

**THE INFLUENCE OF INTER-CLAN CONFLICTS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT IN MUMIAS EAST SUB-COUNTY OF KAKAMEGA COUNTY,
KENYA**

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my wives Uba Maloba Owori and Mary Shisia Nyongesa; to my sons; Yunus Busalire, Yakub Etokho, Mathew Musumba, Brian Barasa, Mohammed Nyongesa, Shaffi Busalire, Yusuf Nyongesa, Hashim Mwangala; and to my Daughters; Mwanaidi Mutula, Umi Busalire, Fauzia Makokha , Hawa Nyaranga and the Entire Busalire's family for their support and bearing with me during this process. I will forever remain grateful to them for their unwavering support and appreciation.

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ABSTRACT

Inter-clan conflicts are widely spread in the world with Africa leading in such cases. Conflict management and peace building in Kenya continues to face challenges in the current national and regional environments. Clans in Mumias East Sub-County have been in conflict from time immemorial. Strategic coordination amongst key actors has been seemingly lacking in conflict management and peace building. The general objective of the study was to examine the influence of inter-clan conflicts on socio-economic development in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya. The specific Objectives were to: examine the nature and extent of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya; assess the effects of inter-clan conflicts on socio-economic development in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya and; evaluate the strategies put in place to reduce inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya. This study adopted a conceptual framework: The theories employed were; Intergroup Contact theory and linear stages of growth theory. The study employed descriptive, evaluation, historical and cross sectional research designs. The study population comprised of Assistant-Chiefs, Clan Chairpersons, MCAs, Ward Administrators, CBOs representatives, Religious Leaders, deputy County commissioners, Assistant County Commissioners, Sub-County Administrator, Police, Probation Officer, Village Elders, Chiefs and Households Heads totaling to 475 respondents. This study adopted stratified random sampling for sampling Sub-locations, proportionate random sampling, and simple random sampling to sample Households heads and purposive sampling for Assistant Chiefs, Chiefs, Clan Chairpersons, MCAs, ward Administrators, CBOs representatives and Religious leaders. The study population was derived from (9) selected Sub-locations in Mumias East Sub-County. Primary data collection was done using questionnaires, interviews schedules, observations checklists, and focus group discussion (FGD) guides. Secondary sources included relevant documents and reports. Qualitative data was analyzed using thematic narratives. Quantitative data was analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and Microsoft excel to obtain measures of central tendency, frequencies, Ranking and Charts were used to present data. Results indicate that majority of the respondents 47% agreed that conflicts occur very often in Mumias East Sub-County. The study sought to establish the extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to gender, age, occupation, marital status level of education, per location and in shopping centres. The types of conflicts addressed are ; leadership wrangles, land ownership, land boundaries, political competition and resource distribution. The study established that (48.7%) strongly agree that inter-clan conflicts disrupt learning in Mumias East Sub-County. For the effects on property, (49.9%) strongly agreed that residents of Mumias East lost property during conflicts. Majority of the respondents (78%) agree that a number of development projects in the study area stalled due to inter-clan conflicts. Additionally, the study shows that majority of the respondents (54.8%) strongly agree that inter-clan conflicts impacts on livelihoods. The study findings reveal that mediation (56%) was the highest ranked as a strategy put in place to reduce Inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County followed by negotiation, litigation and arbitration. Public participation (48.2%) was ranked as the best among other strategies employed to reduce inter-clan conflicts followed by formation of social groups, improvement of social amenities and intermarriages. There is a significant influence by; gender, age, occupation, marital status and level of education on inter-clan conflicts in the study area. The study concludes that inter-clan conflicts emanating from land disputes, resource distribution, political competition and struggle for leadership have got adverse negative influence on socio-economic development of Mumias East Sub-County with a few positive impacts. The study recommends that the National and County governments and other stakeholders should work more closely with the community to understand the factors that lead to recurrence of conflicts to enhance sustainable peace in the area of study. Also public participation should be encouraged to bring all people on board in development projects in the area of study to avoid stagnation of development due to conflicts of interest.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AP:	Administration Police
AU:	Africa Union
CSO:	Civil Society organization
CSOs:	Civil Societies Organizations
DEVAW:	Declaration of Violence Against Women
DPC:	District Peace Committee
DRC:	Democratic Republic of Congo
FBO:	Faith Based Organizations
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion
GOK:	Government of Kenya
ICCPR:	The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR:	The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IDP:	Internally Displaced Persons
IEBC:	Independent Electoral and Boundary Commission
KCPE:	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE:	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KI:	Key Informants
KHRC:	Kenya Human Rights Commission
KNCHR:	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
MTAA	Men and Traditions Against Aids
OCHA:	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

PCRD:	Post-Conflict Rehabilitation and Development
SPLM/A:	Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army
SPSS:	Statistical Packages for Social Scientists
UDHR:	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNITA:	National Union for Total Independence of Angola

OPERATIONALIZATION OF CONCEPTS

Clan: Refers to a group of people united by actual or perceived kinship and descent. Even if lineage details are unknown, clan members may be organized around a founding member or apical ancestors. Clans in indigenous societies are exogamous, meaning that their members cannot marry one another.

Conflict Resolution: Conflict Resolution is a way where two or more parties find a peaceful solution to a disagreement among them; that's; personal, financial, political, or emotional. When a dispute arises, the best action is negotiation. It is the process whereby a conflict can be resolved with the help of a third party.

Conflicts: Refers to disagreements or misunderstandings between groups as they compete over resources, incompatible goals, interests; and they express hostile attitudes, or pursue their interests through actions that damage the other parties.

Integrated Post-Conflict management Strategies: This refers to the attuned Conflict intervention efforts by core actors within the social, economic and political domains aimed at attaining sustainable peace.

Inter-clan conflict: In this study inter-clan conflict refer to a disagreement that occurs between clans or individuals of different clans.

Inter-Group Relation: Inter-group Relations refers to Relations between groups, for example those based on race, ethnicity, nationality, gender, age, ability and socio-economic status, provide the context for everyday life. Intergroup relations frame the way one define himself and others , the way we behave, and the way in which we

treat and think about others and how they treat and think about us. Intergroup relations refer to both individual interactions involving members from different groups and the collective behavior of groups in interaction with other groups.

Majority clans: Refer to the largest clans in Mumias East Sub-County, that is; Abashitsetse and Abakolwe clans.

Peace: In this study peace has been defined as the absence of war, fear, conflict, anxiety, suffering and violence.

Royal clan: Refers to the clan where ruling kings (Nabongo) came from in Mumias East Sub-County, this is; Abashitsetse clan.

Sub-ethnic group: Refers to larger ethnic group subdivided into smaller sub-groups known variously as Sub-tribes which overtime may become ethnic groups themselves due to endogamy or physical isolation from the parent group.

Sustainable Peace: In this study sustainable peace refers to the achievement of a more comprehensive view of peace and security which emphasizes addressing root causes of conflicts, human protection and societal transformation beyond absence of war, in the present and the future.

Economic development: is the process by which a nation or community improve economic, political and social well-being of its people and general improvement in living standards.

Social development: refer to putting people at the Centre of development. Meaning that development processes need to benefit people particularly but not only the poor but also recognition that people and the way they interact in groups and society, and norms that facilitate such interactions.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Inter-clan conflict is any conflict that occurs among clans or between members of different clans. Coser (2007) indicated that Conflicts within and between groups and nations is currently one of the global crises that threaten human survival. Before the Second World War and with the creation of the League of Nations which was changed to United Nations, the assumption by the nations of the world was that countries would not witness another face of conflicts among and within nations (UNDP, 2008). However, conflicts have continued to exist in various manifestations. Further, inter-clan conflict is an inevitable feature in current societies. Javaid & Hashmi (2010) denoted that these conflicts may appear as a dispute on important social, political, economic, cultural, religious, territorial, or lingual issues. Conflicts are linked to violence, weakening of state institutions, a parallel economy, and Periodic life-threatening situations for some population groups. Schafer (2002), signposted that a review of livelihoods approaches identified a need to better understand the problems faced by populations in conflicts, and the constraints they face in maintaining their livelihoods, and finding ways to support livelihoods.

According to UNDP (2011) Somalia's central regions maintain a long history of inter-clan clashes, which have been exacerbated by the civil war, absence of a government, and limited availability of resources and livelihoods. The extended history of violent conflict

within and between clans has led to lack of trust that protracts cycles of conflict between Somali clans and sub-clans. According to Varisco (2009) lack of attention to addressing and adequately resolving the root causes of conflict, while also establishing mechanisms for conflict prevention, has left the central regions of Somalia in what seems like perpetual conflict.

Some inter-clan conflicts are associated with continuous threats to lives, for example, those in Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola (Le & Bakker, 2002). In Somalia, between the early and late 1990s, political violence, food insecurity and diseases gave way to depletion of household asset bases, lack of social services and poor terms of trade (Sage & Majid, 2002). However, conflict is not just a sociological problem, but also an unfavorable condition for community development in the society. Consequently, places that are prevalent to armed conflicts tend to be destabilized in terms of their level of development to an extent that they become poorer than when there was no conflict. Similarly, Tatiana (2009), indicates that the magnitude and incidences of conflicts in the society is rampant and manifests in various parts of the world differently. Africa with about 11% of the world population represents the greatest extent of conflicts. According to Ashgate (2008), the UN Security Council for instance, observed that it spends a lot of its time and money on conflicts and performing humanitarian duties in Africa than other parts of the world.

Deefow is located some 40 km north-east of the city of Belet, along the shabelle River, according to Varisco (2009). Deefow is a property with a huge potential for agriculture, is irrigable and is a vast pastureland. Competition between Deefow and Dom-Caday citizens for this land contributed to a dispute among groups. The clans of Dir and

Hawadle have been battling since 2013, resulting in the loss of at least 100 livelihoods and injury to several. This violence between the clans also caused about 90 percent of citizens to be expelled from Belet Weyne, the villages of Deefow, Kabxanle and Dom Caday. Those who arrive in Belet Weyne normally settle among their friends and relatives to avoid tracking them as noted by (Warigia, 2005). The three settlements have now become deserted when in fear of assaults people have sought shelter elsewhere. Central clan leaders and government authorities have frustrated previous attempts to integrate the opposing clans. The first fight in the region, as indicated by Simala(2010), broke out in late December 2013, when the village of Kabxanley was entirely burned down, but there were previously a series of clashes between the two clans about farmland ownership.

The recent conflict started on 3rd June 2015, according to (Prasad, 2010), when rebellion collapsed on both sides, contributing to Ethiopian Liyu police involvement. On 22 June 2015, eight houses in Guri Caddo, approximately 28 km north-east of Belet Weyne, in the Hiraan region, were reportedly destroyed by militia members of the clan, resulting in more displacement. It is allegedly broadening to the adjacent locations and across Ethiopia's border since the conflict between the Dir and Hawadle clans began in 2010. Werner (2010), Reports suggest that the Ethiopian Liyu police of Zone 5 were involved in the war by helping the Dir tribe. The Dir clan burned eight residences in Guri Caddo village (28 km North East of Belet Weyne) during the battle of 22nd June 2015. The impacted were from the Hawaadle clan, who had been early displaced from other villages. As per local estimates, around 1500 HHs (7000–9000 people) of Hawaadle clan have been displaced to various areas particularly from the villages of Guri Caddo,

Bacaad, BiyoQurun, Dusmo and Gasle and Burjada. However, these numbers have not been verified as partners have not been able to access the area. The conflict has also isolated the neighboring minority Bantu villages of Jeerey, Tawakal, Luuqdhare, BuuloRaaxo and Qarsooni which are around Deefow.

In Kenya, there has been various incidences of inter and intra-clan conflicts especially along the north-eastern rift valley and Coastal regions of the country, which host majority of the pastoralist communities in Kenya as indicated by (KNCHR, 2012). Kimenju (2004) indicated that these are also regions that lie along the polarized international borders through which small arms and light weapons from the conflicting neighboring nations like Somali, Ethiopia and Sudan find themselves in the hands of the pastoralist residents. KNCHR (2012), indicated that because of the cattle raids, inter and intra-clan conflicts over the use and access to resources and cross-border attacks, the gun is one of the favorite weapon in this area. Tana delta killings that left over 200 people dead in 2012 and several villages brought to ashes through inter-ethnic feuds is a typical case of violent conflicts in Kenya. Currently, the country is still puzzled by the several killings and destructions of property in Lamu County.

Simiyu (2008) said that the Mount Elgon District Conflict can be linked back to African colonization policy of making room for white-settler farms. In the case of the Sabao community they were removed without remuneration in the early 1930s from their ancient pastureland on vast plains in what is now Trans-Nzoia District. Mount Elgon, by Weatherby (1962), has a long history of conflict and inter-tribal warfare, mostly showcased as rustling cattle (which includes the Ugandan Sabaot and their Sebei, the Pocot and the Karamojong cousins). Indeed, reports show that espionage was

traditionally embedded in the Sabaot community's landscape and cultural structure, and that regional army organizations were just as essential as other sociological features like tribe ages and clans as integrating the community. The fights between the Mount Elgon occurred often in places such as Molo, Olenguruone, Burnt Wood, and Likoni, along with a general pattern of ethnic cleansing and racial clashing.

Simiyu (2008) also stated that Mt. Elgon's Sabaot required their property to be recovered through resettlement by migrants. Some non-Sabaots, in general Bukusu, migrated to Mt. Elgon in pursuit of fertile land which they bought from the Sabaot, while others came from the neighboring Trans-Nzoia district or bought and settled there illegal across forest boundaries. The first confrontations took place in 1991 between Bukusu and the Sabaot. Human Rights Watch (1993) reported that in early 1993 Sabaot warriors, supported by Sebey's cousins, hired across the Uganda border, had perpetrated a number of assaults against Bukusu, including torching their homes, seizing land, killing and injuring more than 24 people and displacing over two thousand people. The Human Rights Commission of Kenya (1996) reported that they required revenge attacks against the Sabaot in places populated by the Bukusu.

However the *Abawanga* is the dominant Sub-Ethnic group in the Sub-County the two clans the *Abashitsetse* and *Abakolwe* being the main perpetrators of the conflicts (Ogot, 1978). The following are the clans (*Tsihanga*) of *Abawanga* Sub-Ethnic group with the reference to female given in brackets: 1. *Abashitsetse (Bwibo)*; 2. *Abakolwe (Nabakolwe)*; 3. *Abaleka (Nabaleka)*; 4. *Abachero (Njero)*; 5. *Abashikawa (Nashikawa)*; 6. *Abamurono (Oronda)*; 7. *Abanashieni (Shieni)*; 8. *Abamwima (Namwima)*; 9. *Abamuniafu (Ngakhwa)*; 10. *Abambatsa (Luleti)*; 11. *Abashibe (Nashibe)*; 12. *Ababere*

(*Nebere*); 13. *Abamwende (Luchimbo)*; 14. *Abakhami (Nabakhami)*; 15. *Abakulubi (Akwany)*; 16. *Abang'ale (Namang'ale)*; 17. *Ababonwe (Nabonwe)*; 18. *Abatsoye (Nabatsoye)*; 19. *Abakalibo (Namwasi)*; 20. *Abang'ayo (Nang'ayo)*; 21. *Ababule (Nabule)*; 22. *Abamulembwa (Namulembwa)* (Ogot, 1978). Other Sub-Ethnic groups comprise Abanyala having the following clans: *Abamwaya, Abaseya, Abatecho, Abayengere, Abasacha, Abauma, Abasumba, Ababenge, Abasenya, Ababokho, Abarimba*. Another Sub-Ethnic group is the Luo comprise *Nyawinyi* and *Nyabunyi*. Marachi Sub-Ethnic group comprise of *Abamutu* (Census Report, 2009).

Thus, the royal clan *Abashitsetse* undermines other clans and as a result assumes that they must be decision makers in terms of social life and development projects. The construction of East Wanga Technical College stalled because of the conflict about who should be in charge and where it should be constructed (Mumias East Constituency CDF Report, 2016). It has been a concern of the security agents that there are a lot of land disputes, political competition, struggle for resources and struggle for leadership in Mumias East Sub-County and most of the cases have been forwarded to the court of law. Solving these inter-clan conflicts is a challenge because people always want to support their clansmen even if they are on the wrong (Mumias East Sub-County Security Report, 2016). However the economic status of Mumias East Sub-County is going down especially in agricultural sector due to the collapse of Mumias Sugar Company which was the main source livelihood. Paying of school fees is a problem and parents are straining to educate their children (Mumias East Sub-County Education Report, 2016).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

At best, conflicts between clans have prevented individuals from creating their abundant human and natural potential. Mworira & Ndiku (2012) pointed out that the worst is that conflict has led to desperate conditions. However, in the current national and regional environment conflict management and peace-building in Kenya are continually challenged. Obviously, dispute resolution and peace building lack tactical alignment between key stakeholders.

Clans in Mumias East Sub-County have been in conflicts from time immemorial over leadership as denoted by (Ogot, 1978). According to Ogot (1978) earlier on and throughout its history, the Wanga Kingdom was prone to succession feuds the most notable resulting in the splitting of the kingdom when the sons of Nabongo, Luta and Shiundu rivaled each other over the throne. The study intends to gain a better understanding of forms and prevalence of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County (Mumias East sub-County Security Report, 2016).

There have been continuous conflicts among the clans the *Abashitsetse* and *Abakolwe* being the main perpetrators of the conflicts. Since independence the two clans have been struggling for leadership and involve other clans by convincing them to support them and hence these clans are divided to support either of the two clans. This extends to uneven distribution of resources and management opportunities in terms of development projects. The efforts of the clan elders, local administrators, National and County governments, and other stakeholders seem to be unsuccessful hence the need for the study in Mumias East Sub-County. Mumias East CDF Annual Report (2016) states that most projects were not completed because of disagreements within the projects management committees on inter-clan differences. Thus, the community members didn't own the projects because their persons are not in management.

The affected projects include schools, health facilities and police camps. An example is East Wanga Technical College which stalled because clans were competing for management of the project. The prime interest of this study therefore is to investigate how inter-clan Conflicts in Mumias East affect socio-economic development in the area of study. Mumias East sub-county education report (2016) states that there is high rate of school drop outs from 280 in 2015 to 400 in 2016. There is also an increase in number of the youth who are unemployed and threatens security in the Sub-County. The statistics states that at least one youth is arrested in a month while committing a felony (Mumias Sub-county security report 2017).

Poverty level is high since Mumias Sugar Company collapsed which was the major source of livelihood. Farmers are shifting from cane to maize farming but the yield is too low and average production per year per farmer is 5 bags of 90kg per acre. This cannot sustain a family for the whole year (Mumias Sub-county Agricultural report 2017). Kakamega County education board report (2016) states that enrollment of youth in Shianda and Malaha youth polytechnics is very low and hence still development among youth is very low. Since the research by (Ogot,1978) and the research done recently by Francis Komen (2012) on impacts of conflicts between Mumias sugar company and sugar cane farmers on farmers livelihoods in Mumias sugar zone , he didn't address the influence of inter-clan conflicts on socio-economic development in Mumias which continue to persist. However no comprehensive study has been done to address the problem of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East apart from government report such as Agricultural report(2016), Health report (2017), Education (2016) and security report

(2016, 2017 and 2018) which indicates that there is a problem of inter-clan conflicts on socio-economic development in Mumias Sub-County.

However Mumias East Sub-County has continuously experienced inter-clan conflicts that emanate from land disputes, struggle for resources, political competitions and leadership wrangles hence preventing the residents from developing their bountiful human and natural potential (Mumias East Sub-County security report 2016). Despite of the interventions such as mediation, Negotiating, litigation, and arbitration, no effort has been made to examine the influence of inter-clan conflicts on Socio-Economic Development in Mumias East Sub-County. There is therefore curiosity of whether strategic coordination amongst key actors in conflict management may foster sustainable peace to reduce the risks of Inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective was to examine the influence Inter-clan conflicts on Socio-Economic Development in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya.

The specific objectives were to:

- i. Examine the nature and extent of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya
- ii. Assess the effects of inter-clan conflicts on socio-economic development in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya
- iii. Evaluate the strategies put in place and challenges in reducing inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What is the nature and extent of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County?
- ii. What are the effects of inter-clan conflicts on socio-economic development in Mumias East Sub-County?
- iii. What are strategies put in place and challenges in reducing Inter-Clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County?

1.5 Justification of the Study

UN (2009) has stated that the recurrence, and its impact on human development, of conflict management and the development of a culture of peace has led to realization of the need to make conflict management a priority. The UNDP (2008) stresses the need to develop structures and capacities at all levels for a climate of prevention and peace process. Whilst some global (particularly policy) progress has been made, nation involvement is not yet as tactical, systemic, well established or funded as it should be.

UN (2009) noted that the post conflict period is a period of hope and opportunity, although there is also understanding that no single institution can address every issue. The ultimate responsibility for reconstruction lies within government and the people affected. However, assisting such endeavors must be considered from a point of view of achieving an effective process for peace and development, utilizing and reinforcing the local capacities, and preventing the renewal of a conflict which would reduce the risk of protracted instability and dependency. It is important that links be forged between local initiatives and national institutional agendas so that local programs can be aligned with sector and investment priorities.

Pkalya & Muhammad (2006) indicated that the Government of Kenya has been proactive in addressing conflict as a development issue in collaboration with other partners such as civil society, private sector and development partners. A number of interventions have been put in place to address conflict at community, national, regional and global levels.

The study intends to gain a better understanding of forms and prevalence of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County and come up with strategies to address the root causes of the conflicts to attain a peaceful environment.

1.5.1 Policy justification of the study

The study to help the policy makers to understand the effects of inter-clan conflicts on social-economic development of Mumias East Sub-County and come up with policies and strategies that would assist to limit inter-clan conflicts in the area of study. The study may help to protect the vulnerable victims and also prevent the perpetrators to cease from inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County through severe punishment to whoever gets involved in conflicts.

1.5.2 Academic Justification of the study

The study has provided additional information into the already existing body of literature regarding conflict management and resolution. The findings of this study enriches existing knowledge and hence will be of interest to both researchers and academicians who seek to explore and carry out further studies in the area of conflict management and the study will provide a basis for further research. Based on the recent researchers, Francis Komen Cheptumo carried out a study on impacts of conflicts between Mumias

Sugar Company and sugar cane farmers. He did not address the issue of the influence of inter-clan conflicts on socio-economic development in Mumias East which has continued to persist in the area of study. Another study by Beldina Oranga in Mumias was also about sugar company influence on the livelihood of farmers and from her study the influence of inter-clan conflicts on socio-economic development was not tackled. There is therefore curiosity to explore the influence of inter-clan conflicts on socio-economic development in area of study and find out whether strategic coordination amongst key actors in conflict management may foster sustainable peace to reduce the risks of Inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County. It also intends to raise awareness on the seriousness of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County towards attaining sustainable peace and community development which is lacking from the studies carried out by other researchers in area of study.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study was undertaken between 2017 and 2018 to develop and present the research proposal. With Periodization the study is from the time Kenya got independence in 1963 to date. One key informant, Abamwende clan Chairman indicated that; immediately after independence land adjudication was done and people begun to struggle for land ownership. At the same time, the kingdom leadership in the area of study broke and people now struggled for government leadership. Data collection and analysis for this study was carried out from September 2018 to December 2018. Writing and submission of thesis was between January 2019 and April 2019. My study focused on examining the influence inter-clan clan conflicts on socio-economic development in Mumias East Sub-County of Kakamega County, Kenya. The study addressed three objectives that's; to

examine the nature and extent of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, assess effects of inter-clan conflicts on socio-economic development in Mumias East and evaluate strategies put in place and challenges to reduce inter-clan clan conflicts in the area of study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews the various written works related to the research topic. A thematic approach has been used and the chapter is organized under the following sub-headings: nature and extent of inter-clan conflict, socio-economic effects of the inter-clan conflicts and strategies put in place in conflict management, conceptual framework and the summary of the chapter.

2.1 Nature and extent of Inter-Clan Conflicts

The problem of inter-clan conflicts is a global concern which affects development in various situations. Since the end of cold war II, there have been around 100 violent conflicts worldwide (UNDP 2008; Dercon & Raxona, 2010). Several parts of the world have progressed to more stable conditions, but Africa still suffers from political instability. Michaiof et al (2002) said Africa has seen more confrontation than any continent on earth; half of all African countries have been affected actively or passively in three quarters of all Sub-Saharan African countries and more than one in three Africans. As any other part of the world (UNDP 2008) has stated, the UN Security Council has expended not less than 75% of its time and money to resolve disputes in Africa.

Flemming (2016) pointed out that intra-state, transnational and international or mixed conflicts in Africa have five basic features: countries are often feeble or unsuccessful and

external players traditionally try to influence the areas of interest. The nature of disputes has changed. Inter-state tensions have given way to domestic civil wars, with civilian populations being the primary victims. New kinds of conflicts no longer have as their objective the defiance of opposing armed forces, but pain and anguish of civilians through the destruction of their identity and sense of community. It erodes institutions that form the basis for African societies ' sustainability and weakens societal values, substituting them for institutionalized violence.

Moe (2010) has claimed that one variable is no longer due to the root causes of the war in Africa but that they are intertwined and interwoven in a dynamic connection. Such disparities are related to several common themes and experiences: imperial invasion of independence and hurricane governance during the hot revolution, bribery, poverty and aggressive rivalry. Studies in four nations, however, Uganda, Mozambique, Sierra Leone and Rwanda have shown that the root causes of conflicts in each country differ at various times, and that tailor-made approaches are required for bringing nations back onto the path of peace and growth (ACBF, 2004).

The conflicts differentiated from one underlying cause to the other, the duration, intensity and range of the devastation, the military and political strengths related to the opposing parties and the degree to which hostilities affected the middle and upper classes. Losey, 2011; Tathiana (2009) stated that political instability in the North-Eastern region remains persistent with efforts to curb aggression by regional and international actors, especially those who have been involved in the largest African conflict, in North Uganda, the North-East Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic. According to the UNEP (2003), civil conflict is triggered by the rapid and profound transformations

between the political and economic worlds, increasing inequality between people and communities, increased illicit activity in particular, bribery and illegal activities, weak and unstable political regimes and institutions. Sub-Saharan Africa, which is a cause of many wars worldwide, has serious economic problems, poor governance, mismanage of land and natural resources and inequality. Englebert & Tull (2008) found out that, while democracy in some countries in the Greater Horn has strengthened, government structures are increasingly weakening, causing instability. The dispute origin in Africa represents the nature and heterogeneity of the past and present in Africa, as some are solely regional, some represent a certain sub-region, and some have global aspects that are significant.

Oyugi (2002) said that during the period of slave trade violent conflicts in Kenya were predating colonialism and were continuing during colonialism and independence. UNEP(2007) indicates that post-colonial Kenya continues to experience intermittent conflicts of various character, scale and intensity, based on the varying geographical characteristics and social, economic, cultural and governance systems inherent in it. Induced social and economic isolation, racial inequalities, increasing poverty rates, and unbalanced allocation of national resources and resources were the result of spreading injustices, bribery and ethnic politics.

Peters (2009) pointed out the political incitation, land issues, ethnic tensions and polarizations, consequent clashes, and riots occurring during virtually every political campaign, to repeated political-incitated ethnic conflicts. The OHCHR (2008) has established four main causes of Kenya's post-election conflict in 2007: long lasting dispute over land rights, persistent abuse and continuing repression and the pre-existing

infringement by ethnic groups of economic and social rights. Dercon and Raxona (2010), blame it on institutional failures at the macro-level (Electoral Commission, police administration, the judiciary system, political parties) and the deterioration of trust in institutions and social capital at community level.

In support of this, both the macro-level and the micro-level trigger and root causes of the PEV in Kenya may be attributed to this. The Mumias East Sub-county clans have been in conflict for a long time because of various problems. The children of the former Nabongo were fighting to prevent them from agreeing on who was to be the next Wanga King (Ogot, 1978). The various clans even fought for control because certain clans felt disappointed that they could never rule. The clans battle over land, too. Nevertheless, with increasing population and scarce resources (Census 2009), tensions are on the rise. This study was thus aimed at identifying empirically the key issues that account for conflict predominance and development in Kakamega County Sub-County Mumias, Kenya.

2.2 Socio-Economic Effects of Inter-Clan Conflicts

Inter-clan conflicts have several negative socio-economic consequences as outlined in the literature review.

2.2.1 Population displacement

In 2009, the inter-clan conflict among the Kuria community resulted into massive displacement of people. According to the United Nation office for the coordination of Humanitarian affairs (OCHA) report of June 2009 around 6,290 persons were displaced from their homes. OCHA (2009) indicated that this resulted to formation of

IDP camps in Kegonga and Ntitaru divisions while others crossed over to the neighboring Tanzania. These camps were concentrated in the main trading centers as well as churches. Due to congestion basic amenities like clean water, food and clean toilets were not available making them vulnerable to communicable diseases.

In addition the victims suffer psychologically as a result of the conflict. Among the displaced persons also included businessmen from other areas who had invested in the district, due to the conflict and displacement, they closed their businesses and left. refugee effects: spread of infectious disease, reduced access to clean water and food in hosting communities – this is most significant in malaria (where the routes taken by refugees place them at greater risk of exposure, and their housing in camps provides only minimal treatment if any) and HIV/AIDs (where both children and young-and middle-aged adults of both genders are at risk students in conflict affected countries are twice as likely as children in other low income countries to die before completing their studies or be misplaced. Refugees and internally displaced people face major barriers to education, and conflict-affected countries have some of the largest gender inequalities and lowest literacy levels in the world.

2.2.2 Effects on learning Institutions

Aluvi (2013) noted that the clashes result in the closure of learning institutions which included primary and secondary schools. The inter-clan conflict among the Kuria caused closure of schools that resulted in a drop in school attendance which further resulted in a drop of performance as reflected in the KCSE and KCPE results in various schools in the district. The Daily Trust, 10 March (2014) indicated that due to the

current prevailing peace in the district the performance in exams is expected to improve as well as an increase in enrollment numbers in the Schools. There are threats in Nigeria by Boko Haram radical groups of high profile kidnapping and abduction of school girls in Chibok.

The Boko Haram insurgency has been an obstacle to the educational growth in Nigeria apart from the government's poor financial allocation. In general in Northern Nigeria, Boko Haram is therefore a battle against western education. In the state of Borno, 882 classrooms have been demolished since August 2013, while all schools in the province of Yobe have been fired from July to September 2013. Five Federal Colleges in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states were closed down and their approximate 10,000 pupils were transferred to other schools on 6 March 2014. In a region already at the most educationally retarded of Nigeria, parents fearing assaults have taken thousands of children out of schools. The study examined the effects of conflicts between clans in educational institutions.

2.2.3 Effects on businesses and business opportunities

According to Aluvi (2013) conflicts led to closure of businesses in the district. Many shops remained closed as there was no meaningful activity going on due to the conflict. In addition there was no supply chain to businesses because some of the roads were barricaded by marauding youths from both clans hampering movement of people and goods within the district. Furthermore, the Investors who began investing in the district fled making the district lose business opportunities due to insecurity, that would have come up had the investors invested in the district. Business

opportunities were also lost due to discrimination along clans. Investors from neighboring clans could not invest due to the hostilities that were present at the time.

Akerlund (2005) noted a profound short and long-term economic resources and institutions impact on emergencies of complex violent conflicts. We kill national and local markets, property and development, and distort sustainable economic activity, sometimes intentionally depriving the population-based base of wealth. The war devastated material, social and human resources structures as well as local economic institutions, suggested Mulu (2008). Killing and forced labor may require insufficient labor for productive work, and intentionally disrupt trade and economic development and thus reduce government, aid and domestic and foreign investments. Meier, Bond & Bond (2007) found out that the scope for growth has been diminished by terrifying foreign investment, reorienting assets from financial to military changes, and encouraging weapons trafficking as a way of supporting armies of warring nations and thus sharing resources used in benefit.

2.2.4 Loss of lives and property

During the period that inter-clan conflicts occur, many lives are lost. Lives are lost when the rival clans fight. Furthermore lives were lost when groups of youth men went out to conduct cattle raids. This loss of lives robbed the community valuable human resources at the most productive age in life. In addition a lot of property was lost through torching of houses. Many houses were torched during the incident which resulted to losses indicated by (Aluvi, 2013). Nomadic groups live in Africa in more than 21 states. Many of these pastoralist groups were plagued by disputes while the

area of East Africa has been witnessing prolonged rates of violent inter-pastoral conflicts with potential effects on their livelihoods (Bevan, 2007). Pastoralism is an important economic practice, according to FAO (2010), in which humans collect herds of cattle, most of them in arid or semi-arid lands. ASALs make about 80% of Kenya's land territory and support a third of the country's human population and 72% of the national livestock herd. Nomadic pastoralism contributes approximately 10% to the Kenya's gross domestic product.

According to Kaimba (2011) the livestock sector provides an estimated 93% of all employment opportunities as well as about 95% of household income in ASALs. In North-Eastern Kenya, nomadic communities have had a long history of involvement in inter-clan conflicts. A conflict can be defined as forceful interaction due to opposing views. These resources are lost through violent theft of livestock, cattle rustling, which is a contributing factor as well as an articulation of the conflict. Raiding leads to distrust among the communities and clans which is a prerequisite of a conflict as noted by (Mwangi, 2006). Eaton (2008) indicated that Communities use raiding to articulate their hostility toward enemy communities. Traditionally, livestock raiding often involved small-scale and manageable violence and theft of the best livestock or replacement of animals lost during periods of droughts or diseases.

Mahmoud 2011; Omollo (2010) noted that in recent years, due to the proliferation of modern arms, commercialization of livestock raiding, banditry, political incitements, dispute over land tenure rights, the cultural practice has become a widespread, sophisticated, more violent, and destructive activity among pastoral communities in

northern regions of Kenya. The proliferation of modern automatic weapons is well documented as having had a negative effect on the scale and impact of armed violence in pastoral communities (Mkutu 2008). In addition, commercialized livestock raiding in which wealthy businessmen, politicians, traders and local people pursue economic objectives has interfered with pastoral livelihoods and contributed to conflicts among pastoral communities (Kaimba, 2011; Mkutu 2010; Eaton 2010).

2.3.5 Destruction of political systems

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

According to Farer (2009) most borders in the Northern Tier of the Greater Horn were drawn through areas inhabited by lowland pastoralists, dividing ethnic groups and pasture lands, to worsen the already fragile situation, the KANU administration (1982-2002) created many Administrative units (sub locations, locations and divisions) in hitherto

community-grazing areas in the district, mainly for political mileage. This brought about the effect of marginalization of pastoralists. The disputed Alungu location (both clans claiming ownership of the two locations, one in Mandera East and the other in Mandera Central constituencies) is a good example of conflict arising from creation and or competition over administrative units. Murulle and Garre clans have accused each other of harboring and supporting foreign militia. Watering livestock at Alungu Dam has often resulted in confrontations and armed violence (Wako, 2008).

2.2.6 Prejudice and Social Discrimination towards the competing out-group

Due to conflict of interest conflicts lead to inter-group threat, competition over scarce resources leads to inter-group hostility and conflicts group which have negative attitudes towards their rivals when resources are scarce must compete for them. Conflict is one of several complex processes that have contributed to weakening the ability of local communities to prepare for, cope with and recover from climatic stresses. Drought-affected communities, for example, often flee to other areas in search of fresh pasture and water sources. This study assessed the effects of Inter-Clan conflicts

These population movements, also across administrative boundaries and international borders, can put enormous pressure on resources (often already scarce) and can result in violent clashes between farmers and pastoralist their group and clans Scott-Vlliens and Pavanello (2013:4). Another challenge has struggled with inter and intra communal violence for decades over access to water and grazing land between pastoralist communities easy access to weapons and ammunition is responsible for much of the

violence, State Security had no capacity to provide protection to civilians or control the illicit flow of these armament.

Mbugua (2012) said two major economic factors, lacking diversification and governance, which are still hit by competition, have accentuated the resource problem in South Sudan. Land is known as South Sudan's most abundant resources. Several researchers in the country have established connections between dispute and land tenure. The problem of land covers two aspects: land utilization by large foreign companies and the traditional land tenure and modern systems of land use. Disputes occur in family affairs, between families, pastoralists and peasants, between conventional cultures and governmental authorities and between repatriates from Sudan.

A century of research on prejudice inter group relations demonstrates that people typically expect the worst from intergroup contact. People anticipate that they will feel anxious and have negative experiences when interacting with others who are from a different social group. This is true for people who belong to socially devalued or stigmatized groups. Negative expectations are often confirmed and intergroup contact is more unpleasant than contact with people from one's own social group. However, intergroup contact is not always negative. Allport (1954) argued the intergroup contact which creates friendship potential is one of our best hopes for reducing prejudice and discriminative.

2.2.7 Disruption of learning process

Attacks on education and schools in general occur around the world, inside and outside the armed conflict situations. In many conflicts, armed groups like Boko Haram intentionally target schools, teachers, as well as students. These attacks violate the children's rights in addition to putting children at risk of injury and death; they can also thwart students' chance to accessing education. Attacks on schools, teachers and students can cause children not go to school less often, or even to drop out totally, force schools to cut their hours, as well as destroy school buildings and materials (Human Rights Watch, 2012d ; United Nations,2013).

Environments of violence and fear severely diminish the quality of children's education and the general education standards. Human Rights Watch (20121) define attacks on education facilities and schools as encompassing the full range of violations that place children at risk and deny them access to education. This encompasses attacks on school infrastructure and on teachers and students; the occupation of schools by the armed gangs, police and military; harassment, threats and even killing of teachers, parents, and students; and the recruitment of children from schools to join armed groups.

In this era of heightened competition and expectations, school managers are in the hot seat to initiate innovative management practices that are geared towards the improvement of teaching and learning as is measured through enhanced students' academic performance (Waweru & Orodho, 2014). However, in Mandera County, the situation is even harder for the school managers to enhance performance; the area is prone to conflicts that involve the clans, political tensions, the terrorism threat that is resulting

from its proximity to Somalia and the Al-Shabaab group. According to Bosire (2015), in November 2014 the terrorists pulled 24 teachers from a bus alongside 17 other passenger and killed them on the spot. The teachers posted to schools in Mandera pulled out and sought to be transferred to other areas considered safer.

War leads to the destruction of social facilities already in place (Shah, 2009). For instance, the educational system is influenced when educators are forced to surrender from dispute stricken areas and the communities re-locate their settlements for fear of being invaded. Training of children and young people in the short and long term is impacted or interrupted. Conflict frequently acts as a deterrent for the long-term as well as the short-term investments of governments and government organizations. At the local level a lot has been done and funded, not for the development work (Hussein, (2012) to contain and fight conflict-related effects.

There are a lot inter-clan conflicts in schools in Mumias East Sub-County related to management of schools and this has really affected performance in exams and infrastructure development and hence necessitates for a study to address this problem (Mumias East Sub-County Education Report, 2016).

2.3 Strategies put in place to Reduce Inter-Clan Conflicts

Empathy has received increasing empirical attention in the study of intergroup relations. Much of this research has focused on the potential of interventions that generate empathy for improving intergroup attitudes and reducing intergroup bias. There are potential roles of empathy in intergroup relations considering the direct impact of intergroup empathy on behaviour and how intergroup attitudes can moderate the arousal of empathy and its

subsequent intergroup impact. Ashburn-Nardon and Saguy, (2008:393).The fundamental problem of inter-group conflict is individual prejudice.

The simplistic view that prejudice stems from ignorance and that ignorance can be cured by contact was elevated to a cultural truism and a plan for action in the early 1950s and has been at the heart of the study of intergroup relations particularly in the US, ever since, in 1962, Berkowitz proposed the ESC hypothesis as the only successful means of reducing hostilities across racial divides Cornell, (1994:30). A policy to minimise potential conflicts should guide the construction of a government. The layout of structures must provide a crazy information forum to resolve identified dispute origins. All disputes need not end in violence the failure of existing mechanisms that were designed to address local issues-must be complemented by strong state-level framework that can add new opportunities rather than bypass local system. One of the key resources provided by the state is safety. Security is also the world's most popular product among populations.

2.3.1 Public Sensitization

According to Aluvi (2013), inter-clan conflicts can be resolved through Public sensitization on voluntary return of illegal firearms. The conflicts that occurred in Kuria were resolved through such Barazas. Through Public Barazas, the public were sensitized on the need to voluntarily surrender all illegally held firearms. They were sensitized on the need to return all illegally held firearms the disadvantages of having the illegal arms and their implications of peace and security in the district. So far a total of 42 guns and 106 rounds of ammunition have so far been voluntarily returned between 2009 and 2011

(Aluvi, 2013). However, despite the fact that there is a lot of sensitization in public Barazas by the local leaders about the need of having a united community, we still have inter-clan Conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County and hence there is a need for a study in the area. This gap has necessitated the Researcher to carry out a study in Mumias East Sub-County.

2.3.2 Beefing up Security

In addition, Establishment of AP posts reduce violent conflicts. When the Kuria clans conflicted, several administration police posts have been established in the district in order to boost security in the district. The posts were established at strategic points along the border with Trans Mara district as well as the Kenya/Tanzania border. Since their establishment, security has been restored and peace and calm has been restored. Their establishment has also been instrumental in the sense that it has helped reduce cattle rustling incidences along the common borders. Increased patrols have also aided in promoting security along the border and also in the known hotspots Aluvi (2013).

Aluvi (2013) argues that Establishment of District Peace Committee assists reduce inter-clan conflicts. The Kuria East District Peace Committee (DPC) was established in June 2010. Since its establishment, a lot of sensitization meetings have taken place to sensitize the community on the need for peace and unity in placement of populations: The conflict resulted into massive displacement of people; according to the United Nation office for the coordination of Humanitarian affairs (OCHA) report of June 2009 around 6,290 persons were displaced from their homes.

Effective recoverability after conflict depends not just on the actions of the state, but also of non-state players who, within various sectors of society, have a careful harmony of institutions, structures and processes that are key to implementing short-term and more long-term reconstruction activities (UNDG 2007). The study examines relevant literature on the involvement of government and non-state actors in conflict management.

In defined territories and the central structure in international relations, the State is always the main entity for exercising public authority. The state is composed, inter-territorial and formal institutions / regulations governing political, social and economic engagement and organizations at the national and sub-national levels operating under these regulations, such as executive, legislative, judiciary and ministries (DFID, 2010). (DFID). Only formal and superficial state intervention was successful (UN 2009) The rulers of contradictory parties at the macro-level are generally brought together to negotiate a cease-fire and peace deal, which, when reached, is automatic to the whole people. (Thania, 2002). The parties in conflict usually have a common position in negotiating a cease-fire and peace agreement. It is also criticized for negligent local problems and issues, while it has the advantage of involving people in power who can conduct or stop large-scale violence and bring peace to life (Severine, 2008).

2.3.3 Peace agreements/committees

Furthermore, the approach overlooks the root causes of conflict, conflict victims and insists on apparent political problems (Thania, 2003). Conflict victims can be classified on the basis of individual/collective, direct/indirect and also based on the dimension of time (children) (UN, 2009). In Sudan, Northern and Southern Sudanese elites reached a much-heralded peace agreement in 2005, but the country continued to teeter on the brink

of collapse following the outbreak of a new rebellion in Darfur in eastern Sudan since 2003. It remained the daunting task of this study to identify, if any, the role of the state in the micro-level conflict transformation in Trans-Nzoia, County, Kenya. It is the task of this study to identify the work of the Nation in the local-level conflict management in Mumias East Sub-County, Kakmega County, Kenya.

2.3.4 Stable Police and Military force

According to Ayofe (2009), the Nigerian mobile police and the Nigerian military have been used to suspend many cases of conflicts in Nigeria. The state's imposition of curfew, judicial panel, compensations and punishments and use of propaganda to douse public tension are part of the Nigerian government's regular strategies for conflict management. However, they have succeeded in restoring order in most cases of violent conflicts, but their intervention usually gets to the violence scene after loss of human lives and valuable properties and has not been able to yield adequate results since the 1960s. Mumias East Sub-county has opened new police and Administration police posts. Namely: Isongo, Lusheya and Ekero to counter whenever there are violent conflicts but they drack behind because of lack of transport and enough personnel until the situation go worse.

2.3.5 Use of Courts

In Rwanda, since 1994, Gacaca courts, founded to facilitate social healing, have become state-run, centralized and have adapted to prosecute, as have more conventional public courts (Werner, 2010). They have created social tensions leading to increased verbal assaults and physical violence against survivors; trial of Rwandan Patriotic Front members (RPF), who have committed vengeance killings, were not carried outThe

survivors of serious crimes have not been granted redress. In the light of their relations with families associated with genocide offences, bribery and the possibility of having genocide perpetrators among the judges themselves (Clark 2012), questions about impartiality and objectivity are also posed. The completion of the judicial system in Gacaca left some of these difficulties unscathed, which is why it is necessary to evaluate after Gacaca what has been done in order to achieve the vision of unity and reconciliation in the country.

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Initially intended as a transparent Community Policing Initiative, the government's initiative to recruit and arm the CPRs and home security guards in the conflict regions has been struck by corruption allegations, incompetency and favored ethnically and further CPR and domestic security operations had weakened accountability processes. State intervention by police / military means the dispute conditions are controlled. It is,

however, not producing results as local residents are incurring high costs, allegations of human rights violations and attempts to resolve the main cause of violence as illustrated among other items in the Mt. Elgon disputes (Kamoet, 2011; Matanga, 2010).

Mumias East residents are unable to resolve their differences at court because the court process is expensive and time consuming, and this calls for an investigation of alternate ways to resolve conflicts between clans.

2.3.6 Use of Traditional Justice and African Customary Law

Informal processes used include traditional justice mechanisms and African customary law to conflict management. Local justice mechanisms involving bottom-up lawmaking where they acknowledge and work with local concepts and local socio-political structures; and define common ground rules between different local systems have been successful in providing 'agreements' and 'declarations' which resemble official laws (Pkalya & Muhammad, 2006). The formation of National Steering Committee (NSC) on Peace Building and Conflict Management, which formulated a draft national policy on conflict management aimed at providing coordination to various peace building initiatives, including the local peace committees. However, implementation still remains incomplete (KNHRC, 2011).

Certain non-state actors comprise foreign and local governments, civil society organizations (CSOs), private sector organizations (CSOs) and mainstream agencies. A netbook of over 1000 civil society organisations founded in 2005, the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict reports that effective strategies mix 'bottom up' with "top down," but are important for local ownership (Undp,2008). Broad provisions reflecting embedded peacekeeping (instead of traditional ones) and actual peace-building

activities are now the norm; however, mandates do not explicitly refer in most cases to peace-building. The need for post-conflict healing is strengthened by this viewpoint.

Some post-conflict countries are explicitly trying unsuccessfully to implement Western justice and peace models (UNDP 1994). For example, even warring factions are not seriously involved when peace agreements are reached under international pressure. Such agreements depend further on a rare presence of the UN to carry out the work (Ottaway, 2006). In Sudan, northern and Southern Sudanese elites reached a much-heralded peace agreement in 2005, but the country continued to teeter on the brink of collapse following the outbreak of a new rebellion in Darfur in eastern Sudan since 2003.

Several crucial thinkers have rejected international peace-building interventions to reflect foreign donors ' interests rather than local actors ' needs or rights (Richmond, 2001), which is called "imperialism for confrontational management" in a way that has the potential to seriously ignore local composition and thus fail to come up with truly sustainable solutions (Haider, 2009). In 2004, Kofi Annan, a former United Nations Secretary General, underlined the use of native and informal traditions in the administration of justice or settlement of disputes in accordance both with international standards and with local tradition in his study to the Security Council' (UNDP, 2006).

Therefore, different ethnic methods were considered by the international community explicitly as potential alternatives in integrated post-conflict management strategies (Emstorfer 2007). Nevertheless, post-conflict case studies indicate that the international community still does not master some approaches, whether American, conventional or

hybrid, but nevertheless efforts are still made (Werner, 2010). Such work includes the daunting task of determining the right approaches possible.

The council of elders in Mumias East have failed to settle conflicts among the clans that's why conflicts continue to reoccur and hence a need for a research to be carried out in Mumias East on other effective methods that can be applied to reduce inter-clan conflicts in the study area.

2.3.7 Peace Negotiations

African countries and regional organizations on the continent have made serious efforts to deal with the scourge of conflict by promoting peace negotiations and brokering peace agreements. They have also established, under the auspices of the AU, a legal framework and structures to deal effectively with conflicts. The African Union (AU) is operating within the framework of the Draft Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development Policy Framework (PCRD), created in 2006 as a tool to: a) consolidate peace, avoid violence; b) assist with conflict root causes; c) encourage rapid planning and implementation of reconstruction activities; and d) enhance complementary and coordinated efforts to combat conflicts.

Lasting peace can be delivered by a horizontal-vertical approach to intervention. Ownership has to start at the grass-root level, involving and empowering (organized and unorganized) civil society, particularly the most vulnerable groups of post-conflict societies (Werner, 2010). Grassroots leadership facilitates coordination between interveners and the communities (UN, 2009). They promote conciliation and building new relationships amongst the warring communities through dialogue, negotiations, and

problem solving workshops, information, education and communication (UNDP, 2011) These have set precedence to the coexistence in places in conflict prone areas especially among the pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in the North-Rift region (Pkalya & Mohamud, 2006b). They also maintain checks and balances on the respective governments in conflict and other policy issues. In Kenya, this has included pressure for a national policy on conflict management and peace building (GOK, 2009).

Critiques argue that relying too strongly on civil society actors creates the potential danger of substituting and delegitimizing state organizations and thus potentially undermining long-term efforts to strengthen them (Emstorfer *et.al*, 2007). Furthermore, civil society representation may be skewed towards urban based organizations and not by grassroots communities most affected by the conflict (UNDP, 2006). According to Simala (2010), community participation is effective as it ensures success and satisfaction of the community through resource contributions, making decisions, sharing tasks with professionals and organizing plans.

Peace negotiations in Mumias East is not working effectively due to historical injustices which clans experienced from other clans and therefore sitting on the negotiation table to discuss over incompatible goals is a problem. Hence there is need for a study on how such differences can be addressed to bring sustainable peace in Mumias East Sub-County.

2.4 Conceptual Framework of the study

2.4.1 The Intergroup contact theory

The inter-group Contact theory was used to address the independent variables which are the Inter-clan conflicts. The intergroup Contact theory is a central part of the theories of Inter-group Relations. The Contact Hypothesis Theoretical Propositions are used to explain prejudice, reduction and discrimination in inter-group relations. The inter-group Contact theory refers to the approach that brings members of different cultures together over concentrated period of time. It has been described as one of the best ways to improve relations among groups that are experiencing conflicts. The premises of the theory state that; under appropriate conditions inter-personal contact is one of the most effective ways to reduce prejudice between majority and minority members.

The inter-group Contact theory belongs to the extensive human relations movement that emerged after the Second World War. It attempts to combat all forms of inter-group prejudice, racial, religious and ethnic differences. The Inter-group Contact theory is extended into other inter-group domains including the industrial relations movement and the international arena from which conflict resolution approaches and theories emerged.

The Intergroup Contact theory reconsidered since its initial conception over 50 years ago, it has become one of the most popular ideas in Social Science. Its origins lie in the nature of Prejudice, a monograph published by psychologist Allport (1954), in which the author suggested that inter-personal contact between members of different racial or cultural groups can reduce prejudice and increase positive attitudes toward each other, and in turn

reduces conflict between such groups. There are several mechanisms through which stereotyping and prejudice against racial or cultural minorities becomes reduced through contact because exposure to the other enhances knowledge about him or her. More recent scholarship argues that affective rather than simply cognitive processes are far more influential, in particular anxiety reduction has been posited as the mechanism through which contact elicits improved intergroup relations.

Allport (1954) is often credited with the development of the Contact Hypothesis, also known as Inter-group Contact Theory. Several attempts have been made to conceptualize and classify the literature on inter-group relations: Lewin (1947,1988); Allport (1954), Sherif (1988), Ashmura (1970), Elrich (1973); Tajfel (1982); Peled and Bargal (1983); Amir (1976), Ben-Ariad, Amir (1986), and Hewstone and Brown (1986), constitute the main bulk of researchers and have attempted to classify the theoretical literature on inter-group relations, especially the Inter-group Contact theory, which stood for many years as the main approach to solving inter-group conflict. In a comprehensive study of prejudice and inter-group relations, Hewstone and Brown (1986), identified the main theoretical propositions of Allport (1954), Cook (1978), (1979) and Pettigrew (1971). They emphasize a very fundamental distinction between the Contact Hypothesis and the Inter-group Relations Approach, and suggest the adoption of intergroup processes as the bases for a theoretical explanatory framework.

Intergovernmental advocates generally believe that intergroup contact affects harmed attitudes and discriminatory conduct because of the effects on stereotyping. intergroup contact theory We believe to clarify the negative stereotypes come from social isolation

and are destroyed by personal knowledge (1954:16). Allport. Of course, they recognize that the cognitive and emotional mechanisms involved in developing and modifying the attitudes of the intergroup are very complex. Therefore, different relationships between contact and conflict should be explained and forecast in principle, taking these conditioning variables (prejudices, discriminations, stereotyping, and hostility, etc.).

It should be feasible, in a favorable environment and in order to reduce prejudicial or discrimination, to identify types or situations of contact which would have desirable effects and which would have negative effects, to prevent contacts from breaking up hostile stereotypes; otherwise, contact may have no effect or even effect, but may just promote their growth. The theory of interaction is a common study of the influence on their prejudiced views and attitudes of personal contact among members of different ethnic or racial groups.

The basic idea was that more interaction between persons from antagonistic social groups, such as culture, linguistics, belief, skin colour, and nationality, tends to undermine their negative stereotypes and reduce their reciprocal dislike by enabling people to move forward in equal terms and thus improving the intergroup relationship. In brief, more contact means fewer tensions between ethnic groups and religions, all things being equal. That's a well-known notion, much better. It has long been a key factor in prejudice and discrimination by social scientists; it has generally been viewed as an observational theory that has been tested and often reaffirmed, even though there tend to be more conflicting communication patterns and disagreement (Miller, 2002) and Pettigrew and Tropp (20) (Brewer & Gaertner, 2001; Pettigrew, 1998a; The contact hypothesis theory posited that if members of different ethnic groups interact with each

other on an equal-status basis in pursuit of common goals- positive intergroup relations have resulted (Allport, 1954). The theory addressed independent variables in the research topic which are inter-clan conflicts.

2.4.2. The Linear Stages of Growth theory

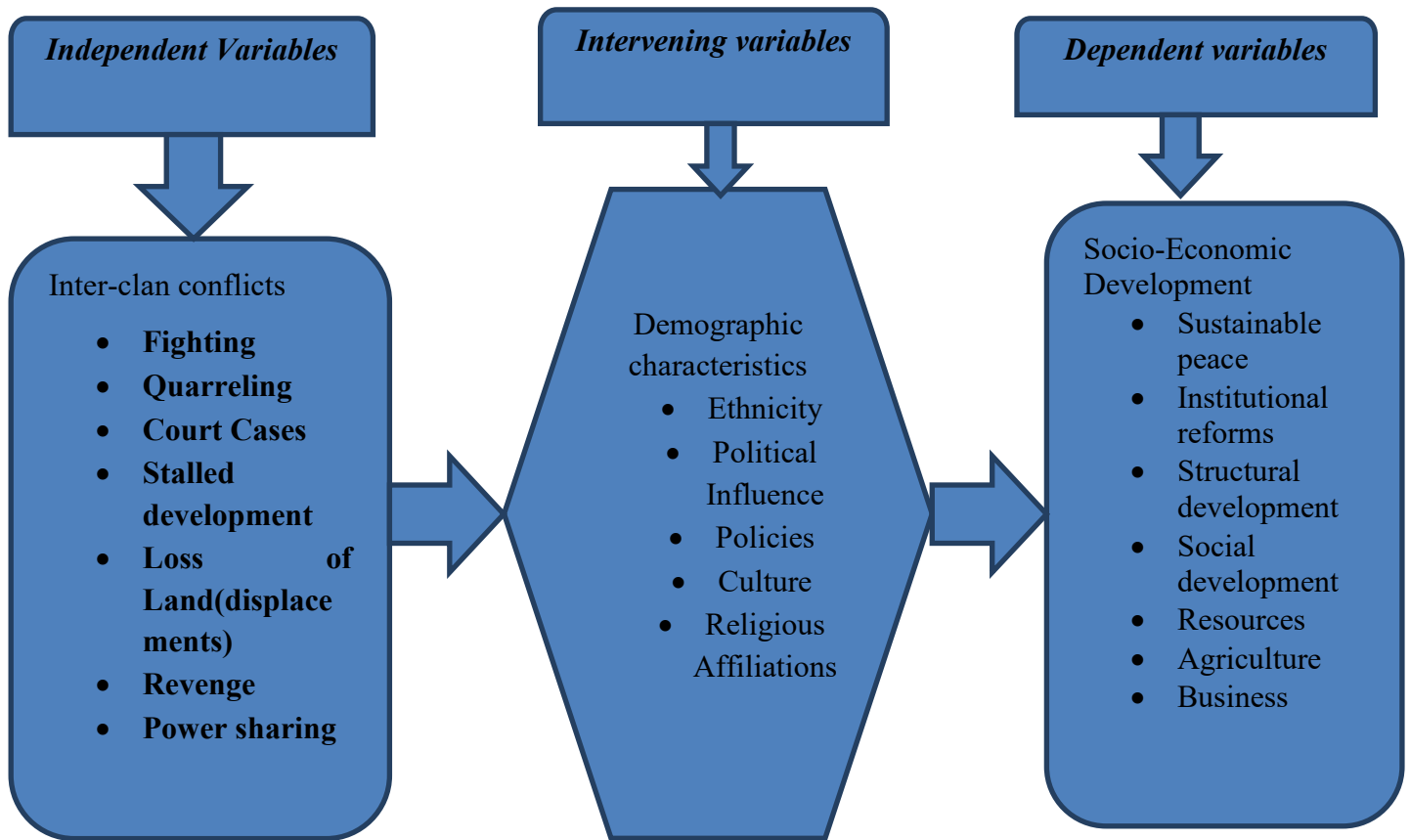
This theory is under classical theories of economic development and was employed to address the dependent variables which are the socio-economic development. In the early years of World War II, the first wave of template economic development was conceived, based on the usefulness of massive capital investments throughout order to generate accelerated GDP growth. Rostow's development stages and the Harrod-Domar (Todaro and Smith 2009) system are the two popular models. Theoreticians from the 1950s and early 1960s saw the development process as a succession of historical stages. Rostow (Ingham 1995) popularized this opinion.

In 1960 Rostow believed that the transition from underdevelopment to development would go through five phases: conventional economy, requirements for start-up, start-up, push towards growth and the high consumption era. This was focused on the historical pattern of then-developed countries. The deciding phase is the end, which is expected to move from an underdeveloped State to a developed one by developing countries. Increased investment rates are considered necessary in order to lead to growth per capita. As in Rostow, the Harrod-Domar system underlined that savings are the main engine of the economy (Ghatak 2003). Thus, every nation needs investment capital.

In the early post-war years, developing nations used the major development techniques from the stage approach. The required saving level can then be calculated with a target growth rate. Foreign savings would be mobilized if domestic economies were not sufficient. Although Rostow (1960), Harrod (1948) and Domar (1947) were right about the important role of investments that is most closely correlated with the economic growth rate, this is not the only condition for a country to develop.

Simplifying assertions of these model are the key weaknesses. All countries actually carry over a single production role (Adelman 2000). Each market has the same circumstances and would go through the same phase, step by step. But that path of growth that the more developed countries have historically followed is not the only path. In reality, the system of growth is strongly nonlinear (Chenery 1960; Chenery and Syrquin 1975). Countries may follow different directions of growth (Morrisand Adelman 1988). Economies may miss or be locked in one stage or even return to a number of additional factors, such as the capacity to handle and the accessibility of skilled labor to a variety of development projects (Todaro and Smith 2009). The hypothesis is used to resolve the social-economic development of dependent variables.

Figure 2. 1: Model Showing Variables of Inter-clan Conflicts and socio-economic development



(Source: Researcher, 2018)

2.5 Summary

This chapter has presented a thematic critical review of relevant literature based on the objectives which form the basis for this study. The causes of conflict based on this review are numerous, dynamic, differed, *inter alia*, in their root causes, duration, intensity and scope of the destruction among others. Every conflict has certain basic elements that permit researchers to produce a tentative road map. Moreover, a conflict is dynamic, and in this way, a conflict map is able to serve as a conceptual guide to clarify the nature and dynamics of a particular conflict. This study therefore, sought to empirically establish the

core issues that account for the prevalence of conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, Kakamega County, Kenya. The research methodology is presented in the next chapter.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0. Introduction

This chapter covers research methodology which comprises of the following themes: research design, study area, study population, description of research instruments, reliability and validity of the instruments, methods of data collection, data analysis techniques, ethical consideration and summary.

3.1 Research Design

The research employed descriptive and cross sectional research design. Orodho (2003) defines descriptive research design as a method of collecting information by interviewing or administering a questionnaire to a sample of individuals. On the other hand, Orodho and Kombo (2003) state that descriptive survey can be used to collect information about people's attitude, opinions, habits or social issues. One social issue that this study considered is the inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County. Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) describe a descriptive design as an attempt to collect data from members of the population in order to determine the current status of that population with respect to one or more variables. For the purpose of this study, descriptive design was used to enable the researcher describe the inter-clan conflicts Mumias East Sub-County and their effects on socio-economic development in the area.

Descriptive design seeks to uncover the nature of factors involved in a given situation, the degree in which it exists and the relationship between them (Bell, 1993). Descriptive

survey was employed because it allows the researchers to adopt a holistic approach of the study sampled, thus enabling and utilizing research tools like questionnaires and focus group discussion guides. The researcher obtained information from a sample rather than the entire population at one point in a given time.

On the other hand, historical research design which is a type of qualitative research that involve examining past events to draw conclusions and make predictions about the future (Academia, 2018). This research design was used to examine the past inter-clan conflicts that took place in the area of study since independence when the kingdom leadership was overtaken by the government in power and people began struggling for leadership, struggle for land also began due to land ownership through land adjudication by the ruling government.

Ranking was one of the simplest performance evaluation research design used to examine the extent of inter-clan conflicts per location, in shopping centres and extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to gender, age, occupation and level of education in the area of study.

On the other hand, Cross Section research was used to determine the impact of a social intervention. A social intervention is an action taken within a social context designed to produce an intended result. Evaluation research, thus, analyses the impact of a particular program on a certain social problem the program is trying to solve (Bamberger et al, 2006). In the study evaluation was used to evaluate strategies put in place and challenges to reduce inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County.

Table 3. 1: Summary of Objectives, Variables and Research Design

Specific Objectives	Variables	Research Design
To examine the nature and extent of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya.	Quarrels, Politics, Court cases, Social Class, stereotyping, name-calling in relation to demographic characteristics.	Descriptive Historical Evaluation
To assess the effects of inter-clan conflicts on socio-economic development in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya.	Poor development, revenge, deaths, stalling of projects, school drop outs, poor exam results, political affiliation, poor business.	Descriptive Cross-sectional
To evaluate the strategies put in place to reduce inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya	Policies, empowerment, public education standards, reduction in poverty index, public participation and intermarriages.	Evaluation

Source: Researcher, 2018

3.2 Study Area

Mumias East Sub-County is an electoral constituency in Kenya. It is one of the Sub-counties in Kakamega County. It has a population of 100,956. It has an area of 135.50k². Mumias East Sub-County is situated in Kakamega County, Western Kenya. Majority of its inhabitants are employed by the government within the agricultural sector (GoK, 2012), with most of them being small-scale farmers. 80% of the population lives in rural areas and 62% of all households generate their income from agriculture. The County suffers from extreme demographic pressures with annual population growth rate of 2.12% (WPGM, 2012). The altitude of the county is between 1,240 metres and 2,000 metres above sea level (Kakamega CDP, 2013).

Mumias East Sub-County climate is classified as tropical. The annual rainfall range is between 2214.1mm and 1280.1 mm per year. This rainfall is evenly distributed all year

round, with March and July receiving heavy rains while December and February receives light rains. The temperatures range is between 18⁰ C and 29⁰C. The hottest months are November, December, January and February. Other months have relatively higher and similar temperatures. The Sub-County has an average humidity of 67% (Kakamega CDP, 2013 Mumias East Sub-County comprises of 18 Sub-Location. Namely, Eluche, Shianda, Isongo, Khaimba, Khaunga, Mahola, Lubinu, Shibinga, Lusheya, Emakhwale, Makunga, Maraba, Malaha, Ebusia, Mung'ang'a, Bumini, Ekeru and Kamasia are the Sub-locations in Mumias East Sub-County.

Mumias East Sub-County has continuously experienced inter-clan conflicts that emanate from land disputes, struggle for resources, political competitions and leadership wrangles hence preventing the residents from developing their bountiful human and natural potential (Mumias East Sub-County security report 2016). Komen Cheptumo (2012) carried out a study on conflicts between Mumias Sugar Company, farmers and farmers and livelihood but he did not look at inter-clan conflicts as an issue on development. Despite of the interventions such as mediation, Negotiating, litigation, and arbitration, no effort has been made to examine the influence of inter-clan conflicts on Socio-Economic Development in Mumias East Sub-County. There is therefore curiosity of whether strategic coordination amongst key actors in conflict management may foster sustainable peace to reduce the risks of Inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County.

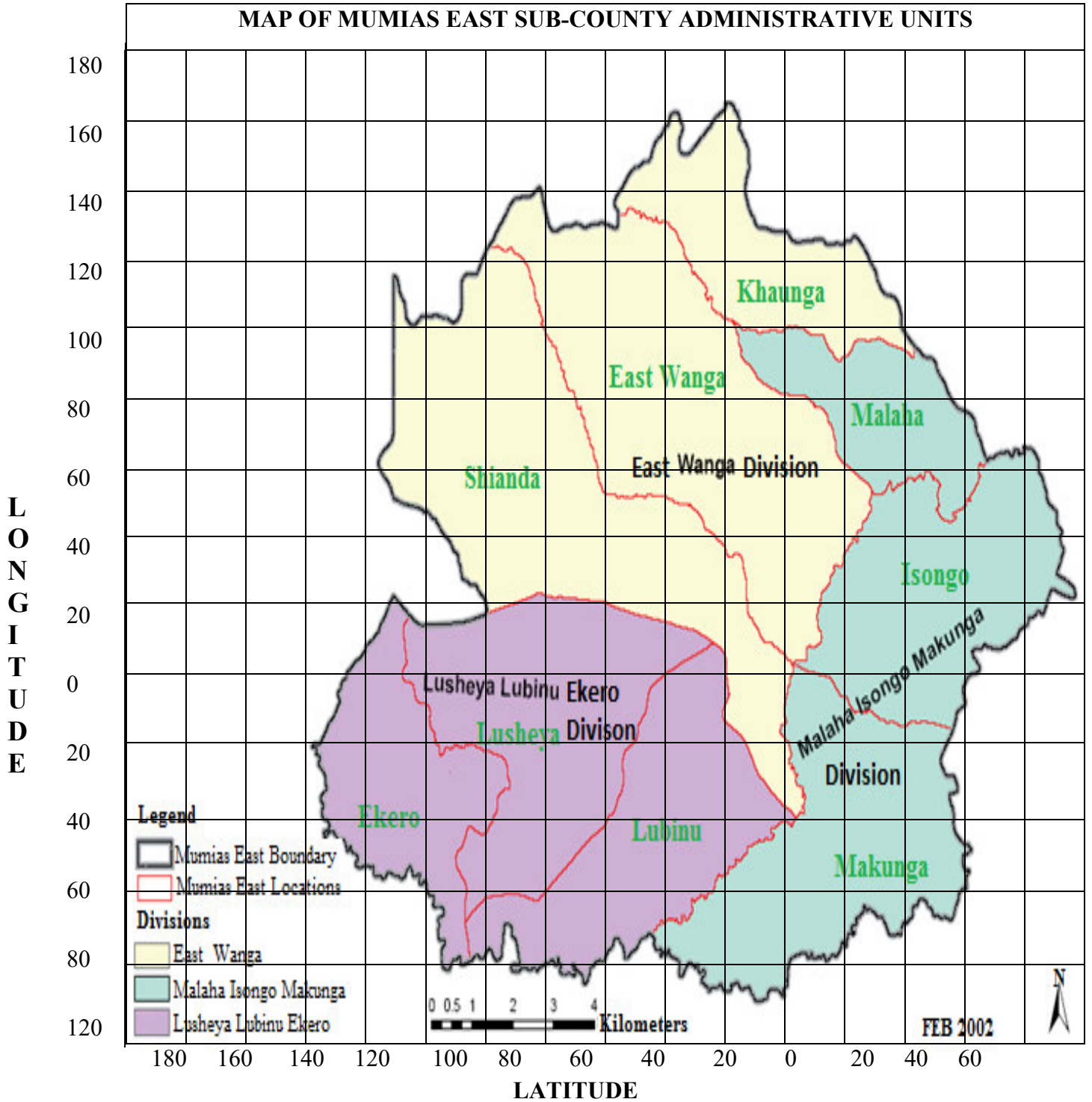


Figure 3. 1: Map of Mumias East Sub-County Administrative Units

3.3 Study population

The study population for the study consisted of households Heads from 9 Sub-location of Mumias East Sub-County. The portion of the population to which the researcher had access comprised, police officers, chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, probation officer, members of county assembly, Assistant county commissioner, Deputy county commissioner, Sub-county administrator, ward administrator, religious leaders, village elders, clan's chairpersons, CBOs representatives and religious leaders. The respondents were chosen because they are the arbitrators and they reconcile the perpetrators during conflicts.

3.4. Sampling Techniques and Procedure

The study site (9 sub-locations) and was purposely sampled based on the frequency of Inter-clan Conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya (Ogot, 1978). Mumias East Sub-County has a population of 100,956 (2009 census). The desired sample of households' heads population was determined using Fisher's formula for sample size determination (Fisher *et al.*, 1983 cited in Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999:43) as stated

$$n = \frac{z^2 pq}{d^2} \dots \dots \dots \text{Equation 3.1}$$

Where n=desired sample size (the target population is greater than 10,000).

z=the standard normal deviate at the confidence level of 95% is 1.96.

p=the proportion of the target population estimated to have characteristics being measured is set at 50%

q=1-p (probability of non-success)

d=level of statistical significance set at 0.05

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 * 0.5 * (1-0.5)}{(0.05)^2} \dots \dots \dots \text{Equation 3.2}$$

n=384

This was sampled from the total population 21,434 households in the Sub-County (Census, 2010) Stratified proportionate sampling was used to determine the number of household units to be sampled per Sub-Location because of the variation in the number of households units in the Nine sub-Locations as shown in table 3.2.

Table 3. 2: proportional allocation of Households heads per Sub-location.

S/N	Sub-Locations	Total Households (No.)	Sampled households units (s)
1	Ekeru	2531	45
2	Eluche	2744	49
3	Isongo	2674	48
4	Khaunga	1599	29
5	Lubinu	2162	39
6	Lusheya	3356	60
7	Makunga	2250	40
8	Malaha	1538	28
9	Mung'ang'a	2580	46
	Total	21434	384

Source: Adapted from IEBC (2013)

Household's heads were increased from 384 to 399 respondents to cater for spoiled questionnaires during data collection. Additionally, the following categories of respondents were sampled purposively or using census during this study in the summary as Table 3.2; 9 Ass-chiefs out of 18,9 Chiefs out of 9,18 clans Chairpersons out 36, 3 ward administrators out of 3,1 Deputy County Commissioner out of 1, 1Ass-County Commissioner out of 2,1Sub-County Administrator out of 1, 3 Members of County Assembly out of 3,1 probation Officer out of 1, 5 Police Officers out of 15,18 Village Elders 2 per Sub-Location, 2 CBOs representatives out of 5 and 20 religious leaders out of 200 were sampled for the study. The total sample population for the study was 475

respondents. According to Mugada and Mugenda (2003), a sample size of 10% of the sample size is considered adequate for descriptive study. Therefore 10% of the researcher's population size was 475 respondents who were picked from 9 sub-Locations in Mumias East Sub-County which had the same characteristics of respondents.

Table 3. 3: Summary of Population, Sampling Procedures, Techniques and size

S/N	Population	Size	Sampling procedures and Techniques	Sample Size
1.	ACC	1	100% ,census	1
2.	Ass-Chiefs	18	50% Purposive Sampling	9
3.	CBOs Representatives	5	50% Purposive Sampling	2
4.	Chiefs	9	100% purposive sampling	9
5.	Clans Chairpersons	36	50% Purposive Sampling	18
6.	DCC	1	100% census	1
7.	Households Heads	21434	Fisher Formula	384
8.	MCA	3	100% census	3
9.	Police Officers	15	30% purposive sampling	5
10.	Probation Officer	1	100% census	1
11.	Religious Leaders	200	10% Simple Random Sampling	20
12.	Sub-County Admin.	1	100% Census	1
13.	Village Elders	18	100% purposive	18
14.	Ward Administrators	3	100% ,census	3
TOTAL				475

Source: Researcher 2018

3.5 Methods and Instruments of Data Collection

The study used both primary and secondary data.

3.5.1 Primary Data

In using primary sources, data was collected from selected respondents using questionnaires, interview schedules, observation schedule and focus group discussions. It involved both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The use of the two approaches at the same time in basic research is recommended by Gay (1996) as the best way to get sufficient results.

3.5.1.1 Questionnaires

Combined questionnaire with both open and closed ended questionnaires were administered to the household heads. This is because closed ended questionnaires are easier to analyze since they are in an immediate usable form, and each item may be followed by alternative answers. Open ended questions permit a great depth of response, where a respondent is allowed to give personal response, usually reasons for the response given is directly or indirectly included. The researcher equally preferred to use this method because of its ability to solicit information from respondents within a short time as supported by Gupta (1999). Moreover, respondents were given time to consult records so that sensitive questions were truthfully answered as supported by Floyd (1993).

3.5.1.2 Interview Schedules

Koul (1993), indicated that interview method is often superior compared to other research tools. Once a rapport has been established and confidence assured, certain confidential information was divulged that would otherwise escape the researcher. In addition, a

follow up was made on incorrect or incomplete answers to certain questions, and their interviewer has the opportunity to gauge the sincerity of the respondent's information (Koul, 1993; Patton, 1990). Semi-structured interviews were prepared for informants on the field to obtain information for the study. The respondents included the general public, Ass-Chiefs, Clans chairpersons, Religious Leaders, ward administrators, Ass-County Commissioners, Deputy County Commissioners, Probation Officer, Police Officers, Sub-County administrators and Clan's Chairpersons.

3.5.1.3 Observation Checklists

The researcher incorporated the use of observations and photographic evidence in the study. The researcher observed the nature of the conflicts in the area. The observation checklist showed the immediate consequences of the conflicts to the socio-economic development and livelihood of the people. Observation was applied where there is violent conflict and photographs were taken where possible and interpreted.

3.5.1.4 Focus Group Discussion Guides

This targeted the following respondents: Religious leaders, CBOs representatives and village elders. The sizes of focus group discussion (FGD) groups were between 5 and 8 participants as denoted by Stewart and Shamdasani (1990). FGDs were of one gender (homogeneous) for confidentiality as indicated by Morgan and Krueger (1988). I had 15 FGDs.

3.5.2 Secondary data

Information from secondary data/sources, notably literature drawn from textbook, journals, media reports, and documents generated by (CSOs) and government agencies

involved in Inter-Clan conflicts interventions, was deemed purposeful and was used to supplement and provide theoretical perspectives for discussing and drawing conclusions along the objectives of the study. Multiple tools and techniques were used to gather specific information from different target groups to gain a comprehensive understanding of the issues in question. The researcher proceeded to the study area for appointments with Chiefs, Ass-chiefs, and Village Elders, sampled Clan Chairpersons and households heads, Deputy County Commissioner, Assistant County Commissioner, Sub-County Administrator, Religious Leaders, ward Administrators, Members of County Assembly, probation Officer and Police Officer in preparation for data collection. The respondents were requested to fill the questionnaires.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

3.6.1 Validity

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), validity of instrument is a measure of the degree to which the results obtained using the instrument represents the actual phenomenon under study. In the process of validating the instruments used, fellow students and lecturers from the university were used to validate each instrument. The choice of using students is because they were undertaking research and their insights are deemed essential, and on the side of lecturers is due to their wide experience in guiding and supervising students. They were asked to evaluate the instruments in term of content and face validity. They helped to ensure that the item in each questionnaire capture the intended information accurately according to the objectives of the study.

In determining statistical proof, Content Validity Index CVI was used to determine the validity of all the three instruments. This was to test whether the instruments had appropriate sample of items for the construction subjected to measurement. The CVI is commonly used because it is easy to compute, understand and focuses on agreement of relevance. Polit *et al* (2007) observes that CVI on consensus rather than consistency and provides both item and scale information. The following CVI formula was used to calculate the content validity for questionnaires, interview guides and Focus group Discussions guides.

$$CVI = \frac{n}{N} \dots\dots\dots\text{Equation 3.3}$$

Where n is the number of items declared valid and N is the total number of items

The formula was applied to all the tools as shown in table 3.4.

Table 3. 4: Determination of the Content Validity Index for data collection

Instrument	Section	Valid item	Invalid item	Total
Household Questionnaire	A	12	2	14
	B	14	3	17
	C	10	1	11
	D	7	2	9
	Total	43	8	51
Interview guides	A	8	1	9
	B	6	2	8
	Total	14	3	17
FGD Guide	A	6	2	8
	B	7	1	8
	C	7	1	8
	Total	20	4	24

Source: Pilot Survey results 2018

$$\text{HHQ CVI} = \frac{43}{51} = 0.84313$$

$$\text{CVI (FGD)} = \frac{20}{24} = 0.8333$$

$$CVI (IG) = \frac{14}{17} = 0.7368$$

Data instruments are considered to be valid if the calculated CVI is above 0.7 (Polit *et al* 2007). In this regard, household questionnaire, interview guides and Focus Group Discussion guides were valid at 0.84313, 0.8333 and 0.73684 respectively. Therefore all the data collection instruments were all valid as recommended.

3.6.2 Reliability of Research Instruments

The reliability of a research Instrument concerns the extent to which the Instrument yields the same results on repeated trials. Variables derived from tested Instruments are declared to be reliable only when they provide stable and reliable responses over a repeated administration of Instrument (Santos, 1999).

To measure the reliability, Alpha (Cronbach, 1975) technique was employed. In this approach, a score obtained in one item was correlated with scores obtained from other items in the instrument; Cronbach’s Coefficient Alpha was computed to determine how items correlate among themselves. Cronbach’s Alpha is a general form of the Kuder-Richardson (K-R) 20 formula. The use of K-R 20 formula in assessing internal consistency of an instrument is based on the split – half reliabilities of data from all possible halves of the instrument. Use of K-R 20 formula reduces the time required to compute a reliability coefficient in other methods. Its application also results in a more conservative estimate of reliability; the estimated coefficient of reliability of data is lower. The K-R formula is as follows:

$$\frac{KR_{20} = (K)(s^2 - \sum s^2)}{(S^2)(K - 1)} \dots\dots\dots\text{Equation 3.4}$$

Where;

KR₂₀= Reliability Coefficient of internal consistency

K= Number of items used to measure the concept

S²= Variance of all scores

s²= Variance of individual items

A high coefficient implies that items correlate highly among themselves meaning there is consistency among the items in measuring the concept of interest. This is sometimes referred to as homogeneity of data whereby the researcher can confidently depend on the information gathered through various sources of data adopted for the study. Alpha (Cronbach, 1975) is a model of internal consistency based on the average inter- item correlation. The instrument was divided into two parts using even and odd numbers. A large value of alpha (preferably greater than 0.6) indicates high level of consistence of the instruments in measuring the variables. The co-efficient of internal consistency above at 0.6 is considered good. The instrument was then adjusted on the basis of the findings of the pilot test and the final version developed thereafter that attained the correlation value of 0.7.

3.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

Both quantitative and qualitative data collected was coded and analyzed using descriptive statistics with the aid of statistical package for social science (SPSS). To analyze quantitative data, data from the questionnaires was edited, coded and entered into a computer spread sheet in a standard format to allow descriptive statistics analysis. SPSS

and MS Excel were used to analyze quantitative data. Measures of central tendency (Mean, Mode, and Median) and frequencies and percentages were used to describe the population (Fear, Hugh, 1961). The analyzed data was presented in tables, Bar charts and Pie charts. Ranking was also done to evaluate the extent of inter-clan conflicts and strategies put in place to reduce inter-clan conflicts in the area of study. Frequencies, percentages, median and ranking were done. In analysis, the study followed the procedure of editing, coding, classification and tabulation of raw data (Kothari, 2004). Cases of Conflict/dispute situations were analyzed with dimensions such as sources, actors and their interests, grievance procedures, and expression of conflict. The implications of these to local planning were discussed in the analytical section.

Qualitative data obtained from Interviews and FGDs was analyzed using thematic narrative techniques. The data from key informant and FGD participants was presented in tables, bar charts and pie charts. Consistent data from the household heads, key informants and FGD participants which was not quantitative in nature but historical or factual was analyzed to come up with recommendations and conclusions of the study.

3.8 Limitation of the study

The researcher had difficulties reaching all the indented officials and stakeholders of conflict management in the study area due to vastness of the study area. This challenge was solved by employing research assistants. The researcher also used locally available means of transport such as motorbikes to facilitate movement within the area of study.

Additionally, inter-clan conflicts is a sensitive subject of discussion in the area of study considering this research was carried out in the area where this type of conflict affects a

big number of the people, it was difficult to contribute unless approached well. This challenge was solved by a researcher providing introductory letter which was meant to assure the respondents that the study was strictly for academic purposes. Additionally the researcher had a research permit and authorization letter from NACOSTI to assure the respondents the purpose of the study. The researcher also provided authorization letter from County Commissioner and County Director of Education Kakamega County over the same. At local level, the researcher and research assistants were accompanied by village elders to gain psychological access of the respondent making them to willingly give information.

Language barrier was another limitation of the study which was attributed to the fact that the study involved interviewing elderly people as well as people who were not conversant with interviews in English and translating some English words into luhya is hard and if not careful there could be misinterpretation of research questions. To counter this shortfall, the researcher used the research assistants who were conversant with the Luhya especially wanga language as well as Kiswahili language. Additionally all interviews were audio recorded and transcribed into English by the researcher and research assistants.

3.9 Ethical considerations

After the approval of the research proposal, the researcher requested for an introductory letter from the DPS of Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology, to present to the National Council for Science and Technology (NACOST) seeking permission to carry out the research. Once the research permit was granted, the researcher informed the County Commissioner Kakamega County, County Director of Education Kakamega

County and Deputy County Commissioner of Mumias East Sub-County about the intention to carry out research in the area.

The researcher ensured that participants are well-informed of the purpose of the study so that they participate from a point of information. The purpose, procedures and benefits of the study were explained. Inclusion was voluntary. Informed written consent shall be sought from the study Respondents. Content was translated and simplified in Kiswahili and Wanga by the research Assistants to facilitate understanding of information contained therein. The researcher also ensured that data collected is analyzed professionally and that it is not forged to conform to a predetermined opinion. Further, to protect the respondents' identities, data was reported as a block instead of highlighting individual cases. Further, the researcher ensured that all information provided is treated with utmost privacy and confidentiality, and that no information was to be released to a third party without a written permission from the source. Information obtained from other scholars' was cited appropriately to avoid plagiarism.

3.10 Summary

This chapter has highlighted the research design that was used, area of study, population of the study, sample selection methods and size, data collection methods, validity and reliability, procedures of data collection and data analysis methods that were adopted. It also indicates the research limitations and how they were dealt with to ensure the research is successful.

CHAPTER FOUR
NATURE AND EXTENT OF INTER-CLAN CONFLICTS IN MUMIAS EAST
SUB-COUNTY, KENYA

4.0 Introduction

In line with objective one, the study sought to examine the nature and extent of inter-clan conflicts as experienced in the study area. Under the nature of inter-clan conflicts the study sought to find out experience, frequency, and types of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study. Under the extent of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, there was a focus on extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to gender, age, occupation, marital status and level of education, in locations and in shopping centres. The chapter summary is also stated. The result of this chapter set ground for Interrogation of the impacts of the inter-clan conflict in Mumias East Sub-County in the subsequent chapter.

4.1 The Study Response Rate

Out of 384 questionnaires which had been administered to the interviewees, 384 of them were returned for analysis. This translates to 100.0 percent return rate of the respondents. Overall, the response rate was considered very high and adequate for the study as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4. 1: Distribution of the Household Heads by Responses Rate in Mumias East

Response Rate	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Returned	384	384
Not Returned	0	0.0
Issued	384	100.0

Source: Field data 2018

4.1.2 The Study Response Rate (Responses from Key informants)

Out of 51 questionnaires which had been administered to the interviewees (key informants), 51 of them were returned for analysis. The researcher chose on the following key informants. Namely; Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs, Assistant and Deputy county commissioners, Ward and sub- county Administrators, police officers, clans chair persons and MCAs who are key stakeholders who deal with conflict management in the society and at the same time peace makers. This translates to 100.0 percent return rate of the respondents. Overall, the response rate was considered very high and adequate for the study as shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4. 2: Distribution of the Key Informants by Responses Rate in Mumias East

Response Rate	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Returned	51	51
Not Returned	0	0.0
Issued	51	100.0

Source: Field data 2018

4.2 Nature of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-county

Under the nature of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-county, the study sought to find out experience of inter-clan conflicts by the respondents, frequency of inter-clan conflicts, period of residence of respondents in relation to inter-clan conflicts and types of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study. The nature of Inter-clan conflicts was leadership and resource based conflicts.

4.2.1 Respondents experience of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County

The study sought to examine whether the household respondents have ever experienced inter-clan conflicts during their stay in the study area.

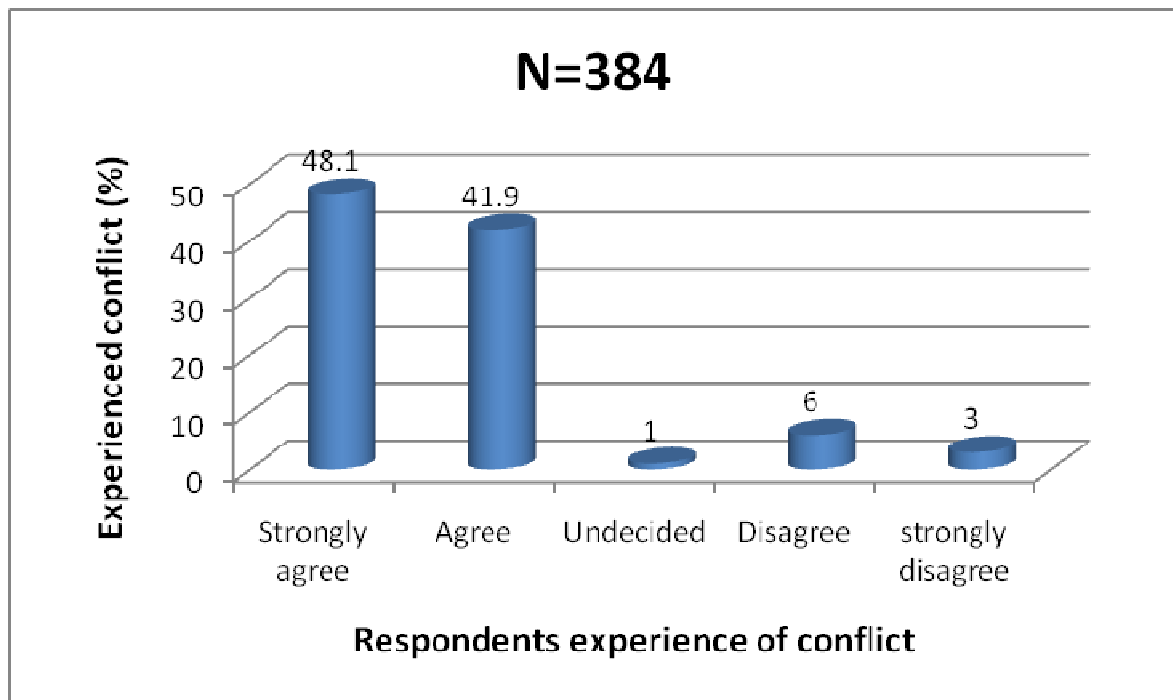


Figure 4. 1: Respondents experience of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-

Source: Field data (2018)

The analysis in Figure 4.3 shows that a considerable number of the respondents 185(48.1%) strongly agreed, 161(41.9%) agree, 4(1%) undecided, 23(6%) disagree, and 12(3%) strongly disagree that they have ever experienced inter-clan conflicts in the study area. The study hence found out that majority of the respondents have experienced inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East sub-county at (48.1%) and (41.9%).

One of the FGD participants a religious leader of Makunga FGD confirmed the findings by stating that:

Those people from majority clans are the instigators of conflicts and violence. They grab the property of the minority clans and violate their human rights. The property include: land, water sources, jobs opportunities, leadership positions and political competitions. These cases are common in areas dominated by the majority clans; Abashitsetse and Abakolwe in Isongo, shianda, Malaha, East Wanga and Lubinu locations (FGD participant, Makunga location in Mumias East Sub-County, 02/11/2018).

The foregoing is an indication that people experience inter-clan conflicts and the major perpetrators are the majority clans. Youth represent a vulnerable group that is ready to serve at the whims of inter-clan conflicts masterminds. They provide both ground and fodder for conflict trigger as well as propagation.

4.2.2 Frequency of inter-clan conflict occurrence in Mumias East Sub-County

Results from the analysis in Figure 4.4 shows that at least the conflicts occur often in the study area. Majority of the respondents at 180(47%) indicated that the conflicts occur most often, followed by 104 (27%) more often, 65(17%) often and 35(9%) not often in Mumias East Sub-County. From the findings it is evident that 180(47%) of inter-clan conflicts implies that their socio-economic development aspects could be jeopardized.

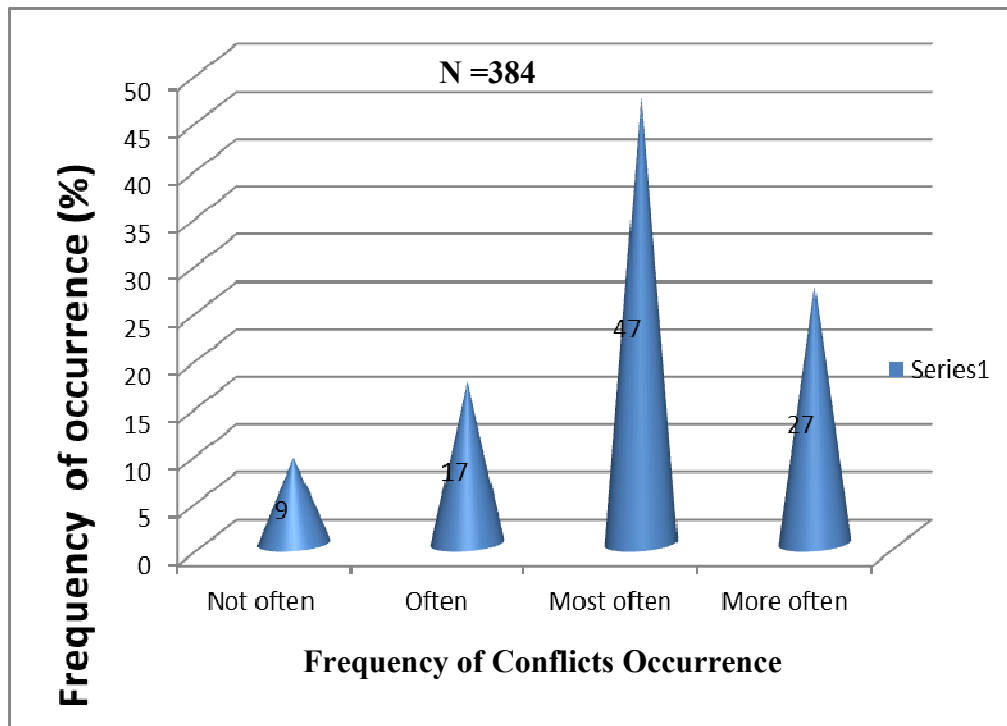


Figure 4. 2: Frequency of inter-clan conflicts occurrence in Mumias East Sub-

Source: Field data (2018)

The results indicated that, there are underlying root causes of inter-clan conflicts which have not been addressed adequately. Those who indicated that conflict occurs more often, reasoned that, it is majorly on frequent basis that conflicts occur in the area of study. Politically motivated conflicts occurs when politicians from different clans wrangle and fight over leadership dominance .Those who argued that conflict occurs most often were either victims or instigators of conflict (Field data, 2018)

In support of the foregoing, one of the household respondents averred that:

Conflict is unavoidable. We experience conflict every year. From social issues, environmental, economic and political competitions, we have experienced conflicts. It is even serious when we encounter land conflicts. Land is an emotive issue and attracts debates. In Makunga and Malaha Sub-locations we have experienced serious conflicts that cross-cut upon the boundaries we have in our areas of jurisdictions (Household Respondent, Makunga, Mumias East, 2/11/2018).

These findings were supported by data from one key informant, an MCA East Wanga Ward who noted that;

Conflicts are experienced all over the Sub-county and at all times. They range from leadership wrangles, resources, land boundaries, and political competitions. He said during election period it's worse because most people tend to support their clans aspirants and as a result conflicts escalate. He narrated that during 2017 election campaigns his supporters were assaulted by his opponent's supporters in (Emulambo) village where 18 people were injured seriously. He was followed up by the police to record a statement at Shianda police station on 24/12/2017. Apart from that, complains from people whose land was grabbed is all over the Sub-County. Clans also fight over resource distribution within the Sub-County and at present they are complaining about construction of East Wanga Technical college and Shianda Medical training college constructed within one area and other areas in the Sub-County are neglected (key informant, MCA East Wanga, 28/11/2018).

Source: Field Data (2018)

In contrast, a participant from (Shifuyo) FGD stated that;

In areas where we have clan groupings incidences of inter-clan conflicts are experienced frequently because they always compete over leadership, resources and employment opportunities. He mentioned the following areas which are mostly affected by inter-clan conflicts; Isongo, Mung'ang'a, Mahola, Lubinu, Shibinga and Shitoto

are occupied by the majority clans; Abashitsetse and Abakolwe who violates the rights of other clans within those area and hence inter-clan conflicts occurs (Eshifuyo FGD 7th December 2018).

Source: Field Data (2018)

The results from household respondent of Makunga, concurred with key informant of East Wanga Ward, and Eshifuyo FGD 7 out of 8 participants agreed that there is occurrence of inter-clan conflicts on a frequent basis.



Plate 4.1: Chief Makunga location in a Baraza solving inter-clan conflict

Source: Field data 2018

The researcher while collecting data in the field came across a Chief's Baraza and decided to attend. After some time he discovered that there was an inter-clan conflict among the two clans being solved by Chief Makunga over land boundary dispute. In due course he took the photograph, plate:4.1 as the evidence of the study. Those seated on the right were from Abakolwe clan and those on the left were from Abashitsetse. The convenient discussion is an indication that inter-clan conflicts in Mumias are indubitable. It also reveals that certain factors play a major role as far as the occurrence of inter-clan

conflict is concerned. Notably, more often than not inter-clan conflicts have taken political dimensions, particularly when linked to issues of land boundaries and ethnic representation in the leadership of administrative institutions civic and constituency (DMI, 2008). In other studies carried out in Wajir County, clashes between Degodia and Garre have moved from the ritual and symbolic dimensions of feuding, to the role scarce resources play in fuelling conflict as indicated by (Temesgen, 2010). These scarce resources have had ripple effects even in Mumias East as it attracts a lot of inter-clan conflicts as indicated by most respondents (Field Data 2018).

4.2.3 Period of residence and inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County

The study sought to examine the period in which the household heads had lived in the study area and how it is related to inter-clan conflicts. This suggested whether the residents had enough information about the conflicts occurrence over the years. The analysis in Figure 4.5 found out that between (0-5) years, 12(3%) of the residents had lived in the study area, 31 (8%) of the household interviewed had lived in the study area between (6-10) years, 92(24%) had lived between (11-20) and 250(65%) had lived for over 20 years.

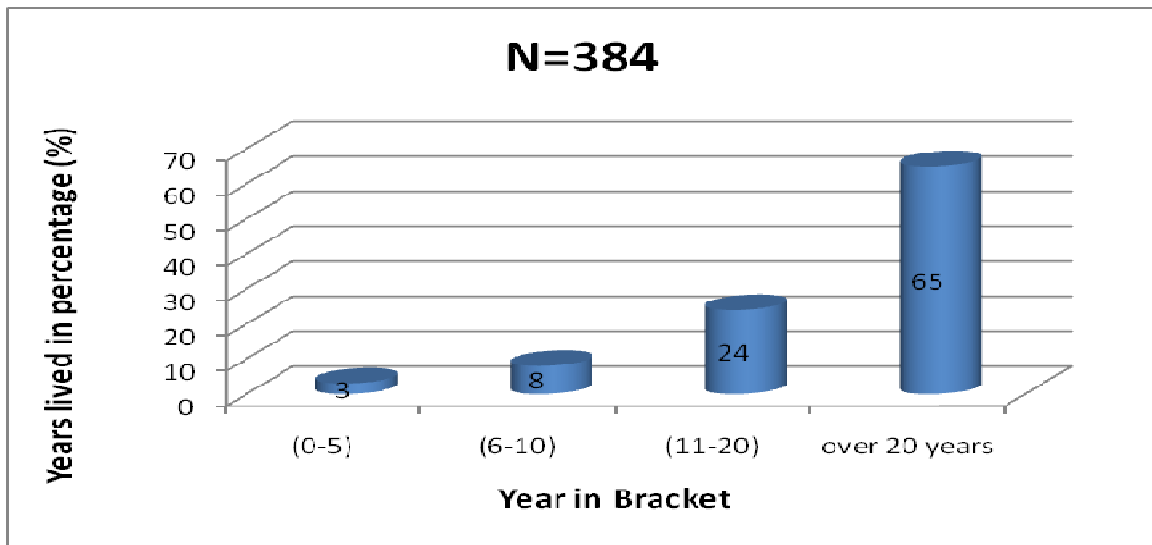


Figure 4. 3: Period of residence of the respondents in Mumias East Sub-County

Source:Field data (2018)

The majority of the household heads 250 (65%) that were interviewed and had lived in Mumias East Sub-County over 20 years averred that they bought pieces of land at relatively cheaper prices; they also indicated they were attracted by the geographical terrain for farming.

In support of the prevenient discussions, one of the household respondents signposted that:

We have lived here close to twenty years. I was not born in this land but I have an ancestry and that is why I came back to manage property as soon as our parents were no more. I also love farming, though we don't have large tracts of land but it is better little than nothing at all. We live here also with people from diverse background, ethnicity and language. We have seen a number of several cases that amounts to Inter-clan conflict. These conflicts arise due to misunderstanding of different clans that have different interests, especially politically and economically. The situation is dire especially in an electioneering period. Claims that so and so has not been in power and lack of development in certain areas have contributed to conflict for the time I have been a resident of this place. (Household

respondent, 11/11/2018, Khaunga Sub-location, Mumias East sub-County)

Source: Field Data (2018)

From the foregoing, it is evident that period of stay defines the nature of conflict as either political or economic depending on the activities that the local engage in. In support of the results one village elder in Mung'ang'a FGD of 24/11/2018, East Wanga location, Mumias East Sub-County had this to say:

Those people who bought land in Mumias East and stayed in the Sub-County for a long time have overpowered the original residents and the extent of inter-clan conflicts is high because they are now the leaders in the area of study. As a result of this the majority clans; the Abashitsetse, Abakolwe and other indigenous clans are seriously fighting the buyers of land struggling to recover leadership positions and their land back (FGD participant, of 24/11/2018, Mung'ang'a Sub-location, East Wanga location, Mumias East Sub-County).

Source: Field Data (2018).

The finding from one respondent in Khaunga Sub-location on 11th November 2018 said that he bought land and he has stayed in the area of study for a long period more than twenty years. This is also supported by one FGD participant of 24th November 2018, Mung'ang'a Sub-location, East Wanga Location, Mumias East Sub-County who also said that buyers have stayed in the area of study for a long time and they have overpowered the indigenous people and they are now holding leadership positions in the area of study and the majority clans are always in conflicts with them over the struggle for leadership and resources.

4.3 Types of inter-clan conflicts

Responses from household heads on types of inter-clan conflicts in Muiaas East Sub-County.

Table 4. 3: Types of Inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County

Type of inter-clan conflicts	Strong Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Rank	Total(N0.)
Leadership wragles	280(72.9%)	65(16.9%)	20(5.2%)	19(4.9%)	3	384(100%)
Land ownership	147(38.3%)	172(44.8%)	34(8.9%)	31(8.1%)	2	384(100%)
Land boundaries	123(32.0%)	168(43.8%)	29(7.6%)	64(16.7%)	5	384(100%)
Political competition	314(81.8%)	51(13.3%)	0(0%)	19(4.9%)	4	384(100%)
Recource distribution	259(67.5%)	80(20.8%)	5(1.3%)	40(10.4%)	1	384(100%)

Source: Field data (2018)

The types of conflicts in Mumias East emanates from leadership wragles, unfair distribution of resoures, politics competiotion, land ownership and land boundary and these are the common conflicts in the area of study. These types of conflicts cut across Mumias East Sub-county and affect the social-economic development in the area of study (Field Data 2018).

4.3.1: Leadership wrangles

Based on the findings in Table 4.3 the study found out that one type of conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County was leadership wrangles ranked number 3 as indicated by , 280 (72.9%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 65 (16.9%) Agreed, 20 (5.2%) undecided and 19 (4.9%) disagreed. These findings were supported by the data from one FGD participant from Makunga who noted that;

Most of the inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County often erupted as a result of struggle for leadership among the clans. The royal clan has been in leadership for long and other clans are demanding for their rights. Seats for local administrators have been occupied by the (Abashitsetse) clan from the time of Nabongo Mumia and it is because of resistance that come from other clans that now other clans are able to secure some few positions. Political seats are too competitive and now the seating member of parliament is getting a lot of resistance from other clan because he tends to support his own clan's people the (Abakolwe). (An FGD participant, 1/11/2018, Makunga location, Mumias East Sub-County)

Source: Field Data (2018).

Another key informant, Deputy County Commissioner Mumias East Sub-County noted that;

Inter-clan conflicts are common in schools whereby people always want to support their clan's people to be on the Board of Management. There was a lot of conflicts in Eshisenye primary school in Isongo location against the chairperson of the school just because the school was situated within Abatobe clan and the chairperson was from Abashitsetse clan. There was a conflict in Mung'ang'a primary school over the Headteacher because he was from Abaseya clan and the school was within Abakolwe clan. These inter-clan conflicts affect the standard of education and indeed the performance in the two schools have dropped. He also noted that the leadership in the shopping centres have been affected by inter-clan conflicts in the

sense that market chairpersons don't want to see a person from another clan prospering. This leads to increased cases of robbery in markets within Mumias East Sub-County and this is common in shopping centres. That is; Shianda, Malaha, Isongo, Makunga, Mwitoti, Khaimba, Malaha and Lusheya. (Key informant Deputy County Commissioner, Mumias East Sub-County, 22/12/2018).

Source: Field Data (2018).

The findings from an FGD Participant, from Makunga location on 1st November 2018 in Mumias East Sub-County indicated that leadership wrangles is a major issue that fuels inter-clan conflicts. He further stated that, majority clans have been in leadership for a long time and they don't handle other clans fairly. However one key informant, Deputy County Commissioner Mumias East Sub-County supported the findings in an interview stating that; there are inter-clan conflicts in schools and in leadership of market centres where the business has been affected through frequent robberies as people frustrates others who don't come from their clans. In relation to the research findings and the literature below leadership wrangles contribute a lot towards inter-clan conflicts.

For a long time, the Clans in Mumias East Sub-County have been in conflict because of Leadership issues. Sons to the previous Nabongo fought because they could not agree on who should become the next king of the Wanga as indicated by (Ogot, 1978).

Mumias East Sub-County Education Report (2017), indicates that it is because of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County that the standards of education has been affected in the area of study. They have solved several cases in schools, on Board of Management and even parents closing Headteachers out of schools . however the clans surrounding schools want to be involved in the leadership of the school that is; board of

management (Field Data, 2018). The Mumias Sub-County security report (2017), states that cases of robbery in the shopping centres within Mumias East are common and through investigation is that, some people want to paralyze others in business on clan basis.

The foregoing is indicative of conflicts that occur in other regions. Huho (2012), indicates that conflict is manifested in structural inequity and unequal distribution of power. It is a situation with at least two identifiable groups in conscious wrangles with each other as they pursue incompatible interests and goals.

4.3.2: Land Ownership

Land ownership also emerged as a type of inter-clan conflict number 2 which was also supported by results shown in Table 4.3, 147 (38.3%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 172 (44.8%) Agreed, 34 (8.9%) undecided and 31 (8.1%) disagreed. These findings were supported by the data from Luche FGD participant, Areligious leader who noted that;

Land Ownership in Mumias East Sub-County is one of the major Conflict in the area of study. There has been land grabbing by the majority clans for along time and the affected clans react all the time and hence, inter-clan conflicts emerges every now and then. He also stated that this problem cut across the Sub-County but pointed out the following areas where conflicts are rampant: Isongo, lushey, Shianda, East Wanga, Ekero and Makunga locations. He pointed out that most cases have been handled by the local administrators but all in vein. He narrated a story where in 2018 one person from (Abamwende) clan was evicted by another one from (Abakolwe) clan and nobody made a follow up he is now staying in a rental house with a very big family. Reports from land office reflect that people have processed title deeds of farms of other people just because they come

from majority clans and the affected are not able to make a follow up and at the end of the day they are rendered landless (Luche FGD participant, 17th November 2018).

Source: Field Data (2018).

In an FGD of village elders conducted in Mung'anga one village elder had to say that;

(Abashitsetse) have grabbed land of other people and they brag that nobody can raise a complaint because they are the sons of the soil. They say that it is their forefathers' land and nobody can compete with them over land (FGD participants, Mung'ang'a, 15th December 2018).

Source: Field Data (2018).

Another key informant, a clan chairman from Abashitsetse had this to say;

People who migrated to Mumias East have dominated property and land and now the owners of the soil have no say on the development issues. So far their people have sold the whole land to the buyers and the people are landless because they cannot claim their land back because they sold and as a result, inter-clan conflicts occur all the time (clan chairman Abashitsetse, Emayala village, 3rd December 2018).

Source: Field Data (2018).

The land ownership issue was greatly supported by results from FGDs, key informants and household heads. In Luche FGD held on 17th November 2018, 7 out of 8 of the participants said that land grabbing is one of the major issues in the area of study. Also results from FGD held in Mung'ang'a 8 out of 8 of the participants pointed out that land grabbing is also a major issue in Mumias East Sub-county. It was pointed out that land grabbing by majority clans (Abashitsetse and Abakolwe) have rendered some people from minor clans landless and as a result inter-clan conflicts have reoccurred from time and again.

The findings from one key informant also indicated that people who migrated to Mumias East have dominated property and land and now the owners of the soil have no say on the development issues. So far their people have sold the whole land to the buyers and the people are landless because they cannot claim their land back because they sold and as a result, inter-clan conflicts occur all the time (Field Data, 2018).

The findings were in agreement with the study by (Simiyu 2008) who said that; The Conflict in Mount Elgon District can be traced back to the colonial policy of alienating African land to create room for white settler farms. In the case of the Sabaot community, their ancestral grazing land on the extensive plains of what is now Trans-Nzoia District was taken away from them in the early 1930s without compensation as indicated by (Simiyu, 2008). The Mount Elgon clashes have over time conformed to a general pattern of ethnic cleansing, or ethnic clashes that occurred throughout the country, in areas such as Molo, Olenguruone, Burnt forest and Likoni.

The Sabaot of Mt Elgon also wanted to reclaim their land from migrants by evicting them. Many non-Sabaot, in particular Bukusu, had moved into Mt. Elgon in search of fertile agricultural land, which they purchased from the Sabaot, while others came from the neighboring Trans-Nzoia District and purchased land there or settled illegally along forest fringes (Simiyu, 2008). The first clashes between the Bukusu and the Sabaot occurred in 1991. By early 1993 Sabaot warriors, helped by their Sebei cousins hired from across the border in Uganda, had carried out several attacks against Bukusu, including torching their houses, taking over their land, killing over 24 people and injuring

many more, and displacing over 2 000 people (Human Rights Watch, 1993). In areas where the Bukusu dominated they reciprocated with revenge attacks against the Saboot. By mid-1995, 6 500 families comprising an estimated 40 000 members had been displaced as noted by (Kenya Human Rights Commission, 1996).

4.3.3: Land Boundaries

In reference to the findings in table 4.3 the study indicated that one of types of conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County was Land Boundary ranked number 5 as indicate by ,123 (32.0%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 168 (43.8%) Agreed, 29 (7.8%) undecided and 64 (16.7%) disagreed. These findings were supported by the data from one househlo head from Emukaniro villlage who said the following;

Land boundary is one of the conflits in Mumias East Sub-County and it has affeted the relationship among clans. He pointed out that there has been a case of land boundary between Abashitsetse and Abang'ale in Ebulechia village which has been there for a long time and upto date it has not been solved (Household head, responent, 06/11/2018, Emukaniro village,Mumias East Sub-County).

Source: Field Data (2018).

One of the participant from Lusheya FGD noted that;

Land boundary in Lusheya is one of the major conflict experienced. He pointed out that cases of land boundaries are all over among all clans but the perpetrators are the majority clans who either participate diectly or incite other minority clans whenever there is adisagreeent. He sighted an example of Abakolwe and Abamwende who have been in land boundary conflict for a long period. Anumber of agencies have been anged to intervene but all in vein, the case has been in court and land office but no solution has been achieved (An FGD participant, 1st December 2018, Lusheya, Mumias East Sub-County).

In an interview from the Ward Administrator of Malaha, Makunga, Isongo ward signposted that;

There is Land boundary conflict in Isongo that has taken long between Abatobe and Abashitsetse clans. The case was handled by land and Environment Court but upto date no solution has been found and there is no peace among the two clans (Akey informant, Ward Administrator, 21st November 2018, Mumias East Sub-County).

One FGD participant, village elder from Mahola Sub-location had the following to say;

That Land boundary conflict in Mahola Sub-location is rampant between Abashitsetse and Abakhami clans because local Administrators and Council of Elders have tried to solve but the conflict still reoccur. He also stated that this conflict is complex and all stakeholders should be involed that's; lands office and conflict management specialists to intervene (FGD participant, Mahola Sub-location, 13th November2018).

Land boundary issue was supported by one FGD participant, a village elder. A photo of the plate 4.2 below was taken by the researcher as he obseved a land boundary dispute between Abashitsetse and Abakhami clans.



Plate 4. 2: Land boundary dispute between Abashitsetse and Abakhami clans in Mahola

Source: Field data 2018.

In the above photograph, plate: 4.2 taken by the researcher in his field study, the two clans, Abashitsetse standing on the Right and Abakhami standing on the Left were in a conflict over land boundary but the village elder was already there calming them. Based on the findings from the household heads Emukaniro village of 6th October 2018 , FGD participatof 1st October 2018 lusheya and key informant ,Ward Administrator of Malaha Isongo Makunga ward on 21st October 2018 consistently agree that land boundary is one of the types of conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County. Mumias East Sub-County security report (2018) indicates that land boudary is also a major issue in the area of study. However kakamega County land office Report (2017) is in agreement with the study findings that Mumias East Sub-County had number of cases of land boundary disputes settled by land office from the area of study. Also Reports in Occurance Book (2018) from Shianda police station indicated that cases of land Boudary

disputes among clans were reported and some of them resulted into assaults which were settled in Courts or referred back to clans council of Elders

These findings are consistent with the Kenya Red Cross (2008) report which stated that contested boundaries have led to the burning of houses, hotels and a school in Chepilat area, these incidences were linked to forms of ethnic cleansing. Akinyi-Dar et al (2011).

4.3.4: Political competitions

Based on the findings in table 4.3 the study found out that one of the types of conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County was political competitions ranked number 4 as indicated by 314 (81.8%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 51 (13.3%) Agreed, 0 (0%) undecided and 19 (4.9%) disagreed. These findings were supported by the data from Makunga FGD where one of the participant noted that;

Political competition is also a type of conflict in the area of study and more so during the campaign periods. However after elections the fight continues whereby the supporters of the opponents tend to frustrate the efforts of the seating politicians and hence it stalls development projects. Politics extent upto learning institutions, Business premises, and health facilities. The funding of the above mentioned institutions for development is done politically and at the end of the day the affected people keep on demanding for their rights and at the same time they keep on opposing the leadership of the seating politicians (FGD Participant, Makunga Location, 15th November 2018, Mumias East Sub-County).

Source: Field Data (2018).

One key informant Clan Chairman Nyawinyi clan asserted that;

They are tired of supporting other majority clans to occupy Political seats and there after they are neglected. He said that, so far the seating Member of Parliament and their

Member of County Assembly have not supported them in terms of employing their people and bringing development projects near to them and hence they are not ready to support anybody from another clan unless they get one from their own clan (key informant, clan chairman Nyawinyi clan, 22nd November 2018, Khabondi village, Khaunga location).

The findings were consistent with the Makunga FGD where 7 out of 8 participants strongly agreed that political differences is a type of conflict in the area of study supported by a key informant from Khabondi Village of 22nd November 2018 in Khaunga Location who strongly agree that political competition is a type of conflict in Mumias East Sub-County as the seating politicians tend to neglect people from other clans who are not from their clans and more so if they were not their political supporters during campaigns.

Recurring politically instigated ethnic clashes are attributed to political incitement, land issues, ethnic tensions and polarizations, consequent clashes and riots which occur with virtually every political campaign (Peters, 2009). The OHCHR (2008) identifies four main causes of Kenya's 2007 Post-Election Violence (PEV): longstanding dispute over land rights, recurrent violence and persistent impunity, pre-existing violation of economic and social rights, and vigilante groups. Dercon and Raxona (2010), blame it on institutional failures at the macro-level (Electoral Commission, police administration, the judiciary system, political parties) and the deterioration of trust in institutions and social capital at community level.

4.3.5: Resoures distribution

In Table 4.3 the study found out that one of the types of conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County was resource distribution ranked (1) as indicated by, 259 (67.8%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 80 (20.8%) Agreed, 5 (1.3%) undecided and 40 (10.4%) disagreed. These findings were supported by the data from a key informant ,an Asistant Chief Emakhwale Sub-location noted that;

Resources distribution is also a major type of conflict in Mumias East Sub-county and this is as aresult of high level of poverty due to the collapse of Mumias Sugar Company. As a result people struggle for the available resources and hence inter-clan conflicts. There is unfair distribution of resources especially by the political wing. They tend to support their clan's persons and campaign supporters. It has been observed that distribution of development projects is also not fair and as aresult people are not satisfied and they keep on demanding for their constitution rights (key informant, Assistant Chief Emakhwale Sub-location, 30th December 2018).

Source: Field Data (2018).

Another view emerged from an interview by a CBO official who noted that;

Resources distribution contribute a lot on escalation of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study. The resources are the basis of livelihood and people are thirsty for accesssing those resources. The resources that attract inter-clan conflicts are; job opportunity, land, food,Health services, shelter, water sources, business oportunities and education opportunities. He said that major clans and those in power usually grab the resuorces and the other clans are infrinched of their rights (CBO official,Shianda Market, 2nd November 2018).

Source: Field Data (2018).

From the results it is evident from one key informant, Assistant Chief Emakhwale Sub-location that resource distribution is a type of conflict due to high level of poverty as a result of the collapse of Mumias sugar company. Poor distribution of the available resources by politicians escalates a lot of conflicts. Another CBO official also supported the findings by saying that resources that attract inter-clan conflicts are; jobs opportunities, land, food, shelter, water sources, business opportunities, education opportunities and health services. The study therefore makes it clear that resources have a huge influence on reoccurrence of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study.

In this regard, therefore horizontal inequities can be based on differences in group's culture that coincide with political economic differences between the groups and which can most likely lead to resentment and eventually cause conflicts in the form of struggle for equality as indicated by (Brown & Stewart, 2015). The struggle may be in the form of fight for regional differentiation such as those experienced in Aceh, Indonesia, where there are separatist movements or in the Tamil region of Sri Lanka, in other cases different identities may occur within the same geographical space such as in Rwanda, North Ireland and Uganda where political participation and economic and political rights are at stake (Stewart, 2015).

Brown and Stewart (2015) indicated that there are various dimensions of horizontal inequities (HIs). These dimensions entail access to resources along political, economic and social vectors. On the basis of economic vector, access to income is important. However, apart from income, access to employment and to a range of assets, land, credit and education are also key. Based on the social vector, the scholars argue that access to shelter or housing, health care and water are important to people and form horizontal

inequalities. Finally, the political vector entails access to power normally symbolised by the top political leadership such as the presidency and the cabinet as well as lower level, for instance in parliamentary assemblies and county government, in bureaucracy at all levels, and in the army and the police.

In as much as horizontal inequities are major drivers for ethnic conflicts, the most relevant inequities are those that matter to people and they vary across societies (Guichaoua, 2012). For instance, in Zimbabwe unequal access to land is important, while in Northern Ireland conflict concerned HIs in housing, education and jobs (Brown & Stewart, 2015). The inequities seem to be more provocative where they are consistent across the political and economic dimensions (Mansfield & Snyder, 2007). In this regard, economic and social differences provide the conditions that lead to dissatisfaction among the general population. Reynal-Querol (2002) noted that, they gave rise to the possibilities of political mobilization, nonetheless political exclusion is likely to trigger conflicts by giving group leader a powerful motivation to organize in order to gain support.

Due to conflict of interest conflicts lead to inter-group threat, competition over scarce resources leads to intergroup hostility and conflicts group which have negative attitudes towards their rivals when resources are scarce must compete for them. Conflict is one of several complex processes that have contributed to weakening the ability of local communities to prepare for, cope with and recover from climatic stresses. Drought-affected communities, for example, often flee to other areas in search of fresh pasture and water sources. This study assessed the effects of Inter-Clan conflicts

These population movements, across administrative boundaries and international borders, can put enormous pressure on resources (often already scarce) and can result in violent clashes between farmers and pastoralists in their groups and clans as indicated by Scott-Villiers and Pavanello (2013:4). Another challenge has been the struggle with inter and intra communal violence for decades over access to water and grazing land between pastoralist communities. Easy access to weapons and ammunition is responsible for much of the violence, State Security had no capacity to provide protection to civilians or control the illicit flow of these armaments.

According to Mbugua (2012) the problem of resources in South Sudan is accentuated by two major factors on the economy that lacks diversification and governance that is still plagued by competition. Land is considered the most abundant resource in South Sudan. A number of scholars have noted associations between conflict and land tenure in the country. The land issue covers two aspects; use of land by large foreign companies and the traditional land tenure system and modern land use system. Disputes related to access to land arise within families, between communities, pastoralists and farmers, between traditional communities and state authorities, and between returnees from Sudan.

4.4 Extent of inter-clan conflicts and demographic characteristics of respondents

The demographic characteristics of interest for this study included gender, age, level of education, marital status, and occupation of the household heads of the respondents. The household is the basic unit of a society where individuals cooperate and compete for resources.

4.4.1. Extent of inter-clan conflicts and gender in Mumias East Sub-county

The study established the extent of inter-clan conflicts on gender and the results are presented in Figure 4.6.

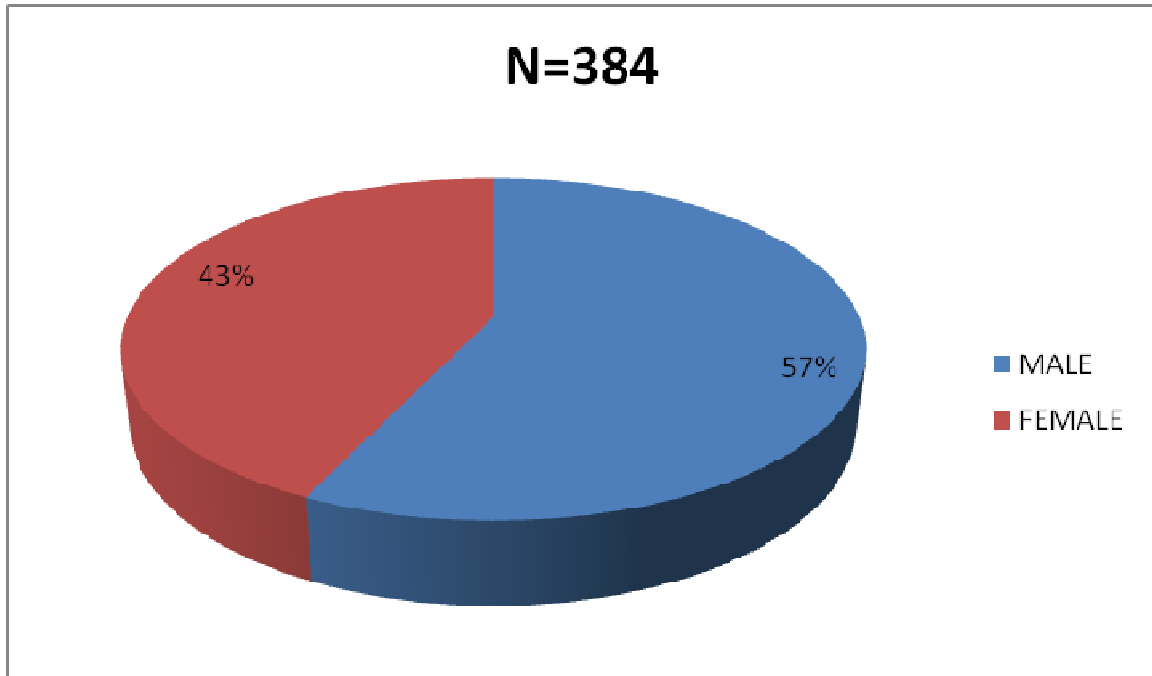


Figure 4. 4: Gender of the household Heads respondents in Mumias East Sub-

Source: Field data (2018)

The study found out that the majority of the household heads who participated are 219(57%) male while 165 (43%) were female. Kabeer (1997) indicated that gender issues are not restricted to the domestic arena, albeit households constitute a preponderant institutional site. This implies that aspect of gender is not just a household name but shaping of gender identities by larger communities and groups is quite important. However the study indicated that the male gender is very much involved in inter-clan conflicts compared with the female gender as male are the providers of the family and at most they struggle resources, land, political seats and leadership. Male are also involved

in protecting the clan's property and these makes them crush shoulders with members of other clans when they infringe them their rights. For example; land ownership, employment opportunities, and leadership positions among others. In few cases female gender is also involved in inter-clan conflicts especially the widows who take the responsibility of the father and the mother. They also struggle to acquire resources for their families and hence, chances of being involved in inter-clan conflicts are there. Also in Wanga culture women are considered as weak elements in the society and in issues of the clan are not involved fully at most time (Field Data 2018).

The findings from one of the Key Informant Deputy County Commissioner Mumias East Sub-County proffers that the cultural norms are deeply ingrained and embedded as facts within the household fabric and consequently the stereotypical characteristics of men ,such as competitiveness, acquisitiveness, autonomous and confrontational aspects of behaviour works against women's stereotypical view of cooperative, nurturing and group orientation. Intriguingly, the findings suggest that a lot of emphasize is laid on the male gender at the expense of the female gender. Disturbingly, women could be serving elsewhere as migrant labourers, thus the composition as per the findings. However findings from one key informant an Assistant Chief of Eluche Sub-location stated that men are very much involved in inter-clan conflicts because in the wanga culture they are the one who own property and in most cases they struggle to acquire resources like land, job opportunities, and leadership (Field Data 2018).

One of the Key informants a clan chairman Abanashieni clan from Lubinu Indoli village had to say the following:

In Wanga culture the work of awoman is to take care of the home and children and they are not supposed to be involved in issue pertaining the clan in terms of property

ownership, leadership, marriage, solving of land disputes among others. In case of anything they are the men who take charge. He also said that among the royal clan (Abashitsetse) it was a taboo for the female to appear before men while they are handling their issues. Thus, female involvement in conflicts is minimal compared to men in the area of study because men are on the front-line in struggling for resources, leadership and other opportunities for livelihood. (key informant a clan chairman Abanashieni clan, Indoli village, Lubinu Location, 23/11/2018).

Source: Field Data (2018).

In support of the findings from households heads one key informant a clan chairman from Indoli indicated that in Wanga culture the work of women is to take care of the home and children and they are not supposed to be involved in issues pertaining property ownership and leadership. In case of anything they are men who take charge and said that, among the royal clan (Abashitsetse) it was a taboo for female to appear before men while handling their clan issues. Thus, female involvement in inter-clan conflicts is minimal in the area of study because men are on the front-line in struggle for resources, leadership and other opportunities for livelihood (Source: Field Data 2018).

The findings were consistent with the KDHS 2014 study which indicated that men are the major decision makers in most of the important household activities. According to KDHS 2014, only 20% of married women make decisions mainly in important issues such as purchase, meaning that it is mostly men who make key household decisions (KNBS, 2015)

This findings also agree with Walker (2009) who indicated that the socio-economic status of women in the society make them vulnerable to negative impacts of conflicts and therefore making them disadvantaged. Both men and women play an active role in conflicts but also get affected differently by these conflicts. Women's participation in

conflicts can be analyzed in three levels. That is in the personal sphere, where they experience and participate in conflicts as individuals, in the private sphere, where they experience conflicts as mothers and wives and in the public sphere, where they interface with societal structures that limit their participation in decision making process on important issues in the society.

4.4.2 Extent of inter-klan conflicts in relation to age

The study sought to establish the extent of inter-klan conflicts on age and the results are presented in Figure 4.7. The respondents were asked to identify the age group that is most involved in inter-klan conflicts.

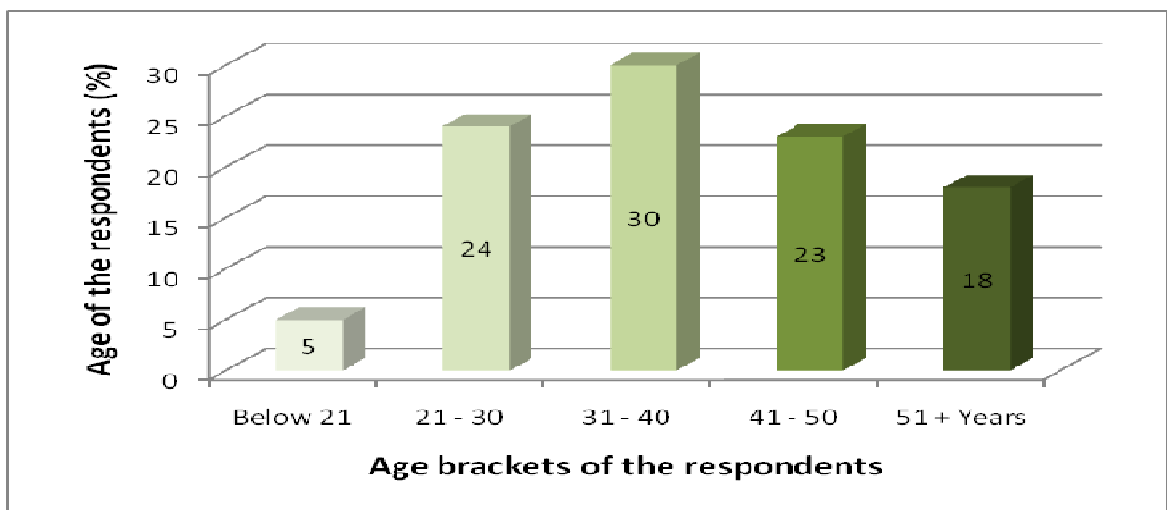


Figure 4. 5: Age of the respondents in Mumias East Sub-County

Source: Field data (2018)

Analysis by age revealed that 19(5%) were aged below 21 years old, 92(24%) were aged (21-30), 115 (30%) were aged between (31-40), and 88(23%) between (41-50) and 69(18%) were aged above 51 and above years old. The study therefore reveals that the majority of the household heads who participated in the study 92(24%) were aged between (21-30) and 115(30%) were aged between (31-40) years the youth bracket.

The findings suggest that the population's median age is 35; this is still a youthful age, vibrant and capable of pursuing various social, economic and political issues. Changes in composition of different age groups are linked with household movements in and out of conflict arising from poverty. The young require intensive investment in health and education whereas prime age adults require supply of labor and savings. The aged requires health care and retirement income. These effects on age, demographically may inform us of possible indicators of inter-clan conflict. For instance, despite the majority being between (21-30) and (31-40), the results indicates that; it is those between 21-30 years that are prone to conflict because they are used by the perpetrators of conflicts. For example politicians use the youth to oppose their opponents for their own political gain.

One of the Ekeru FGD participants indicated that:

Vijana sana sana kati ya umri wa ishirini na thelathini ndio wanaochochea ghasia na fujo. Wanajihusisha na malumbano ya kiukoo sana. Wanajiingiza kwa mambo yasiyo wafaa. Wakati mwingine wanashabikia wanasiasa kwa mitazamo ya chuki na ubaguzi. Jambo hili linapopuuzwa, mara nyingi migogoro huzuka hasa maeneo ya Ekeru na Eluche. (The youths in most cases aged between twenty to thirty years, are the instigators of mayhem and violence. They involve themselves in clan arguments. They poke their noses in issues that do not concern them. In other instances, they support the politicians from the lens of hatred and discrimination. Whenever this matter is ignored, in most cases conflicts continues to occur, especially in Ekeru and Eluche (FGD participant, Ekeru and Luche Mumias East, 21/12/2018).

One of the key informants Assistant Chief Shibinga Sub-location had this to say:

The youth of age between eighteen and thirty five years old are much involved in inter-clan conflicts because it is the age comprising of very vibrant people and idlers especially the unemployed. They are easily convinced by those in conflicts as they are given handouts after

countering their opponents. They are also used as immediate defense during campaign periods by the politicians as their campaigners to support their clan's person and when they meet their opponents the probability of having a conflict is high. He sighted an inter-clan conflict in (Emashebwebwe) village where we had serious inter-clan conflict between Abakolwe and Abaleka over a land boundary and 26 youth were injured (key informant, Shibinga Sub-location, 27/11/2018).

Another FGD participant a village elder Talamuti village had the following to say;

People above 51 years old are the most vulnerable group during inter-clan conflicts. He said that at this stage they are helpless because they depend on the youth age which is more productive and when youth are involved in conflicts production is low and those who depend on them suffers a lot because of loss of livelihood (FGD Participant, Talamuti village, Malaha Location, Mumias East Sub-County, 28th November 2018).

Source: Field Data (2018).

The findings from FGD 8 participants out of 9 participants of Ekero and Luche FGDs , 21st December 2018 indicated that the youth between the age of 20-30 years prone to inter-clan conflicts and they are mostly used by the politicians during the campaigns. One key informant Assistant Chief Shibinga sub-location on 27th November 2018, also supported the findings by saying that the age between 18-35 years is more vibrant and comprise of idollers who are used by politicians to achieve their goals during election periods. However in another FGD 7 participants out of 8 participants , of Talamuti FGD on 28th November noted that the old aged people are very much vulnerable during inter-clan conflicts because when the productive age is involved in conflicts production reduces and the old ones suffer because they depend on the youth for livelihood.

4.4.3 Extent of inter-clan conflicts and level of education of the people of Mumias

East

Analysis sought to establish the extent of inter-clan conflicts and the level of education of the respondents in the area of study as presented in Figure 4.8;

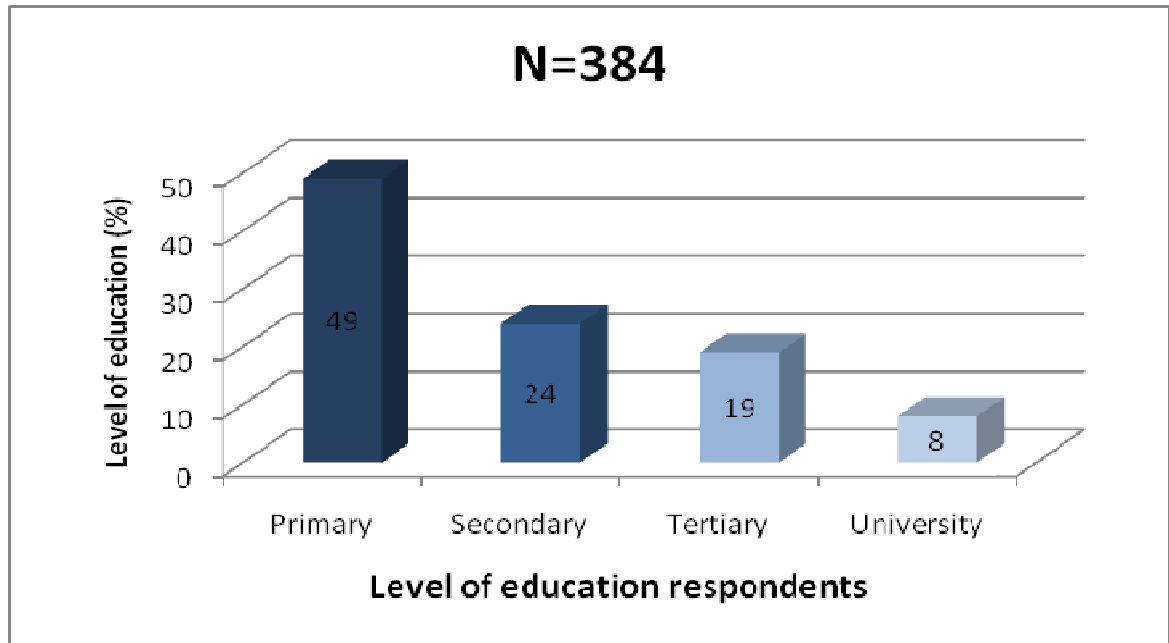


Figure 4. 6: Level of education of the respondents in Mumias East Sub-County

Source: Field data (2018)

Analysis sought to establish the extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to the level of education among the household heads in the area of study as presented in Figure 4.7. The results revealed that 49% (188) among the household heads had attained primary level of education, 24% (92) attained secondary education, 19% (73) had tertiary education and 8% (31) had achieved university education in Mumias East Sub County, Kenya.

Education is typically seen as a means of improving people's welfare. One key Informant the Senior Chief Malaha location stated that; where there is no education people suffer, wallow in abject illiteracy and perpetuate ignorance on a large scale. Considerable evidence indicates that the majority of the households have only attained a near basic education in the contemporary educational status. The findings also indicate that those who have attained higher education by attending to the university are but a paltry. Thus, the extent of inter-clan conflicts is high among people who are not well educated and this has a contribution towards the extent of inter-clan conflicts as they are the majority of people living in Mumias East Sub-County (Field Data, 2018).

The findings from FGD 8 participants out of 8 participant of Shianda FGD also indicate that; those who have attained higher education by attending to the university are but a paltry. This is an indication that there still exist a knowledge gap considering that the more we have more people educated the faster the solutions are provide for the ills that ails our society. Thus the extent of inter-clan conflicts is high among people who are not well educated and they are the majority of people living in Mumias East Sub-County.

Considerably, from one key informant Ass-Chief Maraba Sub-location noted that; even in settings where people are deprived of essential service like sanitation, clean water is an indication of uneducated lot who are vulnerable are vaguely knowledgeable of their rights and therefore prevalence of struggling for resources is high and hence the extent of inter-clan conflicts is high within the area of study. The opposite is true where we have educated population, demand and access to resources is not as challenging and elusive as in uneducated population.

The findings were consistent with (Bloom *et al.*, 2003) who indicated that; Education therefore levels the fields of opportunity and offers both technical and professional skills, apposite and reliable for the betterment of the society. Death of education is an underling cause of conflict. Clans that are more educated have less conflict those clans with little education. Consequently, this boils down to socio-economic parameters of the community. Additionally, education can be avenue for forms of social stratification and segmentation that determines socio-economic background. Thus, a well-functioning education system encourages education.

4.4.4 Extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to marital status

The study sought to establish the inter-clan conflicts and marital status of the household heads in the study area and result is presented in Figure 4.9.

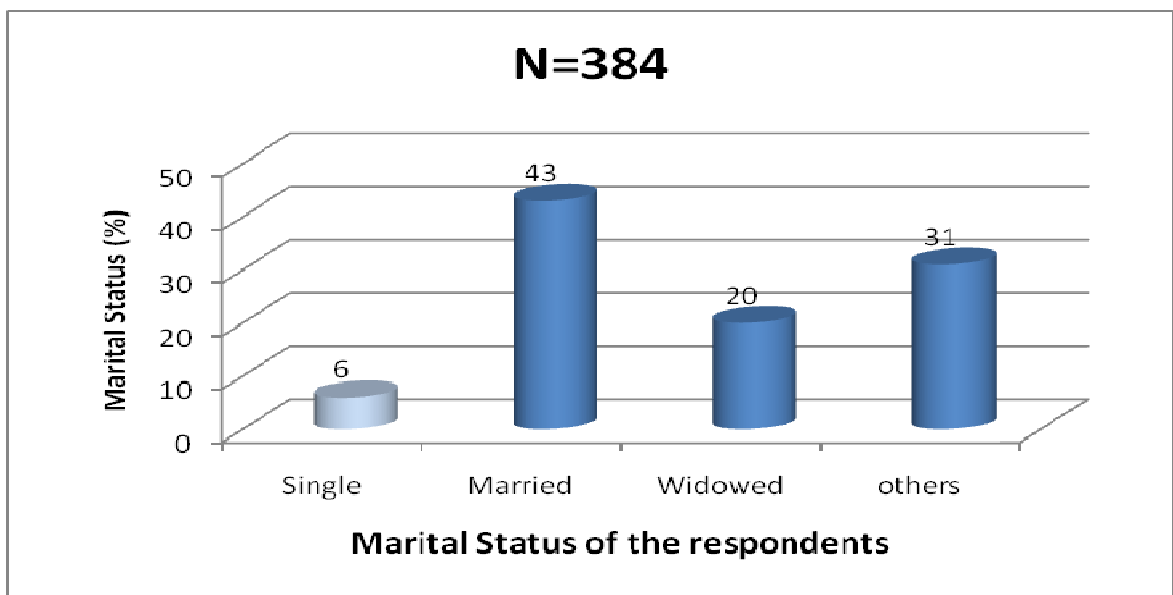


Figure 4. 7: Marital status of the respondents in Mumias East Sub-County

Source: Field data (2018)

The results indicate that 23(6%) of the household heads were single, 43% 165(43%) were married, 77(20%) were widowed while 119(31%) constituted of others who indicated as separated or never indicated their marital status.

The result therefore found out that majority of the household heads who participated, 43% (165) were married in Mumias East Sub-County. This implied that majority valued families as well as being closely knit. On the contrary, fewer respondents averred that they were single and that they still enjoyed their status. Comparatively, those that have full families are likely to influence the unmarried. As far as inter-clan conflict is concerned, socio-economic development may take a different dimension depending on various understanding on how conflict occurs.

Marital status has an influence on inter-clan conflicts in the sense that the married people have a lot of obligations in terms of empowering their people economically and socially. This attracts competition over the available resources, job opportunities and leadership positions to sustain their families in terms of education, health care and shelter.

The widows to an extent have an influence on inter-clan conflicts in terms of struggling for the available resources to take care of their families and as a result the likelihood of involving themselves in inter-clan conflicts is there. From the findings the others include mostly the unmarried who was still in the youth bracket and in most cases this is a vibrant age prone to conflicts either demanding for employment opportunities or supporting their clan's people to achieve what they want from other clans. They are used as reinforcement when it comes to violent conflicts (Field Data, 2018).

4.4.5 Extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to occupation of the respondents in the study area

Analysis sought to establish the extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to occupation of the household heads in the area of study as presented in Figure 4.10. The results found out that 207(54%) of the respondent practice farming, 54(14%) are occupied in Jua Kali, 108(28%) do small business and 15 (4%) of the house hold respondents were involved in other occupations such as National and County government employment and employment in private sector.

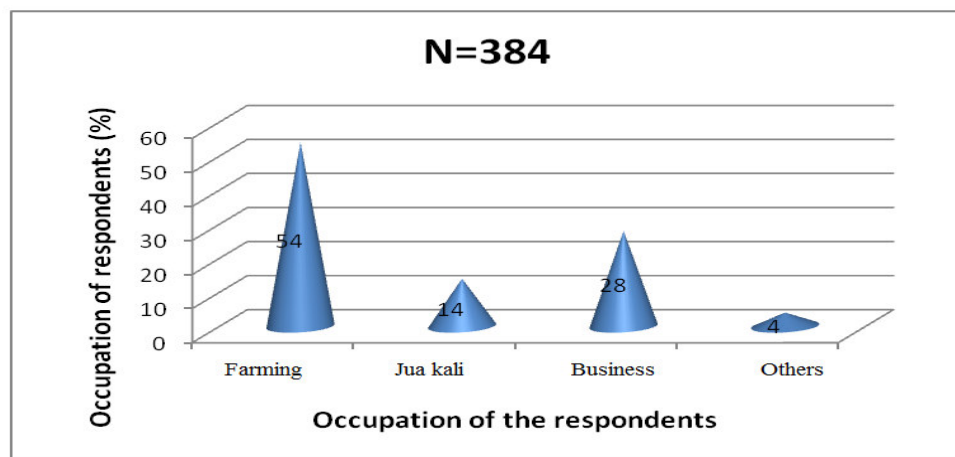


Figure 4. 8: Occupation of the respondents in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya

Source: Field data (2018)

Small working population means that only a few people in the entire population continue to carry a burden of taxation and feeding the members of a family. However, according to the results in figure 4.10, above average population have some work to do whereas others are engaged in small business. On this basis, it is possible to deduce that the Mumias East

population is not a working population because most of them are engaged in farming and few occupied in some trade (Field Data, 2018).

However, one key informant, Ass-Chief Eluche Sub-location indicated that the main occupation is cane farming which is the main source of income in Mumias East Sub-County and other occupations depend on the income from cane farming. Due to the collapse of Mumias Sugar Company the economical source of income is very low in the area of study and therefore inter-clan conflicts have increased as clans struggle for limited resources. This indicates that inter-clan conflicts emanate from the occupation of the people in the area of study if the occupation generates enough income there are few conflicts and if income is low conflicts increases. It means that, when a society is occupied then much time is spent on productive ventures other than idle engaging in issues conflictive in nature. Therefore, a big working population works towards income generation to alleviate the suffering of members of the community. It can also be argued that household occupation has tremendous implication on the welfare and wellbeing of a community (Field Data, 2018).

Household that have no occupying and income generating work are liable to vicissitudes of poverty and conflicts. Access to jobs therefore, is essential for overcoming inequality and reducing poverty. Unemployed are also vulnerable and more often than not are perpetrators of inter-clan conflicts. This has dire ramifications on the socio-economic development of any given society (Field Data, 2018).

One key informant, Abamwente clan's Chairman . Lusheya sub-location stated that;

The main occupation of the people in the area of study is farming and the main cash crop is sugar cane. Due to the collapse of Mumias sugar company the economic status of the people is too low and other occupations cannot sustain them economically. So far people conflict over scarce resources. At the same time Business and Jua Kali has gone down because they were depending on the income from cane farming and as a result inter-clan conflicts are high due to struggle for scarce resources for their livelihood (Key informant, Chairman Abamwente clan, 25th November 2018, Lusheya Sub-Location).

Source: Field Data (2018).

In support of the findings from the household heads one key informant chairman Abamwente clan indicated that; the main occupation in the area of study is farming and sugar cane is the main cash crop. Due to the collapse of Mumias Sugar Company the economy of the people is too low and it has affected income from business and jua kali because they were depending on income from cane farming. As a result inter-clan conflicts are increasing as the people struggle for the limited resources that are there in the area of study (Field Data, 2018).

The findings are consistent with the finding from Bloom *et al* (2003) who indicates that demographic structure has significant implication on labor, provision of social services and issues of social security, where levels of occupation play a critical role. Small working population means that only a few people in the entire population continue to shoulder the burden of taxation and feeding the members of a family. However, according to the results in table 4.9, above average population have some work to do whereas others are engaged in small business but depend on sugar cane farming as the

main occupation. On this basis, it is possible to deduce that the Mumias East population is a working population because at least everyone is occupied in some trade.

It means that, when a society is occupied then much time is spent on productive ventures other than issues conflictive in nature. Therefore, a big working population works towards alleviate the suffering of members of the community. It can also be argued that household has tremendous implication on the welfare and wellbeing of a community.

Household that have no occupying and income generating work are liable to vicissitudes of poverty. Household therefore is an indicator key in determining the levels of poverty. Household with large number of people report high levels of poverty because there is little income to sustain members of the households. Access to jobs therefore, is essential for overcoming inequality and reducing poverty. Unemployed are also vulnerable and more often than not are perpetrators of conflict. This has dire ramifications on the socio-economic development of any given society.

4.4.6 Extent of inter-clan conflicts per location in Mumias East Sub-County

The study sought to examine the extent of inter-clan conflicts per location in Mumias East Sub-County through the household respondents. The analysis in Table 4.5 shows that Lusheya location has high extent of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study 60(15.6%), East Wanga 55(14.3%), Isongo 55 (14.3%), Shianda 50 (13%), Lubinu 45 (11.7%), Ekero 44(11%), Makunga 35 (9.1%), Malaha 7.8% (30), Khaunga 10 (2.6%) strongly agree that the extent of inter-clan conflicts varies per location in the study area. The study hence found out that all all locations experience inter-clan conflicts but at

different extent. Lusheya location has high extent of inter-clan conflicts due to high poverty index as shown in Social Protection Report (2016) from social services office Mumias East Sub-County rated the poorest in the whole Sub-County. Also the location is mostly occupied by the Abashitsetse who infringe the rights other clans in the location. Response from household heads as indicated in Table 4.5.

Table 4. 4: Extent of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County per location

Location	Frequency	percentage	Rank
Malaha	30	7.8%	8
Khaunga	10	2.6%	9
East Wanga	55	14.3%	2
Lubinu	45	11.7%	5
Lusheya	60	15.6%	1
Shianda	50	13.0%	4
Makunga	35	9.1%	7
Isongo	55	14.3%	3
Ekeru	44	11.5%	6
Total	384	100%	9

Source: Field data 2018

Akey informant, a police officer from shianda police station stated the that;

Inter-clan conflicts are rampant in some of the locations in Mumias East Sub-County. He further stated that reports from the following locations have been recorded in occurrence book frequently: Lusheya, East Wanga, Isongo, Shianda, Lubinu and Ekeru. Most cases were land ownership and resources based. Some cases have been forwarded to court and others to the clans council of elders. However he also pointed out that, other locations such as Malaha, Makunga and Khaunga have got minimal cases of inter-clan conflicts. From his contribution he indicated that there is disparity in the extent of inter-clan conflicts per location depending on the settlement of the royal clans within these locations, poverty level and education level. Statements from complainants mostly mentioned that they

are mistreated on clannism basis. (Interview from Kenya police officer, 26/12/2018, Mumias East Sub-County)

Another key informant, Chief Shianda Location had this to say;

She said that there is aprivalance of Inter-clan conflicts in her location cross-cutting across land issues, leadership wrangles, political competition and resource distribution. Local leaders have tried to intervene but conflicts reoccur all the time especially land ownership. Some people assault one another because land is a source of livelihood as people depend on Agriculture to take care of their families. She also said that she gets a lot of resistance from the residents of shianda location because most of them feel that as alady and a person from the minority clan is not supposed to be their Chief. When the vaccancy for Assistant Chief Luche was advertised, there was a lot of conflict between the major clans that is Abashitsetse and Abakolwe. However at the end of the day Assistant Chief was appointed from Abashitsetse which atleast made people to settle abit. Therefore the location is dominated by the royal clan and tend to compete for resources and leadership (Interview from Chief Shianda Location, 26/11/2018, Mumias East Sub-County).

Anohter key informant, probation officer indicated that;

The probation officer based in Mumias law court said that there is aprivalance of Inter-clan conflicts in most of the location in the area of study apart from khaunga and Malaha which have got minimal cases and this was based on the cases they handled as they discharge there duties (Interview from probation officer Mumias Law Court, 13/11/2018).

The study sought to find out why there is a high prevalence of inter-clan conflicts in some locations while in other locations they are minimal. From the findings it was indicated that the locations which are occupied by royal clans that is; Abashitsetse and Abakolwe are the most affected locations by inter-clan conflicts. Majority of the respondents indicated that the two clans tend to undermine other minority clans, grab resources and deny them their rights. The findings were also supported by key informant, police

officer, Shianda police station, 26th November 2018. The most affected Locations were; Lusheya, Isongo, EastWanga, Lubinu, shianda and Ekero. Those locations with minimal cases were Makunga, Malaha and Khaunga.

The findings were also supported by the fact that in locations where the Chiefs come from minority clans and again being a female face a lot of resistance from the majority clans. This was indicated by key informant, Chief Shianda location, 26th December 2018 the results were clear through the report from the key informant, probation officer, Mumias Law Court that there is high prevalence of conflicts in most locations apart from Malaha and Khaunga where cases reported are too low.

The findings of the study were consistent from the sentiments of the Household heads and key informants agreed with (Pkalya & Muhammad, 2006) who indicated that The Government of Kenya has been proactive in addressing conflict as a development issue in collaboration with other partners such as civil society, private sector and development partners. A number of interventions have been put in place to address conflict at community, national, regional and global levels.

The study intends to gain a better understanding of forms and prevalence of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County and come up with strategies to address the root causes of the conflicts to attain a peaceful environment. The findings are consistent with the police report from Shianda police station (2018) that there are a lot of criminal/conflict reports from most of the locations in Mumias East Sub-County apart from Khaunga and Malaha locations.

4.4.7 Extent of inter-clan conflicts in shopping centre in Mumias East Sub-County

The study sought to examine the extent of inter-clan conflicts in shopping centres in Mumias East Sub-County through the household respondents.

Table 4. 5: Extent of inter-clan conflicts in shopping centres in Mumias East Sub-

Shopping centre	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Khaunga	10	2.6%	10
Malaha	30	7.8%	6
Makunga	65	16.9%	2
Shianda	95	24.7%	1
Lusheya	20	5.3%	8
Isongo	40	10.4%	5
Khaimba	15	4%	9
Shikulu	25	6.5%	7
Ekeru	44	11.5%	3
mwitoti	40	10.4%	4
Total	384	100%	10

Source: Field data 2018.

The analysis in Table 4.5 shows that shianda shopping centre has high extent of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study in Shianda 95(24.7%), Makunga 65(16.9%), Ekeru 44(11.5%). Isongo 40(10.4%), Mwitoti 40(10.4%), Malaha 30 (7.8%), Shikulu 25(6.5%), Lusheya 20(5.3%), Khaimba 15 (4%), Khaunga 10 (2.6%) strongly disagree that the

extend of inter-clan conflicts varies per shopping centre in the study area. The study hence found out that all shopping centres experience inter-clan conflicts but at different extent but in Shianda shopping centres inter-clan conflicts are high because of improved business in the centre and people are conflicting over plots for business. Also clans surrounding the centre want to dominate all business in the centre and frustrate other people who do business and come from far. Thus they destroy business through robbery. Inter-clan conflicts in shopping centres depends on where they are situated. The key informant, Sub-County Administrator had the following to say that;

Inter-clan conflicts are high in some shopping centres while in others is low due to a number of reasons. In the first place those shopping centres situated in areas with good business the probability of having conflicts is high and many people struggle to get plots from there so that they can do business. As a result there is a lot of land grabbing in those centres by the majority clans and if one happens to do business from there the surrounding clans may organize for destruction of property or loot the goods of business. Another reason may be because some centres are situated on the main road where people can easily reach and rob the property organized by neighbouring clans against other clans. He was noting that looking at the shopping centres with high rates of conflicts the likes of Shianda, Makunga and Mwitoti compared with those in the rural areas (Key informant, Sub-County Administrator, Mumias East Sub-County, 16/11/2018).

One participant of Namwaya FGD had the following to say that;

Inter-clan conflicts in some shopping centres are high because some of them are surrounded by majority clans and they always want to suppress other smaller clans. As a matter of fact Shianda is surrounded by Abshitsetse and Abakolwe, Makunga by Abashitsetse and Mwitoti by Abashitsetse. He also said that these shopping centres are also densely populated and hence people struggle for scarce resources attracting conflicts (participant of Namwaya FGD, a village elder Namwaya village, Khaunga Sub-Location, 26/11/2018).

The findings from FGDs were supported by the findings from household heads and key informants. The findings from the household heads indicated that inter-clan conflicts differ per shopping centre Shianda being the leading by 94 (24%). The findings from the key informant, Sub-County Administrator Mumias East Sub-County indicated that inter-clan Conflicts is high in some shopping centres while in some shopping are low. He noted that conflict is high in some shopping centres where there is good business and people struggle to acquire plots for business especially from the majority clans. He also noted that some shopping centres are situated on the main road and accessibility is high in these centres and hence robberies are high organized by the clans surrounding the centres.

In support from Namwaya FGD out 8 participants 7 participants indicated that inter-clan conflicts are high in major shopping because most of them are surrounded by majority clans who tend to suppress people from other clans to do business in this centres. The main centres are Shianda, Makunga, Mwitoti and Ekeru. These centres are densely populated and people within these centres struggle for scarce resources.

The findings are in agreement with the security Report Mumias East Sub-County (2018) which indicates that there are frequent reports of robbery in Shianda, Makunga, Mwitoti and Ekeru shopping centres

4.5 Chapter Summary

This chapter has examined the nature of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County that's; experience of inter-clan conflicts, period of residence and types of conflicts. It has also examined the extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to demographic attribute of the study: age of the respondents, educational levels of the respondents, marital status and

occupational level of the respondents. It has also examined the extent of inter-clan conflicts in locations, and Shopping centres. The next chapter (five) delves on the effects of inter-clan conflicts on the socio economic development of Mumias East sub-county.

CHAPTER FIVE
**EFFECTS OF THE INTER CLAN CONFLICTS IN MUMIAS EAST SUB-
COUNTY, KENYA**

5.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings of the second objective which sought to assess the effects of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-county. This chapter sought to assess some of the elements at risk of being lost or destroyed during inter-clan conflicts occurrences. The chapter hence presents and discusses the disruption of learning, destruction of properties, stalled development, loss of livelihoods and other positive effects if any.

5.1 Effects of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County

Analysis in Figure 5.1 revealed that majority of the respondents both strongly agree and agree at higher percentages that there is substantial effects of conflicts during inter-clan clashes. This is followed by respondents who disagree; who remain undecided and then those who strongly disagree that there are always effects of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East sub County. It is therefore evident that majority of the residents agree with the fact that inter-clan conflicts cause greater impact to the residents through peace instability each and every time conflict erupts between and among clans in the study area.

The foregoing is indicative of conflicts that occur in other regions. According to Huho (2012) conflict is manifested in structural inequity and unequal distribution of power. It is a situation with at least two identifiable groups in conscious wrangles with each other as

they pursue incompatible interests and goals. Global environmental change coupled with population increases has led to unprecedented demand for resources (Hassan, 2014). Hassan further opines that, the consequences have been competition over control of and access to the meager resources which in turn trigger conflicts. Besides, climate related environmental changes have been observed to be among the major causes of the conflicts as denoted by (Mathew *et al.*, 2009; Meier *et al.*, 2007; and Sterzel *et al.*, 2012). These scenarios experienced elsewhere are akin to what takes place in Mumias East Sub-County. The majority feels among other contributing factors that, scarcity of resources, politics of dominance and historical clan rivalries are attributed to the incessant conflicts witnessed in the area.

Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, Nyakach, Baringo, Laikipia are some of the conflict prone zones. Mumias East has also been affected by conflicts just as these regions have. There are incidents of youth idleness due to joblessness that escalate conflicts and tensions.

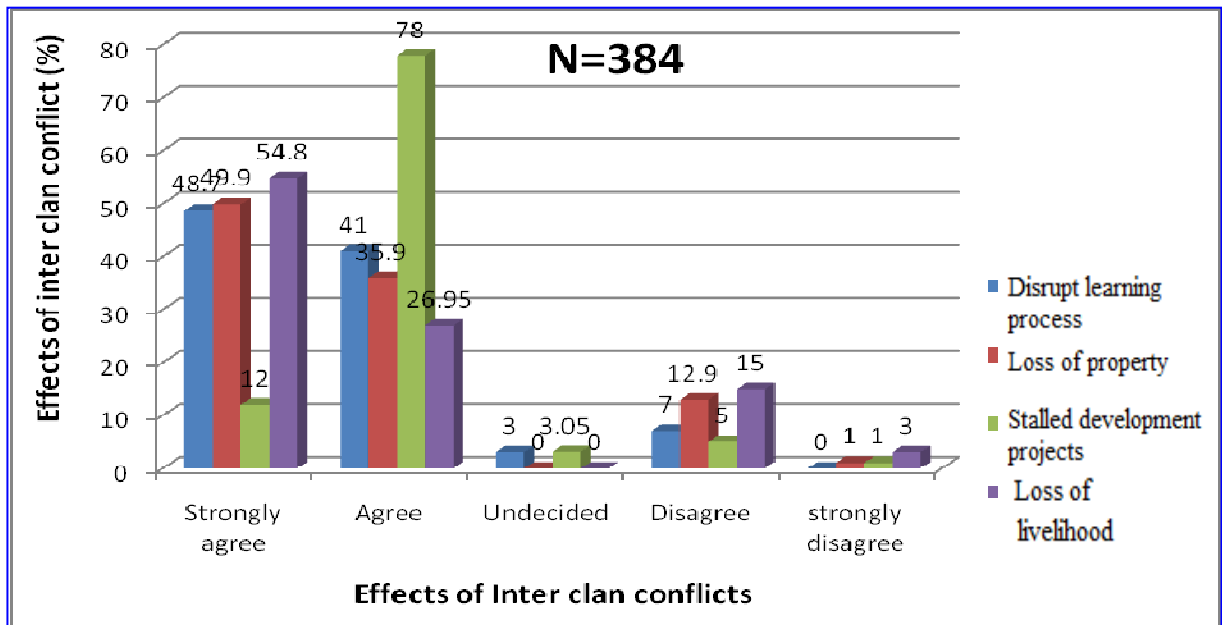


Figure 5. 1: Effects of inter clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County

Source: Field data (2018)

5.1.1 Disrupt learning in Mumias East Sub-County

Analysis in Figure 5.1 established that 48.7% strongly agree that inter-clan conflicts disrupt learning in Learning Institutions in Mumias East Sub-County, 41% agree, 3% were undecided, 7% disagree, and none of the respondents strongly disagreed with the fact that inter-clan conflicts disrupt learning in the study area.

Those who strongly indicated that inter-clan conflicts interfere with the leaning process argued that inter-clan conflicts have affected them directly as well as affecting their livelihoods. Those who agreed to the interrogation also indicated that they have been affected by the inter-clan conflicts. The findings also indicate that a few were undecided; this implied that they either did not know of inter-clan conflicts or were simply defiant to

the interrogation. A paltry of the respondents also disagreed on whether inter-clan conflicts had interfered with the learning in Mumias East Sub-County.

Education advancement is very much essential. Therefore any interference with education in the community is deemed as the dearth of that particular community. Statistics show that majority of inter-clan conflicts in the learning institutions are not solved amicably. Even when they are reported little attention is given. Every election for board of management and appointments of head teachers and principals in schools there is an increase of inter-clan conflicts and chances of mitigation are minimal.

The foregoing is corroborated by one of the participant of Lubinu FGD who averred that:

Many schools are dropping academically in performance due to inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East. Every clan struggles to be in management and some demand their people to be either head teachers or principals of those schools. Especially if a school is neighboring two or three clans every clan compete for management at all times causing unrest in the schools. These cases are chronic in the following primary schools; Shitoto, Emutono, Muroi, Isongo, Eshisenye, Mwitoti, Emabanga, Khabondi, Kamasha, Emakhwale among others. We have had even cases of parents closing out some of teachers from some schools. These cases have been reported but little has been done to address the situation especially the local administration. The relationship between the learning Institutions and the local residents have had sour relationship overtime (FGD participant, 7/11/2018, Lubinu Sub-location Mumias East)

One key informant A Chief Ekero location had the following to say that;

Inter-clan conflicts affects learning in the area of study and in many occasions' people don't support schools to be constructed within their clans land. The schools experience a lot of resistance from the surrounding clans to give land for expansion as they feel their land will be grabbed by those in schools Boards of management if they are not from their

clans (key informant, Chief Ekeru location, 16th December 2018)

The findings indicate that inter-clan conflicts affect learning in a wider perspective. In Lubinu FGD 8 participants out of 8 participants noted that these conflicts affect academic performance in most schools in the area of study due to struggle for management of schools. This was supported by one key informant who indicated that inter-clan conflicts affect expansion of schools due to people being unwilling to give land for expansion if those in management are not from their clans.



Plate 5. 1: Chief Isongo location and Sub-County Education Officer solving

Source: Field data (2018)

In plate 5.1 the one addressing people was the Sub-County Education Officer and the one seated in uniform is the Chief Isongo location.

In support of the findings from the Plate 5.1 taken in Isongo indicated that there are indeed inter-clan conflicts in schools where the Sub-County Education officer was solving a conflict in Eshisenye Primary school on 3rd December 2018.

The respondent's sentiments indicate that there have been cases of interference with learning due to inter-clan conflicts. Importantly, the respondent noted that this situation is worse due to poor community relationship. Therefore, the pleas of the local residents fall on deaf ears when they complain to those in authority.

Human Rights Watch, 2012d; United Nations (2013) indicated that attacks on education and schools in general occur around the world, inside and outside the armed conflict situations. In many conflicts, armed groups like Boko Haram intentionally target schools, teachers, as well as students. These attacks violate the children's rights in addition to putting children at risk of injury and death; they can also thwart students' chance to accessing education. Attacks on schools, teachers and students can cause children not go to school less often, or even to drop out totally, force schools to cut their hours, as well as destroy school buildings and materials. Environments of violence and fear severely diminish the quality of children's education and the general education standards. Human Rights Watch (2012) define attacks on education facilities and schools as encompassing the full range of violations that place children at risk and deny them access to education. This encompasses attacks on school infrastructure and on teachers and students; the occupation of schools by the armed gangs, police and military; harassment, threats and even killing of teachers, parents, and students; and the recruitment of children from schools to join armed groups.

In this era of heightened competition and expectations, school managers are in the hot seat to initiate innovative management practices that are geared towards the improvement

of teaching and learning as is measured through enhanced students' academic performance as indicated by (Waweru & Orodho, 2014). However, in Mandera County, the situation is even harder for the school managers to enhance performance; the area is prone to conflicts that involve the clans, political tensions, the terrorism threat that is resulting from its proximity to Somalia and the Al-Shabaab group. Bosire (2015) indicated that in November 2014 the terrorists pulled 24 teachers from a bus alongside 17 other passenger and killed them on the spot. The teachers posted to schools in Mandera pulled out and sought to be transferred to other areas considered safer.

Conflict leads to destruction of social amenities already put in place as noted by (Shah, 2009). For example, the education system is affected when teachers are forced to withdraw from conflict stricken areas and the communities re-locate their settlements for fear of being invaded. Education for children and the youth is affected and interrupted both in the short and long run. Conflict also acts as a disincentive to investment by the communities and development agencies, both in the long-term and short-term. At the local level, a lot of effort and funds go to contain conflicts and to militate against conflict-related effects rather than being channeled to development work (Hussein, 2012).

Aluvi (2013) state that clashes result in the closure of learning institutions which included primary and secondary schools. The inter-clan conflict among the Kuria caused closure of schools that resulted in a drop in school attendance which further resulted in a drop of performance as reflected in the KCSE and KCPE results in various schools in the district. However due to the current prevailing peace in the district the

performance in exams is expected to improve as well as an increase in enrollment numbers in the Schools as denoted by (Aluvi, 2013). There are threats in Nigeria by Boko Haram radical groups with the high profile kidnapping and abduction of school girls in Chibok.

Apart from the paltry budgetary allocation by the government, the Boko Haram insurgency has been an obstacle to educational development in Nigeria. By implication, Boko Haram translates to war against western education especially in northern Nigeria. In Borno state the attacks had destroyed over 882 classrooms as of August 2013, in Yobe state all schools were shot from June to September 2013. On 6 March 2014, the federal government closed five Federal Colleges in Adamawa, Borno and Yobe states, ordering their estimated 10,000 students to relocate to other schools as indicated by (Daily Trust, 10 March 2014). Parents fearing attacks have withdrawn thousands of children from schools in a region already the most educationally backward in Nigeria. The study sought to examine the effects of inter-clan conflicts on learning.

5.1.2 Loss of Property during inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County.

The study sought to assess the effects of inter-clan conflicts on property in Mumias East Sub-County. The results in Figure 5.1 revealed that 49.9% of the majority strongly agreed that residents of Mumias East lost property during the inter-clan conflicts. Other respondents 35.9% agree, none was undecided, 12.9% disagree while 1% strongly disagreed that residents lose substantial amount of property during the inter-clan Conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County.

One Household head from lusheya Location had the following to say;

Biashara zetu zimearibiwa,tumepoteza mali nyingi na pia tumehangaishwa na migororo ya kila wakati. Ipo haja ya

serikali kuingilia kati swala hili na kutatua migogoro hii. Watu wengi sana katika ukoo mbalimbali wanalalamika eti rasmlali zao zimeporwa na hakuna yeyote anayehusika na kulipa (Our businesses have been destroyed, we have lost a lot of property and we have been troubled by endless conflicts. There is need of the government to intervene and resolve these conflicts. Many people in different clans are complaining that their property have been vandalized and apparently no one is compensating them (Household respondents, 13/11/2018, Lushey location, Mumias East.)

Another key informant Award Administrator East Wanga Ward noted that;

A lot of property is lost during inter-clan conflicts and sited the incident in Emakhwale Sub-location where he witnessed a conflict between Abakulubi and Abashitsetse and a house was burned to ashes and presented a photo in the plate 5.0. He also said during Election period a lot of property is destroyed especially in market centres (Key informant, Ward Administrator, East Wanga ward, 2/12/2018, Mumias East Sub-County).

A participant of Maraba FGD in Makunga location signposted that;

During post-Election violence of 2007, a lot of property was looted in shops in Makunga market and the youth were targeting shops that were not belonging to their clan's people. He also said that the same incidence took place in Malaha and Shianda Markets (A participant of Maraba FGD, Makunga Location, 9/12/2018, Mumias East Sub-County).

From the findings one household head indicate that people's business has been destroyed and nobody takes care. He called upon the government to intervene these endless inter-clan conflicts. Another key informant ward Administrator East wanga ward also supported the findings that inter-clan conflicts leads to destruction of property and mentioned an incident of Emakhwale Sub-location where a house was burned to ashes and provided the plate bellow. However it also emerged from Maraba FGD where out of 8 participants 7 of them indicated that inter-clan conflicts have led to destruction of

property in shopping centres especially in shops. From the findings it is clearly indicated that there is destruction of property as a result of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study.



Plate 5. 2: A house burned to ashes due to inter-clan conflicts in Emakhwale Sub-Location

Source: Field data 2018.

In Plate 5.0 a house burned to ashes during an inter-conflict between Abakulubi and Abashitsetse in Emakwale sub-location over land Boundary. The plate was provided by one key informant. Award Administrator East Wanga ward as secondary data.

These responses attest to the fact that the local residents have experienced incessant problems emanating from property destruction. They cry foul that little has been done to compensate them. This has escalated conflicts between various clans. Conflicts when not

handled properly they are like the banana stem cut, they will spring up again. Therefore the government ought to engage properly in averting as well as managing conflict. When people's businesses are destroyed it means that their sources of livelihood are destroyed too. Consequently, this creates pressure on the existing resources thus augmenting the resource-based conflict.

Mworia & Ndiku (2012) indicated that inter-clan conflicts have at best precluded people from developing their bountiful human and natural potential through acquired resources. At worst, the inter-clan conflicts have given rise to conditions of near hopelessness. Clans in Mumias East have co-existed peacefully since their migrations and settlement. They have traded, intermarried and shared many social festivals. However, the clans have experienced unending conflicts spanning two or more decades despite existence of institutions that ought to have solved the conflicts. These conflicts have had far reaching consequences on their property and therefore exacerbating peace efforts and reconciliation of families (Field Data, 2018).

During the period that inter-clan conflicts occur, many lives are lost. Lives are lost when the rival clans fight. Furthermore lives were lost when groups of youth men went out to conduct cattle raids. This loss of lives robbed the community valuable human resources at the most productive age in life. In addition a lot of property was lost through torching of houses. Many houses were torched during the incident which resulted to losses as noted by (Aluvi, 2013). Nomadic communities reside in over 21 countries across Africa. Many of these pastoralists' communities are affected by conflicts, while the East Africa region show sustained levels of inter-pastoral violent conflicts with associated potential impacts on their livelihoods as indicated by (Bevan,

2007). According to FAO (2010) Pastoralism is a major economic production strategy whereby people raise herds of animals, mostly in arid and semi-arid lands. ASALs make about 80% of Kenya's land territory and support a third of the country's human population and 72% of the national livestock herd. Nomadic pastoralism contributes approximately 10% to the Kenya's gross domestic product.

Kaimba (2011) indicated that livestock sector provides an estimated 93% of all employment opportunities as well as about 95% of household income in ASALs. In North-Eastern Kenya, nomadic communities have a long history of involvement in conflicts. A conflict can be defined as forceful interaction due to opposing views. These resources are closely tied to the violent theft of livestock, cattle rustling, which is a contributing factor as well as an articulation of the conflict. Raiding leads to distrust among the communities and clans which is a prerequisite of a conflict as indicated by (Mwangi, 2006). Communities use raiding to articulate their hostility toward enemy communities (Eaton, 2008). Traditionally, livestock raiding often involved small-scale and manageable violence and theft of the best livestock or replacement of animals lost during periods of droughts or diseases.

However, in recent years, due to the proliferation of modern arms, commercialization of livestock raiding, banditry, political incitements, dispute over land tenure rights, the cultural practice has become a widespread, sophisticated, more violent, and destructive activity among pastoral communities in northern regions of Kenya as noted by (Mahmoud 2011; Omollo 2010). The proliferation of modern automatic weapons is well documented as having had a negative effect on the scale and impact of armed violence in pastoral communities as noted by (Mkutu 2008). Kaimba, 2011; Mkutu 2010; Eaton

(2010) indicated that commercialized livestock raiding in which wealthy businessmen, politicians, traders and local people pursue economic objectives has interfered with pastoral livelihoods and contributed to conflicts among pastoral communities.

5.1.3 Stalled development projects during inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County.

The analysis of stalled development projects during inter-clan conflicts in Figure 5.1: indicate that majority of the respondents 78% agree that a number of projects in the study area stalled due to inter-clan conflicts. This is followed by 12% of the respondents who strongly agree, 5% disagree, 3.05% undecided, and just 1% disagreed about the stalling of development projects as a result of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East sub County. Therefore, the results indicate that inter-clan conflicts stalls development in the area of study.

In the FGD conducted in Ematietie village one of the participant a religious leader indicated that;

Most of the projects in Mumias East Sub-County are proposed by very few people based on those in leadership. At the same time he blamed members of Constituency Development Committee because they distribute projects unfairly. He noted that by now major projects the likes of Mumias East Technical Training Institute and Mumias East Medical Training College are situated in one location where the Member of Parliament comes from and other areas of the Sub-County are neglected. He also said that as marginalized clans they will not own those projects at all (A participant of Ematietie FGD, Isongo Location, 11/11/2018, Mumias East Sub-County).

In an interview with a clan chairman of Abamulembwa clan had to say that;

Projects in Mumias East Sub-County stall because of poor management. Those who are appointed to manage development projects are chosen on political and Clannism

basis. Thus some of them don't understand what is required in terms of construction if it is a construction project. Also the contractors are chosen through the influence of those in leadership and if it is a CDF project, politicians awards their close campaigners and relatives (A key informant, Abamulembwa clans chairman, 11/12/2018, Shibinga Sub-Location).

One key informant, Deputy County Commissioner Mumias East Sub-County had the following to say that;

It is true that development Projects in Mumias East Sub-County stall because of poor management and lack of project ownership. Most projects are not proposed through proper public participation and this makes those who are not involved to feel neglected and at the end of the day they disown the projects. This cut across all the projects in the Sub-county in almost all departments. At the same time there are a lot of Inter-clan conflicts in the area of studies which contribute directly to stalling of development projects (A key informant, Deputy County Commissioner, 15/11/2018, Mumias East Sub-County).

The finding from FGD was also in support with the findings from the household heads. In the Ematietie FGD 7 out of 8 participants indicated that most projects are proposed by few people who are in leadership. They noted that major projects the likes of Mumias East Technical and Medical training colleges are situated in one area and most of the people were not satisfied with the distribution of the colleges in the Sub-county. Those who were not involved in project decision making were not ready to own the projects and that's why they stall. In support of the findings one key informant, a clan chairman Abamulembwa clan noted that, project management committees are chosen on political and clannism basis. Politicians award their campaigner or relatives. However another key informant Deputy County Commissioner Mumias East Sub-County indicated that, development projects in the area of study stall because of poor management and lack of the people to own the projects. He lastly confirmed that there are inter-clan conflicts that

really contribute to stalling of development projects in the area of study from his observation since he was posted to Mumias East Sub-County in 2016.

The finding agreed with the CDF report that there is stalling of development projects and poor completion of projects especially the CDF projects in Mumias East Sub-County. The affected projects were Mumias East Technical Training College, Khaunga Police post and Malaha Administration Police post Mumias East CDF report (2016). The inter-clan conflicts also led to the collapse of Mumias Sugar Company overtime which was the major source of livelihood of the people of Mumias East and the poverty level has increased to a great extent, Mumias Sugar annual general meetings (2014). Citizens believed that it was the duty of the government to prevent conflicts in Kenya yet they failed to do so in Mumias East Sub-County and hence prevalence of conflicts.

5.1.4 Effects on livelihoods during inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County

The results in Figure 5.1 show that majority of the respondents 54.8% strongly agreed, followed by 26.95% who agreed, none undecided, 15% disagreed and 3% strongly disagreed that inter-clan conflicts impacts on different livelihoods whenever the conflicts occur and reoccur. The finding strongly indicates that the livelihood of the people is affected by inter-clan conflicts in the area of study. A set of activities performed to live for a given span involving securing water, food fodder, medicine, shelter, clothing, and capacity to a quire necessities working either individually or as a group (Field Data, 2018). These findings were supported by the data from Ebanja FGD where one of the participants a village noted that;

Inter-clans conflicts have an adverse effect on the livelihood of the people and those from minority clans

suffer a lot to access basic needs. Those in power protect their people by supporting them with food, shelter, water medical care and clothing. She also gave an example of a conflict over water Well in Malaha location between Abakhami and Abamutu clans that has been there for a long time since 2000 to date. When there are conflicts people cannot concentrate on how to look for their daily needs (A participant of Epanja FGD, Malaha Location, and 30th November 2018).

One key informant, an ACC East Wanga division had the following to say that;

Inter-clans conflicts have led to some people to lack shelter because in the course of the conflicts even houses are burned to ashes. He gave an example of Elusuba village conflict between Abakolwe and Abatecho clans where three houses were burned to ashes. At the same time people cannot access good medical care and quality education (A key informant, ACC, East Wanga Division, 20th December 2018).

The results from FGDs concurred with the findings from Household heads.

Participants in Epanja FGD 7 out of 8 participants indicated that inter-clan conflicts has an adverse effects on the livelihood of people in the area of study and minority clans suffer to access basic needs. That is, water, food, shelter and capacity to acquire necessities. In support with one key informant, ACC East Wanga Division noted that inter-clan conflicts have led to some people to lack shelter because some houses have been burned to ashes and site the example of Elusuba village conflict between Abakolwe and Abatecho. From the overall findings from all the research tools indicated that inter-clan conflicts have an adverse effect on livelihood.

The findings are consistent with Mulu (2008) opine that, livelihood failure can contribute to the emergence of conflict by weakening the social fabric of a community making people resort to inter-clan violence in order to obtain necessary resources, and increasing individuals' vulnerability to those with an interest in promoting conflicts for

political or economic gain. At the same time, conflict is a major threat to livelihoods. Conflict restricts or blocks access to one or more of these assets. When this happens, people try to find other ways of obtaining those resources, or compensate for the loss of one resource by intensifying their efforts to secure another.

The foregoing is corroborated by studies of Hussein (2014) who avers that resource competition has led to others migrating to towns in search of new opportunities and alternative means of livelihoods. With the new competition over economic opportunities, political power emerges with each clans fighting to have a larger share of political power. Conflicts then erupt and what was economic in nature take a new face and becomes politically instigated.

Aluvi (2013) indicated that conflict resulted to closure of businesses in the district. Many shops remained closed as there was no meaningful activity going on due to the conflict. In addition there was no supply chain to businesses because some of the roads were barricaded by marauding youths from both clans hampering movement of people and goods within the district. Furthermore, the Investors who began investing in the district fled making the district loose business opportunities, that would have come up had the investors invested in the district. Business opportunities were also lost due to discrimination along clans. Investors from neighboring clans could not invest due to the hostilities that were present at the time.

Akerlund (2005), note that the emergencies of complex violent conflicts have profound short-and long-term consequences on economic resources and institutions. They destroy local and national economies, capital and investment, and skew productive economic activity this often deliberately removes the resource base on which populations depend. The conflict has destroyed the physical and social infrastructure, human capital, and local

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

5.2. Positive effects of inter-clan conflicts on socio-economic development in Mumias East Sub-county

From the results other respondents brought out the positive effects that have been experienced as a result of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study.

One key informant, Ass-chief Emakhwale Sub-location in Mumias East Sub-County had the following to say that;

Emilwano chetsihaga ejiabamenyanwa ba Mumias yebukwe chiosi chiarerakho obuhulushi mubulamu bwabantu munjira mbalinamali. Chiarera obuheri mubamenyanwa, tsihaga tsinditi lano tsinyolanga obwami bwetsingongo, emirungo chiamasomo okhubirira iwofisi yomubunge chuliranga abasomi bosi mumasomero kamumias yebukwe, lano khuli nende obuulilisani mumakhuwa kobutsiriri. Emiandu chielihanga abandu bahulirakho eshinosi chiachio. Shikalingana tsindalo tsa Nabongo, Abshitsetse bekhwasinjiakho ebindu biosi.

Inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East have brought some relief to the people in the following ways: it has improved respect and relationship among the clans, the smaller clans are able to secure leadership positions in the sub-county, distribution of bursaries to students in schools through CDF is fair almost every applicant benefits and the residents accesses the resources un like the time the ruling

clan (Abashitsetse) were controlling everything during the kingship of Nabongo (A key informant, Ass-Chief Emakhwale Sub-location, 18/11/2018, Lusheya Location).

The finding from FGD was also in support with the findings from the household heads. In the Ematietie FGD 6 out of 8 participants indicated that inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East have also some positive effects to the life of the residents in the area of study. It has improved respect and relationship among the clans, the smaller clans are able to secure leadership positions in the Sub-county, distribution of bursaries to students in schools through CDF is fair by the member of parliament and members of County Assembly and almost every applicant benefits. However the residents access the resources unlike the time the ruling clan (Abashitsetse) were controlling everything during the kingship of Nabongo (key informant, Ass-Chief Emakhwale Sub-location, 18/11/2018, Lusheya location).

5.3 Chapter Summary

This chapter has attempted to explicate the effects of inter-clan conflicts on socio-economic development. The previous discussions reveal that inter-clan conflict has led to wanton interference with the learning, stalled development projects as well as massive destruction of property. Besides, a number of livelihoods have been lost due to the conflicts. Apart from negative effects inter-clan conflicts have got positive effects in Mumias East as per the response from research tools. The next chapter provides triangulation of results and findings of chapter six that examines the strategies put in place to manage the inter-clan conflicts and stakeholders involved in resolving inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County.

CHAPTER SIX

EVALUATION OF STRATEGIES USED TO REDUCE INTER-CLAN CONFLICTS IN MUMIAS EAST SUB-COUNTY, KENYA

6.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings of objective three which sought to evaluate the strategies used to reduce inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County. This chapter is therefore sub-divided into three sections. The first one, the chapter will discuss on the strategies used to reduce inter-clan conflicts, the second one on the other strategies put in place to reduce inter-clan conflicts and the third one on other stake holders involved in the management of the inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East sub County.

6.1 Strategies used to reduce Inter-Clan Conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County

The study sought to examine the strategies used to remedy the inter-clan conflicts in the study area. The strategies that informed the study and formed the basis of evaluation are arbitration, negotiation, mediation and litigation. The results in Figure 6.1 indicate that mediation 215 (56%) was the highest in ranking by the respondents in Mumias East Sub-County. Negotiation was second 142(37%), followed by litigation at 19(5%) and arbitration 8 (2%) as the lowest in ranking in regard to the strategies mostly used to reduce the inter clan conflicts in Mumias East sub County. The findings suggest that the respondents view mediation as panacea to the many conflicts that bedevils them while a minority argued that arbitration was ineffective strategy in conflict resolution. The

findings also indicate that negotiation and litigation are also strategies that are employed by the locals to resolve conflict.

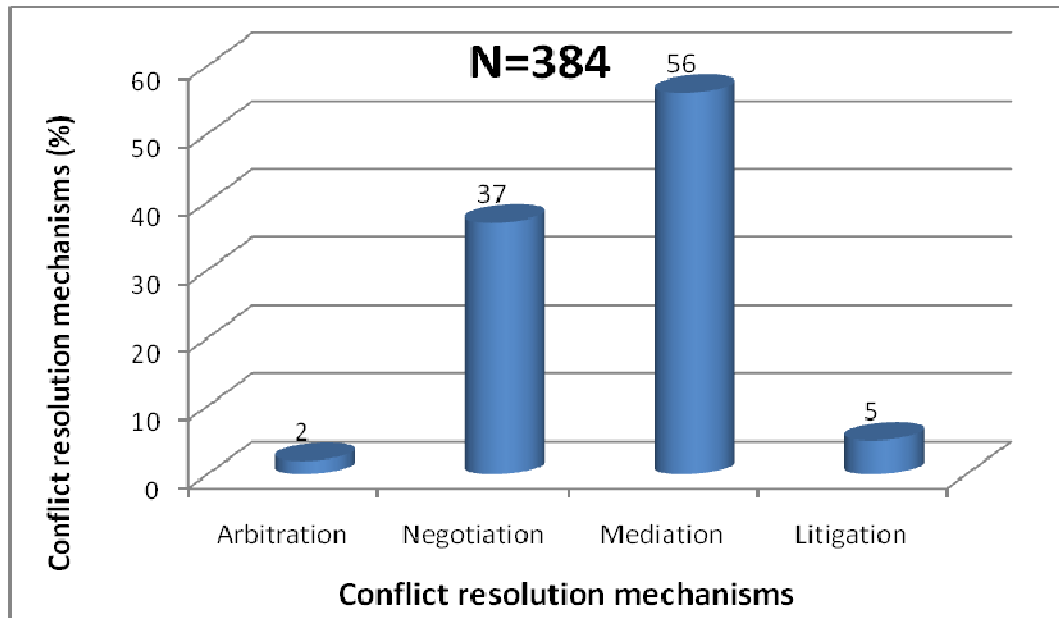


Figure 6. 1: Strategies used to reduce Inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-

Source: Field data (2018)

6.1.1 Arbitration as a conflict resolution mechanism in Mumias East Sub-County

From figure 6.1 it is evident that only 8 (2%) arbitration as a strategy was used in reducing conflicts. Those who responded to the question as to whether arbitration was a strategy, avouched that the dearth of an arbiter was a reason why this strategy has not been properly utilized. The respondents indicated that the challenge that rendered Arbitration ineffective was apparent want of judicious, rational, impartial and neutral arbiter contributed to escalation of conflict and therefore there was need to have a another strategy more reliable and solution-based, timely and responsive to the need of the Mumias East locals. Hence ranking it number 4 among the four strategies employed to reduce inter-clan conflicts in the area of study.

The foregoing was supported by one of the interviewees, Ward Administrator Malaha-Isongo-Makunga ward who asserted that:

Arbitration of conflict in our area has not borne much fruit. The process is inadequate and unreliable considering that there have been many cases of inter-clan conflicts. Various institutions have tried but all in vain. The government therefore needs to reinforce this mechanism with other easily approached means of resolving conflicts. Recently Chief Malaha solved an inter-clan conflict between Abakhami and Abamutu over Awater Well but surprisingly the conflict has come up again on a serious note (An interview with key informant, 8/11/2018, Malaha location)

In contrast, a respondent from Ebumanyi FGD stated that;

Arbitration of conflict in the area of study has not been successful due to the poor leadership because most of the local administrators are not fair they handle cases on clannism basis. He said that appointment of Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs depends on which clan one comes from. However, they resolve some cases by favouring their clan's men and if it is an inter-clan conflict they tend to support the clan's people they belong to if they are involved in the conflict at stake. On the other hand he stated that politicians incite their people whenever there is a conflict among them (A participant of Ebumanyi FGD, Luche Sub-Location, Shianda Location, 8/12/2018).

Results from an interview from Ward Administration Malaha-Isongo-Makunga Ward had the following to say that Arbitration has not borne much fruits through various institutions and the government should reinforce the mechanisms. In support of the findings from Ebumanyi FGD, 8 Participants out of 8 participants indicated that arbitration of conflicts in the area of study is not very successful because of poor leadership and appointment of local Administrators depends on which clan one comes from and who is in charge of the exercise. In this scenario fairness is not exercised. He also noted that some politicians are also the inciters of these conflicts.



Plate 6. 1: Ass-County Commissioner arbitrating over a conflict between Abakhami and Abamutu over A drinking Water Well in a Baraza in malaha

Source: Field data (2018)

In the plate 6.1, the one in uniform is the Ass-County Commissioner and those seated are the residents of Malaha location being addressed to at Malaha youth polytechnic.

The findings indicate that all astakeholders are brought on board to settle the disputes but still they reocur every now and then.

The previnient discussion reveal that arbitration as a strategy is inept,mooching and lackadaisical in nature.

According to Kriesberg (2009:16) conflict resolution is “measures that an entity embarks on to shape the tracks of conflicts applying their understanding of the conflict resolution methods”. Kriesberg analyses the traditional conflict resolution approaches of negotiation, use of coercion and mediation. He puts the stress on mutual gains, academic research, and minimal reliance on violent aspects of conflict by putting emphasis on conditions of peace. His apparent lack of acknowledgment of arbitration could also inform us of widely used strategies in Mumias East or rather the strategies that ought to be used. Arbitration is an aspect of conflict resolution that when well thought of can be used effectively in resolving inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East. Though it exhibits certain drawbacks such as mandatory or requirement by a contract, the parties do not have the flexibility to choose arbitration only when both parties agree. This aspect limits the disputants hence leaving them with narrow possibilities of exhaustively engaging in out of court settlement of disputes.

6.1.2 Negotiation as a conflict resolution mechanism in Mumias East Sub-County

As evident in figure 6.1, 37 % of the respondents indicated that negotiation was a preponderant strategy in conflict resolution ranked number 2. The respondents argued that a number of negotiation exercises had been carried out where objective and impartial negotiators had been sought and provided sustainable approach to conflict resolution and even acted as purveyor of other strategies such as mediation. A key informant Award Administrator, Lusheya Ward noted that;

Negotiation is key in all conflict management strategies because the two worrying parties should negotiate over incompatible goals. If it is a resource-based conflicts there must be negotiation on sharing of resources. In most cases negotiation as a strategy fail because of the approach the affected parties use to handle issues. However it is because

of inter-clans conflicts that make people not to agree on issues due to disrespect for one another depending on the strength of the clans involved in conflicts (key informant, Lusheya Ward, Mumias East Sub-County, 18/12/2018).

An FGD participant, a religious leader of Nyaboro FGD indicated that;

Negotiation as a conflict management strategy is a matter of the two conflicting parties to establish the root causes of the conflict and then agree on how they can iron out their differences. In this scenario the parties should be flexible in making decisions. Negotiations fail because the parties involved lack mutual understanding and respect for one another. (An FGD participant, Nyaboro FGD, Isongo location, 18/12/2018).

In support to the findings of the household heads, the key informant, A ward Administration, Lusheya Ward indicated that; negotiation is the key conflict management strategy because all conflicting parties should negotiate over incompatible goals. If it is a resource-based conflict there must be a negotiation on how to share the resources.

The challenge with Negotiations as a strategy put in place to reduce inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-county, the way the affected people handle their issues. The conflicting clans sometimes disagree completely due to disrespect, historical Injustices and lack of cooperation among the conflicting parties. Thus no lasting solution is gotten hence reoccurrence of inter-clan conflicts in the study area.

In support from Nyaboro FGD 7 participants out of 8 participants indicated that; negotiation as a conflict management strategy is a matter of the conflicting parties to establishing the root cause of the conflict and agree on how they can iron out their differences. The parties should be flexible in making decisions over incompatible goals.

Negotiation fails because the parties involved lack mutual understanding and respect for one another.

In other studies Pinkey (1995) indicated that in negotiation fixed pie bias,seeing the resources in zero-sum terms and interest of negotiating parties being in direct opposition to each other, is amatter that should not be ignored. Another approach , lose-lose bias enables negotiators to recognize the compatibilities and trade offs certain issues of conflict,thus reaching an aagreement for agreement's sake. However, Thompson (2009) on the other hand noted that there is danger of the negotiators to fall a prey to this kind of strategy. Beggo and Graddy (2009) further contend that anchoring bias,where a number of anchors are involved ,various anchors may be employed to settle out aspects that are monetary in nature. Consequently, negotiators should be unmoved by incidental effect or that which is independent of the substance of negotiation as indicated by (Lerner,2000).

Emotions play out significantly in resolving conflict via negotiation but not in all cases.If as Barry (2008) denotes that emotions of negotiators rides high a times,then this can be an indicators why negotiation may fail in conflict resolution and in particular in Mumias East. Larrick (2009) indicates that negotiators motivation is to see the disputants reach an amicable solution to variant issues. Therefore for negotiation to be efective and expeditious,negotiators ought to bear in mind their reputation and trustworthiness while negotiating as contend by (Zant & Kray,2015). Though negotiation has been used as a strategy in conflict resolution but much still needs to be done so as to ensure that the residents of Mumias East live in harmony.

African countries and regional organizations on the Continent have made serious efforts to deal with the scourge of conflict by promoting peace negotiations and brokering peace

agreements. They have also established, under the auspices of the AU, a legal framework and structures to deal effectively with conflicts. The African Union (AU) operates on the Draft Policy Framework on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) developed in 2006 which is conceived as a tool to: a) consolidate peace and prevent relapse of violence; b) to help address the root causes of conflict; c) to encourage fast-track planning and implementation of reconstruction activities; and d) to enhance complementarity and coordination between and among diverse actors engaged in PCRD processes (AU, 2006).

Lasting peace can be delivered by a horizontal-vertical approach to intervention. Ownership has to start at the grass-root level, involving and empowering (organized and unorganized) civil society, particularly the most vulnerable groups of post-conflict societies (Werner, 2010). Grassroots leadership facilitates coordination between interveners and the communities (UN, 2009). They promote conciliation and building new relationships amongst the warring communities through dialogue, negotiations, and problem solving workshops, information, education and communication (UNDP, 2011). These have set precedence to the coexistence in places in conflict prone areas especially among the pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in the North-Rift region (Pkalya & Mohamud, 2006b). They also maintain checks and balances on the respective governments in conflict and other policy issues. In Kenya, this has included pressure for a national policy on conflict management and peace building as noted by (GOK, 2009).

Critiques argue that relying too strongly on civil society actors creates the potential danger of substituting and delegitimizing state organizations and thus potentially undermining long-term efforts to strengthen them (Emstorfer *et.al*, 2007). Furthermore,

civil society representation may be skewed towards urban based organizations and not by grassroots communities most affected by the conflict (UNDP, 2006). Simala (2010) indicated that community participation is effective as it ensures success and satisfaction of the community through resource contributions, making decisions, sharing tasks with professionals and organizing plans.

6.1.3. Mediation as a conflict resolution mechanism in Mumias East Sub-County

From figure 6.1, the results show that, mediation was ranked number one as the most effective strategy employed in conflict resolution. The respondents argued that it supplemented negotiation especially where dearth of a neutral party was manifested during the negotiation process.

One of the household respondents averred that:

Resolving conflicts that are more inclined to politics needs mediation. We are privileged to have volunteers, learned people who offer to sacrifice their resources in mediating over disputes that pit different clans. Mediation has been used effectively especially where we have neutral mediators who impartially adjudicate of inter-clan feuds. (Household respondent of Musangaro, 8/11/2018, East Wanga Location, Mumias East Sub-County).

One of the key informants, a clan chairman, Abashitsetse clan indicated that;

Mediation is the best way of resolving conflicts that are difficult to be solved by negotiation, Arbitration and Litigation. Conflicts are excellently solved if a third party understands the nature of the conflict. He gave an example of inter-clan conflict between Abashitsetse and Abasacha over land boundary in Chibulu village which had been there for long but through a mediator from CAMP (Catholic, Anglican, Muslims and Pentecostal churches) officials it was settled successfully. (A key informant of Chibulu, 8/11/2018 Mahola Sub-Location)

A participant of Shianda FGD a representative of NGO signposted that;

Mediation has been successfully because they take a direction of a neutral ground for discussion and negotiation of the incompatible goals by the conflicting parties. The mediator is always a neutral person and he or she cannot take sides and as a result a lasting solution is achieved in most cases due to resolution made by parties in conflicts (A key informant of Indoli , 25/11/2018, Lubinu Location).



Plate 6. 2: Chief Lubinu in a public Baraza inviting the Diector MTAA

Source: Researcher (2018)

The forgoing is an illustration of the fact that mediation as a strategy in conflict resolution is working in Mumias East Sub-County. A number of well-wishers volunteer their resources to ensure a peaceful society. The plate 6.2 indicates how mediation is used successful in the area of study to resolve some of inter-clan conflicts that the local administrators have failed to settle in their offices.

Ramsbotham, Woodhouse and Miall (2005:4) signposted that the employment of a non-violent approach and peace mediation is an effective approach since the parties' voice

their grievances and demands, hence reaching a consensus. This is due to the pervasive harmony such an approach has brought to those countries which have used it to resolve conflicts. A human relations approach to conflict resolution also helps in resolving conflict where the affected individuals collaborate and negotiate amongst themselves.

The use of mediation to resolve conflicts and disputes has a long history and appears in slightly different forms across geographic locations and cultures. Mumias East is no exception.

Cheung (2010) provides definitions of mediation and accounts of its use in different cultures. He points out that the success of mediation depends much on the attitude of the disputants as well as the skill of the mediator. Mediation is a form of assisted negotiation, wherein a mediator can bridge the communication gap between the disputants, thereby facilitating a settlement. Case studies in Lamu, Baragoi, and Laikipia exemplify interesting use of mediation in handling inter-ethnic conflicts. These cases aptly illustrate the mediator's vital role. In addition, the flexible process in mediation allows the generation of innovative settlements that are not possible in arbitration and litigation (Cheung, 2010).

However one key informant Ass-chief Lusheya Sub-location stated that mediation was the best strategy to reduce inter-clan conflicts but it is expensive to pay the mediator of which most of conflicting parties can't afford.

6.1.4 Litigation as a conflict resolution mechanism in Mumias East Sub-County

The study sought to underscore whether litigation as a conflict resolution strategy in Mumias East was effective. From Figure 6.1, it is evident that the respondents indicated that this particular strategy was not viable and feasible in Mumias East and was ranked

number 3 out of 4. Those that consented to have known this strategy either said so because they had others mention it or had one time been directly involved in litigation. The majority of the respondents who did not respond to this question were either victims of protracted litigation processes or those that have a bias towards the lawsuits.

An interview with one of the advocates indicated that litigation was a costly process for the residents of Mumias. He avouched that:

Many residents do not understand litigation as a means to settle disputes. They have not been sensitized to understand how our courts work, the role our lawyers, litigators play in negotiating out settlements. They also fear of high legal financing of cases. This locks out many who would wish to settle cases through the courts. It is expensive and time consuming (An interview with Key Informant, a police officer, 8/12/2018, Makunga Sub- location, Mumias).

The foregoing indicate that it is a challenge resolving inter-clan conflicts through the lawsuits. A number of people do not understand what it entails as far as using it as a mechanism in conflict resolution. It is very expensive and takes a long time to make a ruling.

According to Garder (2014) litigation is a process of taking legal actions through lawsuits, indictments and prosecution initiated by two opposing parties. It is far the most costly form of legal conflict resolution and therefore an alternative dispute resolution for the residents of Mumias East is key. Parties utilize court system and works towards settlement that is amenable for both. Here, plaintiffs and defendants are the litigants while the attorneys are the litigators. Today lawsuits have become complicated as many claims and counterclaims derails efforts to timely and expeditiously handle cases. According to Inglis, *et al* (2010), legal financing is costly and therefore many end up not going to courts for help.

In Rwanda, Gacaca courts formed after 1994 genocide to promote community reconciliation are state-run and more formal than the simpler traditional, community courts and changed to have the ability to prosecute, and reconciliation was no longer the main goal (Werner, 2010). They created social tensions which led to increasing verbal assaults and physical violence directed towards survivors; there was failure to put on trial members of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) [the current ruling party led by President Paul Kagame] who committed revenge killings. There was failure to provide justice to all victims of serious crimes committed. Additionally, doubts concerning impartiality and objectivity while dealing with relatives who stand accused of genocide crimes, corruption and the possibility of having genocide suspects among the judges themselves (Clark, 2012). The winding up of the Gacaca judicial system left some of these challenges unaddressed, and therefore post-Gacaca, should be a moment of assessing what was done, and what needs to be done to achieve the country's vision of unity and reconciliation.

In Kenya, the government has been a major player using formal and informal processes to conflict management (Pkalya & Mohammud, 2006b). The formal justice systems through the Constitution and other national laws use the judiciary to solve conflicts between individuals, amongst communities and between citizens and the state. However, there is the failure of official laws and legal processes to reflect an understanding of the local population in defining crimes and resolving conflicts (Tanja, 2008). State response to conflict in pastoral areas has historically been characterized by an indiscriminate and aggressive military response that has alienated pastoral communities. Aside from these periodic security interventions, pastoral communities largely fend for themselves and in

this context the role of arms, both as a means of protection and as livelihood assets, become important (Mwaura, 2005).

The Government's initiative to recruit and arm the Kenya Police Reservists (KPRs) and home guards as complementary security providers in the conflict regions initially meant to be a transparent community policing initiative, has been marred with allegations of corruption, incompetence and favoritism along ethnic lines and further weak accountability procedures within the KPR and home guard operations (KHCR, 2002). State intervention through the police/ military brings calm in the conflict settings. However, it fails to yield fruits as local inhabitants incur high costs, reported incidences of human rights abuses as well as its failure to address the core causes of the conflict as was evidenced in the Mt. Elgon conflicts among others (Kamoet, 2011; Matanga, 2010).

6.2 Other Strategies Employed to Reduce Inter-clan Conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County

The study also sought to examine other strategies used to reduce inter-clan conflicts in the study area. The strategies that informed the study and formed the basis of evaluation are public participation in decision making, formation of social groups, improvement of social amenities and intermarriages. The results in Table 6.3 indicate that public participation 185 (48.2%) was the highest in ranking by the respondents in Mumias East Sub- County. Formation of social groups was second 115(29.9%), followed by improvement at 60 (15%) and Intermarriages 24 (6.3%) as the lowest in ranking in regard to the strategies mostly used to reduce the inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East sub-

County. The findings suggest that the respondents view public participation in decision making as panacea to the many conflicts that bedevils them while a minority argued that intermarriages was ineffective strategy in conflict resolution. The findings also indicate that formation of social groups and improvement of social amenities are also strategies that are employed by the locals to resolve conflict.

Responses from household heads in the area of study

Other strategies to reduce inter-clan conflicts	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Public Participation	185	48.2%	1
Formation of social groups	115	29.9%	2
Improvement of social Amenities	60	15.6%	3
Intermarriages	24	6.3%	4
Total	384	100%	4

Table 6. 1: Other Strategies Employed to Reduce Inter-clan Conflicts in Mumias

Source: Field Data 2018

6.2.1 Public Participation in decision making

From Table 6.3; it is evident that only 185 (48.2%) Public Participatin as a strategy used in reducing inter-clan conflict was ranked number one. Those who responded to the question as to whether public participation was a strategy, avouched that involvement of all people from all clans was a reason why this strategy has been properly utilized. They argued that this brings unity and respect for one another in the society. At the same time it makes majority of the people to own decision made by many interms of developent projects reducing escalation of conflicts. therefore this strategy was reliable and

solution-based,timely and responsive to the need of the Mumias East Sub-County locals.

An FGD participant, Village Elder of Elwakana (Shibinga) noted that;

Public participation in decision making in projects proposal and implementation is very important in sustainability of development projects. Projects that involve all clans on board if it is a community project does not fail . however those projects that are imposed on people always fail. He sited an example of Kenya Finland Co-operation (KEFINCO) water project failed in the area of study because people were not involved and they used to call it, (KEFINCO) water. After some time people began destroying and looting the water pumbs and that marked the end of the project. Public participation also help to give those in project management committees to do their work peacefully because of low resistance from the public.(An FGD participant of Elwekana, 8/2/2018, Shibinga Sub-location, Mumias East Sub-County).

An FGD participant, a religious leader of Ebusimbiro (Eluche) FGD had the following to say about public partcaipation;

Public participation in decision making is an exercise that impress unversal recognition and the co-coperation among people of different clans because they feel respected in the society. Also said that public participation help all clans to own the the projects in the area of study and at the same time it improves on inclusivity in leadership (An FGD participant of Ebusimbiro, 18/11/2018 Luche Sub-location,Mumias East Sub-County).

Key informant assistant chief kamashia indicated that;

Public participation in decision making play avery vital role in bonding people in Mumias East Sub-County because if all clans are engaged in the development of the community ,nobody will complain against the other person. At the same time everybody will understand what is going around in terms of development. He also noted that public participation improves tansperency and accounterbiliby and reduces corruption that can fuel up conflicts (Key informant, Assistant Chief Kamasha,24/11/2018, Ekero location, Mumias East Sub-County).

An FGD participant, Village Elder of Elwakana (Shibinga) noted that; Public participation in decision making in projects proposal and implementation is very important in sustainability of development. Projects that involve all clans on board if it is a community project does not fail . however those projects which are imposed on people always fail. He cited an example of Kenya Finland Co-operation (KEFINCO) water project failed in the area of study because people were not involved and they used to call it (KEFINCO) water. After some time people began destroying and looting the water pumps and that marked the end of the project. Public participation also help to give those in project management committees to do their work peacefully because of low resistance from the public.

In support of the findings from the household heads, an FGD participant, Areligious leader of Ebusimbiro FGD indicated that; Public participation in decision making is an exercise that impress universal recognition and the co-coperation among people of different clans because they feel respected in the society. Also said that public participation help all clans to own the the projects in the area of study and at the same time it improves on inclusivity in leadership.

Also in support of the finndings one Key informant assistant chief Kamashia indicated that; Public participation in decision making play avery vital role in bonding people in Mumias East Sub-County because if all clans are engaged in the development of the community ,nobody will complain against the other person .At the same time everybody will understand what is going around in terms of development. He also noted that public participation improves on tansperency and accounterbiliby and reduces corruption that can fuel up conflicts.

This is consistent with Simala (2010), who noted that public participation is effective as it ensures success and satisfaction of the community through resource contributions, making decisions, sharing tasks with professionals and organizing plans.

6.2.2 Formation of Social Groups

As evident in Table 6.3: 115(29.9%) of the respondents indicated that Formation of social groups was a preponderant strategy in conflict resolution ranked number two. The respondents argued that a number of social groupings had been formed where objective and impartial social activities had been sought and provided sustainable approach to conflict resolution and even acted as purveyor of other strategies such as Public Participation. The groups included; self help groups, youth groups. Women groups, business ventures etc.

A CBO representative from CAMP (Catholic, Anglicans, Muslims and Pentacostal Churches) noted that;

Formation of selfhelp groups, women groups, Youth groups, CBOs and NGOs is a basis of unity regardless of which clan one comes from. The groups unit people depending on the activities the group is doing. At most these groups usually empowers people with knowledge and economically. Once the community is economically well off the prevalence of conflicts are low because people 's livelihood is upto date (An FGD participant, CBO representative, Khaunga location, 28/1/2018, Mumias East Sub-County).

Another key informant, Senior Chief East Wanga location noted that;

Formation of social groups as a strategy of reducing inter-clan conflicts in the area of study is working to those who have engaged themselves in forming social groups. It is rear to find those in social groups conflicting. The only

challenge is that those who are in groups are very few. However the majority have got no unifying factor. Another challenge is that those in groups experience poor management and at the end of the day some groups collapse (Akey informant, Senior Chief East Wanga location, 13/12/2018, Mumias East Sub-County).

In support of the findings from the household heads one A CBO representative from CAMP (Catholic, Anglicans, Muslims and Pentacostal Churches) noted that; Formation of self help groups, women groups, Youth groups, CBOs and NGOs is a basis of unity regardless of which clan one comes from. The groups unite people depending on the activities the group is doing. At most these groups usually empowers people with knowlegde and economically. Once the community is economically well off the prevalence of conflicts are low because people's livelihood is upto date.

Another key informant, Senior Chief East Wanga location also noted that; Formation of social groups as a strategy of reducing inter-clan conflicts in the area of study is working to those who have engaged themselves in forming social groups. It is rear to find those in social groups conflicting. The only challenge is that those who are in groups are very few. However the majority have got no unifying factor. Another challenge is that those in groups experience poor management and at the end of the day some groups collapse bringing a challenge of disunity again.

6.2.3 Improvement of social Amenities

The study sought to underscore whether Improvement of social amenities as a conflict resolution strategy in Mumias East was effective. From Table 6.3, it is evident that 60

(15.6%) of the respondents indicated that this particular strategy was not very much viable and feasible in Mumias East Sub-County ranked number three. Those that consented to have known this strategy either said so because they understand how social Amenities unit people. The amenities to be improved were, learning institutions, Health facilities, market centres and sports clubs. The majority of the respondents who did not respond to this question were not aware of what it means with social amenities.

An interview with one participant of Neolola FGD indicated that improvement of social Amenities was a long term process for the residents of Mumias East Sub- County. He avouched that:

Improvement of social amenities like social clubs unit the residents of a given area as people meet regularly to relax and eat together as the relationship grows and they live peacefully. He also said that delocalization of teachers in schools has also reduced inter-clan conflicts in schools in the area of study and this is a way of improving service in schools. The neighbouring clans cannot resist against school management because head teachers and principals are from different counties (A key informant, A participant of Neolola FGD, Khaunga, 16/11/2018, Mumias East Sub-County).

Key informant MCA East Wanga Ward indicated that;

Improvement of social amenities in the study area create room for association of people with others from different dimensions. Social institutions like schools and colleges unit people regardless of their differences if any. If business entities are improved also brings people together as they engage in business for their livelihood. If religious institutions are also improved people develop in religious faith and it can reduce inter-clan conflicts (A key informant, MCA East Wanga ward, 11/12/2018, Mumias East Sub-County).

An interview with one participant of Neolola FGD indicated that improvement of social Amenities was along term process for the residents of Mumias East Sub- County. He avouched that: Improvement of social amenities like social clubs unit the residents of Mumias East as people meet regularly to relax and eat together hence, the relationship grow and they live peacefully. He lso said that delocalization of teachers in schools has also reduced inter-clan conflicts in schools in the area of study and this is away of improving services in schools. The neighbouring clans cannot resist school management because the head teachers and principals are from different counties and now demanding for their person to manage the schools is unheard of.

In support of the findings one Key informant MCA East Wanga Ward indicated that; Improvement of social amenities create room for association of people with others from different dimension. Social institutions like schools and colleges unit people regardless of their differences if any. If business entities are improved also brings people together as they engage in business for their livelihood. If religious institutions are also improved people develop in religious faith and it can reduce inter-clan conflicts in the area of study.

6.2.4 Intermarriages

From Table 6.3 it is evident that only 24 (6.3%) intermarrage as a strategy was used in reducing inter-clan conflicts ranked number four. Those who responded to the question as to whether intermarrages was a strategy, avouched that intermarriage of people from other clans was a reason why this strategy has not been properly utilized. They argued that this is on aminimal scale and marriage is occassional but not afrequent exercise and other people are married from outside the Sub-County. At the same time marriage is not

mandatory to the residents of Mumias East Sub-County some are single and others have decided to be unmarried. Therefore this strategy was not reliable and solution-based, timely and responsive to the need of the Mumias East locals.

Key informant a clan chairman Ababenge clan signposted that;

Intermarriages from the past has been used to unit people who have had conflicts for along time. Once people from different clans intermarry there is respect and a sense of belonging is impressed. As a result of intermarriages historical injustices perpetrated by clans against others has reduced greatly even though to a few people because others are married outside the Sub-County (Key informant, a clan chairman Ababenge clan, Kulumwoyo village, Khaunga Location, 12/11/2018).

An FGD participant of Emutono FGD, a village elder noted that;

In Wanga culture the Wanga people were not relating well with the Abanyala Sub-ethnic group, they used to call them (Abarebe) meaning; they ask what they already know, but nowadays due to intermarriages the two groups stay together and the Abanyala have bought land in Wanga land and stayed peacefully (An FGD participant, Emutono Village, Isongo Location, 12/11/2018).

In support of the findings from the household heads, one Key informant a clan chairman Ababenge clan signposted that; Intermarriages from the past has been used to unit people who have been in conflict for along time. Once people from different clans Intermarry there is respect and a sense of belonging is impressed. As a result of intermarriages, historical injustices perpetrated by clans against other clans has reduced greatly even though to a few people because others are married outside the Sub-County.

Also in support of the findings another FGD participant of Emutono FGD noted that; In Wanga culture the Wanga people were not relating well with the Abanyala Sub-ethnic

group, they used to call them (Abarebe) meaning; they ask what they already know, but now days due to intermarriages the two Sub-ethnic groups stay together and they have bought land in Wanga land and stay in harmony.

6.3 Stakeholders involved in solving inter-klan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County

The study sought to examine the contributions of various organisations in relation to their existing policies in the management of inter-klan conflicts in the study area in regard to peace and conflict resolution. The results obtained are presented in Figure 6.2 in which Religious leaders were ranked the best in conflict management 177(46%) followed by Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) 96(25%), Government authorities 81(21%) and clan elders at 31(8%) respectively. These stakeholders however offer collective and significant contributions in the conflict management in Mumias East Sub-County.

The antecedent results indicate that the religious leaders have played a preponderant role in managing inter-klan conflicts within the study area. The Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) have also been quite engaged in managing conflicts. Government authorities who ought to be leading in conflict resolution in Mumias East have been lackadaisical and clan elders lukewarm in their critical role which they need to play.

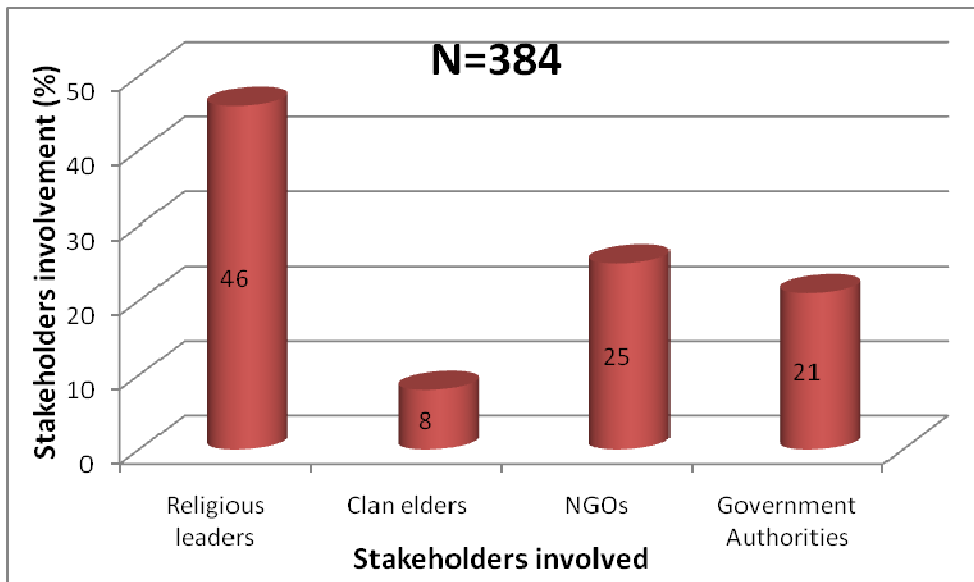


Figure 6. 2: Stakeholders involved in conflict management in Mumias East Sub-

Source: Field data (2018)

6.3.1 Religious Leaders

The study sought to know the contributions religious leaders have made in resolving conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County. The prominent religion in Mumias East Sub-county is Christianity with few Muslims. Religious leaders have been vocal in religious matters that inform us of conflict resolution and they have been a factor that has become prominent in a number of conflicts. Whether religious leaders are the main cause in most of these conflicts has been a subject that many conflict scholars have debated on. In most cases, religious leaders have been considered a trigger factor in many of the conflicts throughout the world. Rather than being considered as a main cause, they have been used also used as a mobilizing agent in some of the conflicts in Africa, East Africa, Kenya and Mumias East Sub-County in Particular. Religious leaders have been used as a means of identity, thus explaining why they are very important to the individual and the society at

large. Thus it often happens that a threat to one's religious belief more often than not triggers a violent outburst. The respondents argued that the presence of indigenous churches and the exotic ones in Mumias East has really created a tremendous shift in understanding what religion can do through the religious leaders or men of clothes (Field Data, 2018).

Religious involvement by the religious leaders in peacemaking initiatives can also prepare and equip conflict resolution practitioners for much proactive roles in transforming the conflict. Thus engaging in religious peace-building can provide a spiritual basis for transformation and compensate for the mechanistic and instrumental conflict resolution models as indicated by (Bercovitch, 2009). Marshal (2007) states that participants in the process of reconciling conflicting parties often look to religion in a special way both because religious elements may be seen as contributing to conflict and because religions can bring to bear deep traditions of forgiveness and peacemaking, but most religions can offer teachings and practices that can propel or improve process of reconciliation. This has been the case with most religious organizations that have pitched various tents in Mumias East Sub-County.

6.3.2 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

The study also sought to ascertain the contributions of NGOs in resolving inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East. According to figure 6.2, the results show that NGOs only contribute to 25 % of the total involvement. Therefore, NGOs have played a significant role responding to many occasions by providing humanitarian as well as work on early warnings and preventive peace building.

The preceding discussion is supported by Lennart Wohldermuth (2005) who indicates that, there has been a substantial effort at prevention of the escalation of the conflict and contribution to a process of sustainable peace in different regions by UN and a number of NGOs. In this context Lennart (2005), indicated that international community aimed at preventing the escalation of conflict and contributing to a process of sustainable peace in conflict zones. In Kenya there have been and still are NGOs like USAID, UNDP, World Vision, and Action Aid and many others offering humanitarian and directly involved in conflict resolution in Mumias East Sub-County.

In other studies, done in West Pokot and Moyale, Non-Governmental Organizations have played a key role in conflict resolution. NGOs go beyond their customary relief objectives of providing water, sanitation, food and emergency health care. NGOs are shifting unprecedentedly from their traditional role to more sustainable roles of mediation and negotiation as signposted by (Munene, 2014). The changing nature of conflict in Mumias East has prompted a number of NGOs to place emphasis on peace education, sports tournament and donor funding to help bolster conflict resolution initiatives in Mumias East.

6.3.3 Government Authorities

The study sought to underscore the contributions of the government authorities in resolving inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East From figure 6.2; it was evident that the government authorities have not done much as far as quelling inter-clan conflict in Mumias East Sub-County is concerned.

The foregoing assertion was supported by a key informant, a clan chairman. Abamutu clan who avouched that:

Serikali pamoja na wakala wake hawajafanya kazi nzuri. Hawajatumia vyombo vya dola vizuri wala asasi muhimu za kuzuia na kukabili migogoro katika jamii. Wakaazi wa Mumias East hawajanufaika na huduma ya serikali, kwa sababu migogoro ya kiukoo bado ni mingi mno (The government and its agents have not done a good job. They have not utilized their machineries and institutions of conflict management in the society. Residents of Mumias East have not benefited from Government's services because we still experience inter-clan conflicts (Household respondent, Makunga, Mumias East Sub-County, 7/12/2018).

In support of the findings from household heads, the foregoing assertion was supported by a key informant, a clan chairman. Abamutu clan who avouched that: The government and its agents have not done a good job. They have not utilized their machineries and institutions of conflict management in the society. Residents of Mumias East have not benefited from Government's services because we still experience inter-clan conflicts.



Plate 6. 3: Assistant County Commissioner Mumias East Sub-County solving a land

Source: Field data (2018)

In the one addressing the congregation is Ass-County Commissioner, those seated on the right are people from Abashitsetse clan and those on left are people from Abakolwe clan.

The preceding sentiments by the respondent indicate pretty well that the government authorities have done little. Kenyan government officials at both national and local levels have been in the front lead to address conflicts in other parts such as Narok, Laikipia and Isiolo. However, for Mumias East Sub-County the government authorities have not done much though aspects such as *Nyumba Kumi*, *community policing and peace and security committees* have been emphasized, this particular concept has not borne fruits, thus it has been elusive and evasive. Muigui (2015) noted that Kenya's history has been marred with inequality, curtailed freedom, autocracy, social injustice and widespread

inter-clan conflict. This argument is due to inept government structures that have been put in place in certain areas and Mumias East has been a victim of undue mechanism.

6.3.4. Nyumba Kumi Initiative

Nyumba kumi initiative was founded by the government some years ago as part of security policy and strategy to improve security. Botha (2013) noted that the police have a critical role of engaging with local communities to increase their ability to identify individuals at risk of inter-clan conflicts. *Nyumba Kumi* initiative is associated with streamlining security matters among communities, is a strategy that when well implemented can help address inter-clan conflicts. The respondents also believed that *Nyumba Kumi* policy is stressed by the government but still needed to be well thought as a means through which the government would contribute towards resolving inter-clan conflicts. The respondents also stated that this strategy is not very effective because there is no motivation from the government and hence officials tend to relax in discharging their duties.

Mkutu's et al (2014) argument, correspond to the immediate claim, that, protection Act needs fastening in order to help gathering sufficient intelligence needed to intervene inter-clan conflicts. They indicate among other issues, that the public complain about failure of rapid response to crime, petty corruption, and poor protection of witnesses and police brutality as hindrances in militating against inter-clan conflict. Such fears, they note, have hampered peace initiatives and exacerbated illegal forms of community 'security', (in the name of defending our clans) thus *Nyumba Kumi* initiative has still been elusive concept to some extent.

6.3.5 Clan Elders

The study also sought to understand the contributions of clan elders in managing Inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County. As indicated in figure 6.2, clan elders have insignificantly contributed to conflict resolution among various sub-locations in Mumias East. Clan elders have engaged in various peace interventions that have taken place among different clans in the study area hence giving birth to series of peace resolutions and declarations, most of which seem to have worked well initially but have unprecedentedly faded out with time due to challenges to sustain them.

Traditionally, it is the clan elders who understand well the clan political environment and are versed with virtually all activities within and without clan boundaries. However, sectarian and one-bended reasoning clouds their roles in resolving inter-clan conflicts. Majority are easily tossed forth and back by lack of moral stamina in adjudicating over conflict issues.

6.4 Chapter Summary

This chapter has attempted to explicate the strategies employed in conflict resolution in Mumias East Sub-County and sought to raise the bar of thinking as to whether those strategies have been effective or not. This chapter has found out that litigation as one of the strategies used is underutilized because it lacks feasibility and tenability owing to the levels of capability from the local residents. Moreover, mediation has been lauded as a key strategy in militating against inter-clan feuds. However this chapter had also discussed other strategies that are used inter-clan conflicts, these were; public participation in decision making, formation of social groups, improvement on social

amenities and lastly intermarriages. From the findings public participation was more effective because all people from all clans are brought on board and they feel recognized hence owning the projects in the area of study. Additionally, this chapter has also delved on the stakeholder's role in managing conflict in Mumias East Sub-County. The study has found out that Religious leaders play a key role in conflict management in Mumias East Sub-County while clan elders have not been reliable as well as effective and therefore their contribution towards conflict resolution is far from reality.

The next chapter provides summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents summary of the thesis, summary of findings, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further research.

7.1 Summary of Findings

The study set out to examine Inter-clan conflicts influence on Socio-Economic Development in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya.

The specific objectives were to:

- I. Examine the nature and extent of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya
- II. Assess the socio-economic effects of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya
- III. Evaluate the strategies put in place and challenges to reduce inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya

To achieve these objectives, the research was conducted in line with the specific objectives of the study utilizing descriptive research design.

In line with the first specific objective, the study sought to examine the nature and extent of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya. The demographic results of the household respondents were skewed against female gender. Out of 384 questionnaires which had been administered to the interviewees (household heads), 384 of them were returned for analysis. This translates to 100.0 percent return rate of the respondents.

Overall, the response rate was considered very high and adequate for the study. Out of 51 questionnaires which had been administered to the interviewees (key informants), 51 of them were returned for analysis. The researcher chose on the following key informants. Namely; Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs, Assistant and Deputy county commissioners, Ward and sub- county Administrators, police officers, clans chair persons and MCAs who are key stakeholders who deal with conflict management in the society and at the same time peace makers. This translates to 100.0 percent return rate of the respondents. Overall, the response rate was considered very high and adequate for the study

The study sought to examine whether the household respondents have ever experienced inter-clan conflicts during their stay in the study area. The analysis shows that a considerable number of the respondents 185(48.1%) strongly agreed, 161(41.9%) agree, 4(1%) undecided, 23(6%) disagree, and 12(3%) strongly disagree that they have ever experienced inter-clan conflicts in the study area. The study hence found out that majority of the respondents have experienced inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East sub-county at (48.1%).

Results from the analysis that at least the conflicts occur often in the study area. Majority of the respondents at 180(47%) indicated that the conflicts occur most often, followed by 104 (27%) more often, 65 (17%) often and 35(9%) not often in Mumias East Sub-County. From the findings it is evident that 180(47%) of inter-clan conflicts implies that their socio-economic development aspects could be jeopardized

The analysis found out that between (0-5) years, 12(3%) of the residents had lived in the study area, 31 (8%) of the household interviewed had lived in the study area between (6-10) years, 92(24%) had lived between (11-20) and 250(65%) had lived for over 20 years.

Based on the findings the study found out that the major type of conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County was leadership wrangles as indicated by , 280 (72.9%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 65 (16.9%) Agreed, 20 (5.2%) undecided and 19 (4.9%) disagreed.

Land ownership also emerged as a type of inter-clan conflict which was also supported by results shown in Table 4.3, 147 (38.3%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 172 (44.8%) Agreed, 34 (8.9%) undecided and 31 (8.1%) disagreed.

The study also indicated that another type of conflict in Mumias East Sub-County was Land Boundaries as indicated by ,123 (32.0%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 168 (43.8%) Agreed, 29 (7.8%) undecided and 64 (16.7%) disagreed.

Study found out that another type of conflict in Mumias East Sub-County was political competitions as indicated by ,314 (81.8%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 51 (13.3%) Agreed, 0 (0%) undecided and 19 (4.9%) disagreed.

Study also found out that another type of conflict in Mumias East Sub-County was resource distribution as indicated by, 259 (67.8%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 80 (20.8%) Agreed, 5 (1.3%) undecided and 40 (10.4%) disagreed.

The study established the extent of inter-clan conflicts on gender and the study found out that the majority of the household heads who participated are 219 (57%) male while 165(43%) were female.

The study sought to establish the extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to age distribution of the household heads that were involved in the study. Analysis by age

revealed that 19(5%) were aged between below 21 years old, 92 (24%) were aged between (21– 30), 115(30%) were aged between (31-40), and 88(23%) between (41 – 50) and 69(18%) were aged above 51 and above years old. The study therefore reveals that the majority of the household heads who participated in the study 115(39%) were aged between (30 – 40) years. The study also revealed that the minority of the respondents were below the age of 21 years the youths who are much involved in conflicts.

Analysis sought to establish the extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to the level of education among the household heads in the area of study as presented in Figure 4.7. The results revealed that 188 (49%) among the household heads had attained primary level of education, 92(24%) attained secondary education, 73(19%) had tertiary education and 31(8%) had achieved university education in Mumias East Sub County, Kenya.

The study sought to establish the inter-clan conflicts and marital status of the household heads in the study area. The results indicate that 23(6%) of the household heads were single, 165 (43%) were married, 77(20%) were widowed while 119(31%) constituted of others who indicated as separated or never indicated their marital status. The result therefore found out that majority of the household heads who participated, 165(43%) were married in Mumias East Sub-County.

The study sought to establish extent inter-clan conflicts in relation to occupation of respondents. The results found out that 207(54%) of the respondent practice farming, 54(14%) are occupied in Jua Kali, 108 (28%) do small business and 15 (4%) of the household respondents were involved in other occupations such as National and County government employees and employees in private sector.

The study sought to examine the extent of inter-clan conflicts per location in Mumias East Sub-County through the household respondents. The analysis in Figure 4.4 shows that Lusheya location has high extent of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study 60(15.6%), East Wanga 55(14.3%), Isongo 55(14.3%), Shianda 50 (13%), Lubinu 45(11.7%), Ekeru 44(11%), Makunga 35(9.1%), Malaha 30 (7.8%), Khaunga 10(2.6%) strongly disagree that the extent of inter-clan conflicts varies per location in the study area.

The study sought to examine the extent of inter-clan conflicts in shopping centres in Mumias East Sub-County through the household respondents. The analysis shows that shianda shopping centre has high extent of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study 95(24.7%), Makunga 65(16.9%), Ekeru 44(11.5%). Isongo 40(10.4%), Mwitoi 40(10.4%), Malaha 30 (7.8%), Shikulu 25(6.5%), Lusheya 20(5.3%), Khaimba 15(4%), Khaunga 10(2.6%) strongly disagree that the extend of inter-clan conflicts varies per shopping centre in the study area.

In line with objective two, majority of the respondents both strongly agree and agree at higher percentages that there is substantial effects of conflicts during inter-clan conflicts. There were also other respondents who disagreed and those that remained undecided and then those who strongly disagreed that there are always effects of inter clan conflicts in Mumias East sub County. It was therefore evident that majority of the residents agree with the fact that inter-clan conflicts cause greater impact to the residents through peace instability each and every time conflict erupts between and among clans in the study area. Consequently, the socio-economic development is disrupted.

The study established that 48.7% strongly agree that inter-clan conflicts disrupts learning in Mumias East Sub-County, 41% agree, 3% were undecided, 7% disagree, and none of the respondents strongly disagreed with the fact that inter-clan conflicts disrupts learning in Mumias East Sub-County. The study sought to assess the effects of inter-clan conflicts on property in Mumias East sub County. The study also revealed that 49.9% of the majority strongly agreed that residents of Mumias East lost property during the conflicts. Other respondents 35.9% agree, none was undecided, 12.9% disagree while 1% strongly disagreed that the households lose substantial amount of property during the inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East sub County. Majority of the respondents 78% agree that a number of projects in the study area stalled due to inter-clan conflicts. This is followed by 12% of the respondents who strongly agree, 5% disagree, 3.05% undecided, and just 1% disagreed about the stalling of development projects during inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County. Additionally, the study show that majority of the respondents 54.8% strongly agreed, followed by 26.95% who agreed, none undecided, 15% disagreed and 3% strongly disagreed that inter-clan conflicts impacts on different livelihoods whenever the conflicts occur and reoccur.

In line with objective three, the study found out that the strategies that formed the basis of evaluation were arbitration, negotiation, mediation and litigation. The study findings reveal that mediation 56% was the highest in ranking by the respondents in Mumias East Sub-County. Negotiation was second 37% followed by litigation at 5% and arbitration 2% as the lowest in ranking in regard to the strategies mostly used to reduce the inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East sub County. The findings suggest that the respondents view

mediation as panacea to the many conflicts that bedevils them while a minority argued that arbitration was ineffective strategy in conflict resolution.

The study sought to examine other strategies used to reduce inter-clan conflicts in the study area. The strategies that informed the study and formed the basis of evaluation are public participation in decision making, formation of social groups, improvement of social Amenities and intermarriages. The results indicated that public participation 185 (48.2%) was the highest in ranking by the respondents in Mumias East Sub- County. Formation of social groups was second 115 (29.9%), followed by improvement at 60(15%) and Intermarriages 24 (6.3%) as the lowest in ranking in regard to the strategies mostly used to reduce the inter clan conflicts in Mumias East sub- County. The findings suggest that the respondents view public participation in decision making as panacea to the many conflicts that bedevils them while a minority argued that intermarriages was ineffective strategy in conflict resolution. The findings also indicate that formation of social groups and improvement of social amenities and intermarriages are also strategies that are employed by the locals to resolve conflict.

The study further indicate that religious leaders were found to be majorly involved in conflict management 46% followed by Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) 25% Government authorities 21% and clan elders at 8% respectively. These stakeholders however ofer collective and significant contributions in the conflict management in Mumias East sub County.

7.2 Conclusions

In light of objective one, the study concludes that demographic aspects have a direct correlation with conflict, for instance, household heads that have no occupation and income generating work are liable to vicissitudes of poverty and conflicts due to struggle for scarce resources. Household heads within youth age are therefore an indicator key in determining the levels of conflicts as they are jobless and idle they are used by people for personal gain especially politicians during election periods. When inter-clan conflicts arise they fight back as reinforcement of their clans. Gender has an influence on inter-clan conflicts because findings indicate that men are mostly involved in inter-clan conflicts as they compete for resources and opportunities to support their families where as women are involved but play a passive role because most of them are provided for by their partners apart from the widows who play double roles and sometimes they get involved in conflicts. Prevalence of inter-clan conflicts differs in locations and shopping centres depending on the majority of clans settling there, local leaders of the area and economic status of the people. Areas of Jurisdiction with large number of people report high levels of poverty because there is little income to sustain members of the households. Education level of the people in the study area has contributed to the prevalence of inter-clan conflicts because from the household heads who were interviewed most of them were below secondary level of education and to some extent the findings indicated that the level of education influence inter-clan conflicts in the area of study. Inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County are as a result of the following; leadership wrangles, Land ownership, land boundaries, political competition and resources distribution. Unemployed are also vulnerable and more often than not are perpetrators of conflict. Those who have stayed longer in Mumias East have experience inter-clan conflicts longer than those who have sojourned lately. The impacts

of inter-clan conflicts therefore weigh heavily on socio-economic development of those that have stayed in Mumias East for long.

In view of objective two, it is evidently clear that inter-clan conflicts have caused enormous effects on the residents of Mumias East. Inter-clan conflicts disrupt learning, a lot of development projects stalled, massive property has been destroyed overtime. Disturbingly, a number of the residents have lost livelihoods. Consequently, this has contributed to poverty, incessant feuds over meager resources and sporadic acrimony among the locals.

In regard to objective three, it is important to underscore that failure to put strategies in mitigating against inter-clan conflict is disastrous. A number of mechanisms have been put in place to curb the menace that emanates from inter-clan conflicts. Strategies that employ conflict-based approaches and dispute settlements are prime means to avert future conflicts. Mediation when well utilized is a good strategy that can aid in bringing together the disputants and amicably resolving conflicts. Whereas mediation applies in Mumias East, approaches such arbitration should be reconsidered as supplementary tools that can help in expeditiously resolving conflicts. Involving all clans in making decision in issues of socio-economic development in Mumias East Sub-County is among the best strategies that can be put in place to reduce inter-clan conflicts in the area of study when employed properly. Other strategies such as formation of social groups, improvement of social amenities and intermarriages are considered as supplementary tools that be used in resolving conflicts.

The overall conclusion is that; Inter-clan conflicts emanating from land disputes, resource distribution, political competition and struggle for leadership have got adverse negative influence on socio-economic development of Mumias East Sub-County with a few positive impacts. However the key actors are not able to address these conflicts effectively because of lack of professionalism in local administration in applying conflict resolutions mechanism whenever conflicts occur, scarce resources and political instability.

7.3 Recommendations of the Study

Based on the finding and conclusions, the study makes the following recommendations;

In line with the first objective, the study recommends improved coordination and integration through enhanced inter-clan forums dealing with the conflict perpetrators that arise periodically. Also distribution of resources opportunities should be done equally among all clans without discrimination to make all clans feel recognized and respected to reduce struggle for resources. However the residents in the area of study should be engaged in income generating activities. Apart from the normal occupation the youth should be encouraged to go for technical trainings so that they should be productive to the community and at same time be always busy to avoid idleness. There should be gender equity in issues of development because everybody has a contribution in community development in term of labour or capital.

In line with the second objective, the study recommends establishment as well as strengthening of local peace building initiatives that can help curb the aftermaths caused by inter-clan conflicts. The study also recommends improved working relationship

between the local residents, NGOs, civil society and the clan members so as to make the peace initiatives more effective and also to address various concerns of the clans so that it is easy to eschew occurrences of inter-clan conflicts. However all clans should be involved in decision making in socio-economic issues to allow all clans to own the development projects within Mumias East Sub-County. Professionalism should be encouraged to improve on service delivery transparency and accountability to reduce mismanagement of public funds and people fairly without discrimination.

In line the third objective, this study recommends that government institutions and other stakeholders should work more closely with members of the community so as to understand the factors that lead to recurrence of inter-clan conflicts so as to have sustainable peace in the area.

The study further recommends that the county government of Kakamega get more involved in the conflict resolution campaigns and workshops so as to sensitize the locals of the need of peace and tranquility. The responses given include: establishing rules of self-governance; encouraging interaction through the common places; openly communicating for peace; sensitizing people on the importance of keeping law and order; enforcing clan identity; condemning human right violation; identifying early warning signs of conflict; neutral observer of conflict; reporting the incidents to higher authority in the region; holding dialogues for peace; listening to the grievance of the community in the region; monitor security situation in the region; being part of making decisions on conflict resolution and oversee the signing of peace treaties in the region. Also Access to opportunities and resources are essential for overcoming inequality and reducing

poverty among the residents of Mumias East Sub-county and root causes of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study should be clearly address by key actors within the Sub-County and in complex situations actor from outside should be involved including professionals. However the local administrators from the County and National government should be trained in conflict management and mitigation because they deal with public and they have influence on peace building in the community. The study may also yield guidelines that may support policy makers locally and internationally to mitigate inter-clan conflicts.

7.4 Suggestions for Further Research

The following suggestions were made after the research findings and discussions for they were not adequately underscored:

- (i) A study should be conducted on the nexus between clannism and ethnicity as triggers of conflict in Mumias East Sub-County.
- (ii) A study should be conducted on the alternative dispute resolutions such as conciliation and civil disobedience and how they can help provide lasting solutions of peace to the residents of Mumias East Sub-county.
- (iii) A study should be conducted on how to improve on strategies that were put in place to reduce inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSEHOLDS HEADS

Dear Respondent,

I am a Masters student from Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology (MMUST). I am conducting an academic research on **“The Influence of inter-clan conflicts on Socio-Economic Development in Mumias East Sub-County, Kakamega County, Kenya.** “The research is a qualification for the award. The findings of this study will contribute immensely to the resolution of Conflicts in the area. Your honest response will make you a contributor to the peace process of the area.

I will appreciate if you take time to answer the questions contained in this questionnaire. The information that will be obtained from this research is confidential and will only be used for the purposes of this research and not for any other purpose.

Yours faithfully

Busalire Samson Owori

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do not sign your name anywhere on this questionnaire
2. For section A and B just tick, and fill in for other sections

Location.....

Date.....

Nature and extent of inter-clan Conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County

1. What is your period of residence in Mumias East Sub County) Tick where appropriate in the table

(0 -5) Years	(6 – 10) Years	(11 – 20) Years	Over 20 Years

2. Have you ever experienced any Inter clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County?
(Please tick where appropriate, where SA = Strongly Agree, A= Agree, D= Disagree, SD= strongly disagree and U= Undecided)

SA	A	D	SD	U

3. In your opinion how often do inter-clan conflicts occur in Mumias East Sub-County?

Frequency of inter clan conflict occurrence	Mark
Not at all	
Not Often	
Often	
Very Often	

4. What are the types of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East sub County? Tick the most appropriate choice

Types of conflicts	SA	A	U	D
Leadership				
Land ownership				
Land boundaries				
Political competitions				
Resource distribution				

5. What is the extent of inter-clan conflicts in your Location in the last one year?

(a). Put a tick to indicate if you experienced inter-clan conflicts in your Location in the last one year

Experience of inter clan conflict in the location	Mark
Not at all	
Not Often	
Often	
Very Often	

(b). put a tick to indicate in your opinion the location with the highest number of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County.

No.	Location	Mark
1.	Makunga	
2.	East Wanga	
3.	Lubunu	
4.	Isongo	
5.	Khaunga	
6.	Lusheya	
7.	Shianda	
8.	Ekeru	
9.	Malaha	

6. Indicate the shopping centre with the highest number of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-county

No.	Shopping Centres	Mark
1.	Shikulu	
2.	Shianda	
3.	Khaunga	
4.	Malaha	
5.	Isongo	
6.	Makunga	
7.	Mwitoti	
8.	Khaimba	
9.	Ekeru	
10	Lusheya	

7. State your experience on the extent of inter-klan conflicts with regard to the following demographic characteristics

RESPONDENT BACKGROUND (TICK WHERE APPROPRIATE)

Gender of HH	Age bracket	Education	Marital Status	Occupation
Male	< 21	Primary	Single	Farming
	21 – 30	Secondary	Married	Business
	31 -40	Tertiary	Widowed	Jua Kali
Female	41 – 50	University	Others	Others
	>51			

Section C: Impacts of inter-klan Conflicts on Socio-Economic Development in Mumias East Sub-County

1. What is the impact of conflicts of Mumias East Sub-County?

No.	Impact	SA	A	D	SD	U
1	Disrupt learning process					
2	Destruction of properties					
3	Stalled development projects					
4	Loss of livelihoods					

2. What are some of the other impacts of inter-klan conflicts in Mumias East sub County apart from those in no. 2?

- (i)..... (ii).....
 (iii)..... (iv).....
 (v)..... (vi).....

D. Evaluation of Strategies used to reduce Inter-Clan Conflicts In Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya

1. What mechanism is majorly used in reducing the inter clan conflicts in Mumias East sub County

No	Mechanism	Mark
1	Arbitration	
2	Negotiation	
3	Mediation	
4	Litigation	

2. What are some other local and indigenous mechanisms used to solve Inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County?

No.	Other mechanisms used to solve conflicts	Mark
1.	Public participation	
2.	Formation of social groups	
3.	Improvement of social amenities	
4.	Intermarriages	

3. Which is the most involved stakeholder in the management of inter clan conflicts

in Mumias East sub County (Tick appropriately)

Stakeholders	Level Involvement in inter clan conflicts management				
	1	2	3	4	5
Clan Elders					
Religious leaders					
NGOs					
Government Authorities					
Others (Specify)					

**APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR ASSISTANT CHIEFS, CHIEFS,
ASSISTANT AND DEPUTY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, POLICE,
PROBATION OFFICER, SUB-COUNTYADMINAND WARD
ADMINISTRATORS**

1. Are there any inter-clan conflicts you are aware of in Mumias East Sub-county?
2. Name some of them.
3. What are the factors that influence these conflicts?
4. How often are there inter-clan conflicts Mumias East Sub-County?
5. How have the inter-clan conflicts affected the socio-Economic development in Mumias East Sub-County?
6. What is the role of the local people in resolving these conflicts?
7. What role has the government played to reduce these conflicts?
8. What do you think should be done to prevent inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County?

9. APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR CLANS CHAIRPERSONS

1. Have you ever witnessed inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County? If yes, when and how did it happen?
2. How have the inter-clan conflicts affected the entire community?
3. What causes inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County?
4. Do Mumias East Sub-County have conflicts among all clan or specific clans? Why?
5. Which are the clans that conflicts in the area of study?
6. How do they resolve inter-clan conflicts?
7. Do these methods work properly? If yes or not why?
8. What do you think should be done to reduce the inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County?

**APPENDIX IV: FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS GUIDES FOR VILLAGE
ELDERS, RELIGIOUS LEADERS, CBOs AND CLANS CHAIRPERSONS.**

1. Presence of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County.
2. Manifestation of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County.
3. Types of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County
4. Parties involved in the conflicts
5. Positive and negative impacts of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County to the lives of the people.
6. Role of local leaders, the government and church leaders in resolving inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County.
7. Methods used to resolve inter-clan conflicts.
8. Suggestions to reduce inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County

APPENDIX V: OBSERVATION SCHEDULE

1. Observe any form of visible inter-clan conflict in the study area.
2. Observe the impacts of the conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County
3. Observe any visible strategies to resolve inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County.

APPENDIX VII: RESEARCH AUTHORISATION LETTER FROM NACOSTI



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

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

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete
Off Waiyaki Way
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/18/72387/25418**

Date: **4th October, 2018**

Samson Owori Busalire
Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology
P. O Box 190-50100
KAKAMEGA

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“Inter-clan conflicts influencing socio-economic development in Mumias East Sub-County, Kakamega County, Kenya”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Kakamega County** for the period ending **3rd October, 2019**.

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

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit **a copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.


BONIFACE WANYAMA
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Kakamega County.

The County Director of Education
Kakamega County.

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO9001:2008 Certified

**APPENDIX VIII: RESEARCH AUTHORISATION FROM KAKAMEGA
COUNTY COMMISSIONER**

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



**THE PRESIDENCY
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR & CO-ORDINATION OF
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**

Office Mobile No: 0707 085260
Email-cckakamega12@yahoo.com

When replying please quote

Ref No: ED/12/1/VOL.IV/26

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
KAKAMEGA COUNTY
P O BOX 43-50100
KAKAMEGA.

Date: 9/11/2018

**SAMSON OWORI BUSALIRE
MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
P O BOX 190-50100
KAKAMEGA**

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your authorization vide letter Ref: NACOSTI/P/18/72387/25418 dated 4th October, 2018 by NACOSTI to undertake research on "*Inter-clan conflicts influencing socio-economic development in Mumias East Sub-County, Kakamega County*". I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to carry out the research on the same.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'P.K. Marachi'.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
KAKAMEGA COUNTY

**P.K. MARACHI
FOR: COUNTY COMMISSIONER
KAKAMEGA COUNTY**

**APPENDIX IX: RESEARCH AUTHORISATION FROM THE COUNTY
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION KAKAMEGA COUNTY**



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EARLY LEARNING AND BASIC EDUCATION

Telephone: 056 – 30411
Fax : 056 – 31307
E-mail : wespropde@yahoo.com
When replying please quote

COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
KAKAMEGA COUNTY
P. O. BOX 137 - 50100
KAKAMEGA

REF: KAK/C/GA/29/17 IV/

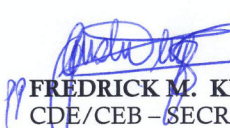
9th November, 2018

Busalire Samson Owori
CPC/G/12/14
P. O. Box 190 – 50100
KAKAMEGA

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

The above has been granted permission by National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation vide their letter Ref: NACOSTI/P/18/472387/25418 dated 4th October, 2018 to carry out research on “**Inter-clan conflicts influencing socio-economic development in Mumias East Sub County - Kakamega County, Kenya**”, for a period ending 3rd October, 2019.

Please accord him any necessary assistance he may require.


COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
KAKAMEGA COUNTY
FREDRICK M. KIIRU
CDE/CEB – SECRETARY
KAKAMEGA COUNTY