scores among competing politicians.

An assessment of conflicts in Kerio Valley by NCCK and SNV in 2001 established that conflicts in the region are sporadic and violent between Pokot community of Baringo East Sub-county and Marakwet community in Tot Division of Marakwet East sub-county over pasture and territorial boundaries. Kerio River is the natural and official boundary of Baringo East and Marakwet East Sub-Counties inhabited by Pokot and Marakwet communities respectively. Baringo East Sub-County is arid with limited water and pasture yet Pokot community has large herds of cattle as opposed to Marakwet community which has small herds of cattle and their land is semi-arid having some pasture and water. During the times of draught in Baringo East, Pokot community would cross over to Marakwet side for grazing as there is plenty of pasture. After prolonged grazing, the Pokot could lay claim of Marakwet land across River Kerio bringing about boundary disputes (NCCK *et al* 2001).

Animal and crop production which are the main livelihoods of Marakwet community are hampered by harsh climatic conditions and limited arable land. The harsh and difficult conditions brought about by draughts inhibit natural re-stocking of livestock motivating affected communities to resort to cattle raids. Also dry spells are characterized by conflicts among pastoralist communities who fight for scarce water and pasture in limited areas as a result cattle raids become retaliation means for the aggrieved. The arid and semi-arid nature of Tiaty Sub-Counties (Baringo County) and Sigor Sub-Counties (West Pokot County) combined with nomadic nature of Pokot community and persistent drought; create complex conditions for raids against Marakwet community. The hilly and steep terrain coupled with poor transport and communication systems makes it difficult to apprehend raiders or criminals. The remote nature of Kerio Valley and in particular Endo makes communities living there to rely on traditional mechanisms to solve societal problems including conflict. However, the mechanisms fail especially in sharing water and pasture resources during dry spell (Kratli *et al*, 2003).

In the extreme, conflict causes loss of trust between economic agents, mayhem to communities and institutions; and destruction of infrastructure which severely constrain the functioning of local markets, the ability of households to access suitable forms of livelihood and maintenance of economic security in conflict situation. Justino (2009a and 2012a) asserts that violent conflicts affect livelihoods through displacement, robbery, killings, looting, injury, and abductions. They cause destruction and/or loss of assets such as land, houses, livestock, labour and household items which are necessities as well as factors of production. The destruction of these productive assets reduces access to vital sources of livelihood, which has impact on productive capacity and likelihood of economic survival of people, households and

communities. Due to migration, displacement and restricted movement attributed to physical insecurity, the way of life and livelihoods of individuals and communities are disrupted. During migration, human and animal diseases are spread and/or contracted, a situation that is further aggravated by unavailable health services whereas alternative medicine (herbs) are not accessible. On the other hand, displacement of pastoralist and agrarian communities affects food security contributing to starvation, malnutrition and unprecedented dependency on relief food. Generally, the displaced community is rendered vulnerable or disenfranchised as their livelihoods and infrastructure are destroyed hence incapable of meeting their basic needs or practice good husbandry in farming and agriculture. Also the disruption and destruction of livelihoods causes reduction in incomes of individuals and households which in turn increase poverty and dependency rates. Injuries, deaths, psychological trauma, poor diet or malnutrition and disease outbreak affect quality and demographics of the population which in turn cause significant drop in life expectancy bringing about reduction in investment (Justino, 2012a).

Pkalya *et al,* (2004) details how conflict disrupts local economies and interaction of market players. They posit that due to persistent insecurity there was destruction of production units mainly in farm production technology and endowments in capital and land, restriction of movement of populations and closure of local markets within Marakwet and those along its borders with Pokot community. As a result, there was significant reduction of output in crop and animal production which increased threats to human survival attributed to food shortage or insecurity (McKay and Loveridge, 2005). This was confirmed by food security survey of 2011 that revealed that Tot Division suffered from acute food shortage as available food did not sufficiently meet the needs of population due to the impact of recurrent conflict that forced community

members to discontinue farming, livestock rearing and trade as they moved to safe places. As a result, new economic activities, livelihoods and technologies emerged to cope with shocks and threats. For instance, the Marakwet community having lost their livestock to cattle raiders and for fear of attacks, moved away from livestock keeping and embraced farming (Cheserek *et al*., 2012).

On the other hand, violent conflict contributed to destruction of environmental resources as displaced population sought to settle in new locations where they ran for safety. Besides creating settlements in ecologically sensitive and risky areas, the displaced population cleared vegetation for farming, wood energy and construction of shelters/houses (Neefjes, 2000). This was motivated by the fact that safe or conflict-free areas had limited land resource forcing migrants to settle on escarpments, hanging valleys and water catchments. As a result, they endangered their lives by settling on dangerous steep sections of the valleys and escarpment, and interfered with flow, purity, source and protection of water. Also heavy human activities cause soil erosion and loosening of soils in the steep areas resulting in landslides as experienced in April 2010 in Kitony village in Kaben location of Tot Division. In addition, community members exploit alternative livelihoods especially those that are perceived to quickly restart economies such as charcoal burning and illicit logging which in turn deplete vegetation and forests. However, an illicit trade network of charcoal and building materials that involved felling of trees indiscriminately emerged since the forested areas coupled with rough terrain and lack of government vigilance could not be easily accessed by government law enforcers. Also other conflicts arise such as human-wildlife and confrontation between community members and government forest officers who prohibit communities from grazing, logging or farming in game reserves and forests (Kalpers, 2001).

High rate of unemployment coupled with access to guns push youth to engage in banditry in order to eke a living hence contribute to persistent insecurity. Insecurity coupled with marginalization inhibited expansion and rehabilitation of transport sector as well as effective and timely response to distress call by government security agencies. In addition, the sector could not serve the region better even after violent conflicts ceased as unemployed Pokot and Marakwet youth engaged in highway robbery and banditry threatening transportation of crop products to markets. This too scared away investors and other agencies that wanted to intervene to various challenges faced by the Marakwet community (NCCK *et al*., 2001).

The economic impact of violent conflict in Marakwet East Sub-County can therefore be summarized in following statement:

> "The gun culture has impacted very negatively on this region. Education standards, where they existed, have generally gone down as more and more schools are abandoned due to insecurity. More and more professionals are deserting this region, drawing back any progress previously achieved in agriculture, education and administration. The fertile Kerio Valley has been abandoned and no grazing or farming has taken place, especially between the Marakwet and Pokot… More community resources than ever before are channeled to security-related matters such as purchase of guns and ammunition at the expense of food and health." Kamenju et al., (2003)

The conflict mainly in the form of cattle rustling occurs in a series described as an episode. Conflict episode is a cycle in which conflict occurs in a calendar year and is in many phases summarized into three namely latent, manifest and after-math (post-conflict). Each of the phases may be very short and influenced by the outcomes of previous occurrence and influences future incident. At latent stage, conflict has not occurred but there are precursors of conflict such as existence of scarce resources and divergent needs, values and interests. If a triggering event takes place, conflict moves

from latent stage to manifest stage where a conflict behavior is observable such as disagreement, tension and discussions which if not managed moves to crisis or full-blown conflict. If conflict is resolved, it results in settlement (peace agreement) hence conflict aftermath for instance compromise is reached in respect to allocation of scarce resources where all parties having a share of it. In every stage of conflict, there is both opportunity for settlement and recurrence.

Conflict occurrence or recurrence is motivated by parameters within each episode for instance actors, interests, cultural rites of passage and beliefs, unpatrolled borders by security forces, harsh climatic conditions, marginalization, and pervasive belief stemming from folkways and history that killing other ethnic community to whom one is in conflict with as culturally legitimate and functional which are common among pastoralist communities in Kenya (Wilmot and Hocker, 2010).

The opportunities available in a conflict episode are chances for interventions (actions) which are unique at every phase depending on the prevailing condition and goal to be achieved. Carment and James (1998) states that during conflict formation, there are unstable conditions that threaten peace and relationships among groups and individuals which early warning, preventive diplomacy and preventive deployment is suitable to mitigate or stabilize the situation. This is a period where government deploys police, early warning and early response systems are suitable and dialogues with conflict parties are considered. When conflict is at escalation stage, there are incidences of sporadic violence and high tensions which require urgent intervention and crisis management to reduce or de-escalate violence. Subsequently, conflict endurance stage is characterized by intense armed violence, great destruction and losses. The appropriate interventions at this stage include negotiation, peace keeping

and peace-enforcement with the aim of controlling or containing violence. Once this is achieved successfully, conflict enters termination phase where ceasefire is realized through continuous negotiation and peace-keeping in order to prevent conflict recurrence. Lastly, conflict enters transformation phase through conflict resolution through peace-building and establishment of new institutions and projects to address underlying causes of conflict.

The model of Carment and James (1998) explained succinctly the distinction between peace-keeping and peace-building. Peace-keeping is a preventive measure of direct violence (including harm to themselves, others and things) through influence and control of behavior of possible conflict agents. Peace-making on the other hand is an effort by an external party with the aim of settling conflict through law, negotiation and power considering conflicts of interests between conflict actors. In comparison, peace-building has more to it than the preceding approaches because it addresses structural issues and long-term relationships between conflict actors and pursues reversal of destructive effects of conflict.

2.5 Endogenous intervention strategies to cope with inter-ethnic conflict

Communities and individuals respond to conflict differently but what is common is strategic and innovative ways that are influenced by structural conditions, violence and threat. However responses and actions occur along a range of vulnerability. Conflict is not just about the threat of being killed, but also about a range of risks and disruptions, and the management of one conflict may increase exposure to another, or indeed several others. In other words, responding to conflict (for example fleeing a village) may diminish a particular kind of risk (for example the violent actions of an

aggressor), but may in turn expose community or its members to other kinds of risk (for example economic and social marginalization in the new locations).

Most inter-ethnic conflicts are historical and have lasted for many decades. However, they have been managed through diverse strategies which are unique as ethnic groups affected. Though most of the strategies employed by ethnic groups are mainly traditional, their effectiveness have not been eroded by effects of education, religion and civilization hence they are still in use even in the modern society for instance Somalia. The traditional mechanisms have proved successful and effective due to the use of existing community resources, systems and institutions such as council of elders that serve as community's body of knowledge and authority anchored within a community's cultural and governance structure (McGarry and O'Leary, 1994). They support community's resilience against adverse effects of conflicts or any adversity faced since the affected community have an inherent potential to bounce back from shocks and risks of adversity. This is enhanced by internal capacity to utilize available physical and economic resources to support its recovery (Folke *et al*., (2010). Ostrom (2005) and Adger (2003) consider resilience as a strategy in the face of risks and hardship and as the ability to persist and adapt respectively. The socio-economic strategies of traditional mechanisms help communities manage conflicts effectively, mitigate effects of conflict or adversity and build resilience because of their transformative nature that help to harness and develop capacities of communities to tackle various dimensions of vulnerabilities, risks and shocks. In this regard, the strategies contribute to successful adaptation of new changes brought by conflict, minimization of risks in times of vulnerabilities, coping with threatening circumstances and managing community's recovery process (Poteete *et al.,* 2010).

2.5.1 Traditional conflict management mechanisms

The Marakwet community traditionally has local mechanism for managing conflict. Pkalya *et al* (2004) identified four institutions that manage social conflicts namely, nucleus family, extended family, clan and council of elders whose levels are clearly defined and power transcends hierarchically. This implies that nucleus family and council of elders are the lowest and highest levels respectively. Disputes are handled in each level which if not managed fully or when a party is aggrieved by the outcome of the ruling, the next level serves as an 'appellant court' until the elders, the highest and final institution of conflict management. However, inter-ethnic conflict is handled by one institution, the council of elders because the conflict involves an external actor (ethnic group) who is not member of the community. The elders play a key role in conflict prevention, mediation and resolution guided by cultural values and systems because they are respected by virtue of social status and authority while their judgments and decisions are respected and adhered to by all community members (Eaton, 2008).

According to Pkalya *et al* (2004), conflict prevention among the Marakwet community involves the use of traditional early warning mechanisms that entail collection of intelligence information about security and external threats of another community; as well as gathering and distribution of military information to the community to inform and guide development of preventive measures. One of the ways of gathering information is the examination of intestines of goats by community experts to forecast a looming occurrence of conflict. The outcome is accurate and is accepted by all community members which inform the next course of action as advised by elders. Warriors on the other hand are positioned in strategic places to

protect against possible attack or engage in defensive measures. In addition, the warriors spy its territorial borders for any strange footprints, suspicious movements and grazing trends of neighbouring community who then disseminate the information to elders for appropriate action.

Beside the early warning information, elders perform a ritual called '*putyon*' to call for divine protection against external attacks. In the event that conflict is eminent, elders would initiate talks with conflict parties on the basis of intelligence information gathered. Where need be, elders would involve mediators and/or negotiating parties who will play a neutral role in conflict mediation and resolution.

A decision for combat rests with elders who must made decision for it, give blessings and provide direction to warriors. Inspite of this, the mission may abort in instances where there is sudden illness of one of the warriors or a tree falling on the path the warriors are taking or if women put a belt called '*leketio*' before the warriors. No single combat was successful without detrimental effects such as deaths and injuries inflicted to warriors and community members. In such occurrence, elders or representatives of the aggrieved community would initiate consultation with elders from the raiders' community in pursuit of compensation and punishment of perpetrators in a non-violent manner. The decisions of such consultations are arrived at by consensus while the goal of compensation arrangement is to appease affected communities or individuals and to serve as a preventive measure to deter future occurrence of conflict. However, the arrangement differ from one community to another and one incident to another for example compensation in Pokot-Turkana inter-ethnic conflict is 100 cattle for every person killed while for Pokot-Marakwet conflict is 40 cattle for every person killed (Pkalya *et al,* 2004).

The work of elders continues from negotiation and compensation to conflict settlement sealed by peace agreement which lays down guidelines that facilitate harmonious co-existence, sharing of pasture land and grazing particularly during dry season and to encourage trade between the communities. Peace agreement is brokered by respected community elders from both warring communities and it entails agreed framework for punishing individuals and community that flouts the agreement. The agreement is culminated in a ritual where instruments of war from the two sides are broken and buried together with some charm (Woodward 2002 and Korir, 2009). Pkalya *et al* (2004) gives an example of a peace agreement commonly referred to as Kolowo declaration reached in 2003 at Kolowo in Baringo County so as to curb cattle rustling among Pokot and Marakwet communities. The agreement provides for sharing of grazing resources along Kerio River and stipulated compensation for loss of livestock for example an offender is to pay back twice the number of livestock stolen and forty cattle paid to bereaved family for every person killed.

However, traditional conflict management mechanism has not been effective in the recent past due to effect of protracted conflict that weakened customary institutions, effects of education and modernization on cultural systems and generally the decline of elders' influence in society. In Kenya for instance, the role and contribution of elders in conflict management has been weakened partly by establishment of the peace committees at all administrative units of national government anchored in security system. As such, the peace committees are appointed by government officers at each unit guided by parameters of age, sex, ethnic diversity composition, academic qualification, leadership experience, marital status and social standing as opposed to the traditional institution where qualifications for one to sit in the council of elders

were clearly defined by cultural values and principles. Due to this distinct difference and support from government, peace committees usurped more power than the elders. In addition, the decisions made by elders in respect to public matters and conflict management subject to endorsement by government hence robbing the elders the autonomy in decision-making (Schilling *et al*., 2012).

2.5.2 Livelihoods reconstruction

Violent conflict causes vicious cycle of socioeconomic problems following the impact it creates notably loss of life, assets loss and depletion, and psychological decline. In addition, these problems create diverse negative coping that impede rebuilding of social and financial capital (Justino, 2009b). However, rebuilding financial capital require an economic intervention so as to support affected population to lead decent and productive lives as well as become self-reliant. In addition, rebuilding financial capital has an outcome of improving economies of communities and nations as measured by the rates of growth (economic). Various studies have affirmed that economic growth and conflict have multidimensional, multi-scaled and complex relationship. In Nepal and Indonesia for instance were faced with violent conflicts triggered by poor economic growth, high poverty rate and low incomes of population, factors that determine incidences or intensity of violent conflict (Fearon, 2010: Seddon and Hussein, 2002). Also, civil war and other forms of conflict are injurious to economic growth as proven statistically by Collier (1999) who posits that GDP falls by 2.2% every year a country experiences civil war. Economic growth has a significant positive impact on societies and the economy of a nation in general. Conversely, weak or negative growth translates to negative effect on the lives and performance of societies and nations respectively.

Livelihoods reconstruction is one of the strategies employed not only to improve economies but to promote stability and develop human well-being. Chambers and Conway (1991) and Scoones (1998) posit that livelihoods encompass capabilities, assets which include material and social resources, and activities that are necessary to guarantee a means of living. According to Young *et al*., (2002), livelihoods are 'the ways in which people access and mobilize resources that enable them to pursue goals necessary for their survival and longer-term well-being and thereby reduce the vulnerability created and exacerbated by conflict'. There are a number of strategies which support livelihood reconstruction such as increasing asset portfolios of the population through services for instance infrastructure improvement/provision, cash transfers and training. Also, other strategies encompass accumulation of assets, adaptation, coping and survival so as to spread risks, reduce impacts of shocks and to prevent destitution and death respectively (Devereux, 2009).

Livelihood strategies in unstable societies (facing frequent or protracted violent conflicts) are not only intervened by structures that create poverty and vulnerability, but also reinforced by high levels of violence and threat. On the other hand, in stable environments, livelihood strategies are shaped by types of violence that include crime and domestic violence, but violence plays a particularly formative role in defining responses under conditions of conflict (Galtung, 1996 and World Bank, 2011).

Knowledge, competencies, skills and other abilities that are essential to economic activities are adversely affected by conflict. These capabilities are assets that individuals utilize to develop and reconstruct livelihoods shaped by direct impacts of conflict on them (Devereux *et al*., 2006). For instance the cruel amputations administered by rebels during civil war in Uganda and Sierra limited abilities of

victims to cultivate their farms. These impacts inform coping behavior of individuals and communities who employ various strategies and undertake behavioural actions (activities) in management of risks to livelihoods. Communities and individuals that encounter conflicts more frequently have tendencies of coming up with ingenious coping mechanisms which are social, economic and political not only to protect against losses but also to come up with new livelihood sources (McKay and Loveridge, 2005).

2.6 Intervention mechanisms by state institutions in response to inter-ethnic conflict

The government and its agencies use diverse means to prevent, respond to or reduce adverse effects of conflicts. They lead in inquiry and intelligence gathering to inform any action to be undertaken such as prosecution of conflict actors, policy formulation and reforms, conflict mediation and resolution and disarmament among others. For instance, the Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons has been responsible for disarming communities through confiscation of illegal firearms hence reducing incidences of cattle rustling, banditry, highway robbery and other forms of crime in Kenya (Kamenju *et al*., 2003). The disarmament is complemented with conflict early warning and a response mechanism with support from government's national administration, intelligence and security systems. On the other hand, national government established community-based policing to fight crime at the lowest levels of administrative units such as villages which encourages information sharing between the Kenya Police Service and the public (Adan and Pkalya, 2006). Also, the government improved its judicial mechanisms to expedite and adjudicate matters effectively. The mechanism is useful in the settlement of conflict where perpetrators

of violence are often prosecuted in the criminal courts while victims get recourse to seek redress in the form of damages, compensation and restitution. However, since all cases are not referred to a judicial mechanism, traditional systems come in handy to solve intra-and inter-community, families and clans conflicts (Osamba, 2001).

The institutionalization of a peacebuilding agency dubbed, the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC) has been instrumental peace work in handling conflict matters in Kenya. It was established in 2001 after a realization that effective management of conflict can only be realized through joint efforts of government, community and non-govenmental organizations. NSC comprises of government departments, CSOs, NGOs, UN, and donor representatives who co-ordinate peace initiatives across the country through peace committee structure in every sub-county in Kenya. It also doubles up as Kenya's Conflict Early Warning and Response Unit for the implementation of the CEWARN Protocol acceded to by IGAD Member States (Adan and Pkalya, 2006).

In supporting economic empowerment of its citizens, the Kenyan government established Women Enterprise Fund, Uwezo Fund and Youth Enterprise Fund to provide accessible and affordable credit to women and youth to start or expand income generating activities (IGAs). In addition, these Funds provide support services in terms of marketing, promotion, training and infrastructure networking. The creation of these funds was in pursuit of realization of government's Vision 2030 and fulfillment of political manifesto. However, the funds have supported economic recovery of population affected by conflict, poverty and adverse effects of high costs of living. Typically, IGAs have been used as response and avenue for the economic

recovery and strengthening of livelihoods systems, overcoming poverty, employment creation and food security.

However, for sustainability and greater impact to be achieved, they ought to be mainstreamed in development policies and strategies, (ILO/UNHCR,2009). IGAs spur micro-enterprise development whose excellence is enhanced by availability of micro-finance which builds equity, provides credit facilities and saving services for those who could not meet the thresholds of commercial banks especially youth and women. In addition, micro-finance addresses material poverty and physical deprivation of goods and services as well as providing support for self-employment (ILO/UNHCR, 2002).

Cliffe *et al*, (2003) and Collier (2008) underscore the significance of IGAs in post-conflict economic growth and recovery, social justice and sustainable peace. They argue that IGAs play an important role in conflict transformation and economic reconstruction such as in reintegration and rehabilitation of combatants and volatile groups into civil life, facilitated re-establishment of basic infrastructure, introduction of legal fiscal and economic framework; and revitalization of agriculture among others. Consequently, the initiatives contribute to demilitarization of conflict, transition to peace and stability, and provision of decent work opportunities. Pain (2002) and IMF (2011) concur that nations that adopt IGAs as post-conflict reconstruction method facilitate the access to basic goods and services hence improve economic status of affected individuals especially through entrepreneurship as in the case of Herzegovina, Kosovo and Afghanistan.

Government support is significant in physical infrastructural improvement considering that they are basic structures essential for the functioning of the economy,

transfer goods and services and enhances living conditions of any society (Sullivan and Sheffrin, 2003). Conflict causes physical destruction of infrastructural assets and makes difficult to undertake continuous maintenance. However, investment in infrastructure is a precondition for economic development. It increases productivity and labour, facilitate economic recovery, enhances service provision, contribute to stabilization and peace building, avenue for strengthening institutions and a favourable condition for employment creation (Calderon and Serven, 2010). United States Institute of Peace adds that infrastructural improvement involves development and/or rehabilitation of energy supply systems, markets and communication and transportation networks such as roads. It further argues that weak, damaged and inadequate infrastructure hampers economic reconstruction in post-conflict societies, hinders the scope and effectiveness of reconstruction efforts, and decreases productivity (USIP, 2007).

Agriculture is the economic foundation of most of African countries and plays a key role in poverty reduction, food security and employment creation (Birner *et al*., 2011). Longley *et al* (2003) assert that interventions that support livelihood promotion focus on rural agriculture, results in maximum transformative potential such as livelihood-oriented training, improvement of access to credit and restructuring of governance of market systems. On the other hand, interventions that are focused on livelihood protection contribute significantly to economic recovery and in helping communities in increasing resilience and accumulating assets with the aim of protecting livelihood assets and preventing negative results (IMF, 2011). These interventions include provision of seeds and fertilizers, formation of production and marketing groups, subsidies on farm implements and pest management inputs; which have been tried in conflict-stricken areas such as Yemen, Liberia and Rwanda (IMF, 2011 and Van de

Walle, 2002). However, success in pursuit of livelihood promotion and protection require functional infrastructure, improved transport system and appropriate legal framework to regulate the use of natural resources in order to minimize conflicts related to rights and utilization of land and water (Neefjes, 2000).

Östberg (2004) details how irrigation farming systems are not new to the Marakwet Community. The author asserts that the community mainly adopted indigenous methods, the furrow system along the escarpments mainly to grow food and water its livestock. The system was improved further by government through introduction of modern technologies hence harnessing water and effectively utilizing natural resources. Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA), a government regional development institution established in 1979 has been instrumental in the development of livelihoods and infrastructure along Kerio Valley region guided by its mandate and government's Vision 2030 and related policies on regional development. KVDA has been a key implementer of irrigation and other livelihoods-based projects in partnership with other national and international institutions. In 2013, the Kenya Red Cross Society initiated a 500-acre irrigation scheme along the border of West Pokot and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties with the aim of promoting food security and co-existence among the Pokot and Marakwet communities who have been in conflict for decades over sharing of water and arable land of Kerio River. The impact of the project is manifest through improved infrastructure; human and food security; diversified livelihoods; and reduced dependency on relief food which was common due to poor crop and animal production mainly due to recurrent inter-ethnic conflict. Subsequently the irrigation farming introduced new agricultural methods, improved crop varieties and land reclamation approaches which transformed conflict-prone

deserted and bare land into farms of cereals and vegetables for subsistence and commercial purposes (KVDA, 2014)

2.7 Interventions by non-state institutions in response to inter-ethnic conflict

These are various initiatives and programs carried out by non-state institutions that comprise of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), faith-based organizations (FBOs), and civil society to improve welfare and development of conflict affected population and area respectively. These initiatives and programs are geared towards conflict managements and development in general for example training, humanitarian and relief assistance, peace-building, reconciliation and community empowerment projects.

Humanitarian assistance includes emergency medication, shelter, hygiene kits, clothing and food. On the other hand, peace-building and conflict management activities such as reconciliation, rehabilitation of shelter and social amenities, rebuilding relationships, dialogue, negotiations, and problem solving workshops, information, education, communication and facilitated policy interventions are undertaken when conflict has been managed. Through media, the non-state institutions highlight problems of insecurity, gaps between legislation and enforcement of security, challenges faced by communities, and conduct research and disseminate information on conflict issues. However, the main area of intervention implemented by these organizations is mainly capacity building (Mwagiru, 2003).

Justino (2012b) define capacity building as a process that increases ability to meet stated objectives and goals, control and own development processes and policy agenda that support civic engagement, service delivery, decentralization and improvement of local governance structures. Morrison (2001) asserts that capacity

building induces or facilitates multi-level change in individuals, groups, organizations and systems that aspire to strengthen self-adaptive capabilities or of people and organizations to respond to changing environment on an on-going basis. Labonte and Laverack (2001) advances that capacity building is fundamental to community empowerment as they both work together to develop social capital which rejuvenates the disadvantaged (Justino, 2012a) and increase abilities, assets and qualities of the targeted (affected) population (Labonte and Laverack, 2001).

On the other hand, capacity building result in empowerment where communities attain self-reliance and greater control over their resources and in the management of own affairs. Lyons *et al* (2001) argues that capacity building and empowerment are appropriate means to which communities achieve sustainable development. Non-state institutions carry out community and resource mobilization, technical training and provision of micro-finance to improve economic well-being that is instrumental in creating jobs and initiating income-generating activities. Economic-oriented activities are successfully implemented through support in micro-finance coupled with training on financial literacy to enable start-up and sustainability of economic enterprises. Also the institutions play a vital role in conflict management by strengthening existing and recommending appropriate security and peace structures.

Some of the activities include conflict mapping, training of peace committee, developing early warning systems and supporting government security and peace committee to respond and manage conflict. Complimentary role of government and non-state institutions is in the knowledge that development is realized in stable and secure environment; and in partnership with multiple actors. While security is absolute role of the government, it yields better result when it is complemented with

development and peace initiatives in partnership with other players who are not necessarily state agencies. Hence the statement by Gennip (2005) *"A reasonable degree of peace and security is the absolute sine qua non for economic, political and cultural reconstruction to commence"*

2.8 Summary and Conclusions

The literature reviewed vividly shows that recurrent inter-ethnic conflicts existed since World War 1 and whether prevalent or perceived, they adversely affect communities and individuals socially, economically and politically. However, these effects are overcome or managed through diverse intervention mechanisms employed by institutions, communities, nations and individuals. It is noted above that conflict occurs in phases which call for appropriate intervention strategy. Nevertheless, conflict does not follow a particular sequence or pattern because each occurrence is unique so do intervention strategies. In addition, no single institution has successfully managed inter-ethnic conflicts on its own due to different dynamics that comes with conflict. It is also appreciated that effectiveness in managing conflict is through collaboration with diverse development actors and concerted efforts of both government and non-governmental institutions including the private sector.

However, most of the interventions promoted by non-governmental and governmental organizations seem to improve and expand the resources and capabilities the community already possesses. For instance prior to introduction of peace structures, new animal and crop husbandry, and irrigation systems, the Marakwet community already had council of elders, was cultivating local varieties, rearing local breeds and engaging in furrow systems respectively. Nevertheless, the exploitation of internal resources, improvement of livelihoods and effective development of capabilities are

threatened by recurrent inter-ethnic conflict. Equally, communities are endowed with capabilities and resources to manage inter-ethnic conflicts such as implementation of traditional conflict management mechanisms championed by traditional institution, the council of elders that comprise of reputable and knowledgeable community elders who provide advisory services, adjudicate and resolve conflicts and develop deterrent mechanisms at community level. However, the success of conflict management is attributed to collaboration of conflict actors and support from community members who serve as spies, motivators, raiders and informers.

It is appreciated from the literature that community livelihoods are at stake during a conflict recurrence because the main source of livelihood, the livestock, is the target of raiding community. Inter-ethnic conflicts being a perennial occurrence should call for sustainable measures focusing on stability, enhanced livelihoods and infrastructural development so as to facilitate effective interventions and timely response to incidences of conflict. Also conflict prevention and resolution should enhance the early warning and early response mechanism already in place ensuring adequate human, financial and system-related resources are available with requisite capabilities and responsiveness. Such an enhanced system should go along with mechanism to protect against livelihood losses, and possible opportunities for alternative livelihoods which are not easy target or attractive to raiders; and can easily be pursued by conflict-affected communities to address their immediate basic needs during post-conflict period.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview

This chapter provides in-depth aspects of research design and methodology to be used in the study. It focuses on the type of research design, description of study area and target population of the study, method of sampling design, sample size, data collection instruments and techniques, reliability and validity of research instruments, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques and ethical considerations adopted in the study.

3.2 Research Design

Descriptive survey was used in the study of community intervention on inter-ethnic conflict in Endo Ward. The method allows collection of data using questionnaires and can be used for exploratory, explanatory or confirmatory intentions and prediction; and allows for easy comparison of data (Saunders *et al,* 2009).

3.3 Study Area

The following are detailed information of the study area in terms of location, size, demographics, topography and socio-economic activities.

3.3.1 Location and size

The study was carried out in Endo Ward, one of the largest Wards in Tot Division of Marakwet East Sub-County in Elgeyo Marakwet County. A Ward is an administrative unit that was established following review of electoral boundaries in

Kenya facilitated by the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission in compliance to devolved governance structures created by Constitution of Kenya promulgated in 2010. The governance structures align with two levels of government, the national and county governments where each has both executive (administrative) and political units. Marakwet East Sub-County is an administrative unit and also political unit called Marakwet East Constituency. The Sub-County is located in Elgeyo Marakwet County that borders West Pokot County to the North, Keiyo North Sub-County to the South and Baringo County to the East. It was alienated from Marakwet Sub-County in 2010 and covers an area of 784sqkm with an estimated population of 78,749 according to the national housing and population census of 2009.

The sub-county has four divisions namely Kapyego, Tirap, Tunyo and Tot; and fourteen administrative locations. The review brought about new political units referred to as Wards that merged various sub-locations to make four Wards namely: Sambirir, Endo, Embobut/Embulot and Kapyego. Endo Ward covers 217.36sqKm and has a total population of 23,898 in sixteen sub-locations namely Kaben, Marich, Barkelat, Talai, Kisiwei, Kasemoi, Sagat, Sibow, Kakiptul, Olot, Ketut, Rocho, Enou, Kisoka, Muruber and Kapkondot (see Annex II). These sub-locations are in five locations namely Kaben, Endo, Koibirir, Mokoro and Murkutwo (IEBC 2012).

3.3.2. Topography, climate and rainfall

Marakwet East Sub-County has three topographical zones: the highland, the escarpment and the valley. The highland comprises of Kapyego whose average altitude is between 2000 – 3500 m with an annual rainfall of between 1000-1300 mm. The soils are mainly acidic, sandy clay and suitable for agricultural production. The

escarpment comprises Tirap division with altitudes of between 1500 – 2000m and an annual rainfall of between 850-1000 mm. In the escarpment, the soils are generally shallow due to heavy erosion. The Valley zone entails Tunyo and Tot Divisions (Endo Ward falls in this topographical zone) located along Kerio Valley region that stretches along Baringo, Keiyo, West Pokot and Turkana Sub-Counties. The zone is arid and characterized by erratic and unreliable rainfall averaging below 850 mm per annum with an altitude between 890 – 1500m. The soils are mainly alluvial due to sediments washed down the highlands and escarpments. The zone is rich is mineral soils such as limestone, arc, diatomite, fluorspar, marble and ruby (Cheserek *et al*., 2012).

3.3.3. Socio-economy

Though Kerio Valley and particularly Endo Ward experience high rate of insecurity characterized by cattle rustling and highway banditry, it is endowed with invaluable economic resources such as tourism attractions and rich in mineral deposits which are yet to be fully exploited. At the time of study, exploration of oil was going on. Endo Ward like other sections of Marakwet East is mainly inhabited mainly by Marakwet sub-group of the Kalenjin ethnic community. Other ethnic communities are present due to migration in pursuit of economic goals such as trade in mango fruits, farming in fertile sections along Kerio River and employment in government and non-governmental institutions.

The Marakwet practice agro-pastoralism and draws its livelihood from cultivation of crops and livestock rearing though they account for less than 20% of incomes. Livestock consisting of cattle, camels, goats and sheep play a vital role in socio-cultural and economic lives of the community as it provides food, dowry, and money

(Cheserek *et al*., 2012). Culturally, livestock is of valuable significance as the community use it as a 'bank' and the population of animals owned by an individual denotes status of wealth (Kipkorir and Ssenyonga, 1985). Marakwet community practices rain-fed agriculture that contributes to about 50% of the Sub-County's economy mainly undertaken in smallholder farms. However, unfavourable climatic conditions limit agricultural production (Ostberg, 2004).

3.4 Target Population

According to Kenya National Bureau of Statistics Endo Ward has a total population of 23,898 people which comprises of children, youth and adults (IEBC, 2012). Out of the total population, a target population is 10,515 people comprising of youth and adults who are 18 years and above. The researcher, being cognizant of the legal framework and research regulations in Kenya considered respondents who had attained a legal age and had capacity to consent that is 18 years and above (Constitution of Kenya, 2010; Homan, 1991). Respondents to the survey and key informants were drawn from the target population.

3.5 Sampling Design and Sample size

The research used sample size and sampling techniques described below:

3.5.1 Sampling techniques

The research employed mixed sampling methods comprising of simple random sampling and purposive sampling technique. Simple random sampling technique was used among respondents who were selected randomly in the study area. The method is suitable because it eliminates bias and manipulation of the researcher. The respondents in the study are representative of the entire population. On the other

hand, purposive sampling technique was used to get key informants who validated and provided additional information that complemented data collected through questionnaires. The method was deemed suitable because the number of informants was small and their selection was deliberate (Oso and Onen, 2009).

3.5.2 Sample size

The sample size of the study was 197 respondents; the figure that was arrived at mathematically as shown below. The method as illustrated by Smithson (2003) uses confidence interval and confidence level which describe the range of values of a sample statistics that contain population limit and desired percentage of scores that falls within a specific range of confidence limits respectively.

Confidence limit defines the range of a confidence interval using lower and upper values of a confidence interval. In this study, target population is 10, 515, the level of confidence of the sample is 95% while confidence interval is 7% [difference between Expected (95%) and Worst Acceptable frequency (88%)].

Two formulas will be used in calculating the sample size; n = *Z x Z [P (1-P)/(DxD)]* to find the value of 'n' and 'n / [1 + (n/population)]' to arrive at the required sample size (s).

P = True proportion of factor in the population, or expected frequency value

D = Maximum difference between the sample mean and the population mean (or Expected Frequency Value minus Worst Acceptable Value)

Z = Area under normal curve corresponding to the desired confidence level. Usually 1.960 goes with confidence level of 95%.

The study used Population Value of 10,515 which is the target population; Expected Frequency of the Factor under Study (P) as 7%; and Worst Acceptable Frequency as 11% or 3% using prevalence of 4 [that represent high (7+4) and low values (7 − 4) which are end point of confidence level (Smithson, 2003).

P = Expected Frequency Value = 7%

D = Expected Frequency - Worst Acceptable that is: 11%-7%=4%, OR 7%-3%=4%

Z = 1.960 with Confidence Level of 95%

In order to find the value for "n", the following calculation is done using the formula 'n = Z x Z [P (1-P)/(DxD)]'.

n = 1.960 x 1.960 [0.07(1 - 0.07) / (0.04 x 0.04)

n = 1.960 x 1.960 [0.07(0.93) / (0.0016)

n = 1.960 x 1.960 [0.0837 /0 .0016]

n = 1.960 x 1.960 [52.3125]

n = 1.960 x 102.5325

n = 200.9637

To find the sample size required "s", the formula 'n / [1 + (n / population)' is used:

s = 200.9637/ [1 + (200.9637 / 10515)]

s = 200.9637 / [1 +0. 019112]

s = 200.9637 / 1.019112

s = 197

Sample size of the study is 197.

3.6 Data Collection

The data collection exercise in the study encompassed discrete procedures and use of selected instruments as explained below.

3.6.1 Instruments

The research employed a number of tools to collect secondary and primary data from documents and sampled population including key informants in Endo Ward namely document analysis, questionnaire and key informant interviews. The choice of tools was informed by the nature of data being collected, study objectives and time constraints. Document analysis is a data collection instrument used to collect secondary data related to the study contained in various publications. While the researcher sought for data and information related to the study, credibility purposes of the sources was paramount hence selection and review of selected published materials such as Sub-County Development Plan, books, journals, population and housing census, policy documents, research papers, and departmental and assessment reports (Oso and Onen, 2009).

The researcher used questionnaire (see Appendix V) and interview schedule (see Appendix VI) and to collect data from 197 respondents including 10 key informants. The questionnaires had closed and open-ended questions. The method was chosen because the kind of study involved large sample size (197), the study location was vast and the study was conducted within a limited period of time (Creswell, 2003). The tool was administered by five research assistants each covering one location of Endo Ward. The assistants were recruited from the Ward because they knew the terrain, language and cultural related matters that will facilitate collection of data from the sample size irrespective of their literacy levels hence non-discrimination. Prior to data collection exercise, the researcher trained the assistants so that they fully understand the tool and acquire skills to best administer it, handle respondents ethically and to generally manage data collection exercise. The questionnaires were

pre-tested to determine if they were suitable to collect the required data. During the pre-testing, the process pointed out short-comings in the tool in relation to study objectives which the researcher addressed before collection of data commenced (Oso and Onen, 2009).

3.6.2 Key Informants

The researcher got primary data from key informants through face-to-face and one-on-one interview. The informants were selected individuals whose participation and information was crucial to the study (see appendix III). The informants of the research consisted of chief, Sub-County Works Officer, Forest Officer, Agricultural Officers, NGO representative, Youth Officer, KVDA Official, Community Elder, Sub-County Peace Committee member and Trader. They were sampled because they were accessible, knowledgeable, possessed historical information of the study area and participated in various government policy-making and conflict resolution and transformation activities. The informants helped to validate information collected in the field as well as from secondary sources; and provided additional information relevant to the study that was not captured conclusively in questionnaires and reviewed documents.

3.6.3 Research Procedure

Prior to going to the field to carry out the research, the researcher developed a research proposal through the guidance and direction of two supervisors. When the proposal was approved by the School of Human Resource Development, the researcher sought permission from National Commission for Science and Technology and Innovation to carry out the study in Endo Ward.

The permit from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) gave consent to the researcher to undertake the study that commenced with training and recruitment of research assistants who then collected data from the field. Primary data was collected using questionnaires and interviews from 197 respondents who comprised the 187 members of general public that was sampled using random sampling technique and 10 key informants identified through purposive sampling. Secondary data was collected using document analysis – study of published documents. The collected data was analyzed using mixed methods (qualitative and quantitative techniques) aided by computer software called Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The analyzed data was presented in tables and charts accompanied by narratives.

3.7 Quality Control

The researcher took cognizance of factors that had tendency of influencing the quality of data and information generated from this study. It is for this reason the researcher paid key interest in controlling variance in the data and information collected so that data and information collected were reliable and valid. Firstly, the researcher ensured that the design and methods were sound (free from bias and misrepresentation) by working under the guidance of University supervisors as well as reading widely to acquire in-depth knowledge on applicability of appropriate designs, tools and methods (Kirby *et al*., 2006).

In regard to data collection instruments, the researcher carried out a pre-test both open-ended questions for key informant interviews and questionnaires for survey so that the data collected was accurate and within scope. Pre-testing highlighted errors which were corrected before the instruments were administered to sample population.

At the design stage, the researcher ensured errors that might arise during sampling, selection, and response were not committed because the ultimate objective of all tools and methods employed were to generate valid and reliable information (Oso and Onen 2009). It is for this reason that the researcher made the choice of sampling method, selection criteria and measurement while planning for over 95% response rate.

3.8 Validity and Reliability of Research tools and results

The concepts of validity and reliability define and measure distortion and bias. Below are details of specific measures put in place to ascertain validity and reliability of study results.

3.8.1 Validity of Research tools and results

Sunders *et al*., (2009), define validity as the extent to which is a measure actually measure what it ought to measure. To ascertain the validity of the research instruments, the researcher consulted research experts, lecturers and experienced supervisors in the School of Human Resource Development at Moi University. Corrections, advices and recommendations from supervisors assisted in developing appropriate test items. According to Homan (1991), validity of an instrument is improved through expert judgment. These items enabled the researcher to obtain sufficient information on the topic.

3.8.2. Reliability of Research tools and results

Reliability is the extent to which a measurement elicits consistent results (repeatedly) over time. Methods used to check reliability is internal consistency measure that assesses if the items contained in survey and interview tools measure what is expected to measure; and content validity measure ensure that the tools measure the content

intended to measure (Oso and Onen, 2009). To determine the reliability of research instruments a pilot study was conducted in Pokot East and Baringo North who experience similar conflicts. Internal consistency of the instrument was tested by computing Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficients. Sekaran (2000) argues that any value above 0.7 is considered appropriate threshold. From the study as captured in table 3.1 below, the results of the questionnaire was reliable for study as the alpha values are more than 0.7 for all the variables under study.

Table 3.1: Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficients for study variables

Variable	α value	Evaluation –Sekaran (2000)
Conflict episodes	0.843	Good
Endogenous strategies	0.859	Good
Nature of intervention state institutions	0.741	Acceptable
Interventions made by non-state institutions	0.840	Good

Source: **Primary data (2015)**

3.9 Data Analysis

The study generated both qualitative and quantitative data. Data collected from the field was coded and entered into the computer for processing using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Qualitative data was analyzed using thematic text while quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. Descriptive statistics indicated the general tendencies in the data that is measure of central tendency (mean, mode, median) and variability (variance, standard deviation and range) were used. The result was presented in form of graphs and charts after the analysis.

3.10 Ethical Consideration

Firstly, the researcher applied and obtained research permit from National Commission of Science, Technology and Innovation to carry out this study. In addition, during the study period the researcher observed ethics in all her dealings pertaining research, data and respondents and meant well in the intentions of the study. Subsequently, the researcher maintained honesty and openness when dealing with respondents and other researchers. The same was transferred through training of the research assistants to guide them in data collection, how to conduct themselves and interact with various respondents in the field.

Respondents were informed and assured of their confidentiality in participating in the study. At the onset of data collection, the researcher and the research assistants provided respondents with information about the study being undertaken including use of information or data collected, researcher's intentions, study objectives, expected duration of participation and procedure to be followed, promise of privacy and confidentiality and benefits of the study to respondents. Upon provision of this information, the respondents were given opportunity to make decision to participate or otherwise in the study. Since the study was undertaken within the confines of the laws of the Republic of Kenya, the study ensured that respondents were persons of 18 years and above who are legally acceptable to make informed consent. Moreover, the researcher ensured that respondents volunteered information and had a right to decline to provide information about themselves that they do not want to divulge. On the other hand, the researcher made commitment and assured respondents that the information and data collected would not be shared with third parties without their express consent (Kombo and Tromp, 2006).

The design of data collection tools considered framing of questions that ensured maintenance of privacy on matters such as age, assets that one possesses and incomes which will be provided in a range rather than specific figures. Also, the respondents were anonymous since their identities were not important aspects in the study hence data collection tools did not require respondents to indicate their names. The researcher was sensitive to human dignity, treating respondents with respect and protecting them from physical and psychological harm (Kirby *et al*., 2006); and acknowledged that some of the information that the study sought was historical and had tendency of reminding respondents of painful incidences and losses during conflict. In this regard, the design of data collection tools ensured that they were not provoking negative emotions. Lastly but not least, the research is the original work of the researcher. However, reference material and cited information from literature review is acknowledged through citation (Oso and Onen, 2009).

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND

DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

The research investigated community interventions on inter-ethnic conflict in Endo
Ward. The data was collected and analyzed using both descriptive and inferential
statistical techniques. This chapter presents the results of data analyzed guided by the
objectives and related questions.

4.2 Response Rate

The sample population was 197 respondents sampled from Endo ward - 187
questionnaires were distributed while 10 interview schedules were administered.
However, 182 questionnaires were received hence a respondents rate of 97.5%. Such
a response rate is viewed as being highly favorable according to Mugenda and
Mugenda (2003) who assert that a response rate of 50% is adequate, 60% good and
above 70% is rated as being very good. This is further supported by Creswell (2003)
who posits that a 40% response rate is adequate. Table 4.1 below presents tool,
frequency and response rate in percentage:

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Category	Tool	Frequency	Percentage
Distributed	Questionnaire	187	100%
	Interview schedule	10	100%
Returned	Questionnaire	182	97.5%
	Interview schedule	10	100%

Source **(Researcher, 2015)**

4.3 Demographics

This section consists of information that describes basic characteristics such as Age, sex (gender), level of education and source of income of respondents.

4.3.1 Gender

The distribution of the respondent provides different opinions across genders category about various issues. The findings are indicated in Figure 4.1 below:
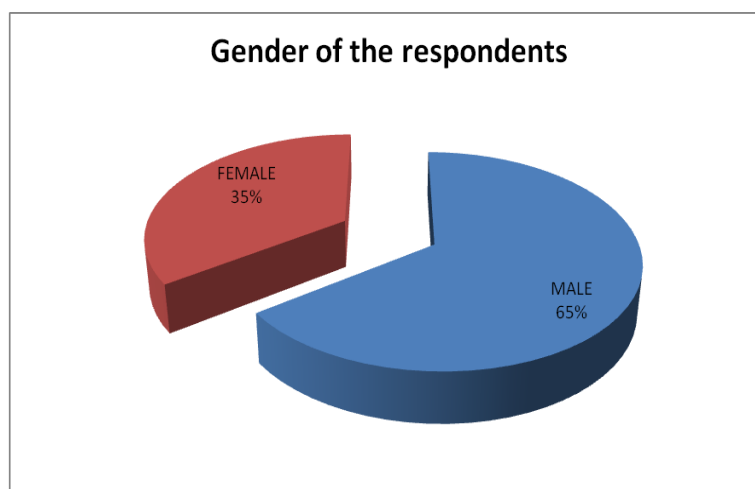
Figure 4.1: Gender of the respondents.
Source: **(Researcher, 2015)**

The Figure above shows that 65.1% of the respondents were male while 34.9% of the respondents were females. This implies that more males were interviewed during the research.

4.3.2 Respondents' Age Bracket

The age of the respondent is important in research as people who are old in age may have different opinion than young people due to experience gained over time. Also people of different age may have varying ideas about certain issues. The researcher wanted to determine age of the respondent and the results are as indicated in Figure 4.2.
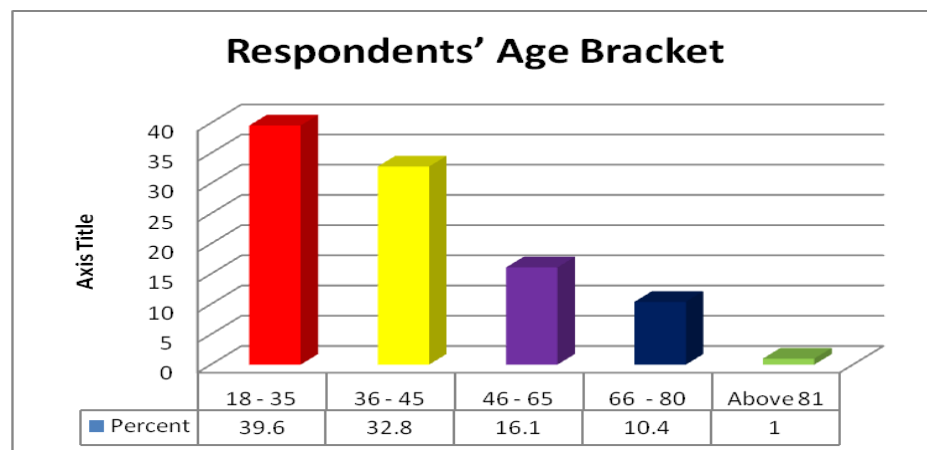
Figure 4.2: Respondents' Age Bracket. Source: (Researcher, 2015)

The finding reveals that 39.6% of the respondents were aged between 18- 35 years, 32.8% of the respondents were aged between 36-45 years, 16.1 % were aged between 46 – 65 years, 10.4% were aged between 66-80 years and 1.0% was above 81 years. This study shows that majority of the respondent were aged between 18-35 years. This showed that majority of the respondents were of middle age and were willing to respond to the study questionnaires.

4.3.3 Education Level

Education level has an impact on how people respond to different opinions. The researcher sought to establish the education level of the respondents where findings are indicated in Figure 4.3 below:
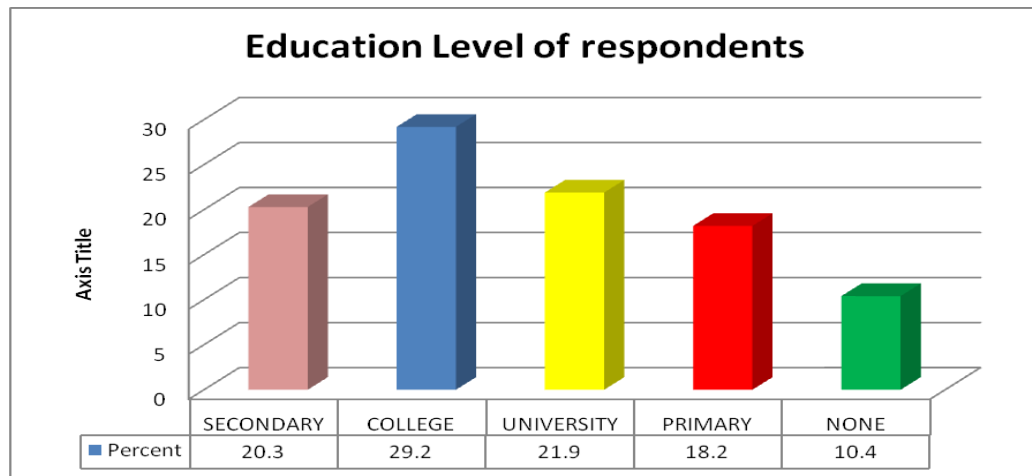
Figure 4.3: Education Level of respondents. Source: (Researcher, 2015)

The finding reveals that 20.3% of the respondents were secondary school leavers, 29.2% were college holders and 21.9% of the respondents were degree holders, primary school leavers were 18.2% and 10.4% had not attended any school. This shows that majority of the respondents were educated which implied that they provided comprehensive information concerning community intervention on inter-ethnic conflict.

4.3.4 Income Source

The researcher was interested to know the income source of respondents in Endo ward
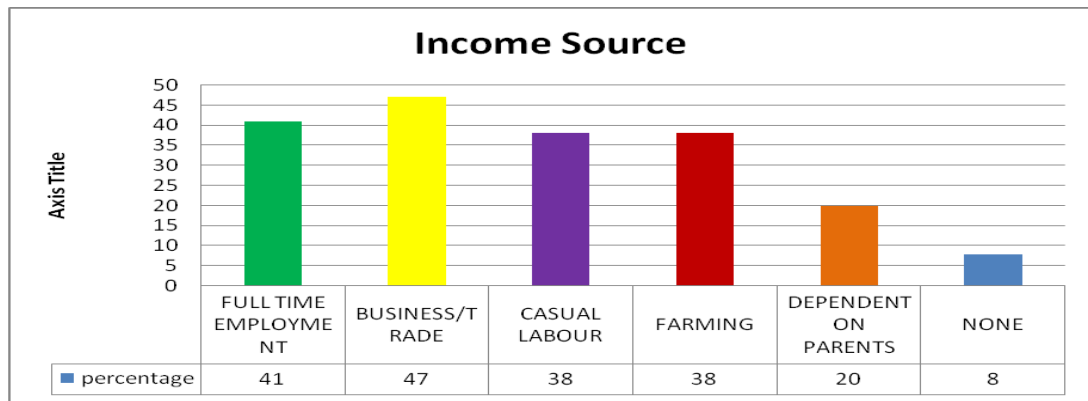
Figure 4.4: Income Source.
Source: (Researcher, 2015)

The study reveals that 21.4% of the respondents were in fulltime employment, 24.5% were business persons, 19.8% were casual labourers, 19.8% were farmers, 10.4% depended on their families and 4.1% had no source of income. This implies that majority of the respondents were engaged in a livelihood activity.

4.4 Impacts of Inter-Ethnic Conflicts on livelihoods

The study sought to find out the effect of recurrent inter-ethnic conflict on livelihoods of the community in Endo Ward. These impacts are in the Table 4.2 below:

Table 4.2: Impact of inter-ethnic conflict on livelihoods.

Impacts of Inter-Ethnic Conflicts	Strongly Agreed	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Standard Deviation
Displacement of workers	64.4%	28.8%	4.2%	2.6%	1.450	0.701
Food in granaries *shambas* were destroyed	67.4%	30.0%	1.1%	1.6%	1.368	0.592
Livestock taken by raiders	81.2%	16.2%	1.0%	1.6%	1.230	0.542
Deaths of men who were breadwinners	73.8%	23.0%	2.1%	1.0%	1.304	0.564
Persistent livestock diseases	6.8%	37.2%	42.9%	13.1%	2.623	0.798
Lack of services in government offices	30.4%	61.8%	4.7%	3.1%	1.806	0.664
Closure or in-access of market for crops and animals	39.5%	54.2%	3.7%	2.6%	1.694	0.667
Poverty increased	80.1%	16.8%	1.6%	1.6%	1.246	0.559
Roads were not rehabilitated as usual	28.6%	64.6%	4.2%	2.1%	1.904	1.592
Increased insecurity within community; banditry, robbery and attacks	72.3%	23.6%	2.6%	1.6%	1.335	.609
Closure of cattle dips	36.8%	54.7%	5.3%	3.2%	1.747	0.697
Desertion of trading centers	48.9%	43.6%	4.8%	2.7%	1.611	0.704

Source: **(Researcher, 2015)**

From the study results 64% strongly agreed, 29% just agreed, 4% disagreed while 3% strongly disagreed that recurrent inter-ethnic conflict contributed to displacement of workers. It was confirmed that displacement of workers (labour being one of the major factor of production) retarded the growth of economy of Endo Ward as traders, domestic workers, public servants and herders could not render their valued services.

The research showed that 67% strongly agreed, 30% agreed, 1% disagreed and 2% disagreed that recurrent inter-ethnic conflict contributed to destruction of food in

granaries and farms deliberately by the raiders or acts of nature. As a result, there was loss of food which when the conflict was over, the families did not have anything to fall back to but to depend on relief food provided by government and non-governmental institutions. The informants contributed that it took long for returnees to settle and resume their farming practices and in certain occasions their plans did not match with the raining patterns. This situation coupled with erratic rain, farmer unpreparedness, lack of farm inputs and unreliable supply of relief food created a vicious cycle of malnutrition and starvation which contributed to diseases and unproductive human labour.

Findings from the study revealed respondent's feedback on the contribution of recurrent conflict to persistent livestock diseases where 37% strongly agreed, 7% just agreed while 13% strongly disagreed and 43% disagreed. This implied that the conflict contributed in some way but not intensely. Informants argue that during migration, the farmers adopted to new techniques for pest management such as confining few livestock in one area while minimizing movement; and adoption of use of sprayer in place of cattle dips which by that time were not functional.

The study also showed that respondents had divergent view on loss of livestock as an economic disruption caused by inter-ethnic conflict where 81% strongly agreed, 16% agreed, 1% disagreed and 2% strongly disagreed that. The finding affirmed that livestock being the main livelihood for residents of Endo Ward was adversely affected through loss to raiders in every conflict episode. As a result, the community was disenfranchised and had limited resources to meet their basic needs and economic obligations.

The findings show that 37% strongly agreed, 55% agreed, 5% disagreed while 3% strongly disagreed that recurrent inter-ethnic conflicts caused economic disruption through closure of cattle dips. Informants justified that beside prolonged period of insecurity, factors such as absence of government support in dipping chemicals, lack of personnel to provide extension services, reduced size of herds and diversification of livelihoods made it difficult to manage and re-open existing cattle dips. This implied that conflict created ripple effects directly and indirectly on livestock through loss and livelihood diversification respectively.

The study found out that 74% strongly agreed, 23% agreed, 2% disagreed and 1% agreed that recurrent inter-ethnic conflict contributed to economic disruption due to death of men who were breadwinners. The informants justified that the death of men who were mainly breadwinners contributed to change of gender roles where women became heads of homes. As a result, women ingeniously developed village savings and loans associations where they accessed credit and accumulated savings for investment in agri-business, farming, small trade and raising of small animals like goats and poultry. Through this, they diversified livelihoods to increase household income and improved quality of life.

The rate of poverty escalated as a result of conflict as seen in the feedback from respondents where 80% strongly agreed, 17% agreed and 2% each strongly disagreed and agreed at 2%. This implied that the loss of livestock which is the main livelihood coupled with insecure region impeded various developments that would contribute to improved well-being of the residents of Endo Ward. The loss of livestock made it difficult for returnees to meet basic needs rendering them poor and dependent on relief and support from relatives.

The key infrastructure that supported economic empowerment was adversely affected as seen in the findings. 30% of respondents strongly agreed, 62% just agreed, 5% disagreed and 3% strongly disagreed that the economy was disrupted due to lack of services in government offices. Displacement of government workers and prevailing insecurity made it difficult for civil servants to deliver essential services especially those that supported economic development such as human and animal health, public works, livestock and crop production and trade. Critical things were medicine, mechanical equipment, vaccination and immunization, projects implementation and extension services could not be transferred or implemented.

The study established that insecurity and recurrent inter-ethnic conflicts contributed to the closure and/or access of market for crops and livestock. 40% strongly agreed, 54% agreed, 3% strongly disagreed and 4% disagreed. The major form of conflict was cattle rustling which posed danger and threatened livestock trade and ownership; and for fear of further loss and general insecurity, the market was closed. The community of Endo as a routine holds one joint market for animals, crops and other merchandise and breakout of war limited exchange of goods. This implied that closure of markets denied traders opportunity to sell their products as well as access of food and non-food items essential for welfare of residents.

In regard to economic disruption contributed by roads which were not rehabilitated as usual (timely manner and in good quality), respondents' feedback was that 29% strongly agreed, 65% just agreed, 4% just disagreed and 2% strongly disagreed. The response was attributed to displacement of government workers responsible for road works. In addition, the uncertainty prevailing in Endo Ward informed government to delay deployment of staff and equipment, and commencement of road rehabilitation

partly because the displaced population took long to return even after peace had been realized.

Generally insecurity and recurrent inter-ethnic conflict impeded trade and human movement. Out of 192 respondents, 49% strongly agreed, 44% agreed, 5% disagreed 2% strongly disagreed that trading centers were deserted due to recurrent conflict thus disrupting the economy of Endo Ward. This implied that conflict caused displacement of traders and closure of trading centres due to insecurity and resultant effects such as limited transport services and banditry that hindered movement of goods. Also, when conflict was managed and there was peace, there prevailed negative perception of the area that caused lack of confidence to operate business and live in the area.

From the study, 72% of the respondents strongly agreed, 24% disagreed, 3% disagreed and 1% strongly disagreed that recurrent conflict disrupted the economy through increased insecurity within the community. Informants argue that cattle rustling had provided 'income' to the youth who after government intervention, they did not have what to do except to resort to violence through robbery, banditry and attack. This restricted human movement, operating hours for traders and the volume of stocks.

The findings on economic impacts of inter-ethnic conflicts were supported by an average mean of 1.610 spread at a standard deviation of 0.591. This is consistent with the findings of NCCK *et al* (2001) who states that high rate of unemployment coupled with access to guns pushed youth to engage in banditry in order to eke a living hence contributed to persistent insecurity. Insecurity coupled with marginalization inhibited expansion and rehabilitation of transport sector and effective and timely response to distress call by government security agencies. In addition, the sector could not serve

the region better even after violent conflicts ceased as unemployed Pokot and Marakwet youth engaged in highway robbery and banditry threatening transportation of crop products to markets. This too scared away investors and other agencies that wanted to intervene to various challenges faced by the Marakwet community.

From the interview the respondents were asked some of the factors that contributed to inter-ethnic conflict in Endo Ward; majority mentioned the availability of fertile land which was located along water catchment areas and forests. Being pastoral communities that inhabit arid regions, water and pasture scarcity are common challenges they face causing competition and conflict around these resources resulting. However, the study established that such conflicts had nevertheless reduced after several interventions from the government and non-governmental institutions.

4.5. Endogenous intervention strategies to cope with inter-ethnic conflict

4.5.1. Strategies to cope with inter-ethnic conflict

The researcher sought to find out the strategies that the Marakwet community employs to cope with inter-ethnic conflict. The endogenous strategies are indicated in Table 4.3 below:

Table 4.3: Strategies to cope with inter-ethnic conflict.

Strategies	Strongly Agreed	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Standard Deviation
Voluntary Migration	19%	59%	13%	9%	2.112	0.812
Change livestock rearing to farming	14%	43%	30%	13%	2.411	0.885
Reducing the animal numbers	8%	27%	58%	8%	2.663	0.732
Traditional conflict prevention and resolution mechanism	41%	53%	5%	1%	1.663	.629
Informal markets	21%	67%	10%	2%	1.931	0.628
Division of household labour	6%	46%	37%	11%	2.529	0.776

The study showed that the Marakwet community in Endo Ward devised a number of strategies to cope with recurrent inter-ethnic conflict. The strategies that were commonly adapted were voluntary migration at 59%, moving away from livestock to farming at 43%, use of traditional conflict prevention and resolution mechanism at 53% and informal markets at 67%. On the other hand, 46% considered division of household labour and 27% reducing the animal numbers. However, 58% disagreed about reducing number of livestock as an option. This was justified by key informants that livestock had reduced due to loss to raiders and disease and also the community would not consider voluntary reduction of livestock for social and economic reasons - the community uses livestock as a 'bank' and fear of losing social status associated with large herds. In addition, for fear of aggressing and further loss

of animals to the raiders, the community moved away from livestock rearing to agriculture which could not attract the raiders. Due to relay in government response to conflicts, the community resorted to traditional conflict prevention and resolution mechanism which was later enhanced by government's peace committee structure.

Closure of markets for crop and livestock and insecurity to access trading centre's forced the community to come up with a way in which they can exchange goods. As a result, informal markets emerged in the form of barter trade, hawking of wares and micro-finance institutions at local level referred to as village savings and loans associations. Division of household labour is attributed to loss and incapacitation of breadwinners. Respondents who agreed to this were 50% in total while those who disagreed were 48%. The dynamics in households changed due to impacts of conflict which changed gender roles and brought about sharing of responsibilities. Mostly men died as a result of conflict or sustained injuries which they later succumbed to them. As a result, women became heads of homes and breadwinners which was never the case before conflict. They ventured into petty trade, causal labour, farming and raising of small animals like poultry and goats to raise income to meet family needs. The changed roles placed women as the head of security at household level and expose them to various vulnerabilities. These findings were supported by an average mean of 2.218 and a standard deviation of 0.743; and concurred with Ostrom (2005) and Adger (2003) who states that the strategies that effectively facilitate conflict-affected communities and individuals to build resilience are socio-economic which are transformative in harnessing and developing their capacities to tackle various dimensions of vulnerabilities, risks and shocks.

The respondents further added that the community had confidence in the traditional conflict management mechanism led by elders as seen in responses of 41% who strongly agreed and 53% who just agreed. This implies that the mechanisms serves best the community partly because it is enshrined within their culture and also it proves the immediate and available option prior to external intervention. Community managed most conflicts on their own but would seek additional help when they are overwhelmed.

4.5.2 Factors that contributed to coping with inter-ethnic conflict

The researcher sought to determine the factors that facilitated communities to cope with inter-ethnic conflict.

Table 4.4: Factors that contributed to coping with inter-ethnic conflict.

Contributing factors	Strongly Agreed	Agree	Disagree	Strongly	Mean	Standard Deviation
Circumstances forced people cope with conflict	48%	43%	8%	1%	1.616	0.678
Community capacity was strengthened to withstand effect of conflict.	27%	50%	20%	3%	1.979	0.762
Community learned they have capacity to cope with conflict	18%	56%	22%	4%	2.111	0.737
Elders' effort to employ traditional mechanism to address future	41%	52%	7%	1%	1.684	0.648

Source: **(Researcher, 2015)**

The research showed that the community used inherent strategies to cope with recurrent inter-ethnic conflict due to a number of factors. Leading in the list is realization by the community that they had capacity within it to cope with the effects of conflict at 56%, concerted effort of community elders to employ traditional mechanisms to address future recurrence at 52% and capacity building to communities to withstand the effects of conflict at 50% and community was forced by circumstances to cope, rated at 48%. The frequent inter-ethnic conflict coupled with support from various agencies contributed to the coping mechanism adapted by the community. Finally these findings are supported by an average mean of 1.848 and a standard deviation of 0.706 and are consistent to Schilling *et al* (2012) who stated that the aggrieved community would initiate consultation with elders from the raiders' community to negotiate for compensations and punishments of perpetrators in a non-violent manner.

4.6 Nature of interventions made by state institutions in response to conflict episodes.

4.6.1 Strategies state institutions put in place to manage conflict

The researcher sought to find out the strategies state institutions put in place to manage conflict in Endo ward.

Table 4.5: Strategies state institutions put in place to manage inter-ethnic conflicts.

Strategies	Strongly Agreed	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Standard Deviation
Facilitated intercommunity dialogue	34%	51%	13%	2%	1.826	0.725
Facilitated formation of peace Committee	25%	59%	15%	2%	1.937	0.676
Provision of humanitarian support	40%	48%	10%	2%	1.750	0.725
Tradition mediation conflict resolution mechanism	18%	48%	31%	3%	2.188	0.751
Early warning early response mechanisms	6%	19%	56%	19%	2.869	0.787
Introduction of peace monitors	15%	46%	32%	8%	2.328	0.819
Started youth projects	8%	32%	45%	15%	2.677	0.825
Started Intercommunity joint projects	12%	28%	42%	18%	2.672	0.905
Disarmaments	15%	55%	22%	9%	2.241	0.817
Establishment of police stations	20%	74%	5%	2%	1.884	.541
Prosecutions of conflict actors	10%	22%	31%	37%	2.958	0.996
Develop Resource utilization management systems	14%	37%	29%	21%	2.557	0.975

Source: (**Researcher, 2015**)

The research showed that the respondents who agreed and those who disagreed are in the extreme. Combining those who strongly agreed and those who just agreed, it indicated that government intervention in security, road rehabilitation, provision of relief food, and revival of animal and crop sector had positive impact. In this regard, deployment of security personnel was rated 93%, provision of relief food at 90%,

introduction of drought resistant crops and animals at 74%, re-opening of markets for livestock and crops at 61%, rehabilitation of roads at 56%, disarmament at 55% and provision of free farm inputs at 50%. However, respondents rated training programs at 39%, reduced prices of farm inputs at 21%, low interest loans at 12%, provision of accaricides at 18%, animal vaccine at 43% and deployment of agricultural extension officers at 33%. This was attributed to instability and uncertainty in the region to facilitate execution of extensive agricultural and livestock development programs.

There was complementarity in the strategies adopted where the government through its agencies encouraged traditional mediation and conflict resolution rated at 64% alongside formation of peace committees rated at 84%, deployment of peace monitors rated at 61% and establishment of police stations including deployment of anti-stock theft unit rated at 94% The peace structures, the peace committee and traditional conflict resolution mechanisms supported inter-community dialogues rated at 85% which culminated in the signing of inter-community peace agreement. These were done alongside provision of humanitarian support rated at 88% in form of food supplies, clothing, medical supplies and hygiene kits, and temporary shelter.

On the other hand, research showed that Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) was rated by respondents at 25%, establishment of youth projects at 40%, inter-community projects at 40% and prosecution of conflict perpetrators at 32%. However, the traditional resolution mechanism, deployment of peace monitors as well as presence of police officers in the conflict area used diverse EWER mechanism and these mechanisms complemented each other. Establishment of inter-community and youth projects required huge capital and defined structure to implement them and took several years to be realized. In addition, inter-ethnic conflicts occurred simultaneously

with other parts of the country which called for a national mitigation plan which delayed regional-specific projects. Subsequently, the work demand for security personnel was overwhelming which forced them to give more attention to humanitarian assistance and general security at the expense of apprehension of conflict perpetrators. The complexity of conflicts in the region was attributed to political influence which made apprehension difficult. However, traditional conflict mechanisms and peace committee structures emphasized community reconciliation and restitution which relegated prosecution of perpetrators.

These integrated strategies contributed to security, stability and general well-being of people living in Endo Ward. Perception of respondents indicate that overall the welfare of people improved, 88%, remained the same 11% and worsened at 1%. On the forms of support state institutions provided to the affected community the average mean was 2.628 and standard deviation was 0.656, this was supported by Kamenju *et al.* (2003) who states that depending on the magnitude of the conflict, government sets Commission of Inquiries to gather information from the public which informs the subsequent actions either prosecution, restitution, policy formulation and reforms. Secondly, the government undertook disarmament to mop illicit firearms that entered through its porous borders attributed to protracted conflict in neighbouring countries. This exercise was led by Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons helped to reduce the incidences of cattle rustling, banditry, highway robbery and other forms of crime in Kenya.

The findings on the strategies that state institutions put in place to manage conflict in Endo ward were supported by a mean of 2.324 spread at a standard deviation of 0.762. The findings correspond with Cheserek *et al*., (2012) that Marakwet

community moved away from livestock to farming in that livestock is a target of the Pokot raiders. In addition, cultivation of small portions of land on low-risk crops supply food to affected families during all conflict episodes and do not attract the attention of aggressors and if they do, the loses are minimal. In either situation, these kinds of farming contribute significantly to improvement of nutritional status of children and economic security in poverty-stricken communities

4.6.2. Forms of support state institutions provided to conflict-affected community

Table 4.6: Forms of support state institutions provided conflict-affected community.

Support initiatives	Strongly Agreed	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Standard Deviation
Free training programs	7%	32%	51%	11%	2.647	0.761
Reduced price farm inputs	3%	18%	63%	16%	2.921	0.666
Free farm inputs	11%	39%	38%	13%	2.628	1.643
Low interest rates on loans accessed	4%	8%	58%	30%	3.133	0.731
Relief food	45%	45%	7%	3%	1.678	0.739
Subsidized accaricides and animal drugs	4%	14%	64%	17%	3.116	2.283
Free animal vaccine	8%	35%	44%	13%	2.628	0.814
Subsidized AI services	6%	7%	65%	23%	3.042	0.726
Rehabilitation of roads	8%	48%	30%	13%	2.584	1.639
Deployment of extension officers	7%	26%	55%	12%	2.726	0.762
Deployment of security personnel	17%	76%	6%	1%	1.905	0.515
Introduction of drought resistance crops animals	9%	65%	22%	4%	2.211	0.658
Intercommunity joint projects	8%	34%	46%	13%	2.623	0.811
Re-opening of markets for animals and fresh produce	17%	44%	26%	13%	2.337	0.909

Source: **(Researcher, 2015)**

State institutions supported conflict-affected community in Endo Ward. The findings of the study showed that government support was mainly in areas of security, relief food, introduction of draught resistant varieties, re-opening markets, rehabilitation of

roads and free farm inputs rated at 93%, 90%, 74%, 61% and 56% respectively. This implies that government's priority was in stopping immediate and recurrent conflict; opening access to the conflict area for deployment of security, supply of humanitarian and relief aid and exchange of goods and services; and to support development of agricultural livelihoods. However, respondents were of contrary opinion regarding government support in free training, reduced price on farm inputs, low interest on loans; subsidized pesticides, vaccine and artificial insemination services; deployment of extension workers and joint intercommunity projects. This implies that community had expectations that government would fully support them in all aspects of agricultural livelihoods especially the essential services in production.

The study also sought to establish the overall status of people living in Endo Ward following government intervention in security and development as shown in the table below.

Table 4.7: **Overall status of Endo Ward following interventions by state institutions.**

Overall Status of community		Frequency	Percentage
Improved		169	88%
Worsened		1	0.5%
Remained the same		21	11%
	Missing	1	0.5%
	Total	**192**	**100%**

Source: (**Researcher, 2015**)

The study also showed that the overall state of affairs in Endo Ward following government intervention improved as rated at 88%. 0.5% were of the opinion that it worsened, 0.5% abstained while 11% felt that the state remained the same. This

imply that generally the interventions were impactful for majority of residents of Endo Ward perhaps due to security, rehabilitation of roads and support in livestock and agriculture; while the rest had unmet expectations.

4.7 Interventions by non-state institutions in response to inter-ethnic conflict

4.7.1 Strategies by non-state institutions to manage inter-ethnic conflict

The study sought to find out the strategies that non-state institutions employed to manage conflict in Endo ward which are outlined in Table 4.8 below:

Table 4.8: Strategies by non-state institutions to manage inter-ethnic conflict.

Intervention	Strongly Agreed	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Standard Deviation
Facilitated intercommunity dialogue	52%	46%	2%	0%	1.505	0.543
Facilitated formation of peace Committee	43%	53%	4%	0%	1.605	0.562
Provision of humanitarian support	58%	34%	7%	1%	1.511	0.677
Tradition mediation conflict resolution mechanism	24%	66%	8%	2%	1.870	0.612
Early warning early response mechanisms	8%	19%	48%	25%	2.908	0.860
Introduction of peace monitors	20%	65%	14%	2%	1.978	0.634
Started youth projects	14%	39%	42%	5%	2.391	0.789
Started Intercommunity joint projects	17%	56%	22%	4%	2.142	0.742

Source: **(Researcher, 2015)**

The study found out that there were quite a number of non-state institutions who intervened during conflict periods in the region. The institutions carried out interventions in the form of inter-community dialogues rated at 98%, formation of peace committees 96%, humanitarian support 92%, promotion of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms 90%, formation of EWERs 27%, and peace monitors 85% and

implementation of youth projects 53% and inter-community projects 73%. While their work complemented that of state institutions, their financial resources base was huge and flexible to carry out series of activities simultaneously. However, with the establishment of a joint platform, they were able to share roles and coordinated their interventions. While the activities for state institutions were mainly those within their jurisdiction like disarmament, security, disarmament, prosecution of perpetrators and management of public resource use, non-state institutions concentrated mainly in capacity building initiatives such as rehabilitation of youth who had been recruited into cattle rustling and other illegal groupings and supporting them initiate economic projects.

The youth and community projects introduced and implemented by the non-state institutions were done in conjunction with concerned government agencies in the Ward. Collaboration of multiple agencies with inter-related approaches contributed significantly to resolution of conflicts in Endo Ward.

These findings were supported by a mean of 1.989 spread at standard deviation of 0.677.Further the results are consistent to that Morrison (2001) who asserts that capacity building induces or facilitates multi-level change in individuals, groups, organizations and systems that aspire to strengthen self-adaptive capabilities or of people and organizations to respond to changing environment on an on-going basis. Also, it is consistent with Labonte and Laverack (2001) who posit that capacity building is considered fundamental to community empowerment but they both work together to develop social capital to manage conflict.

4.7.2 Forms of Support given to conflict affected population

Table 4.9 below provides responses from the study in respect to support those non-state institutions gave conflict affected community to manage conflict.

Table 4.9: Forms of support given to conflict-affected population

Forms of support	Strongly Agreed	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean	Standard Deviation
Free training programs	25%	54%	17%	4%	1.995	0.760
Reduced price farm inputs	8%	26%	61%	5%	2.634	0.694
Free farm inputs	11%	38%	43%	9%	2.489	0.800
Low interest rates on loans accessed	8%	21%	54%	18%	2.816	0.813
Relief food	4%	11%	53%	32%	3.114	0.770
Subsidized accaricides and animal drugs	51%	40%	9%	1%	1.586	0.670
Free animal vaccine	6%	16%	65%	14%	2.859	0.716
Subsidized AI services	7%	24%	57%	12%	2.737	0.757
Rehabilitation of roads	3%	8%	69%	19%	3.048	0.635
Deployment of extension officers	8%	38%	38%	16%	2.632	0.844
Counseling	25%	66%	7%	3%	1.876	0.642
Formation/support of peace committee	27%	66%	6%	1%	1.812	0.581
Cash for work projects	10%	36%	45%	9%	2.5246	0.797
Funding inter-community joint projects	31%	44%	21%	4%	1.9838	0.832
Introduction of drought resistant crops	19%	58%	21%	3%	2.076	0.705

Source: (Researcher, 2015)

The research showed that non-state institutions provided several forms of support to conflict-affected communities. The institutions provided free trainings rated at 79% and subsidized accaricides rated at 91%, supported formation of peace committee at 93%, counseling at 91%, funded inter-community projects 75%, and introduced drought-resistant crop varieties and animal breeds rated at 77%. This implies that the institutions focused on conflict management mechanism, livelihood development and psycho-social support to manage trauma and other psychological problems faced by

survivors of conflict. However, respondents were of contrary opinion in regard to specific forms of support received from non-state institutions. Rehabilitation of roads stood at 11%, deployment of agricultural extension workers at 46%, subsidized artificial insemination services at 31%, free animal vaccine at 22%, relief food at 15%, low interest on loans accessed at 29%, free farm inputs at 49%, introduction of cash-for-work projects rated at 46%, and reduced price on farm inputs at 34%. This response implies that non-state institutions focused on most essential areas of livelihood development that ensure food security and economic reconstruction. Equally, the support provided tends to have been initiated immediately after end-of-conflict to encourage return to deserted areas and to spur socio-economic development. Also the focus of institutions complemented government's core mandate in human development and security.

The study also showed that the overall state of affairs in Endo Ward following interventions of non-state institutions improved as rated at 90%. 8% felt that the situation remained the same while 2% abstained. This is attributed to the interventions employed in terms of security, support in livestock and agriculture and rehabilitation of roads.

Table 5.0: Overall status of Endo Ward following interventions by non-state institutions

Overall Status of community	Frequency	Percentage
Improved	172	90%
Worsened	0	0%
Remained the same	16	8%
Missing	4	2%
Total	**192**	**100%**

Source: (**Researcher, 2015**)

The study showed that the overall state of affairs in Endo Ward following interventions by non-state institutions improved as rated at 90%. 8% were of the opinion that the overall status of the community remained the same while 2% abstained. This implies that psycho-social support, conflict management and capacity building helped address social and economic needs of the affected community to cope with new changes brought about by conflict. These findings on a Likert scale were supported by a mean of 1.875 and were spread from a standard of 0.752. These results were also consistent to that of, Lyons *et al.,* (2001) that argued that capacity building and empowerment were appropriate means to which communities achieve sustainable development. These strategies support government and communities in the conflict management mechanism by identifying and strengthening appropriate and workable security and peace structures. In this regard, they facilitate the laying of foundation for which local conflicts are addressed and attainment of development in stable and secure environment.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of the Findings

The findings of this study are summarized in this chapter in relation to research objectives. Similarly to conclusion that is then drawn based on the findings and in order to answer the research objectives. The chapter finally captures the researchers' conclusions and recommendations.

The respondents of this study were 192 drawn from five locations of Endo Ward and they were distributed as follows: 44 Endo, 41 Murkutwo, 35 Koibirir, 40 Kaben and 32 Mokoro. Research showed that 86% of the respondents were born and lived in their respective locations, 6% migrated from other places and settled there while 8% went to these areas for employment purposes. In addition, 11% had no education while the highest level of education attained was 18% primary school, 20% secondary, 22% university and 29% college. They draw their incomes from various sources having trade at 25%, full employment 21%, casual labour and farming at 20% and support from parents at 10% while 14% do not have any income. Those who engaged in trade were 34% of respondents in various categories of economic activities where 6% carry out shop-keeping, 3% each in hairdressing/barber, tailoring, grocery; cereals and charcoal at 4% each; 9% in livestock trade and cereal milling at 2%. 98% of the respondents claimed that there were unemployed people in their region due to a number of reasons such as lack of job opportunities at 36%, lack of skills at 29%, lack of finance at 15%, insecurity at 14% and ignorance at 6% at the time of study.

Following conflicts in the region, 50% of respondents reported to have received support from other sources outside their families to revive their enterprises. 19% got from informal savings and loans associations, 13% from civil society, 4% from co-operative societies, 10% from microfinance institutions, 3% from government grants and 1% from commercial banks. The support was in form of business training skills that benefitted 15%, loans that benefitted 28%, exchange visits that benefited 2% and seed capital that benefited 5% of respondents.

The research showed that 92% of the respondents were affected by inter-ethnic conflict while 8% were not. The forms of conflicts experienced were cattle rustling at 88%, land feuds at 4% and boundary disputes at 8%.

At the time of the study, the Ward was perceived as peaceful at 82% while 10% felt that there are cases of insecurity and 8% stated that it uncertain to define.

The findings indicate that historical inter-ethnic hostilities stood at 90%, availability of illicit weapons at 87%, political incitement at 85% and fertile land in Marakwet at 75% as major factors that contributed to recurrent inter-ethnic conflict in Endo Ward. Conversely, unequal distribution of public resources and fertile land in water catchment areas were perceived as least factors of conflicts where 61% and 68% of respondents respectively disagreed. The research established some factors that contributed to conflict and insecurity in Endo Ward. These factors include historical hostility between Marakwet and other ethnic communities, availability of weapons, youth employability, availability of fertile land and water in the locations, unequal distribution of public resources, unresolved land and boundary disputes, and political incitement. These findings was supported by an average mean of 2.108 and a standard deviation of 0.852.and the results are consistent to that of Leff (2009) and

Eaton (2010) who argue that due to ready market for raided livestock, cattle rustling turned into a profitable venture, criminal theft of livestock, and indiscriminate murder of targeted community facilitated by the use of modern weapons accessible through the porous borders of Kenya of conflict-prone countries such as South Sudan, Northern Uganda, Ethiopia and Somalia. The use of guns and the involvement of politicians and influential people in government made the practice fatal, sophisticated and difficult to curb.

From the study results 64% strongly agreed, 29% agreed, 4% disagreed while 3% strongly disagreed that recurrent inter-ethnic conflict contributed to displacement of workers – one of the major factor of production. It was confirmed that displacement of workers retarded the growth of economy of Endo Ward as traders, domestic workers, public servants and herders could not render their valued services. The findings was supported by an average mean of 1.610 spread at a standard deviation of 0.591.This is consistent with the findings of NCCK *et al* (2001) who states that high rate of unemployment coupled with access to guns push youth to engage in banditry in order to eke a living hence contribute to persistent insecurity. Insecurity coupled with marginalization inhibited expansion and rehabilitation of transport sector as well as effective and timely response to distress call by government security agencies.

In addition, the sector could not serve the region better even after violent conflicts ceased as unemployed Pokot and Marakwet youth engaged in highway robbery and banditry threatening transportation of crop products to markets. This too scared away investors and other agencies that wanted to intervene to various challenges faced by the Marakwet community.

The findings on how residents respond to conflict perpetrated by another community showed that majority of respondents affirmed that formation of security teams by community and calling for government security team for protection and apprehension of attackers were effective in contributing towards a lasting peace. The community's call was responded by establishment of a police camp in the Ward about the border of West Pokot and Marakwet counties. The formation of peace committee was a joint venture between non-governmental organization and government reinforced by community elders. Government formed a peace committees structure country-wide anchored in its department of security giving it legitimacy and power. Catholic Justice and Peace Commission is one of the non-state institutions that supported this process and the local government administration. Fleeing to safer areas was one of the first reactions that the community took to ensure safety of live and livelihoods. These findings on were supported by an average mean of 2.274 spread a standard deviation of 0.800 which are consistent to Neefjes (2000) who states that besides exerting pressure on existing social infrastructure such as schools and hospitals in the new settlements, the displaced population damage environmental resources through clearing of vegetation for farming, wood energy and construction of shelters/houses

The findings on the strategies to bringing about lasting peace showed that majority of the responses agreed that inter-community dialogues that were sealed with peace agreement, deployment of police, intervention by political leaders, disarmament, and introduction of projects that benefit warring communities and inter-community rated above 50% responses were effective strategies that brought about lasting peace. However, the highest rating for disarmament was rated at 43% because the community felt that this exposed them to their 'enemies' and disempowered community security teams. Similarly respondents who agreed that youth employment

projects were effective strategies were 31% while those who disagreed were 48%. It was established that youth empowerment projects introduced were few as most youth feared to enroll for fear of being apprehended or accused of perpetrating conflicts.

However, the introduction of Youth Enterprise Fund by government and small grants by non-state institutions supported micro-enterprise development. Specifically, the non-state institutions initiated youth empowerment program targeting male youth who were rehabilitated – some had engaged in cattle rustling and other criminal activities within the county.

One outstanding contribution by political leaders was a member of parliament who supported elders and agencies working in conflict-affected areas to complete a peace-building process that culminated in the signing of peace agreement. The involvement of multiple agencies or players brought about sustainable peace in the region. Out of 192 respondents, 89% agreed, 10% disagreed while 10% abstained that after conflict life returns into normalcy. These findings were supported by an average mean of 2.065 with a standard deviation of 0.852.

The findings on strategies to cope with recurrent inter-ethnic conflict showed that 59% of respondents agreed on moving away from livestock to farming 43%, use of traditional conflict prevention and resolution mechanism 53% and informal markets 67%. On the other hand, 46% considered division of household labour and 27% reducing the animal numbers – 58% disagreed that reducing number of livestock as an option because the livestock had reduced due to loss to raiders and disease and also the community would not consider voluntary reduction of livestock because the it uses livestock as a 'bank' and fear of losing social status associated with large herds. In addition, for fear of aggressing and further loss of animals to the raiders, the

community moved away from livestock rearing to agriculture. These findings were supported by an average mean of 2.218 and a standard deviation of 0.743 which is also supported by Ostrom (2005) and Adger (2003) who state that the strategies that effectively facilitated conflict-affected communities and individuals to build resilience are socio-economic which are transformative in harnessing and developing their capacities to tackle various dimensions of vulnerabilities, risks and shocks.

The findings that the community used inherent strategies to cope with recurrent inter-ethnic conflict due to a number of factors showed that the leading in the list are realization by the community that they had capacity within it to cope with the effects of conflict at 56%, concerted effort of community elders to employ traditional mechanisms to address future recurrence at 52% and capacity building to communities to withstand the effects of conflict at 50% and community was forced by circumstances to cope, rated at 48%.

The frequent recurrent of inter-ethnic conflict coupled with support from various institutions contributed to the coping mechanism adapted by the community.

Finally these findings are supported by an average mean of 1.848 and a standard deviation of 0.706 and are consistent to Schilling *et al* (2012) who stated that the aggrieved community would initiate consultation with elders from the raiders' community to negotiate for compensations and punishments of perpetrators in a non-violent manner.

The findings on the strategies put in place by state institutions to manage conflict included security, road rehabilitation, provision of relief food, and revival of animal and crop sector. The findings were supported by a mean of 2.324 spread at a standard deviation of 0.762 in this regard Cheserek *et al*. (2012) states that Marakwet

community moved away from livestock to farming in that livestock is a target of the Pokot raiders. In addition, cultivation of small portions of land on low-risk crops supplied food to affected families during all conflict episodes as they do not attract the attention of aggressors and if they do, the losses are minimal. In either situation, these kinds of farming contributed significantly to improvement of nutritional status of households and economic security.

The findings of the study showed that the state institutions (government ministries and departments) employed a number of strategies to manage recurrent inter-ethnic conflict. There were complementarily in the strategies adopted where the government through its agencies encouraged traditional mediation and conflict resolution. The average mean was 2.628 and standard deviation was 0.656, that was supported by Adan and Pkalya (2006) who posited that institutionalization of a peace-building agency dubbed, the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC) was instrumental in peace work in Kenya and well as handle conflict matters. This also concurred with Kamenju *et al* (2003) who states that depending on the magnitude of the conflict, government set Commission of Inquiries to gather information from the public which informs the subsequent actions either prosecution, restitution, policy formulation and reforms. Secondly, the government undertook disarmament to mop illicit firearms led by Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons so as to reduce the incidences of cattle rustling, banditry, highway robbery and other forms of crime.

The study found out that there were quite a number of non-state institutions who intervened during conflict periods in the region. The institutions carried out interventions in the form of inter-community dialogues rated at 98%, formation of

peace committees 96%, humanitarian support 92%, promotion of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms 90%, formation of EWERs 27%, and peace monitors 85% and implementation of youth projects 53% and inter-community projects 73%. While their work complemented that of state institutions, their financial resources base was huge and flexible to carry out series of activities simultaneously. These findings were supported by a mean of 1.989 spread at standard deviation of 0.677.Further the results are consistent to that Morrison (2001) who asserts that capacity building induces or facilitates multi-level change in individuals, groups, organizations and systems that aspire to strengthen self-adaptive capabilities or of people and organizations to respond to changing environment on an on-going basis. It is considered fundamental to community empowerment (Labonte and Laverack, 2001) also concurs with use of capacity both capacity building and empowerment work together to develop social capital to manage conflict

The research findings showed that non-state institutions provided several forms of support to conflict-affected communities; these findings were supported by a mean of 1.875 and were spread from a standard of 0.752. These results were also consistent to that of, Lyons *et al* (2001) argues that capacity building and empowerment are appropriate means to which communities achieve sustainable development. Also they support government and communities in the conflict management mechanism by identifying and strengthening appropriate and workable security and peace structures. In this regard, they facilitate the laying of foundation for which local conflicts are addressed. Complimentary of role of government and non-state institutions is in the knowledge that development is realized in stable and secure environment

5.2 Conclusions

Inter-ethnic conflicts faced by the residents of Endo Ward are conflicts commonly encountered by most pastoralist communities. The conflict is around livestock and associated productive assets such as water, land and pasture that emerge in the form of livestock raiding (rustling). Among the most direct effects of the raiding are loss of human lives, reduced number of livestock as well as reduced access to water, pasture and decent homes. In addition, the conflicts lead to distrust in other communities and a strong omnipresent perception of insecurity which entails several and partly interconnected subsequent effects. These effects include ineffective resource use, reduced mobility, closure of markets and schools and obstacles for investments. In combination with droughts, diseases, small arms and social, political and economic marginalization, the effects of raiding pose a significant threat for pastoral livelihoods. The study found out that conflict over land and natural resources often creates new occupiers of land, as communities are forced to flee conflict and others seize the opportunity to occupy their abandoned property. Also migration has both positive and negative effects. While it is safe haven for conflict survivors, it tends to create new conflicts. On the other hand, survival mechanisms spur the initiation of new livelihood ventures which in most instances complement the common sources for example pastoralists engaging in small trade or farming.

Recurrent inter-ethnic conflict in Endo Ward has adversely affected livelihoods of the community. The conflict caused economic disruptions in terms of displacement of workers from their livelihoods which worsened the state of economic and related infrastructure that had direct impact on community livelihoods such as roads, markets, cattle dips and trading centers. The infrastructure became dilapidated and even

damaged since it took long for the region to stabilize and the workers to return. The conflict brought a lot of dynamics in the labour market in that displacement denied workers opportunity to utilize their human capital effectively and in extreme instances denied them their livelihoods that had been established in the conflict-affected region. On the other hand, conflict reduced the output from livelihoods due to direct impact of conflict on them. The affected region became unattractive to workers due to insecurity and fear of death and other adverse effects it comes with conflict. As a result, government services became limited and in some cases delayed or not accessible. Poor road infrastructure coupled with delayed rehabilitation and closure of markets and trading centres impeded movement of people and exchange of goods and services hence retarded the economy of individuals and community at large.

Livestock diseases spread and claimed or lowered productivity of the herd that survived raids because services of extension workers or alterative services from private sector were curtailed due to conflict. Subsequently closure of dips and lack of vaccines, treatment drugs and subsidies for livestock products and services contributed to losses and reduction in livelihoods around livestock. Also conflict contributed to increased insecurity in Endo Ward characterized by banditry and robbery attacked targeted on traders and travelers attributed to youth unemployment and lack of alternatives in place of raiding. As a result, investment in the Ward reduced as traders minimized risks by not stocking high value or large quantities of goods while potential investors shied away for fear of losses. Destruction of food in granaries and farms impacted heavily on food security additional income that would have been derived from sale of crops. Loss of breadwinners impacted on gender roles where children and women assumed new roles in household leadership, security and provision. Cumulatively and individually, the impacts mentioned above contributed to

increased poverty among the residents of Endo Ward as conflict robbed them of their livelihoods through instability and direct effects on livelihoods.

However, the community employed endogenous strategies to cope with inter-ethnic conflict such as voluntary migration, venturing into farming, use of traditional conflict management mechanism and informal markets; and division of labour at household level. These are strategies that community adopted with ease because they were readily accessible and had formed part of community's way of life. In addition, perennial conflict hardened the community and in certain circumstances forced them to ingeniously exploit resources around them to cope with inter-ethnic conflict. State and non-state institutions supported community in various ways but mainly enhancing the capacities of the community in conflict management, human security, psych-social support and livelihood reconstruction. The intervention strategies by the two categories of institutions were complementary and community involvement played a key role in their effectiveness in addressing and managing effects of inter-ethnic conflicts. These strategies collectively enhanced community's interventions on inter-ethnic conflicts.

5.3 Recommendations of the Study

From the study the following recommendations were made:

There is need for state and non-state institutions to work together to provide social protection to communities living in conflict prone areas to avoid economic disruptions due to persistent insecurity and destruction of production units mainly in farm production and endowments in capital and land, restriction of movement of populations and closure of local markets within Marakwet and those along its borders. This protection should be in the form of educational support to the community

especially on irrigation activities, livestock improvement and diversification of livelihoods.

The government should also come up with effective strategies that effectively facilitate conflict-affected communities and individuals to build resilience which is transformative in harnessing and developing capacities to tackle various dimensions of vulnerabilities, risks and shocks. In addition, enhance peace-building efforts through internal enforcement, cross-cultural co-operation, and increased state accountability which would contribute to a resolution of conflicts. The government should also employ a bottom-up approach which is driven by positive reciprocity so as to promote healing, inclusiveness, learning and encourage openness.

Further there is need for state and non-state institutions to enhance structures and services in various enterprise funds so that women and youth could access finance and related capacity building services such as finance literacy training, investments, management and governance of economic groups and pooling additional financial resources. Also, to prevent exploitation the institutions should concert effort in establishing sound management structures and policies for regularization of micro-credits. The community micro-finance is instrumental in mobilization of savings and provision of affordable credit for business start-up or expansion of various income generating activities. Also, there should be learning programs and trainings where upcoming and medium business persons interact and learn from successful individuals. In addition, accessibility of training personnel may be deployed to areas where entrepreneurs can access skills periodically without traveling long distances. The trainings should be tailor-made to suit the needs of the trainees.

There is need for government to ensure that all organizations that engage in land acquisition abide by existing laws in land registration, policies and international human rights standards that require prior community consultation in order to reduce conflicts particularly those touching on land and natural resources. Equally, the study further recommends registration of community lands to minimize land related conflicts. Also, government ought to deliberately plan and invest in livelihoods development through deployment of adequate personnel and provision or accessibility of agricultural services to enhance crop and animal production not only to increase livelihoods but to improve quality of life if its citizens. Further, it should enhance early-warning and early-response ensuring the system is effective throughout the year to prevent recurrence of inter-ethnic conflict and disruption of livelihoods. Purposive opening up of conflict-prone areas in terms of road network, presence of security personnel, formal education among the ethnic groups, initiation of large community projects that mutually benefit multiple ethnic groups and inter-ethnic cultural festivals may be considered to prevent conflict, facilitate early response, promote cohesion and introduce diverse livelihoods to community members.

The interventions of non-state institutions tend to be short-term and reactive. This calls for review of management of projects, project phase-out policies and community response mechanism so as to make the effort made impactful and sustainable. The institutions should invest in research prior to undertaking intervention of livelihoods so as to avoid duplication and putting resources in activities or strategies that are less impactful or effective in conflict management and livelihoods development. Also the research highlights capacity gaps that are essential to be filled and relevant in promoting self-reliance among community residents. Lastly there should be increased cooperation between Endo Ward communities with both state and non-state

institutions to ensure the welfare of all the parties involved. The diverse approaches could be harmonized so as to build a strong conflict management and livelihoods development system. Also, the study makes recommendation over capacity building of council of elders and their incorporation peace committee structure as the council is rich in customary institution memory. These are paramount to constructing an environment of peace and ultimately spearheading peace-building efforts between Marakwet and other ethnic groups and cultivating a sustainable positive transformation.

5.4 Suggestion for Further Studies

The study suggests that a similar research can be conducted in areas which are prone to occurrence of inter-ethnic conflicts in Kenya such as Baringo East Sub-County, Borders of Nandi-Kisumu and Bomet-Nyamira Counties, Turkana County and North Eastern part of Kenya.

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ANNEXES

Annex I: Total Population of Study Area

LOCATION	SUB-LOCATION	MALE	FEMALE
Kaben	Kaben	1,095	1,136
	Marich	1,019	999
Endo	Barkelat	1,640	1,671
	Talai	944	1,004
Koibirir	Kisiwei	930	1,027
	Kasemoi	507	565
	Sagat	649	686
	Sibow	1,238	1,215
	Kapkiptul	398	382
Mokoro	Olot	605	625
	Ketut	595	622
	Rocho	616	586
	Kapkondot	293	354
Murkutwo	Muruber	221	212
	Enou	634	715
	Kisoka	350	365
		11,734	**12,164**

Total population   **23,898**

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics: Housing and population census 2009

Annex II: Map of Study Area
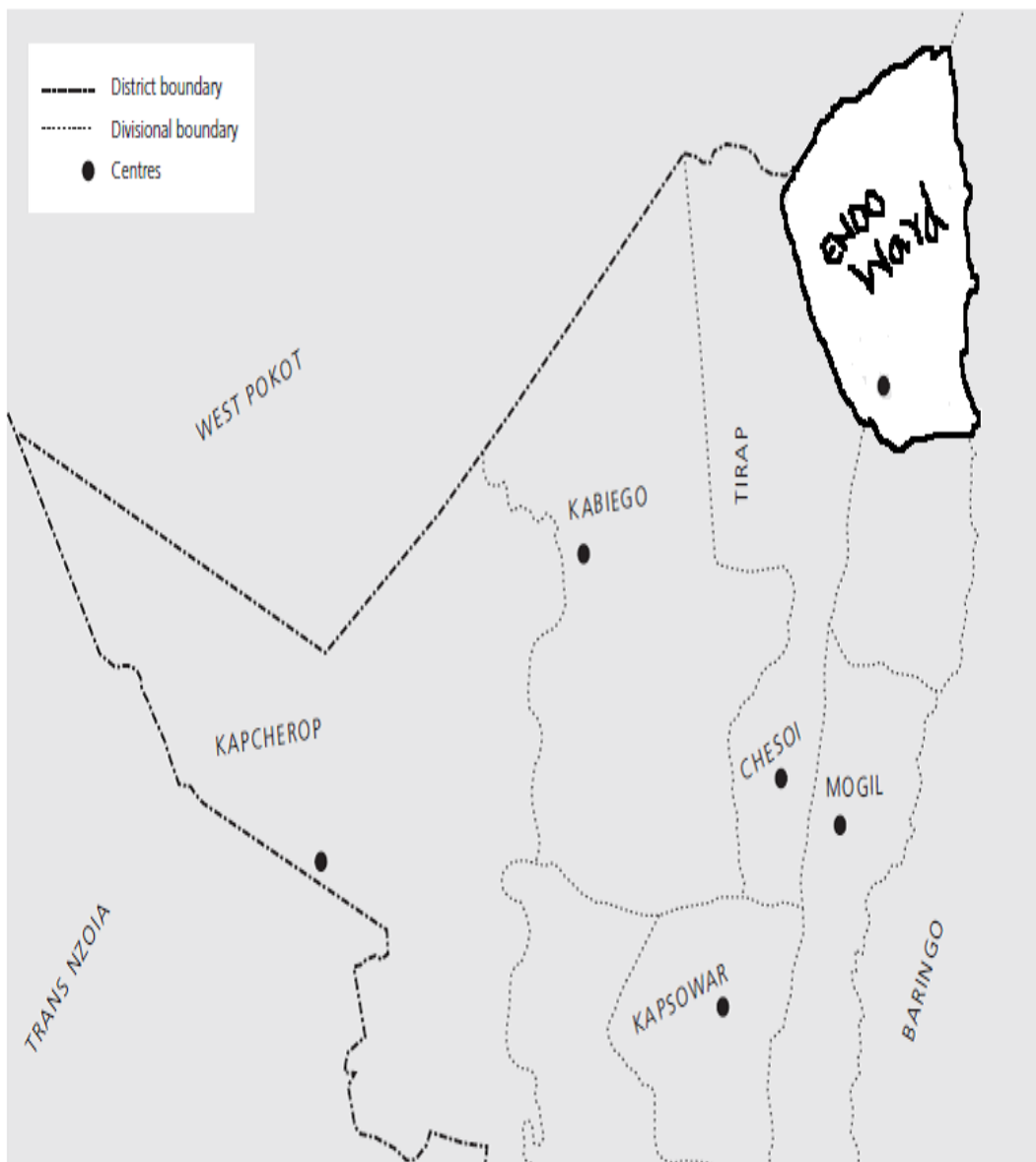
Annex III: List of Key Informants and information they will provide

Table 3.5. The Key informants and information they will provide

Informant	*Type of information to provide*
KVDA Official	Socio-economic initiatives introduced and supported to improve livelihoods and enhance rehabilitation.
NGO representative	Interventions put in place by non-state institutions in response to conflict episodes
Youth Officer	Information on Youth unemployment, threats and strategies for employment creation
Agricultural Officers	Coping strategies employed in the agricultural sector to rehabilitate and develop agricultural livelihoods.
Sub-County Works Officer	Efforts for road maintenance and expansion
Community elder	Impact of diverse economic initiatives on community welfare and resources; traditional conflict resolution mechanism, and community coping mechanisms
Chief (Government administrator)	Security measures to support development by curbing conflict and crime. What concerted effort employed by multiple agencies to promote security and development. Effect of various development initiatives

Trader	Impact of conflict on trade and mechanism to revitalize and expand business (private) sector.
Sub-County Peace Committee member	Conflict prevention, mediation and resolution; and peace initiatives
Forest Officer	Livelihoods that emerged from natural resources

Annex IV: Research Timetable

Date	Venue	Activity
January 2015	Moi University Main Campus and Nairobi	Filling in and submission of application form for research permit
February 2015	Tot	Recruitment of Data collectors
March 23 – 27, 2015	Eldoret	Training of Data collectors and pre-testing of questionnaire
March 30 -31, 2015	Eldoret	Correction and printing of questionnaires
April 1, 2015	Eldoret	Disbursement of questionnaires to the field
April 2-9, 2015	Endo Ward	Meeting with respective government officers to brief about the research
April 2-20, 2015	Endo Ward	Data collection: Questionnaires and interview Schedules
May 4-15, 2015	Eldoret	Data entry and coding
May 18-29, 2015	Eldoret	Data analysis
June 6-20, 2015	Eldoret	Report Writing
June 23, 2015	Moi University, SHRD	Submission of first Draft of Research report
July 13 -20, 2015	Eldoret	Correction of draft report
July 21, 2015	Moi University, SHRD	Submission of fair draft for marking
August, 2015	Moi University, SHRD	Submission of final copy of thesis

Annex V: Questionnaire

Questionnaire Number: ………………   Research Assistant ……………………

Date: ……………………………………   Location: ……………………………..

I am a student at Moi University pursing a Master of Science Degree in Development Studies. One of the requirements for the course is the writing of a research project in the field of study. For that purpose I request you to spare your time to fill this questionnaire that is intended to assess *'Community interventions to Inter-Ethnic Conflict in Endo Ward in Elgeyo Marakwet County of Kenya'*.

Instructions:

- Fill in the blank spaces or select options where appropriate

- Give your responses to the best of your knowledge

- Circle or tick your answer

- Your answers will be treated with confidentiality and will be used solely for the academic study.

- Do not write your name nor that of your organization in any part of the questionnaire

Thank you for your valuable time and resourcefulness in this study.

SECTION A: General Information- demographics

1. What is your gender?
   a. Male ☐
   b. Female ☐

2. What is your age bracket?

   a. 18 – 35 Years ☐

   b. 36 – 45 Years ☐

   c. 46 – 65 Years ☐

   d. 66 – 80 Years ☐

   e. Above 81 Years ☐

3. What is your highest level of education? Please tick one that applies to you.

    a. Secondary ☐
    b. College ☐
    c. University ☐
    d. Primary ☐
    e. None ☐

4. What is your one main source of income? Please tick one that apply

    a. Full-time Employment ☐
    b. Business/trade ☐
    c. Casual labour (*Vibarua*) ☐
    d. Farming ☐
    e. I depend on my parents/guardians ☐
    f. None ☐

If you are engaged in business/trade, what type of business?

a. Shop-Keeping ☐
b. Kinyozi/Hair dressing ☐
c. Livestock ☐
d. Charcoal ☐
e. Grocery ☐
f. Tailoring ☐
g. Milling (Kishagi) ☐
h. Cereals ☐
i. Fresh produce trade (fruit, veges, milk etc) ☐
j. Other …………………………………………..

5. Do you have people in your community who are unemployed?

a. Yes
b. No. ☐

If your answer is Yes, What do you think is the greatest reason?
a. Lack of skills ☐
b. Lack of finances ☐
c. Insecurity ☐
d. No job opportunities ☐
e. Ignorance ☐
f. Other ……………………………………

6. After a conflict has been resolved, do people who have interest in business get support outside their families?

    a) Yes
    b) No

If Yes, what kind of support do they receive?

    c) Training in business skills ☐

    d) Loans ☐

    e) Exchange visit (tour) ☐

    ☐

    f) Seed capital

Other…………………………………………………………………………

If Yes, where do they get the support

a) Civil Society (NGOs, FBOs, SHGs and CBOs) ☐
b) Cooperative Society e,g, Sacco, Farmers Cooperative ☐
c) Micro-finance institutions for example KWFT, Faulu, ☐
d) Commercial Banks ☐
e) Chama/table banking ☐
f) Government for example women/youth enterprise funds ☐
g) Other …………………………………………………………

7. What are the impacts of inter-ethnic conflicts on livelihoods of Endo Ward community?

Impacts of inter-ethnic conflicts	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Displacement of workers				
Food in granaries and shambas were destroyed				
Livestock were taken away by raiders				
Deaths of men who were breadwinners				
Persistent livestock diseases				
Lack of services in government offices				
Closure or in-access of market for crops and animals				
Poverty increased				
Roads were not rehabilitated as usual				
Increased insecurity within community seen in terms of banditry, robbery and attacks				
Closure of cattle dips				
Desertion of trading centres				

SECTION C: ENDOGENIOUS STRATEGIES TO INTER-ETHNIC CONFLICT

8. What strategies does Marakwet community employ to cope with inter-ethnic conflict? Use the following Likert scale that range from, Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree and Strongly Disagree

Endogenous strategies	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Voluntary migration				
Moving away from livestock rearing to farming				
Reducing the number of animals one owns				
Traditional conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms				
Informal markets				
Division of household labour				

9. What facilitated your community to adapt to inter-ethnic conflict? Use the following Likert scale that ranged from, Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree and Strongly Disagree

Coping factors	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Conflict was frequent hence circumstances forced the Marakwet community to cope with the conflict				
Capacities of the community was build enough to withstand the effect of conflict				
Community learned that they had capacity within it to cope with effects of conflict				
Concerted effort of community elders to employ traditional mechanisms to address future recurrence				

Any other, specify…………………………………………………………………

SECTION D: NATURE OF INTERVENTION BY STATE INSTITUTIONS

10. What strategies did state institutions put in place to manage conflict?

Strategies	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Facilitated inter-community dialogue involving elders and community leaders				
Facilitated formation of peace committee				
Provision of humanitarian support –relief food, clothing, shelter, medicine				
Use of traditional mediation and conflict resolution mechanism				
Development of Early Warning Early Response Mechanisms				
Introduction of peace monitors				
Started youth projects				
Started Inter-community joint projects				
Disarmament				
Establishment of police stations/posts				
Prosecution of conflict actors				
Development of Resource utilization management systems (for water, pasture)				

11. What are the various forms of support state institutions provided to the affected community?

Support initiatives	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Free training programmes				
Reduced prices on farm inputs				
Free farm inputs				
Low interest rates on loans accessed				
Relief food				
Subsidized accaricides and animal drugs				
Free animal Vaccine				
Subsidized AI Services				

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Rehabilitation of roads				
Deployment of extension officers				
Deployment of police/security personnel				
Introduction of drought resistant crops/animals				
Inter-community joint projects				
Re-opening of markets for animals and fresh produce				

12. Comment of the support in terms of quality, impact and administration.

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

13. How can you describe overall status of people living Endo Ward as a result of government intervention in security and development?

a) Improved/better   ☐

b) Worsen   ☐

☐

c) Remained the same   ☐

Why do you think it is so? …………….…………………………………………………….

SECTION E: INTERVENTION BY NON-STATE INSTITUTIONS

14. What strategies did non-state institutions put in place to manage conflict?

Strategies	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Facilitated inter-community dialogue involving elders and community leaders				
Facilitated formation of peace committee				
Provision of humanitarian support –relief food, clothing, shelter, medicine				
Use of traditional mediation and conflict resolution mechanism				
Development of Early Warning Early Response Mechanisms				
Introduction of peace monitors				
Started youth projects				
Started Inter-community joint projects				

15. What are the various forms of support the conflict affected community received from the non-state institutions?

Support initiatives	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Training programmes				
Subsidized farm inputs				
Free farm inputs				
Marketing of the farm produce				
Low interest rates on loans				
Relief food				
Subsidized accaricides and animal drugs				
Free animal Vaccine				
Subsidized AI Services				
Rehabilitation of roads				
Deployment of extension officers				
Counseling				
Formation/support of peace committee				
Cash-for-work projects				
Funding inter-community joint projects				
Introduction of drought resistant corps/animals				

16. Comment of the support in terms of quality, impact and administration.

………………………………………………………………………………………
……… …………………………………………………………………………………...

17. How can you describe overall status of people living Endo Ward as a result of government intervention?

d) Improved/better　　☐

e) Worsen　　☐

☐

f) Remained the same　☐

Why do you think it is so?

………………………………………….…………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………..

Thank you.

Annex VI: Interview Schedule

I am a student at Moi University pursing a Master of Science Degree in Development Studies. It is a requirement that a student writes a research project in the field of study. For that purpose I request you to spare your time to fill this questionnaire that is intended to assess *'Community intervention to Inter-Ethnic Conflict in Endo Ward in Elgeyo Marakwet County of Kenya'*.

1. What are some of the factors that contributed to inter-ethnic conflict in Endo Ward?…………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………….

2. Did the government or its agencies conduct an inquiry into the inter-ethnic conflicts in Endo Ward?
…………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………

3. If yes, what were the findings and action for the findings?
………………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………

4. What makes the Endo Ward community withstand recurrent inter-ethnic conflict?

…………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………

5. When conflict occurs, which places are considered by the Endo Ward community safe to take their families and livestock?
………………………………………………………………………………….

6. Which state institutions helped to intervene during every occurrence of conflict (name ministries or departments)?

…………………………………………………………………………………

7. What are the challenges or threats faced by community in Endo Ward in managing effects of conflict (also include capacity to cope with conflicts? Please justify your comment…………………………………………..…………………………
…………………………………………………………………………………

8. What interventions are employed by state institutions above worked best and why?…………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………….…………

    a. What government policy came into place to help intervene, mitigate and helped communities to cope with conflict?
…………………………………………………………………………

    b. How was the intervention(s) effective?
…………………………………………………………………………
…………………………………………………………………………

  c. Name some of the non-state institutions that helped address effects of conflict and facilitate the Endo Ward community to adapt to inter-ethnic conflict?

   …………………………………………..…………………………………………

   …………………………………………………………………………………

  d. What intervention above worked best in your location and why?

   …………………………………………………………………………………

   …………………………………………………………………………………

  e. Do you think these interventions by both state and non-state institutions addressed the root cause of inter-ethnic conflict?

   …………………………………………………………………………………

   …………………………………………………………………………………

   …………………………………

9. Give reasons for your answer

 ……………………………………………………………………………………

 ……………………………………………………………………………………

10. 14. Was disarmament carried out in Endo Ward?

 ……………………………………………………………………………………

 ……………………………………………………………………………………

11. If Yes, comment on the process and effect of the exercise…………………….

12. What are some of the interventions that targeted youth unemployment and poverty reduction?

 ……………………………………………………………………………………

 …………………………………………………………………………….………

13. How did they impact lives and frequency of conflict in Endo Ward?

 ……………………………………………………………………………………

 ……………………………………………………………………………………

14. What are some of the economic development projects that came up after interventions and conflict resolution was undertaken?

 .……………………………………………………………………………………

 ……………………………………………………………………………….…..…

15. What impact did they create?

 ………………………………………………………………….

16. How would you rate the infrastructural improvement after interventions were put in place?

 ……………………………………………………………………………………

 ……………………………………………………………………………………

17. What is the contribution of infrastructural improvement to enhancing peace and development in Endo Ward? ……………………………………………… …………………………………………………………………………………..

18. What are some of the specific interventions in livestock and crop production? ……………………………………………………………………………… ………………………………………………………………………………

19. What happened when breadwinners were killed or incapacitated by conflict? ……………………………………………………………………………… ………………………………………………………………………………

20. How did those who were left to head their homes managed to meet their day-to-day needs?

21. Women:……………………………………………………………………… ………………………………………………………………………………

22. Men:
……………………………………………………………………………… ………………………………………………………………………………

23. Youth: Female…………………………………………………………………

24. Youth: Male……………………………………………………………………

25. The aged…………………………………………………………………

26. How would you rate the frequency of inter-ethnic conflict since intervention by state and non-state institutions?

27. How would you rate the livelihoods of the people of Endo following interventions in place?

28. What are some of the factors (beside conflict) that negatively affect livelihoods? Give reasons for your answer
……………………………………………………………………………… ………………………………………………………………………………

29. Does the community have capacity to address any future inter-ethnic conflict?
………………………………..………………………………………………...

30. Give reasons for your answer
……………………………………………………………………….……… ………………………………………………………………………………

31. Your general comment on coping mechanisms to inter-ethnic conflict
……………………………………………………………………………… …………… …………………………………………………………………..

Thank you

Annex VI: Research Permit

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MISS. NANCY JEPCHIRCHIR CHUMO
of MOI UNIVERSITY, 0-30100
ELDORET,has been permitted to conduct
research in *Elgeyo-Marakwet County*

on the topic: *COMMUNITY ADAPTATION*
TO RECURRENT INTER-ETHNIC CONFLICT
IN ENDO WARD OF ELGEYO MARAKWET
COUNTY IN KENYA

for the period ending:
20th April,2015

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/15/1984/4742
Date Of Issue : 16th March,2015
Fee Recieved :Ksh 1,000

Applicant's
Signa

Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation