WETLAND RESOURCES AND LIVESTOCK AVAILABILITY IN ARMED CONFLICTS IN BARINGO COUNTY, KENYA

A Thesis

Presented to the College of

Higher Degrees and Research

Kampala International University

Kampala, Uganda

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of

Masters of Conflict Resolution and Peace Building

By:

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MCR/42579/91/DF

September, 2012
DECLARATION A

"This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any other academic award in any university or institution of learning".

[Signature]

Name and Signature of Candidate

[Date]

14/09/2012

Date
DECLARATION B

"I confirm that the work reported in this thesis was carried out by the candidate under my supervision".

__________________________________________

Name and Signature of Supervisor

__________________________________________

Date
The thesis entitled "Wetland resources and livestock availability in armed conflicts in Baringo county, Kenya" prepared and submitted by Saul Kipchirchir Marigat in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Conflict Resolution and Peace building has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade of PASSED.

____________________
Name and Signature of the Chairman

____________________  ______________________
Name and signature of the Supervisor  Name and signature of the panelist

____________________  ______________________
Name and signature of the Supervisor  Name and signature of the panelist

Date of Comprehensive Examination: ____________________________

Grade: ____________________________

____________________
Name and Signature of Director, CHDR

____________________
Name and Signature of DVC, CHDR
DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate my thesis to my dear wife Edna Chepkoech and my one year old daughter Corrine Jerono, they are my reason for living.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First my thanks goes to the Almighty God for his care and gift of life and more so for gift of strength during the research period.

Secondly, I wish to recognize my supervisor Dr. Abuga for his advises and positive criticism that has brought the quality of this thesis this far. Dr. Abuga did not get tired and spent all his effort and time to read my reports and send me his positive criticism through e-mails. Thank you for your flexibility.

Thirdly, my thanks go to the entire fraternity of College of Higher Degrees and Research of Kampala International University, for their contribution that led to the success of this study.

Fourthly, wish to acknowledge the work done by the panelist of the for their positive criticism which further improved my work.

Fifthly, I wish to thank the District commissioner for Baringo Central District for allowing me to carry out my research in his area of jurisdiction. The DC took his time to write and introduction letter that paved me way to do my research.

Sixthly, I wish to thank my four research assistants for doing excellent work of data collection from the field. My research assistants went as far as interpreting my questionnaire questions to the illiterate part of my respondents from the Pokot and Njemps dialects.

Lastly, I want to thank my wife Edna Chepkoech for her moral support during my research period. She sacrificed her time for me and made everything available for me during my research period.
ABSTRACT

This study focused on the relationship between wetland resources, availability of livestock and the conflicts in Baringo County, Kenya. The study had four objectives and these were; to find out whether there is availability of wetland resources (water and pasture) in Lake 94, to find out whether there is armed conflict between the Pokot and the Njemps communities who live in Lake 94, to find out whether there is availability of livestock (cows, sheep and goats) in Lake 94 and lastly, to find out whether the availability of wetland resources and livestock in lake 94 is responsible for the looming armed conflict between the Pokots and the Njemps. These objectives were then turned into questions and used by the researcher as the research questions. The researcher covered areas that are related to this study. These areas included; conflict over water resources, cattle rustling and conflict over pasture by different communities that are of pastoral nature as the communities that the researcher is investigating. The research adopted a descriptive research design. The target population comprised of the two conflicting communities (Pokot and Njemps) and the government administrative offices. A sample size of five hundred and sixty five was determined using Slovin’s formula. Data was collected using a structured questionnaire and data was presented in tables and analyzed. The researcher concluded that the water and pasture availability in lake 94 has led to the availability of livestock and this has also led to the conflict between the Pokot and the Njemps communities and that there is a relationship between the availability of wetlands resources and conflicts in Lake 94. The researcher made several recommendations from the research carried, these were: The government administration should consider putting a police station around Lake 94 to curb the cattle rustlers from raiding and hence reduction of the conflict, the government should do more developments on the side of the Pokot community so that they do not lack water. This may include but not limited to putting in place mechanism to harvest rain water, which often flood the area, so that they can be used during the drought by both human and livestock, there is need to increase the level of education in the area, both communities depicted a low level of education. And finally the two communities should explore other ways of living apart from pastoralism; this may include but not limited to bee keeping and crop farming on appropriate crops. Lastly the researcher suggested areas for future research and these were: The link between the illiteracy and conflict between the Pokot and Njemps communities; the role of the availability of modern weapons in the armed conflict between the Pokot and Njemps communities and the link between culture and the conflict between the Pokot and Njemps communities.
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ECACP – Environmental Change and Acute Conflicts Project
ENCOP – Program on Environmental Conflicts
ECAPAPA – East and Central Africa Program for Agricultural Policy Analysis
CHAPTER ONE:
THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background

Competition for natural resources has been known to be one of the root causes of conflicts in the African continent. Resource abundance or scarcity may cause conflicts. In states like Democratic Republic of Congo, conflicts have lasted because of resource abundance (Stiftung H.B, 2003) other regions are fighting over scarce resources.

Water resource conflict is one of the oldest conflicts in the world. Such conflict can come at interstate level or intrastate level. Water conflicts are related to a wide range of other socio-political tensions, such as border disputes or mega-projects such as dams and reservoirs, environmental problems, or political identity. A range of instruments may be deployed, including: lobbying, open and hidden negotiations, violence, network building, recourse to international organizations, and the actions of elites.

The Environmental Change and Acute Conflicts Project (ECACP) has argued forcefully that environmental degradation, which has led to scarcities in natural resources, is fuelling civil conflicts within the poorest states in the international system. The “Toronto Group” and the Swiss Peace Foundation’s program on environmental conflicts (ENCOP) have spearheaded a vast research program on “ecoviolence.”

According to the United Nations session paper issued on the 29 October, 2004, The Division for Sustainable Development has on-going or recently concluded projects in Africa, Central Asia and Timor-Leste that involve conflict situations. Several projects in the Niger Basin, the Lake Chad Basin, Ethiopia and Madagascar are focusing on improving water security and thus alleviating poverty and reducing conflict at the local, sub-national, national and international levels within a framework that sees alleviating poverty as critical to securing socio-economic and political stability. Similarly, the Governments of Central Asian nations called on the Division to provide technical advice
on water resource governance and management in the context of resolving the current and preventing future conflicts over water resources in the region.

Research undertaken under ECAPAPA’s (2005) research programme on conflict minimizing strategies gives some useful lessons related to the nature of conflicts over pasture and water resources in Karamoja, Uganda. Similar lessons can be drawn from Kilosa District, Tanzania. In all of these conflicts ethnic identities are manipulated to facilitate or deny access to pasture and water resources.

The study by the ECAPAPA’s (2005) also showed that the scarcity of water and pasture for livestock is largely the source of ‘ethnic’ conflicts. In Karamoja, the main activity is agro-pastoralism, which is practiced by the Dodoth, Jie, Bokora, Matheniko and Plan. The area is also home to abundant wildlife as well, and large areas of land have been gazetted for wildlife conservation. With steady increase in population, the squeezing of pastoralists onto a reduced land area has pushed them to either graze on the crop fields hence conflicts with agriculturalists or looking for pasture elsewhere hence conflicts "Cattle raiding, with their neighbours."

Stealing cows from the Turkana, the Karamojong, used to be a game. Now things have taken a different dimension," elder Krop Lotiywa said. In West Pokot district, around 400 km (250 miles) northwest of the capital Nairobi and home to the 350,000-strong tribe, poverty, poor development, minimal education, insecurity, scarce water and food have all played a role in aggravating conflict. "It is true we have been stealing from them, and they from us," Lotunale Wangole, a 60-year-old elder in the village of Namit near the Ugandan border, said as he pointed towards the land where rivals from the Sabiny and Turkana tribes live.

Pokot and Njemps are both pastoral communities occupying East and Central Baringo respectively. Both communities depend on cattle as a source of livelihood. Baringo is one of the driest and hottest parts in Kenya with rains of average 250ml per year and temperatures of average 27°C. To survive, the residents travel very long distances looking for pasture and water for their domestic use and for their animals.
Wetlands, according to Ramsar conventions, are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, that is permanently or temporarily covered by water that is saline, brackish or fresh, flowing or stagnant and that support a variety of flora and fauna and including areas of marine waters of which the depth at low tide does not exceed six meters.

Lake 94 is a wetland that was formed as an oxbow lake in the year 1994 when river Perkera changed its course. The lake did not exist until 1994. The wetland is located at a midst of the Njemps community who are pastoralists. The lake was a blessing in disguise because first, it displaced the community from their arable land; secondly, it became a source of water born diseases. On the other hand it is a source of livelihood; residents are able to collect water from the wetland at the same time they are able to graze their herds.

The Lake has had several socio-economic impacts to the Njemps community. First of all being a permanently water logged area, the community has benefited from water for their animals and domestic use. Secondly, the area which was flooded with very fertile soils has since been green, even during the driest months of the year; this has enabled the community to graze their cattle round the year. For these reasons, the Njemps have very big herds of assorted livestock.

The Pokot and the Njemps are known to be great enemies and most of the time raid one another taking livestock and killing one another.

This research intends to find out why there are such conflicts.

**Statement of problem**

For a long period, other factors, including the cultural behaviour, to raid each other, by the pastoral communities has been seen as the main cause of armed conflict between the Pokot and the Njemps communities. Very small attention has been given to the role
played by the wetland resources in Lake 94, an ox-bow lake which is evergreen in causing conflicts between the two pastoral communities.

As a matter of urgency lives and property that have been lost and destroyed during the armed conflicts between the two communities need a solution. Several killings have happened during the attacks and defense between the two communities and hundreds of cattle have been stolen from the Njemps community by the Pokots. Houses from both communities have been torched on several occasions during the raids (Kiplagat R. December 21, 2011 in his story in the Standard newspaper of Kenya)

While not overemphasizing the need for an urgent solution to the armed conflicts, the lives of the innocent children and women from the two communities are in danger. School going children have dropped out of school to join hands in the community defense. This compromises the future of the young people in the two communities. This is a wanting situation. (Siele S. and Bii B. June 22, 2011 in their story in the Daily Nation Newspaper of Kenya)

One of the ways to solve such problems is to carry out a study, like this one, whereby the factors of the conflict are identified and isolated. Upon identification and isolation of the root causes for this conflict, then a solution may easily be found.

**Purpose of the study**
To find out whether there is any link between the wetland resources and livestock availability in Lake 94, a wetland in Baringo County, and the looming armed conflict between the Njemps and the Pokot communities.

**Objectives**
- To find out the characteristics of the respondents in terms of
  - Gender
  - Age
  - Level of education
To find out whether there is availability of wetland resources (water and pasture) in Lake 94

To find out whether there is armed conflict between the Pokot and the Njemps communities who live in Lake 94

To find out whether there is availability of livestock (cows, sheep and goats) in Lake 94

To find out whether the availability of wetland resources and livestock in Lake 94 is responsible for the looming armed conflict between the Pokot and the Njemps communities

Research questions

- What are the characteristics of the respondents in terms of
  - Gender
  - Age
  - Level of education
  - Category
  - Distance from lake 94
- Are there wetland resources (water and pasture) in Lake 94?
- Is there armed conflict between Pokots and Njemps around Lake 94?
- Is there livestock (cows, sheep and goats) around Lake 94?
- Is wetland resources and livestock availability responsible for armed conflict between the Pokot and the Njemps communities?

Hypothesis

Availability of wetland resources and livestock in Lake 94 have a link with the armed conflicts between the Njemps and the Pokot communities in Baringo County.
Scope of the study

Geographical scope

The study was carried out in Baringo County's Baringo central and Baringo East constituencies where the Njemps and the Pokots live respectively. Lake 94 is located between Lake Baringo and Lake Bogoria in Baringo County, Rift valley province and about 250 kilometers North of Nairobi next to Marigat township. The study was confined to twenty kilometers radius from Lake 94.

Content scope

This study was restricted to the conflict between the Pokots and the Njemps in Baringo County. In this research, is the issue of Lake 94, as a wetland and its resources, the availability of livestock and the presence of conflict was looked into.

Time scope

The study was estimated to take ten months from the day of proposal development to the handing in of the final thesis. The proposal development started in August 2011 and the handing in of the thesis was in May 2012.

The study also focused on the influence of the conflict from 1994 to date, the time which the Lake was formed.

Significance of the study

The results of this study will be important in peace finding. Pacifists will use the findings of this research to find peace between the warring communities. This research shall also benefit the two conflicting communities, the Pokots and the Njemps to find their own peace especially after knowing one of the root causes of the conflict.
The government of Kenya, whose role is to maintain peace and order, shall have an upper hand on how to solve the problem and where to allocate funds in order to achieve a lasting peace.

Other academicians and researchers may find it important to continue to explore other variables that might not be fully covered in this research. This research will help them to consolidate their work.

**Operational Definitions of Key Terms**

**Wetlands** — are areas of marsh, fen, peat land or water, whether natural or artificial, that is permanently or temporarily covered by water that is saline, brackish or fresh, flowing or stagnant and that support a variety of flora and fauna and including areas of marine waters of which the depth at low tide does not exceed 6 meters.

**Wetland resources** — these are plants, animals among other living things and non living things, as well, that is found in a wetland and are exploited by human being for direct or indirect use. For the purpose of this research, wetland resources are those that can be used by livestock, and these are pasture and water.
CHAPTER TWO:
LITERATURE REVIEW

Introduction
This chapter gives review literature relevant to the study. Its aim is to bring an understanding of the previous contributions. It involves review of the previous researches and opinions.

Concepts, opinions and ideas from the experts

Competition for natural resources has been known to be one of the root causes of conflicts in the African continent. Resource abundance or scarcity may cause conflicts.

In states like Democratic Republic of Congo, conflicts have lasted because of resource abundance (Stiftung H.B, 2003) other regions are fighting over scarce resources.

According to conflict prevention guide, Costs and Causes of Conflict in the Greater Horn of Africa, Natural erosion and improper agricultural practices have greatly damaged the land’s productive capacity. Food production growth rates have fallen behind population growth rates. This population growth combined with commercially-driven increases in the animal population has led to denudation, intensified erosion, falling yields, and possibly climatic change: precipitation has declined since the 1950s, drought is now common and famine inevitably follows, even when early warning systems have alleviated famines caused by droughts.

In Somalia, conflicts over pasture and water have been further exacerbated by intensifying environmental degradation. Traditional forms of mediation were overwhelmed in some places by resource conflicts which became intertwined with larger civil conflicts.

Economic deprivation and environmental degradation escalate as poor inhabitants of degraded ecosystems are forced to compete for diminishing resources. Often conflict is the result, as, for example, in the conflict between pastoralist tribes over water points in Sudan.
The balance between people and nature is threatened as drought reduces the available resources needed by livestock. Pastoralists are forced to roam in smaller areas and overgraze vegetation, overexploit water sources and prevent regeneration. Instability caused by environmental pressures almost always leads to further insecurity as people arm themselves for protection against theft of their resources and violence. The availability of weapons moves war-producing environmental causes (the Green-war cycle) to higher levels of intensity. The Green-war cycle develops new tensions and exacerbates political and racial antagonisms. Though not limited to poor sections of society, prejudice and xenophobia often stem from poverty and powerlessness. Whole communities have become refugees in order to avoid direct combat. The conflict prevention guide continue to argue that environmental degradation causes conflict which causes environmental degradation, creating a vicious cycle of environmental decline, tense competition for diminishing resources, increased hostility, inter-communal fighting, and social and political breakdown. In a semi-subsistence economy the easiest form of attack is to destroy the natural resources an opponent needs for survival.

The economic viability, social integrity and political efficacy of pastoral society were gravely impaired as a result, and pastoralist groups were gradually relegated to a marginal position, alien and alienated in a changing world. The decline of pastoralism and endemic conflict in the lowlands of the Horn are closely related phenomena. Constraints placed on the mobility and migratory patterns of pastoral communities over the last century have severely limited the land available for grazing. National and provincial borders, designated grazing zones, wildlife sanctuaries, and the rapid proliferation of land under cultivation have combined to reduce the room to roam, igniting conflicts over increasingly valuable land and water. These conflicts are fed by generations of rivalries between major pastoral groups.

**Theoretical perspective**

Systems theory of Morgan (1986) revolves around the idea of viewing the firm as an organic whole, where all parts are interrelated. This includes employees and
managers, who need to consider and be considered in relation to one another and to the entire firm. The theory also stresses the relationship between the firm and its external environment. This is a good theory, as it encourages a focus at the individual, organisational and system level.

Morgan (1986) argues that firms can be viewed as both a closed system, in order to understand internal workings, and in relation to the environment, with which it interacts. He uses the example of a beehive, which is a closed system, but has a self-referential environment which depends on bees. This system is very relevant because the communities (Pokot and the Njemps) in Baringo County are coexisting together and sharing the scarce resources that are now causing a conflict between them.

Sometimes these inter-communal disputes feed into larger contexts of national war, such as the Baggara Arab and Dinka in Sudan, as well as the Isaaq and Ogadeni in Eastern Ethiopia, Somaliland and, during Siad Barre’s reign, Somalia. Agriculturalists also battle pastoral groups, such as southward-moving Ethiopian cultivators and pastoralists from the lowlands, the Afar Liberation Front and its historical disputes with highlanders, and the Baggara Arab pastoralists and the settled Fur communities in western Sudan.

**Related studies**

**Conflicts over water resources**

Water resource conflict is one of the oldest conflicts in the world. Such conflict can come at interstate level or intrastate level. Water conflicts are related to a wide range of other socio-political tensions, such as border disputes or mega-projects such as dams and reservoirs, environmental problems, or political identity. A range of instruments may be deployed, including: lobbying, open and hidden negotiations, violence, network building, recourse to international organizations, and the actions of elites.

The Environmental Change and Acute Conflicts Project (ECACP) has argued forcefully that environmental degradation, which has led to scarcities in natural resources, is fuelling civil conflicts within the poorest states in the international system. The “Toronto
Group” and the Swiss Peace Foundation’s program on environmental conflicts (ENCOP) have spearheaded a vast research program on “ecoviolence.”

According to the scarcity and conflict perspective, conflict is generated by the scarcity of natural resources in two primary ways. The first mechanism is that resource scarcity drives elite to “capture” resources, marginalizing powerless groups in the process.

According to the United Nations session paper issued on the 29 October, 2004, The Division for Sustainable Development has on-going or recently concluded projects in Africa, Central Asia and Timor-Leste that involve conflict situations. Several projects in the Niger Basin, the Lake Chad Basin, Ethiopia and Madagascar are focusing on improving water security and thus alleviating poverty and reducing conflict at the local, sub-national, national and international levels within a framework that sees alleviating poverty as critical to securing socio-economic and political stability. Similarly, the Governments of Central Asian nations called on the Division to provide technical advice on water resource governance and management in the context of resolving the current and preventing future conflicts over water resources in the region.

**Cattle rustling**

As reported by Bryson Hull, Reuters Kenya (May 12, 2006) For as long as most Pokot can remember, raiding cattle from rival tribes was a dangerous game where boys became men. Males from the nomadic tribe with a reputation for belligerence stole livestock for dowry or to boost community wealth, always after getting permission from elders.

If they killed a man in battle, they were given a tattoo that marked them as a hero, making them more attractive to the opposite sex. Somewhere in the last 25 years, the rules of engagement changed in Kenya’s Wild West. An influx of automatic weapons helped turn traditional banditry into modern warfare. Young men began to ignore tribal elders and prohibitions against killing women, children or the elderly, many Pokot say.

"Cattle raiding, stealing cows from the Turkana, the Karamojong, used to be a game. Now things have taken a different dimension," elder Krop Lotiywa said. In West Pokot district, around 400 km (250 miles) northwest of the capital Nairobi and home to the 350,000-strong tribe, poverty, poor development, minimal education, insecurity, scarce
water and food have all played a role in aggravating conflict. "It is true we have been stealing from them, and they from us," Lotunale Wangole, a 60-year-old elder in the village of Namit near the Ugandan border, said as he pointed towards the land where rivals from the Sabiny and Turkana tribes live.

"Why are we raiding? It is because of the children we see here, because we can't stand to see the pain of them dying," Wangole said, gesturing to a group of skinny boys including one with no trousers sitting on the dry red earth. "We want to take them to school, but no one wants to put a school here, a road here," he said.

"What are we seeing is a financialization of these raids. Some of these livestock end up in major markets. It's actually like any other robbery," Ruto Pkalya, a Pokot peace activist who works with aid group Practical Action in Kenya, told Reuters. He said politicians also manipulate tribal animosities.

"A Turkana politician or a Pokot politician will incite these people and then protect them, and that is how they get their seats," Pkalya said. The steep hills and scrubby plains where the Pokot live in the northern Great Rift Valley were the first targeted in a new government drive to disarm tribes blamed for cattle rustling.

**Conflict over pasture**

Research undertaken under ECAPAPA’s (2005) research programme on conflict minimizing strategies gives some useful lessons related to the nature of conflicts over pasture and water resources in Karamoja, Uganda. Similar lessons can be drawn from Kilosa District, Tanzania. In all of these conflicts ethnic identities are manipulated to facilitate or deny access to pasture and water resources.

The study by the ECAPAPA’s (2005) also showed that the scarcity of water and pasture for livestock is largely the source of 'ethnic' conflicts. In Karamoja, the main activity is agro-pastoralism, which is practiced by the Dodoth, Jie, Bokora, Matheniko and Pian. The area is also home to abundant wildlife as well, and large areas of land have been gazetted for wildlife conservation. With steady increase in population, the squeezing of pastoralists onto a reduced land area has pushed them to either graze on the crop
fields hence conflicts with agriculturalists or looking for pasture elsewhere hence conflicts with their neighbours.

A conflict could unfold as a simple war of words, then, it may escalate to armed confrontations involving loss of life. In Karamoja, it has depressingly culminated into not only competition for pasture and water but committing of atrocities like raiding cattle, raping women, killing people, looting and burning homesteads of their rivals. The social organisation hierarchy has been overturned as a result of the breakdown of civil order which process has been enhanced by the existence of arms in the region. The powerful-armed youthful warriors have virtually usurped the authority of the elders. The suffering caused by the conflicts is exacerbated by diminishing and eventual collapse of human activities, which show no obvious sign of ending. The researchers review a number of previous efforts by the government to put an end to the conflicts in Karamoja, including disarmament, and conclude that conflict management requires acceptance, by government agencies and also especially involved parties of the need for mutual responsibility and joint problem solving.

In Kilosa District, Tanzania, competition between cultivators and livestock keepers is especially pronounced during the dry season when water and grazing resources are scarce. The competition is sometimes compounded by the fact that there is an overlap between ethnic and livelihood identities. For example in Tanzania, the Nilotic Maasai and Barabaig are normally associated with pastoralism, while other Bantu groups like the Kaguru are more related to cultivation.

According to ECAPAPA’s research, on 8 December 2000, 30 people were killed at Rudewa-Mbuyuni village in Kilosa district, Morogoro, during clashes between cultivators and livestock keepers. According to one newspaper, the immediate cause of the fight was “a planned revenge of Maasai pastoralists, following the farmers’ attack on two Maasai women. It is alleged that the two women were beaten by people belonging to the farming community, using their militia defence group, the Sungusungu. The women sustained head and body injuries and had to be admitted to the Kilosa District Hospital where they stayed for several days receiving treatment. In reporting the incident, most
newspaper reports were biased in favour of cultivators and portrayed the livestock keepers as “aggressive Maasai pastoralists” who were pitted against the normally peaceful village cultivators. Regardless of the specific casting of villains and victims, however, all of these reports portrayed livestock keepers in Morogoro as “Maasai pastoralists.” It was also generally implied that these pastoralists were “outsiders” rather than “indigenous” to Morogoro Region.

NAIROBI, 9 November 2010 (IRIN) - Fighting between two sub-clans over grazing pasture and water has left 20 dead and thousands of families displaced from several villages in central Somalia, say locals.

"In my own town of Galinsor, about 1,300 families [7,800 people] have been displaced, out of a total population of 5,500 families," Osman Abdi, an elder, told IRIN on 9 November. "Many of the families have fled to surrounding villages and are living in the open or sheltering under trees."

An aid worker in the region told IRIN many of the displaced were nomads who were forced to flee their water sources. "They are now in areas where there are no water points," he said. "The lucky ones have camped outside urban centres like Adado. They and their livestock are at risk."

The fighting, which went on for a few days, pitted the two sub-clans of the main Hawiye group, the Sa'ad and Seleeban, against each other. Both clans were seeking pasture and water for their livestock following a drought.

"Resources, such as pasture and water, are at the root of the fighting. There is also an element of revenge killings," said a resident of Adado district, 30km south of Galinsor,
CHAPTER THREE:

METHODOLOGY

Design
This study employed a descriptive design, a case study, to be specific and the approach is quantitative. This study attempted to describe the behavior of subjects without influencing them.

Target Population
The target population was the Pokots and Njemps who live in Baringo and the government administration. Their population is 1057, 713 and 20 Pokots, Njemps and government representatives respectively. The main reason why this population was selected is that the administration is charged with maintenance of peace and security while the two communities have experienced the conflict.

The communities were reached in their respective homesteads and the administration officers were found in their respective offices.

Sample size
With a Confidence Level = 95% and a Margin of Error = 5% Slovin's formula was used to determine the ideal sample size for a population, which is;

\[ n = N / (1 + (N*e^2)) \]

Where:

\[ n = \text{number of samples} \]
\[ N = \text{total population} \]
\[ e = \text{margin of error} \]
Table 1: Respondents of the Study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target Population</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pokot community</td>
<td>1057</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Njemps community</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government administration</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>565</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sampling procedure**

A combination of sampling strategies was employed in this study to ensure good answering of the research problem.

First, a stratified sampling strategy was used. In this case, the population was divided into two, the conflicting communities and the government administration. From the first group (Pokots and Njemps), participants were selected randomly on adults (both males and females).

For the case of government administration, purposive sampling was used. This is because there are specific offices that are able to give adequate information to accomplish the research objectives. Such offices included the District commissioner’s office, District Officer’s office, Chief’s and the police offices.

Cluster sampling strategy was also applied. Sample was not picked from the entire county; it was restricted to only a radius of approximately 20 kilometers from the scene of conflict, Lake 94.

**Data collection instrument**

Structured questionnaire was employed to collect data from the field after which data were analyzed using statistical methods and results was presented in graphical and tabular figures.

The chosen instrument that was used for data collection is researcher devised structured questionnaire which was very simple and clear to understand and to the
point. This type of questionnaire was only able to extract the required information from the respondents.

**Validity and reliability of the instrument**

Content validity was ensured by subjecting the researcher devised questionnaires on wetland resource and livestock availability and conflict to judgment by the content experts (who shall estimate the validity on the basis of their experience) such as the research supervisor.

The test-retest technique was used to determine the reliability (accuracy) of the researcher devised instruments to ten qualified respondents, four from Njemps and four from Pokots and two from the government officers. These respondents were included in the actual study. In this test-retest technique, the questionnaires were administered twice to the same subjects. The test was reliable because the traits being measured were stable, the results were consistent and essentially the same in both times.

**Data Gathering procedures**

First of all, a letter of introduction from the institution, Kampala International University, Institute of Post Graduate Studies was obtained.

Secondly, several copies of the questionnaire were produced to meet the number of the respondents that participated in the research.

The introduction letter was used to introduce the researcher to the District Commissioner of Marigat district who in turn issued the researcher with another letter of authority and requesting whoever in the district to give due assistance throughout the data collection period.

Four research assistants were recruited, hired and trained to take part in data collection exercise. They distributed the questionnaires and did some interpretation to the illiterate part of the respondents. These four data collectors had command in the local dialect of the respective community they were collecting data from, Njemps and Pokot dialects.

Questionnaires were administered to the respondents with a plea to answer completely and not to leave any part of the questionnaires unanswered.
The assistants interpreted the questionnaire to the illiterate respondents and help them answer the question appropriately as the respondents wish.
The literate part of the respondents was left with the questionnaire on emphasis that the questionnaires were to be collected ten days later.
On collection of questionnaires, the assistants and the researcher verified that all the questions had been answered by the respondents accordingly.

**Data analysis**
The collected data were analyzed using statistical methods and presented in tables, charts and graphs. Computer packages- SPSS and Excel was used to analyze data and test hypothesis.
The following mean range was used to arrive at the mean of the individual indicators and interpretation. The same mean range was used on all the objectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mean Range</th>
<th>Response Mode</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.5-5.0</td>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>Very positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5-4.4</td>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5-3.4</td>
<td>Neither agree or disagree</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5-2.4</td>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0-1.4</td>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>Very negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ethical considerations**
The ethical considerations that were focused in this research were; the confidentiality of information, privacy of the respondents, security of the respondents and making sure that the respondents were participating voluntarily.
To promote these, the research adopted the following measures:
- The respondents’ names did not appear on the questionnaire.
- The respondents signed the *informed consent form (appendix III)*
- Permission was solicited through a written request to the concerned entry points, for this case the District commissioner was issued with a letter to permit the research to take place.
Limitation of the study

The following were the threats to validity of the research that are anticipated. However some measures were adopted as mitigation.

Some questionnaires were not completed or lost in the course of the research due to many possibilities that may include but not limited to; sickness and carelessness of the respondents. However, such a situation was mitigated by the researcher sending questionnaires that slightly exceed the minimum sample size to cater for loses.

Some respondents are anticipated not to give the right information; some could be subjective while some would not give their honest opinions. This, the researcher did has no influence.
CHAPTER FOUR
PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Introduction
The aim of this chapter is to present, analyze and discuss data collected from the field.

Table 2: Characteristics of the respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>62.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>37.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-39 (Early adult hood)</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-59 (Middle adult hood)</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and above (Late adult hood)</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level of education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>66.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beyond Secondary school</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Category of respondents</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government administration</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pokots</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>51.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Njemps</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distance from Lake 94 to your residence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-5 kilometers</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10 kilometers</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-15 kilometers</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-20 kilometers</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>54.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: survey data)
There were more male than female who participated in the research. This was a percentage of 62.4% and 37.6% for male and female respectively.

The age distribution of the respondents ranged from early adulthood to late adulthood. Those who participated in the research were 48.0%, 34.9%, and 17.1% of early adulthood (20-39 years), middle adulthood (40-59 years) and late adulthood (60 and above years) respectively.

The level of education of the respondents varies between 66.4%, 30.0% and 3.6% on primary school, secondary school and beyond secondary school respectively. This shows that the level of education in the area is quite low.

There were three categories of respondent, the government administration, the Pokots and the Njemps who accounted 3.5%, 51.1% and 45.4% respectively. This was 20, 292 and 259 respondents for the government administration, the Pokots and the Njemps respectively.

On the distance from the Lake, 0-5 kilometers accounted for 7.9%, 5-10 kilometers accounted for 15.6%, and 10-15 kilometers accounted for 21.9% while 15-20 kilometers account for 54.6% of the respondents of the study.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.0 Pasture availability in Lake 94</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 There is a lot of pasture in lake 94</td>
<td>4.42</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Pasture is available in all seasons</td>
<td>4.43</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 The pasture in Lake 94 is good for cattle grazing</td>
<td>4.70</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>Very positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 The pasture in lake 94 is green and tender all round the seasons</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Livestock belonging to Njemps graze on the pasture in Lake 94</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 Livestock belonging to Pokots graze on the pasture in Lake 94</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>Negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.0 Water availability in Lake 94</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 There is plenty water in Lake 94</td>
<td>4.56</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>Very positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 The water is available in all seasons of the year</td>
<td>4.73</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>Very positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 There is water suitable for human and domestic use in Lake 94</td>
<td>4.47</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>Very positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 There is suitable water for livestock use in Lake 94</td>
<td>4.98</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>Very positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 Livestock belonging to Njemps drink water from Lake 94</td>
<td>3.78</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6 Livestock belonging to Pokots drink water from Lake 94</td>
<td>2.88</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average mean</strong></td>
<td>4.09</td>
<td></td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: survey data)
Wetland resources around Lake 94 have been positively acknowledged with a mean score of 4.09. On the first case where respondents were asked about pasture, they agreed, with a mean of 4.70, that the pasture in Lake 94 is in plenty and not only are they very good for livestock grazing but they are available in all seasons, whether dry or rainy.

The respondents also accepted, with a mean of 3.78, that the cattle from the Njemps community graze in the field and rejected, with a mean 2.05, of the opinion that cattle belonging to the Pokots graze in the fields around the Lake.

On the second issue, water availability, the respondents strongly agreed, with a mean of 4.73, that, not only is water good for livestock and human consumption but also plenty and available throughout the seasons of the year. The respondents also agreed, with a mean of 3.78, that the livestock that drink the water from Lake 94 belong to the Njemps and the respondents became neutral on the opinion that livestock from the Pokot community drink the water from lake 94.
Table 4: Level of Presence Armed Conflict in Lake 94

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.0 Cattle rustling</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 There is cattle rustling within Lake 94</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 The Njemps defend themselves and their animals</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.0 Lose of life/killings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 The Pokots lose lives during the armed conflicts</td>
<td>3.99</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 The Njemps lose lives during the armed conflicts</td>
<td>3.94</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.0 Torture</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 There is physical torture during the conflicts</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 There is psychological tortures during the conflicts</td>
<td>3.55</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.0 Displacement/migration</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 People run away to safe places during and after the raids</td>
<td>4.01</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Njemps migrate from the wetland to hills where they can see the Pokots from far.</td>
<td>4.01</td>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 The Njemps have resorted to living in concentrated camps</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.0 Violence/fighting</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 There is armed conflict between Pokots and Njemps</td>
<td>4.58</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>Very positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.0 Self arming</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1 Pokots are arming themselves with modern weapons</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 The Njemps are arming themselves with modern weapons</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average mean</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.04</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Positive</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: survey data)
On the issue of cattle rustling, the respondents positively accepted, with a mean of 4.33, that there are cattle rustling within the area. The respondents also positively accepted the opinion that the Njemps defend themselves and their animals during the raids by the Pokots.

The second issue that the respondents were asked was loses of lives and killings within Lake 94. The respondents were positive, with a mean score of 4.41, that both the Pokot and the Njemps communities do lose their lives during the cattle rustling raids.

The respondents also accepted, with a mean score of 3.89, that there are some physical and physiological tortures during the raids and stealing of livestock between the two warring communities, the Pokot and the Njemps communities.

The respondents also positively accepted that there are displacements and migration of people from hostile environment to safe areas during and after raids. The respondents also acknowledged the opinion that the Njemps have migrated from the wetland to the nearby hills where they can see the Pokots from far. The Njemps have also resorted to living in concentrated camps where they feel it could be easier to launch a good and proper defense. This was scored at 3.54.

The fifth question to the respondents was finding out whether there is violence or aggression between the two communities. The respondents very strongly accepted that it is true. This is evident in the score of 4.58.

The six issue put to the respondents was to determine whether the two communities are arming themselves with the modern weapons. The respondents positively accepted the sentiment that the Pokots and the Njemps are equipping themselves with the modern and sophisticated weapons to defend themselves and to wage attacks to the enemy. The score here was 4.32.
**Table 5: Level of Availability of livestock in Lake 94**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.0 Availability of cows in Lake 94</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 There is thousands of cows in lake 94</td>
<td>4.23</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Cows are fat and healthy in all seasons in Lake 94</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.0 Availability of goats in Lake 94</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 There is thousands of goats in lake 94</td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>Very positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Goats are fat and healthy in all seasons in Lake 94</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.0 Availability of sheep in Lake 94</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 There is thousands of sheep in lake 94</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Sheep are fat and healthy in all seasons in Lake 94</td>
<td>3.92</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.0 Availability of other assorted livestock in Lake 94</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 There are other assorted livestock within Lake 94</td>
<td>3.69</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Mean</strong></td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td></td>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Source: survey data)*

This table is about the availability of livestock from Lake 94. For the questions put across to the respondent, they positively accepted, with a mean of 4.13, that there are thousands of livestock within Lake 94. The respondents also acknowledged that the livestock are fat and healthy all the year round in the lake. Apart from cows, sheep and goats, there are also other assorted livestock within the lake.
Correlation of variables

This process was done in order to determine whether there is any link/relationship between the independent and the dependent variables.

The main result of a correlation is called the correlation coefficient (or "r"). It ranges from -1.0 to +1.0. The closer $r$ is to +1 or -1, the more closely the two variables are related.

If $r$ is close to 0, it means there is no relationship between the variables. If $r$ is positive, it means that as one variable gets larger the other gets larger. If $r$ is negative it means that as one gets larger, the other gets smaller (often called an "inverse" correlation).

The analysis was done using computer statistical packages and the correlation coefficient ($r$) =+0.732 between the availability of wetland resources (water and pasture) and the availability of livestock around lake 94. This is indeed a positive relation between the two and means that the availability of water and pasture in Lake 94 is responsible for the availability of livestock within Lake 94.

The correlation coefficient ($r$) between the availability of livestock and the presence of armed conflict in Lake 94 was; $r$=+0.694. This depicted that there is a strong relationship between the availability of livestock and the conflict in Lake 94.

The hypothesis that availability of wetland resources and livestock in Lake 94 has a link with the armed conflicts between the Njemps and the Pokot communities in Baringo County has been proven to be valid.
CHAPTER FIVE:

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION
This chapter presents the discussions of the findings that were obtained from the field. The discussion is based on the objectives of the research and the research questions.

FINDINGS
The findings of this study are that there are wetland resources in Lake 94. The resources in question were pasture and water. This was evident because the respondents agreed to the availability with a mean that was interpreted to imply 'agree' or positive response in support of the availability of the resources.

The findings also show positively with a mean that was interpreted to mean 'agree' that there is livestock in Lake 94. The livestock which include goats, cows, sheep among others are not only many within the wetland but also available and fat in all the seasons of the year.

The respondents also positively supported the opinion of the presence of armed conflict between the two communities – the Njemps and the Pokots. This has led to lose of lives, self arming and migration of both communities.

The analysis using statistical software and correlation and correlation coefficient showed a positive relationship between the independent and the dependent variables. There was a clear relationship between the wetland resources and the availability of livestock and also, there was a very positive relationship between the availability of livestock and the conflicts around Lake 94.
CONCLUSION
From the research carried and results and analysis done and presented in the above tables, it can be concluded that;

1. There are wetland resources in Lake 94. These resources are water and pasture that are used by the livestock.

2. There are a lot of livestock in Lake 94 area. These livestock largely include goats, cows and sheep.

3. There is armed conflict between the two communities (Pokot and Njemps). This armed conflict has led to self arming with modern weapons by every group and lose of lives have been witnessed.

4. There is a positive relation between the availability of wetland resources and the availability of livestock in Lake 94, and also, there is a positive relation between the availability of livestock and the presence of the armed conflict around lake 94.

5. From the characteristics of the respondents, it can be concluded that the education level of the two communities is very low.

RECOMMENDATIONS
The researcher made recommendations that:

1. The government administration should consider putting a police station around Lake 94 to curb the cattle rustlers from raiding and hence reduction of the conflict.

2. The government should do more developments on the side of the Pokot community so that they do not lack water. This may include but not limited to putting in place mechanism to harvest rain water, which often flood the area, so that they can be used during the drought by both human and livestock.
3. There is need to increase the level of education in the area, both communities depicted a low level of education.

4. Finally the two communities should explore other ways of living apart from pastoralism; this may include but not limited to bee keeping and crop farming on appropriate crops

SUGGESTION FOR FUTURE RESEARCHERS

The researcher recommended the following topics for future researchers;

1. The link between the illiteracy and conflict between the Pokot and Njemps communities

2. The role of the availability of modern weapons in the armed conflict between the Pokot and Njemps communities

3. The link between culture and the conflict between the Pokot and Njemps communities

Natural Resources *Conflict in Africa - Is Water the New Oil?* Available at: 
www.africanreview.org/events/wateconfkimani.pdf

Pastoralists benefit by avoiding *conflict over pasture, water* Available at: 
www.waltainfo.com/index.php


Sloven Formula22 Jun 2011 Available at: 
www.scribd.com/doc/58448011/Sloven-Formula

Dear respondent,

How are you!

I am a Masters student of Kampala International University, taking Masters in Conflict Resolution and Peace building and I am carrying out a research on the link between Wetland resource and availability of livestock and the conflict between the Pokot and Njemps communities in Lake 94, Baringo County, Kenya.

Kindly assist me by answering the questionnaire by providing the most appropriate answer in your opinion by ticking or cycling the given space as the case may be. Your responses shall be for academic purposes and will be kept confidential. In any case the questionnaire is anonymous.

May I retrieve the questionnaire within ten days?

Thank you very much in advance and may God bless you.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. Saul K. Marigat
OFFICE OF THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT, ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
COLLEGE OF HIGHER DEGREES AND RESEARCH (CHDR)

Date: 7th May, 2012

RE: REQUEST FOR SAUL KIPCHIRCHIR MARGAT MCR/42579/91/DF TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing Masters of Conflict Resolution and Peace Building.

He is currently conducting a research entitled "The Link Between Wetland Resources Availability and Livestock Availability to Armed Conflicts Between Njemps and Pokots in Lake 94, Baringo District, Kenya."

Your organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any information shared with him from your organization shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Mr. Malinga Ramadhani
Head of Department, Economics and Management Sciences, (CHDR)

NOTED BY:
Dr. Sofia Sol T. Gaite
Principal-CHDR
APPENDIX II
DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT (QUESTIONNAIRE)
SECTION A: FACE SHEET- CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

1) Gender (Please Tick):
   ___ Male
   ___ Female

2) Age (Please Tick)
   ___ 20-39 (Early adult hood)
   ___ 40-59 (Middle adult hood)
   ___ 60 and above (Late adult hood)

3) Level of education (Please Tick)
   ___ Primary school
   ___ Secondary school
   ___ Beyond Secondary school

4) Category (Please Tick)
   ___ Government administration
   ___ Pokots
   ___ Njemps

5) Distance from Lake 94 to your residence (Please Tick)
   ___ 0-5 kilometers
   ___ 5-10 kilometers
   ___ 0-15 kilometers
   ___ 15-20 kilometers
SECTION B: QUESTIONNAIRE ON AVAILABILITY OF WETLAND RESOURCES

Please indicate how much you know. Your opinions are to range from 5-strongly agree; 4-Agree; 3-neither agree nor disagree; 2-Disagree; 1-Strongly disagree

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.0</th>
<th>Pasture availability around the wetland (Lake 94)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>There is a lot of pasture within Lake 94.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>The pasture in Lake 94 is available in all the seasons of the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>The pasture in Lake 94 is good for cattle grazing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>The pasture in Lake 94 is green and tender all round the seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Livestock belonging to Njemps graze on the pasture in Lake 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Livestock belonging to Pokots graze on the pasture in Lake 94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.0</th>
<th>Water availability around the wetland (Lake 94)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>There is plenty of water in Lake 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>The water is available in all seasons of the year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>There is water suitable for human and domestic use drawn from Lake 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>There is suitable water livestock use in Lake 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Livestock belonging to Njemps drink water from Lake 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Livestock belonging to Pokots drink water from Lake 94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SECTION C: QUESTIONNAIRE ON AVAILABILITY OF LIVESTOCK**

Please indicate how much you know. Your opinions are to range from 5-strongly agree; 4-Agree; 3-neither agree nor disagree; 2-Disagree; 1-Strongly disagree

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.0 Availability of cows in Lake 94</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 There is thousands of cows in lake 94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Cows are fat and healthy in all seasons in Lake 94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.0 Availability of goats in Lake 94</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 There is thousands of goats in lake 94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Goats are fat and healthy in all seasons in Lake 94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.0 Availability of sheep in Lake 94</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 There is thousands of sheep in lake 94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Sheep are fat and healthy in all seasons in Lake 94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.0 Availability of other assorted livestock in Lake 94</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 There are other assorted livestock within Lake 94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION D: QUESTIONNAIRE ON PRESENCE OF ARMED CONFLICT

Please indicate how much you know. Your opinions are to range from 5-strongly agree; 4-Agree; 3-neither agree nor disagree; 2-Disagree; 1-Strongly disagree

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.0 Cattle rustling</th>
<th>1 2 3 4 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 There is cattle rustling within Lake 94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 The Njemps defend the animals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0 Lose of life/killings</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 The Pokots lose lives during the armed conflicts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 The Njemps lose lives during the armed conflicts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0 Torture</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 There is physical torture during the conflicts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 There is psychological tortures during the conflicts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0 Displacement/migration</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 People run away to safe places during and after the raids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Njemps migrate away from the wetland to hills where they can see the Pokots from far.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 The Njemps have resorted to living in concentrated camps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0 Violence/fighting</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 There is armed conflict between Pokots and Njemps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0 Self arming</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1 Pokots are arming themselves with modern weapons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 The Njemps are arming themselves with modern weapons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX III
INFORMED CONSENT

I have agreed to be involved in the research of Mr. Saul kipchirchir Marigat on the Link between Wetland resources and livestock and conflicts between the Njemps and the Pokots around Lake 94. I am being part of this research with my full consent and sound mind.

I have been assured of my anonymity, privacy and confidentiality and that I have the option to withdraw from participation at anytime and at any point of my involvement.

I have also been informed that the research is voluntary and that I have the right refuse to participate in the research process.

Signature:____________________________

Date:______________________________
APPENDIX IV
CLEARANCE FROM ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date_______________

Candidate’s Data
Name____________________________________
Reg. # ________________________________
Course __________________________________
Title of Study _____________________________________________

__________________________________________________________

Ethical Review Checklist
The study reviewed considered the following:
___ Physical Safety of Human Subjects
___ Psychological Safety
___ Emotional Security
___ Privacy
___ Written Request for Author of Standardized Instrument
___ Coding of Questionnaires/Anonymity/Confidentiality
___ Permission to Conduct the Study
___ Informed Consent
___ Citations/Authors Recognized

Results of Ethical Review
___ Approved
___ Conditional (to provide the Ethics Committee with corrections)
___ Disapproved/ Resubmit Proposal

Ethics Committee (Name and Signature)
Chairperson ______________________________
Members _________________________________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Year 2011</th>
<th>Year 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Design and planning</td>
<td>Aug</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thesis Proposal writing</td>
<td>Sep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal presentation for approval</td>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>Nov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Collection</td>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>Dec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data analysis</td>
<td>Jan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report compilation</td>
<td>Feb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report submission to the supervisor for approval</td>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>Apr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research defense</td>
<td></td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Book Bound Copy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TIME FRAME**

- **Year 2011**
  - Aug: Design and planning
  - Sep: Thesis Proposal writing
  - Oct: Proposal presentation for approval
  - Nov: Data Collection
  - Dec: Data analysis
  - Jan: Report compilation
  - Feb: Report submission to the supervisor for approval
  - Mar: Research defense
  - Apr: Final Book Bound Copy

- **Year 2012**
  - Mar: Proposal presentation for approval
  - Apr: Report submission to the supervisor for approval
  - May: Research defense
  - Jun: Final Book Bound Copy
  - Jul: Final Book Bound Copy
### APPENDIX VI
### PROPOSED BUDGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particular</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Amount (KSH)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stationary</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>6 Reams</td>
<td>3,000/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ink</td>
<td>1 Cartridge</td>
<td>3,000/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding materials</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>500/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Research Assistants</strong></td>
<td>3 @ 2000/=</td>
<td>6,000/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transport and accommodation costs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data Analysis</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,000/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Up keep</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,000/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>52,500/=</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: SAUL KIPCHIRCHIR MARIGAT (ID NO. 23028618)

The above named person is a student at Kampala International University taking a Masters degree in Conflict Resolution and Peace building. In response to his written request, to carry out research within my area of jurisdiction, I have, therefore granted him permission to carry out research within Lake 94 and he anticipate to mingle with the communities and selected government officials and collect data that shall be used for academic purposes.

By a copy of this letter, you should be able to allow him and his team to carry on with his research.

Thanks for the anticipated cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

District Commissioner

Baringo Central District
APPENDIX VII
RESEARCHER'S CURRICULUM VITAE
PERSONAL PROFILE

Names: Saul Kipchirchir Marigat
Date of birth: 23rd March 1983
Cell phone: +254- 0723997718
Email address: saulmarigat@gmail.com
Nationality: Kenyan
Sex: Male
Marital status: Married
Languages: English, Swahili & French

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

2009-Date
• Kampala International University (Uganda)
  o Masters of Conflict Resolution and Peace Building
2003-2007
• Moi University (Kenya)
  o Degree program in BSc Fisheries and Aquatic Science
1998-2001
• Kabianga Boys High School
  o Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
1990-1997
• Pombo Primary School
  o Kenya Certificate of Primary Education

WORK EXPERIENCE

1) Organization: Chemosit Water and Sanitation Company LTD
   Period: 15th Feb – to date
   Position: Area Manager

2) Organization: Sotik Tea Group Companies LTD
   Period: June 2007 – Feb 2010
   Position: Domestic Water and Environment Coordinator