

**THE EFFECTS OF ARMED VIOLENCE ON "COMMUNITIES
OF MALASO DIVISION OF SAMBURU CENTRAL DISTRICT OF KENYA"**

BY

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DECLARATION

This is my original work and has not been presented for any of the study programme in any university for any award.

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APPROVAL

This Thesis Report by Lemeteki Nicholas Kitapion submitted to the School of Post Graduate Studies and Research has been prepared under my supervision and submitted with my approval

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DEDICATION

Dedicated to Galaxy my son and Teresa my wife

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The preparation of a thesis calls for cooperative efforts from several key individuals. However, while it might be impractical to mention all of them, some minimum crediting is inevitable.

First and foremost, gratitude goes to the supervisor, who devoted a lot of time and patience to this study and manuscript preparation. I am particularly very grateful for the extraordinary advice, guidance and concern accorded by my supervisor, Dr. Stanley Kinyatta of Kampala International University. Second I wish to convey sincere gratitude to the District Officer, S. Onchiri for the District Commissioner Samburu central district who gave me permission to undertake the study. Lastly I wish to convey sincere gratitude to my fellow student Mr. Bashir Mohamed for the time he took to read the research manuscript and for the positive critique he made.

The author would like to absolve all individuals mentioned above for any errors of omissions and /or commission or any interpretational error(s). For these, the author remains solely responsible.

ABSTRACT

This survey, "The effect of armed violence on the communities of Malaso division Samburu central district of Kenya", described the impact of on the communities of Malaso division. Livestock raiding have become increasingly violent since 1996 as small arms became increasingly widely available. It is now associated with higher and less discriminate loss of human life and greater livestock losses. Insecurity has had a negative impact on the mobility of livestock and access to some of the best grazing lands within the division. This was most acute during the drought years as noted in the 2008/2009 drought that have had a devastating effect on livestock mortality

The study made notes of loss of human life, property, displacement disruption of social-economic activities and loss of livelihood by Malaso communities.

The information generated will have a practical implication on policy makers and humanitarian Aid providers as timely and effective intervention measures will be instituted.

I have recommended that an investigation be conducted to establish the established conflict structures that have been affecting Malaso division in order to facilitate prevention and a humanitarian assistant provided in line with the United Nation Charter on the provision of humanitarian assistant

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

It is estimated that close to 90 per cent of current armed conflict casualties are civilians, the majority of whom are women and children, compared to a century ago when 90 per cent of those who lost their lives were military personnel.

Although entire communities suffer the consequences of armed conflict, women and girls are particularly affected because of their status in society and their sex. Parties in conflict situations often rape women, sometimes using systematic rape as a tactic of war. Other forms of violence against women committed in armed conflict include murder, sexual slavery, forced pregnancy and forced sterilization. Despite this, women should not be viewed solely as victims of war. They assume the key role of ensuring family livelihood in the midst of chaos and destruction, and are particularly active in the peace movement at the grassroots level, cultivating peace within their communities. However, the absence of women at the peace negotiating table is undeniable.

The Platform for Action, adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995, identified the effects of armed conflict on women as one of 12 critical areas of concern requiring action by governments and the international community, and stressed the need to promote the equal participation of women in conflict resolution at decision-making levels.

One of the most immediate effects of armed conflict is the disruption of food supplies. Farmers, who are often women and older children, become fearful of

working on plots of land too far from their homes. They reduce the area under cultivation, and their water sources, systems of irrigation and flood control may also be destroyed. Restrictions on movement limit access to such necessities as seeds and fertilizers and stop farmers from taking their produce to market. Most households in developing countries, including many farm households, rely on market purchases to meet their food needs. Economic disarray heightens unemployment, reducing people's ability to buy food.

Sometimes, damage to food systems is deliberate. For example, in the early 1980s in Ethiopia, the Government's scorched earth policies destroyed hundreds of thousands of acres of food-producing land. In many countries, landmines prevent the use of agricultural land. In contravention of international law, warring parties may block relief supplies or divert them for their own use. Feeding centres for children and vulnerable groups are frequently bombed or attacked.

During conflicts, mothers may experience hunger, exhaustion and distress that can make them less able to care for their children. Breastfeeding may be endangered by the mother's loss of confidence in her ability to produce milk. The general disruption in routine can separate mothers from their children for long periods. As conflicts proceed, social structures and networks break down. Knowledge about breastfeeding is passed from one generation to the next, and this can be lost when people flee and families are broken up. Yet artificial feeding, risky at all times, is even more dangerous in unsettled circumstances. Unless mothers are severely malnourished, they can breastfeed adequately despite severe stress. In times of armed conflict, it is important to support women's capacity to breastfeed by providing adequate dietary intake for lactating women and ensuring that they are not separated from their children.

War has generally been considered to be a seemingly inescapable and integral aspect of human culture, its practice not linked to any single type of political

organization or society. Rather, as discussed by John Keegan in his *History of Warfare*, war is a universal phenomenon whose form and scope is defined by the society that wages it. The conduct of war extends along a continuum, from the almost universal primitive local tribal warfare that began well before recorded human history, to advanced nuclear warfare between global alliances, with the recently developed ultimate potential for human extinction. More recently, other experts Douglas P. Fry and Judith Hand have argued that war only emerges in certain types of societies or cultures, being rare or absent, for example, in nomadic forager's societies and becoming common when humans take up settled living, particularly at the Agricultural Revolution.

Violent conflict the world over has devastating effects across a range of areas, many of which have effects. In the global/regional arena violent conflict has various effects in neighboring countries and beyond as arms, drugs, conflict resources and refugees spill over the borders. Mass refugee migration in particular can place a large economic burden on host countries. Neighboring countries may also suffer from damage to cross border infrastructure and the environmental impacts of conflict.

Violent conflict results from and produces a breakdown in law and order and the perpetration of human rights abuses on a mass scale-by government and non-state actors and in the case of transnational conflicts, external actors. Violent conflict impacts negatively on the rule of law, state capacity, and democratic political processes, corruption and criminality often take root, and the influence of military actors rises. Politically excluded groups are increasingly marginalized and targeted.

Infrastructure, capital stock and household assets are destroyed during conflict, investment declines, and households and national incomes drop. The

loss of livelihoods, due in part to the destruction of infrastructure and natural resources, and lack of employment opportunities coincide with a weakened social safety net and decline in the capacity of the state to provide services, such as health and education. Socioeconomic indicators demonstrate that impacts of conflict include declining literacy, a drop in life expectancy and increased infant mortality. The collapse of education systems and loss of educated population due to death or displacement have negative long term implications for human capital and economic productivity.

The devilement of war economies, trade in illicit goods and a focus on informal sectors to cope with the weakening of the formal sector, can distort economic production and growth. Resources exploitation, the depletion of natural resources and other forms of environmental degradation can have long-term adverse effects for sustainable development.

The processes and impact of violent conflict weakens and in some cases destroys the social fabric of societies. Conflict disrupts social relations and can result in social dislocation, and a decline interpersonal and communal group trust. While social capital within a group may be strengthened, social capital across groups is weakened by the destruction of the norms and values that underlie cooperation.

Armed conflicts disrupt and destroy families and community life. Family systems are undermined through the deliberate targeting of women, the recruitment of children to join ranks of rebel group, massive displacements and losses of life and property.

Violent conflict results in loss of life, disablement, rape and sexual violence, displacement and forced migration, the spread of disease and famine. Loss of life

continues into the future with the spread of HIV/AIDS and the presence of landmines

This Malaso division study is an example of armed violence in the periphery, in the remote, semi-arid northern districts of Kenya. The economy is principally dependent upon pastoralist, and armed violence is mostly associated with livestock raiding.

The study "the effects of armed violence on communities of Malaso division", provided full documentation of the impact of armed violence on communities of Malaso division of Samburu Central District in Kenya, and analyzed the processes through which such impacts occurs and the circumstances which exacerbated form 1996-2010. The result will have a practical implication on policy makers and Humanitarian assistant providers as it will facilitate timely and effective intervention to alleviate the suffering of communities in the study area.

Malaso division comprises of three Locations which includes Losuk Porro, Agate locations with population of 8829, 4332 and 3765 respectively

Armed violence have been reported in the area under study as early as 1980s, but since the middle of 1990s armed violence in the study area is mostly associated with cattle raiding, higher and indiscriminate loss of human life, greater loss of livestock as small arms became increasingly in use. Thousand abandon their homes for safer locations in the situation where the theory for survival for the fittest is seen to be operating.

The researcher practical exposure to the armed violence provided the main impetus to conduct the investigation as the researcher is a resident of the study area.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Mkutu (2003) noted that although livestock raiding is an inherent feature of pastoralist economy, it appears to have become increasingly violent as small arms became widely available since the 1980s. It is now associated with higher and less discriminate loss of human life and greater livestock losses. Malaso Division of Samburu Central District is one area that has adversely been affected by armed violence. The absence of the international community and lead agencies in provision of the much needed intervention may have been the result of lack of clear documentation of the extent of the effects of armed violence on communities of Malaso division of Samburu central division of Kenya. The armed violence has had devastating effects on communities of Malaso division which this study has investigated.

1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The study "the effects of armed violent on communities of Malaso division of Samburu central Documented the impact of armed violence on communities in Malaso Division of Samburu Central District and analyzed the processes through which such impacts occurred and the circumstances which exacerbated

1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The broad objective of the study is to undertake an empirical analysis of the impact of armed violent on Malaso division communities.

1. To establish the outcome of armed violence on communities of Malaso division of Samburu Central District of northern Kenya,
2. To identify community's responses to armed violent in Malaso Division of Samburu Central District.
3. To identify procedures used by cattle rustlers to acquire livestock in Malaso division of Samburu central district.

4. To make recommendation that will have practical implication for policy makers and Humanitarians Aid practitioners.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What were the results of armed violent on communities of Malaso division of Samburu central district: 1996-2010?
2. What were the community's responses to the armed violent?
3. How was the armed violent conducted?
4. What can be done to improve the situation of the affected communities by armed violent in Malaso division of Samburu central district?

1.6 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study made notes of loss of human life, property, displacement, disruption of socio-economic activities and loss of livelihood by Malaso communities as a result of armed violent-1996-2010. Malaso division comprises of three locations Agata Nanyokie, Porro and Losuk with a population of 3764, 4332, and 8829 respectively (Kenya bureau of statistic 2010 projection). All the three locations were included in the study. The study was based on the effect of armed violent on the house hold level .On the average a house hold consist of six individuals, and therefore there are a total of 2788 house holds in the study area..

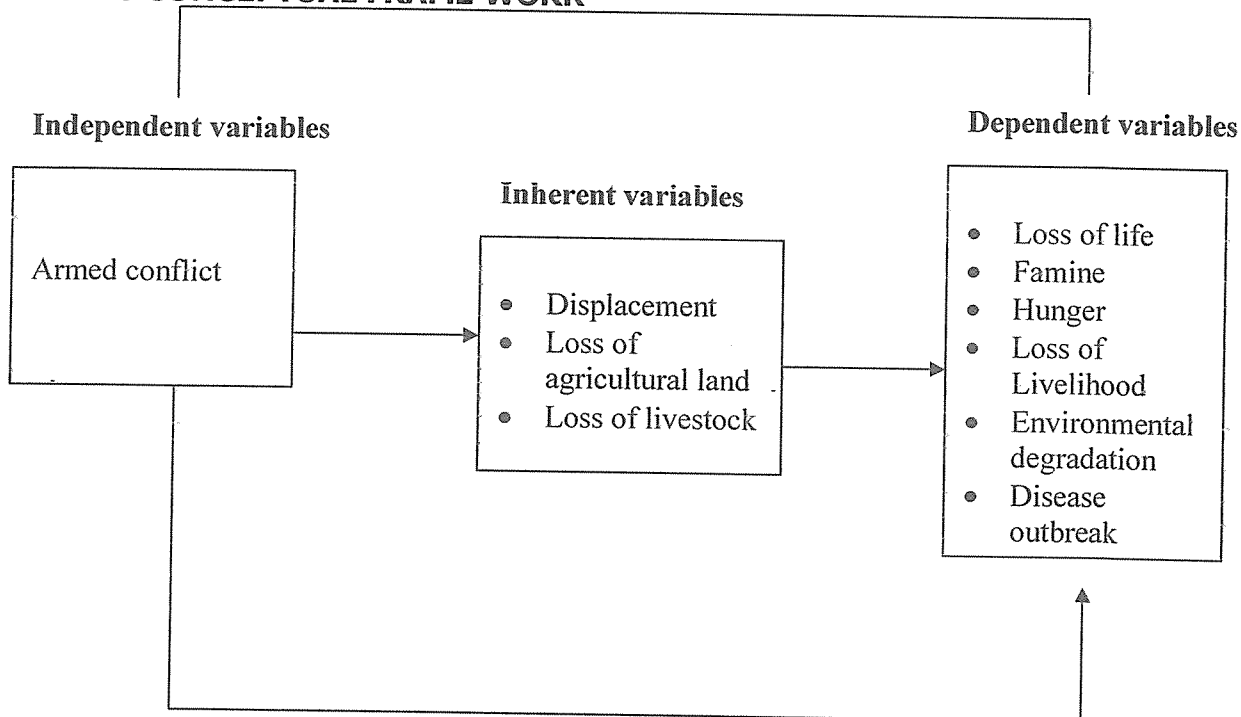
Malaso division is inhabited by the Samburu communities, it border Baringo east and Turkana south districts inhabited by the Pokot's and Turkana tribes respectively. Across border raids have been conducted by the Turkana and Pokot communities on Malaso division communities and has had adverse effect on communities as small arms have increasingly been in use.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The information generated will have a practical implication on policy makers and humanitarian Aid providers as timely and effective intervention measures will

be instituted and therefore political and civil leaders in addition to the Aid agencies will find this report useful

1.8 CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK



The above conceptual framework represents relationship between the independent, intervening and dependent variables.

In this case the independent variable is armed conflict, the intervening variable are displacement, loss of agricultural lands, and loss of livestock and outbreak of diseases. Armed conflict directly causes loss of life conflict being independent variable and loss of life dependent variable.

Conflict causes directly displacement of communities, loss of livestock, loss of agricultural land which lead to loss of life, famine, hunger and loss of livelihoods, and disease outbreak due to poor sanitation. Displacement leads people to settle in the forest land hence environmental degradation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The researcher pulls together, integrates and summaries what is known in the study area. Thus helps to reveal gaps in information and area where main questions still remain. This involve the systematic identification, location and analysis of documents containing information related to the research problem being investigated .it should be extensive and thorough because it aims at obtaining detailed knowledge of the topic studied .

2.2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Demographic theories.

Demographic theories can be grouped into two classes, Malthusian theories and youth bulge theories.

Malthusian theories

Malthusian theories see expanding population and scarce resources as a source of violent conflict.

Pope Urban II in 1095, on the eve of the First Crusade, wrote, "For this land which you now inhabit, shut in on all sides by the sea and the mountain peaks, is too narrow for your large population; it scarcely furnishes food enough for its cultivators. Hence it is that you murder and devour one another, that you wage wars, and that many among you perish in civil strife. Let hatred, therefore, depart from among you; let your quarrels end. Enter upon the road to the Holy Sepulchre; wrest that land from a wicked race, and subject it to yourselves."

This is one of the earliest expressions of what has come to be called the Malthusian theory of war, in which wars are caused by expanding populations

and limited resources. Thomas Malthus (1766–1834) wrote that populations always increase until they are limited by war, disease, or famine.

This theory is thought by Malthusians to account for the relative decrease in wars during the past fifty years, especially in the developed world, where advances in agriculture have made it possible to support a much larger population than was formerly the case, and where birth control has dramatically slowed the increase in population.

Youth bulge theory

Median age by country. A youth bulge is evident for Africa, and to a lesser extent for South and Southeast Asia and Central America.

Youth bulge theory differs significantly from Malthusian theories. Its adherents see a combination of large male youth cohorts—as graphically represented as a "youth bulge" in a population pyramid—with a lack of regular, peaceful employment opportunities as a risk pool for violence.

While Malthusian theories focus on a disparity between a growing population and available natural resources, youth bulge theory focuses on a disparity between non-inheriting, 'excess' young males and available social positions within the existing social system of division of labour.

Contributors to the development of youth bulge theory include French sociologist Gaston Bouthoul, US sociologist Jack A. Goldstone, US political scientist Gary Fuller, and German sociologist Gunnar Heinsohn. Has modified his Clash of Civilizations theory by using youth bulge theory as its foundation:

I don't think Islam is any more violent than any other religions, and I suspect if you added it all up, more people have been slaughtered by Christians over the centuries than by Muslims. But the key factor is the demographic factor.

Generally speaking, the people who go out and kill other people are males between the ages of 16 and 30. During the 1960s, 70s and 80s there were high birth rates in the Muslim world, and this has given rise to a huge youth bulge. But the bulge will fade. Muslim birth rates are going down; in fact, they have dropped dramatically in some countries. Islam did spread by the sword originally, but I don't think there is anything inherently violent in Muslim theology."

Youth Bulge theories represent a relatively recent development but seem to have become more influential in guiding US foreign policy and military strategy as both Goldstone and Fuller have acted as consultants to the US Government. CIA Inspector General John L. Helgerson referred to youth bulge theory in his 2002 report "The National Security Implications of Global Demographic Change".

According to Heinsohn, who has proposed youth bulge theory in its most generalized form, a youth bulge occurs when 30 to 40 percent of the males of a nation belong to the "fighting age" cohorts from 15 to 29 years of age. It will follow periods with total fertility rates as high as 4-8 children per woman with a 15-29 year delay.

A total fertility rate of 2.1 children born by a woman during her lifetime represents a situation where the son will replace the father, and the daughter will replace the mother. Thus, a total fertility rate of 2.1 represents replacement level, while anything below represents a sub-replacement fertility rate leading to population decline.

Total fertility rates above 2.1 will lead to population growth and to a youth bulge. A total fertility rate of 4-8 children per mother implies 2-4 sons per mother. Consequently, one father has to leave not 1, but 2 to 4 social positions (jobs) to give all his sons a perspective for life, which is usually hard to achieve. Since respectable positions cannot be increased at the same speed as food, textbooks and vaccines, many "angry young men" find themselves in a situation that tends to escalate their adolescent anger into violence: they are

1. Demographically superfluous,
2. Might be out of work or stuck in a menial job, and
3. Often have no access to a legal sex life before a career can earn them enough to provide for a family.

The combination of these stress factors according to Heinsohn has typically leaded such young men to pursue one of the following six different strategies:

1. Emigration ("non violent colonization")
2. Violent Crime
3. Rebellion or putsch
4. Civil war and/or revolution
5. Genocide (to take over the positions of the slaughtered)
6. Conquest (violent colonization, frequently including genocide abroad).

Religions and ideologies are seen as secondary factors that are being used to legitimate violence, but will not lead to violence by themselves if no youth bulge is present. Consequently, youth bulge theorists see both past "Christianist" European colonialism and imperialism and today's "Islamist" civil unrest and terrorism as results of high birth rates producing youth bulges. With the Gaza Strip now being seen as another example of youth-bulge-driven violence, especially if compared to Lebanon which is geographically close, yet remarkably more peaceful.

Among prominent historical events that have been linked to the existence of youth bulges is the role played by the historically large youth cohorts in the rebellion and revolution waves of early modern Europe, including French Revolution of 1789,^[46] and the importance of economic depression hitting the largest German youth cohorts ever in explaining the rise of Nazism in Germany in the 1930s. The 1994 Rwandan Genocide has also been analyzed as following a massive youth bulge.

While the implications of population growth have been known since the completion of the National Security Study Memorandum 200 in 1974,^[49] neither the US nor the WHO have implemented the recommended measures to control population growth to avert the terrorist threat.

Youth Bulge theory has been subjected to statistical analysis by the World Bank, Population Action International, and the Berlin Institute for Population and Development. Detailed demographic data for most countries is available at the international database of the United States Census Bureau.

Youth bulge theories have been criticized as leading to racial, gender and age "discrimination".

The needs theory:

From the end of World War II until the late 1970s, general theories of conflict came in two varieties, neither of which, in John Burton's view, was adequate to explain either the persistence of "irrational" social struggles or the real opportunities for their resolution. We can call these apparently opposed (but actually complementary) schools of thought *conservative personalism* and *liberal situationalism*.

Conservative personalist theories picture humans as creatures driven to engage in violent conflict by sinful rebelliousness, innate aggressive instincts, or a lust for power (e.g., Freud, 1989b; Lorenz, 1997). From this perspective, the situational environment merely provides a context and trigger for conflictual thoughts and activities that are primarily internally generated. By definition, human impulses to sin, aggress, or dominate cannot be stamped out; they require control or "balancing" by countervailing force. If this be true, of course, nonviolent, self-enforcing conflict resolution (what Johan Galtung (1996) terms "peace by peaceful means") must be considered a Utopian fantasy.

Liberal situationalism theories, on the other hand, seemed at first to provide conflict resolvers with grounds for optimism. By emphasizing the potency of social determinants rather than the intractability of individual instincts, they

suggested that conflict behaviors might be altered by altering the external situation. Strict behaviorism (for an extreme example, see Skinner, 1965), relegated instincts and other internal mechanisms to a metaphorical "black box," postulating that, given a certain environment or situation, people would behave in predictable ways. Frustration-aggression theorists like Dollard (1980) reduced the aggressive instinct to a mere potential for destructive action, with primary attention focused on situations that activate this potential by frustrating goal-oriented activity. Social learning theory presented humans as cognizing creatures whose ideas and attitudes were largely determined by social conditioning (Bandura, 1976). And much post-Freudian psychoanalytical theory moved analogously from the primacy of instinct to family- or culture-based situational determinism (Mitchell and Black, 1996).

Burton's crucial perception was that the apparent personalist/situationalism dichotomy masked an underlying similarity. Taken at their word, the personalist held that the individual was unchangeably aggressive and the situationalism that he/she was infinitely malleable. But these "inwardly driven" and "outwardly determined" models of behavior actually functioned as the polar extremes of a continuum on which most analysts and policymakers occupied some midpoint. Thus, while the personalism opened the door to limited "social engineering" by suggesting that aggressive instincts could be externally controlled or counterbalanced, the situationalism found themselves unable or unwilling to reconstruct social environments (as Skinner had fantasized doing in *Walden Two*, 1976) to the extent necessary to eliminate antisocial behaviors.

When faced with a case of destructive violence, therefore, both schools of thought tended to respond as if objectionable behavior could be modified by applying the right combination of threats and rewards. Both philosophies, that is, were essentially utilitarian, with the conservatives emphasizing the control of behavior via the administration of pain ("deterrence") and the

liberals control via the administration of pleasure ("positive reinforcement"). Both perspectives, as John Burton, Johan Galtung, and others pointed out, were essentially elitist; that is, they assumed that governing elites could pacify their unruly subjects by discovering the point at which curves of pain and pleasure would intersect to produce "consensual" behavior. And both, in practice, tended to emphasize the stick more than the carrot, on the ground that force must be used as the "persuader" of last resort. Where conservative and liberal utilitarian's most clearly joined forces was on the terrain of "Political Realism" - the perspective that sees political actors both as aggressive power-seekers and as rational calculators of individual and group interests.

In foreign affairs, Realists emphasize the relentless pursuit of power by competing nations and blocs, war as a continuation of politics by other means and power-based negotiations as the only practical alternative to inter-group violence (Morgenthau, 1985). In domestic affairs, they emphasize the needs for normative consensus, interest-based commercial and political bargaining, and the violent suppression of crime (Coser, 1964; Wilson, 1998). The problem, according to John Burton and other needs theorists, was that the methods dictated by Realist thinking had proved ineffective to prevent or terminate serious transnational and domestic social conflicts.

Realism, in short, was simply not realistic. The types of social conflict most characteristic of world society since 1950 - ethno-nationalist wars and civil wars, violent struggles between races, social classes and religious groups, Great Power "police actions," terrorism, gang warfare, and crime - seemed largely immune to coercive or manipulative counteraction. In fact, people's involvement in these sorts of struggles appeared to escalate in response to attempts to deter their behavior forcibly - a mysterious, frightening response that tempted their would-be controllers to declare these intractably disobedient actors evil, irrational, or even non-human. Faced with the near-genocidal implications of this cycle of violence, Burton and others saw the need

for a theory that would challenge both brands of Realism at the level of their most basic assumptions. Basic human needs theory - a radically optimistic personalism - was their answer.

2.3 RELATED STUDIES

Displaced and refugee women

It is estimated that close to 90 per cent of current war casualties are civilians, the majority of whom are women and children, compared to a century ago when 90 per cent of those who lost their lives were military personnel.

Although entire communities suffer the consequences of armed conflict, women and girls are particularly affected because of their status in society and their sex. Parties in conflict situations often rape women, sometimes using systematic rape as a tactic of war. Other forms of violence against women committed in armed conflict include murder, sexual slavery, forced pregnancy and forced sterilization.

Despite this, women should not be viewed solely as victims of war. They assume the key role of ensuring family livelihood in the midst of chaos and destruction, and are particularly active in the peace movement at the grassroots level, cultivating peace within their communities. However, the absence of women at the peace negotiating table is undeniable.

The growing number of armed conflicts and the violations associated with them has resulted in an increase in forced internal displacement and refugee flows, as a rule of thumb, more than 75 per cent of displaced people are women and children, and in some refugee populations they constitute 90 per cent.

The abuses that women and girls suffer in armed conflicts may take various forms, such as rape, sexual slavery and forced prostitution. Women refugees

remain vulnerable to violence and exploitation while in flight, as well as in countries of asylum and during repatriation.

The Platform for Action, adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995, identified the effects of armed conflict on women as one of 12 critical areas of concern requiring action by governments and the international community, and stressed the need to promote the equal participation of women in conflict resolution at decision-making levels.

The effects of armed conflict on child development

"Even if they have never seen a gun, millions of children suffer from wars, as resources that could have been invested in development are diverted into armaments. Indeed, one of the most distressing realities of our time is that most wars have been fought in precisely those countries that could least afford them. (UNICEF, 1996).

The wounds inflicted by armed conflict on children - physical injury, gender-based violence, psychosocial distress, are affronts to every impulse that inspired the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Armed conflict affects all aspects of child development - physical, mental and emotional. Such effects accumulate and interact with each other. To be effective, assistance must take account of each. The impact of armed conflict cannot be fully understood without looking at the related effects on women, families and the community support systems that provide protection and a secure environment for development. Children's well-being is best ensured through family and community-based solutions that draw on local culture and an understanding of child development.

The disruption of food supplies, the destruction of crops and agricultural infrastructures, the disintegration of families and communities, the displacement

of populations and the destruction of educational and health services and of water and sanitation systems, all take a heavy toll on children.

The effects of armed violence on health and nutrition

Armed conflict is a major public health hazard that cannot be ignored. Any disease that caused as much large-scale damage to children would long ago have attracted the urgent attention of public health specialists. When armed conflict kills and maims more children than soldiers, the health sector has a special obligation to speak out.

Thousands of children are killed every year as a direct result of fighting - from knife wounds, bullets, bombs and landmines, but many more die from malnutrition and disease caused or increased by armed conflicts. In Mozambique alone, between 1981 and 1988, armed conflict was the cause underlying 454,000 child deaths. Many of today's armed conflicts take place in some of the world's poorest countries, where children are already vulnerable.

Children are the most vulnerable to collective assaults on health and well-being. At the height of the conflict in Somalia, more than half the deaths of children in some places were caused by measles. Diarrhoea is another common and often deadly disease. Cholera is a constant threat as exemplified in refugee camps in Bangladesh, Kenya, Malawi, Nepal, Somalia and Zaire. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that half the world's refugees may be infected with tuberculosis, as crowded conditions in refugee camps provide a breeding ground for infections. Malaria and acute respiratory infections, including pneumonia, also claim many lives.

Disrupted health services and food supplies

In most wars, health facilities come under attack, in direct violation of international humanitarian law. Those facilities that remain open during a conflict

are often looted or forced to close down, and the remainder are sometimes difficult to reach because of curfews. Restrictions on travel also hamper the distribution of drugs and other medical supplies, causing health systems' referral services and logistic support to break down. Many of the health services of a country are diverted to the needs of military casualties. Hospitals are forced to neglect the regular care of patients or to shift them to health centres. A concentration on military needs also means that children injured in a conflict may not get effective treatment or rehabilitation. Children living with disabilities get little, if any, support. For children, a dangerous implication of the breakdown of a country's health facilities during conflicts is the disruption of vaccination programmes.

One of the most immediate effects of armed conflict is the disruption of food supplies. Farmers, who are often women and older children, become fearful of working on plots of land too far from their homes. They reduce the area under cultivation, and their water sources, systems of irrigation and flood control may also be destroyed. Restrictions on movement limit access to such necessities as seeds and fertilizers and stop farmers from taking their produce to market. Most households in developing countries, including many farm households, rely on market purchases to meet their food needs. Economic disarray heightens unemployment, reducing people's ability to buy food.

Sometimes, damage to food systems is deliberate. For example, in the early 1980s in Ethiopia, the Government's scorched earth policies destroyed hundreds of thousands of acres of food-producing land. In many countries, landmines prevent the use of agricultural land. In contravention of international law, warring parties may block relief supplies or divert them for their own use. Feeding centres for children and vulnerable groups are frequently bombed or attacked

Malnutrition and the importance of breastfeeding

Adequate nourishment depends on the way food is distributed, the way children are fed, hygiene and the time parents have available to care for children. Malnutrition can affect all children, but it causes the greatest mortality and morbidity among young children, especially those less than three years of age. Breastfeeding provides ideal nutrition for infants reduces the incidence and severity of infectious diseases and contributes to women's health.

During conflicts, mothers may experience hunger, exhaustion and distress that can make them less able to care for their children. Breastfeeding may be endangered by the mother's loss of confidence in her ability to produce milk. The general disruption in routine can separate mothers from their children for long periods. As conflicts proceed, social structures and networks break down. Knowledge about breastfeeding is passed from one generation to the next, and this can be lost when people flee and families are broken up. Yet artificial feeding, risky at all times, is even more dangerous in unsettled circumstances. Unless mothers are severely malnourished, they can breastfeed adequately despite severe stress. In times of armed conflict, it is important to support women's capacity to breastfeed by providing adequate dietary intake for lactating women and ensuring that they are not separated from their children.

Reproductive health

The fragmenting of family and community, rapid social change, the breakdown of support systems, increased sexual exploitation and rape, malnutrition, and inadequate health services, including poor ante-natal care -- make it imperative that reproductive health care be given high priority. Health education, care and counseling are especially important for women and girls who have been raped or who have been forced into prostitution. The potential for the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, increases

dramatically during conflicts. The breakdown of health services, and blood transfusion services lacking the ability to screen for HIV/AIDS, contribute to the increase in transmission.

In war-affected populations, gynecological and pediatric health services are often unavailable. An obstacle to the full use of health services in emergencies is that they are often dominated by men, whether expatriate or from the host country. As a result, many women and girls, for cultural or religious reasons, underutilize the services despite risks to their health. One way to overcome this obstacle is to increase the numbers of available female health and protection professionals.

Although the large corpus of general literature on Eastern Africa pastoralist displays little direct awareness of the issues of poverty as the total cause of conflicts, much evidence has been accumulated in the recent past to indicate that gradual pauperization is currently being experienced amongst the warring herding communities (Hogg, 1979; Dietz, 1989). The reasons for this is seen in the interaction between a number of dislocating events, which have shaken pastoralist communities over the last decades and underlying socio-economic trends which have tended to accentuate the gap between the wealthier and poorer herders. The political marginalization of pastoralist's communities across the region has resulted in increasing economic deprivation since the early 1980s the government has been hard pressed to impose sterner fiscal measures, with the consequences being the delivery of resources to other sectors of the economy and to areas other than the semi-arid rangelands occupied by herders. The environmental events have also had an adverse impact. The clustering of drought years in the 1980s took a heavy toll of livestock holdings weakening the productive base of pastoralist society and leaving many herders destitute (Broch-Due, 1986).

This scenario provides a double-edged impact. Firstly, the affected communities must stock and progress with their economic history. In most cases invading their neighbors or their enemies become the best alternative to solve the emerging economical dilemma. Secondly, large groups are left idle after losing their herds, providing for time and space for war or revenge planning. Lack of economical activity provides an opportunity for raids which with time become an economic activity of certain entities

The principle economy of Malaso division is a subsistence pastoralist and settled subsistence agriculture on a highly productive land. The division comprises of lorroki plateau and the rift valley escarpment that are at a high agriculture zone (Hercules 1989}

As much as the groups recover from such setbacks, environmental adversity in those years compounding certain regions, including Malaso division posits a working hypothesis in leading to the development of capitalism. It is suggestive that the conflicts are necessary painstaking step towards modernization; a line of argument adopted by Bonte (1977).

A total of 164457 people have been displaced by conflicts in pastoral North Frontier Districts of Kenya, according to a report by Ruto Pkalya et al (2003). The report observes that 70% of the displaced were women and children aged below 14 years. In addition to displacements many women have been widowed by the conflicts, further increasing their vulnerability to poverty and human rights abuses such as rape and other forms of violence.

The commercialization of cattle raiding is the most significant "new" feature of the political economy of violence especially in north west of Kenya .In Mkutu words: it has increased the intensity of ... raiding and is leading to major changes in economic, social and political structures in the border area. It is creating a

black market for commercial cattle raiding that straddles the localities, urban areas and the wider region. Access to arms has become essential to successful commercial cattle raiding, Mkutu. (2003). the businessmen and politicians behind this raiding are usually powerful and well connected figures in position of authority in Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan people's liberation army. They operate through local agents who recruit young men for whom there are limited opportunities living by the gun becomes an attractive alternative.

Politicians and wealthy entrepreneurs whose interest is to procure cattle in vast quantities either to feed warring armies or to on the market for profit organize and equip large gangs of young men who do the raiding .Evidence of this appears in the Kenya popular media which reported with alarm several deadly raids in Turkana and neighboring districts ,Kenya popular paper the nation reported in July 1999 that a criminal cartel including well connected traders, politicians and officials from the rift valley province administration were conducting raids in Turkana and surrounding districts ostensibly to obtain livestock to sell to abattoirs in Nairobi and other urban centers (Nation newspaper July 20th 1999 Nairobi)

In Turkana district raiding has traditionally been part of the ritual process by which young men prove they were ready for man hood (Mkutu 2003). In addition the status of a warrior is determined once a man has killed an enemy an event he will mark by notching a scare on his right shoulder or chest (Pkalya etal, 2003)

Cattle raiding are often essential for young men to be able to marry by paying the bride price from the groom's family in order to legitimize the marriage, increasing poverty and motivate cattle raiding (Mkutu 2003).

Violent conflict involving communities have thus become wide spread and increasingly intense in Malaso division of Samburu central district the in the division are largely subsistence pastoralist and subsistence farmers, they rely on access to water and pasture for survival of their livestock such resources are scarce and under increasing pressure. Resources appear not to be shared equitably and rationally amongst the communities.

2.4 CONCLUSION

In order to conceptualize the research topic in away that permits a clear formulation of the problem and appropriate formulation of objectives, some focused background information was necessary. This was mainly done by aggressively and critically reading all available and relevant pieces of literature that have been written and published on the study. This in, essence, is the process of literature review.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The research adapted an exploratory approach using a descriptive survey to investigate the effect of armed violence on communities of Malaso division of Samburu central district of Kenya. A survey is a method of collecting information by interviewing or administering a questionnaire to a sample of individuals. Descriptive survey design are used in preliminary and exploratory studies (Luck and Ruben, 1992), to allow researchers to gather information, summaries, present and interpret for the purpose of clarification (Orodho 2003) The study drew upon secondary data including existing studies and complemented by data collected from a questionnaires and 12 groups discussion in 12 sub-locations that comprise Malaso division. They includes Tinga, Lolkunono, Maendeleo, Nkopeliani, Losuk, Malaso, Pura villages from Losuk location and Lpartuk, Porokwai, Seketet, Sawan and Siambu villages from Porro locations and Soit Pus, Nkorika, loibashai, Lekamoru and Morijo villages from Agata Nanyokie Location.

3.2 RESEARCH POPULATION

A population, sometimes referred to as a target population, is the set of elements that the researcher focused upon and to which the results obtained by testing the sample was generalized. The study research population was the total number of house holds in Malaso division of Samburu central district. There are 2788 house holds in Malaso division according to the Kenya bureau of statistics 2010 projection. Each house hold comprises of six individuals the research target population will be 2788 house holds of Malaso division.

3.3 SAMPLING PROCEDURE AND SAMPLE SIZE

A sample is a particular sub set of the population that was studied to generate the study information. Ideally, in sampling a sample that was a representative of

the target population was obtained. The calculation of the sample size was based on Slovene's formula.

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

Where

n=sample size

N= Target population

e= Marginal error=0.005.

$$n = \frac{2788}{1 + 2788(0.005)^2} = 350$$

The research sample size therefore based on the above calculation was 350

In addition to the above quota sampling was used to select the exact number of house holds to be included in the study. There are 12 sub-location in Malaso division therefore each sub-location was allocated equal number of respondents and this translated to 29 house holds per sub-location. While at the sub-location the researcher made sure that the selection of the 29 house hold represents the population of the sub-location. This is done using own judgment

3.4 DATA COLLECTION METHODS (INSTRUMENTS)

1. Questionnaire:

A questionnaire is an instrument used to gather data which allowed measurements for or against a particular view point. A questionnaire had the ability to collect a large amount of information in a reasonably quick space of time. The unstructured or opened ended questions were used to collect data. Unstructured questionnaire gives a respondent a complete freedom of responses. They permits greater depth of response, when a responded were allowed to give personal response, usually reasons for the response given were quite varied. Opened-ended questions stimulated respondents to think about their feelings or motives and to express what they considered to be of the best assessment of the situations or problem being investigated.

2 INTERVIEW GUIDE:

Interview guide was used to standardized situations so that the interviewers can ask the same questions in the same manner. It was a set of questions that the interviewer asked when interviewing respondents. An interview guide made possible to obtain the data required to meet the specific objectives of the study

3 FOCUS GROUP INTERVIEWS:

12 focus group discussions were conducted to supplement the questionnaire in each of the sub-locations of Malaso division. The facilitator guided 7 to 12 people in a discussion of their experiences, feelings about a topic. The facilitator raised issues identified in the discussion guide and used probing techniques to solicit views, ideas, and other information

4 DOCUMENTATIONS:

The data to answer the research questions was also gathered from secondary source.

3.5 VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF INSTRUMENT

Reliability is the extent to which any measuring procedure yield the same result on repeated trials. In order to test for and improve reliability the questionnaire was pre-tested to a selected sample, which is similar to the actual sample which the researcher planed to study. This is important because: Questions that are vague were revealed in the sense that the respondents interpreted them differently. Comments and suggestions made by respondents during pre-testing were seriously considered and incorporated. Pre-testing revealed deficiencies in the questionnaire.

Validity is the degree to which the empirical measure or several measures of the concepts accurately measure the concepts. Validity is a non statistical used to validate the content employed in the questionnaire. A panel of three judges competent in the area being investigated was requested to assess the relevance of the content used in the questionnaire developed. They examine the questionnaire individually and provide feedback. Their recommendation was incorporated in the final questionnaire

3.6 DATA GATHERING PROCEDURES

1 Unstructured interviewing: Unstructured interviewing was one of the methods used to collect data. In this approach to interviewing the researcher had an idea in mind of the topics to be covered. Unstructured interviewing is informal and conversational and the aim was to the informants to open up and to let them express themselves in their own terms. The researcher used unstructured or open ended questionnaires to collect data from the field, the researcher assisted the respondents who were not able to write and read, and bearing in mind that most of the members of these communities cannot read and write.

2 12 focus group discussions were conducted to generate data that assisted in answering the research questions. The facilitator guided 7 to 11 individuals in a discussion of their experiences and feeling about the research topic. The facilitator raised the issues identified in discussion guide and used probing techniques to solicit views. Ideas and information. It was flexible format and allowed the facilitator to explore unanticipated issues and encouraged interaction among participants. In a group setting the participants provided checks and balances, thus minimizing false or extreme views.

3 Documentation was also used to collect relevant data to the study.

3.7 DATA ANALYSIS

After collection of data the researcher undertook editing and tabulation of the data. Editing is the procedure that improves the quality of data for coding. Tabulation is also undertaken, it is a part of the technical procedure wherein the classified data are put in the form of tables

Further analytical work after tabulation e based on the computations of various percentages was undertaken.

3.8 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Broad principles that govern the ethical conduct of researchers with respondents participating in the study are as follows: (mark, 1996);

The researcher treated participants as autonomous persons and respected their decisions including decision not to participate.

The researcher had the obligation to cause no harm to the respondent. The researcher was concerned about welfare of the respondents including mental, physical health, safety and took all precautions to avoid injury.

The researcher avoided questions or issues that may cause embarrassment, discomfort or risks.

It is unjust for the powerless groups of the society e.g. the poor, racial and ethnic minorities to be subjected to risky research studies because of their powerless positions.

3.9 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Due to lack of public transport in the study area the research incurred unexpected cost due to hiring of private vehicles to cover the research area.

In other areas roads are not existing leading to the walking long distances which was inefficient.

The Samburu community where the study was conducted is known for not making any references of their dead loved ones. This may result in bias information about the number of lost victims

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF DATA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents findings and describes how the collected data was presented, analyzed, and interpreted. .

4.2 THE OUT COME OF ARMED VIOLENCE ON COMMUNITIES OF MALASO DIVISION

4.2.1 LIVELIHOOD CHANGES

Table 4.1 LIVELIHOOD SOURCE BEFORE 1996

LIVELIHOOD SOURCES	NO. OF HOUSE HOLDS	%
Agro-pastoralist	286	81.714
Livestock Production	49	14
Charcoal Burning	0	0
Petty Trade	2	0.571
Logging/ Post Chopping	0	0
Illicit Brewing	3	0.857
Agriculture	10	2.857
Total	350	100

Source: Primary Data.

From Table 4.1 which was constructed by direct counting from questionnaire, it was found that the majority of the respondents were Agro-Pastoralist before 1996. 81.714% of the total respondents practiced Agro-Pastoralist. A good proportion of the respondents, constituting 14% practiced livestock production. 2 % of the total number of respondents practiced pure subsistence agriculture Put together about 1% of the respondents derived their livelihood from illicit brewing

and petty trade, while non of the respondents practiced logging and charcoal burning as a means of obtaining livelihood.

Table 4.2 LIVELIHOOD SOURCE IN 2010

LIVELIHOOD SOURCES	NUMBER OF HOUSE HOLDS	%
Agro-Pastoralist	100	28.6
Livestock	134	38.286
Agriculture	20	5.714
Charcoal Burning	12	3.429
Petty Trade	15	2.286
Logging/ Post Cutting	9	2.571
Illicit Brewing	60	17
Total	350	100

Source: Primary Data.

In 2010 the livelihood as depicted from the table of current livelihood sources indicated about 39% of the respondent derived their lively hood from livestock rearing, while 30% derived their livelihood from Agro-Pastoralist. The respondents whom derived their livelihood from subsistence agriculture were 6% of the total. New sources of livelihood were noted they are illicit brewing, charcoal burning and logging/ post cutting where 19%, 3.4% and 2.6 % of the respondents derived their livelihood. About 2.3% of the respondents derived their livelihood from petty trade. There was a clear indication on the change of livelihood changes as a result of adjustment to the effect of armed conflict by the members of Malaso communities

The rise in the number of respondents depending on subsistence pastoralist and the decline on the number of respondents depending on Agro-Pastoralist led

to the in adequate food production and supply among members of Malaso communities and had resulted in famine and hunger

Charcoal burning and logging have led to the destruction of forests and resulted in the environmental degradation.

Table 4.3 DISPLACEMENT

NATURE OF DISPLACEMENT	NO. OF HOUSE HOLDS	%
Displaced now	133	38
Displaced at one or more times	130	37.143
Never displaced	87	24.857
Total	350	100

Source Primary Data

From table 4.3 38% of the respondents were displaced now, 37% of the respondents were displaced at one or more times, while 25% of the respondents ere never displaced.

The displacement of members of the Malaso communities has led to the decline in food production and thus loss of livelihood. The concentration of individuals in the safer locations and especially in the government protected forest had led to the environmental stress.

The displacement has diminished the grazing land for the community's livestock making them prone to drought.

Displacement have had a direct effects on food production where individuals are unable to produce food for their families and thus famine and hunger are the consequences

Table 4.4 LOSS OF LIVESTOCK

NATURE OF LOSS	NUMBER OF HOUSE HOLDS	%
To drought	320	91.429
Cattle rustlers	13	4.286
Others	15	4.286
Total	350	100

Source Primary Data

The majority of the respondents lost livestock to drought, 91% of the respondents lost animals to drought while 4% of the respondents lost livestock to cattle rustlers and others are about 4%.

Armed violent limited the livestock mobility and restricted the movement of animals in search of water and grass during dry spells. The best grazing land and particularly the rift valley escarpment which was reserved by the community for dry spell grazing was no longer accessible because of insecurity. The concentration of livestock in the safer location has led to overstocking and depletion of the environment. Further it led to livestock disease build up and a fall on livestock production

Table 4.5 LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

	NUMBER OF HOUSE HOLDS	%
Lost Agricultural Land	176	50.286
Never lost Agricultural Land	129	34.286
Others	54	15.429
Total	350	100

Source Primary Data

The number of respondents who lost land agricultural land comprised 50% of the respondents and 34% of the respondents never lost any land as a result of conflict.

In addition to the above data collected from respondents of the 350 households information collected from research discussion groups had revealed that there were about 3500 livestock stolen from Malaso division. It was also revealed that communities of Loibashai sub-location lost their livestock to harsh cold climatic conditions of the high land of Samburu district after they have been forced out of the warm lowlands.

4.3 PROCEDURE USED BY CATTLE RUSTLERS TO ACQUIRE LIVESTOCK FROM MALASO COMMUNITIES

Discussion groups have categorized cattle raids into three classes in relation to the number of raiders involved in its prosecution. The major raids involve more than three hundred raiders. In this category attacks involving more than 1000 armed raiders have been witnessed by participants in the group discussion. In this category, cattle rustlers would stage a surprise attack on a livestock watering points or a surprise dawn attack on one big village that have been formed for self protection at dawn., the cattle rustler would maneuver and overcome the communities who are ill prepared for their defense.

According to the participants of groups discussion another category involved a raid of about 36 to 50 raiders who would stage surprise raids on an isolated grazing herds in the day time, the herdsmen are ambushed killed and animals driven away such a category would also stage a surprise attack on one or two isolated homesteads at night or at dawn

According to the members of the discussion groups another category of armed rustler involved about 7 to 9 armed cattle rustlers who will surprise an isolated sleepy homestead at night and drive the animals unnoticed or violently if noticed

4.4 COMMUNITIES RESPONSES TO THE ARMED VIOLENT

According to the respondent and groups discussions vigilance groups have been set up in every sub-location. Resistant to armed attack have been conducted with no or little successful recoveries of livestock stolen.

All the respondent and groups discussions have claim that flight response where communities abandon their homes for safer locations was the most appropriate means of escaping the menace of cattle rustling.

Schools have been closed and one example cited was lonkutukie primary school. In Loibashai sub-locations has been permanently closed.

The communities have adapted other means of attaining livelihoods such as illicit brewing, charcoal burning and logging this was according to the respondents and group discussion groups.

The time spent in vigilance activities was difficulty to translate into monetary value how ever every able man spent half of his time on vigilance activities. Young men in particular may spend up to about 18 hours a day on vigilance activities. The communities have been traumatized by the actions of armed violent. Self protection have motivated the owning of guns by individual for self protection. In Samburu district a gun costs between K sh. 25000 to about Ksh. 50000.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations for future research in line with study objectives and research questions.

FINDINGS

It is evidence in the research findings that the communities of Malaso division of Samburu central district of Kenya communities were mixed Agro-Pastoralists as about 82% of them practiced mixed subsistence Agro-Pastoralist, 14% of the sample population lived on purely subsistence pastoralist economy while about 3% of the total sample population lived on subsistence agricultural economy before 1996.

The sample population size that lived purely on subsistence agricultural economy consisted of 14% of the total sample population

The percentage of the population that lived on pure subsistence agricultural economies prior to 1996 comprised of 2.857% of the total sample population

Illicit brewing was practiced by 0.857% of the sample population while the number that practiced petty trades consisted of 0.571% of the sample population.

There were no house holds that derived their living through logging and charcoal burning before 1996.

By 2010 there was a pronounced change on the sources of livelihood which was attributed to the armed violent on the communities of Malaso division.

There was a decline in the percentage of the house holds that derived their livelihood from Agro-Pastoralist between 1996 and 2010. Prior to 1996 82% of the sample population practiced Agro-Pastoralist; however by 2010 the percentage dropped to 28.6%.

A rise in the percentage of the communities who derived their livelihood on livestock rearing is evidence. Prior to the 1996 14% of the sample population practiced pure subsistence pastoralist, while by 2010 the percentage of the total sample population who derived their livelihood from pure subsistence economy rose to 28.6% of the total population.

The sample population who derived their livelihood on pure subsistence agriculture rose from 2.857% in 1996 to 5.714% by 2010

Before 1996 less than 1% of the population derived their livelihood from illicit brewing compared to 19% of the sample population in 2010.

The number of the sample population who practiced petty trade rose from about 0.6 to 2% in 2010

Charcoal burning and logging that were not practiced before 1996 by communities of Malaso division are practiced by 3% and 2.5% respectively in 2010; this was according to the respondent interviewed.

Displacement was a notable feature, 38% of the sample population was displaced by 2010, while 29% of the sample population was never displaced. Between 1996 and 2010 37% of the sample size was displaced at one or more

times. The armed conflict reduced the grazing land for community's livestock as well as restricting movement to dry spell grass reserves. As a result of these 92% of the sample population lost livestock to drought while 4% of the total sample population was known to have lost livestock to cattle rustlers.

The armed conflict resulted to the lost of agricultural land by 50% of the respondents while 24% of the sample population did not lost land as a result of displacement.

The discussion groups have categorized cattle raids into three classes in relation to the number of raiders involved in its prosecution. The major raids involved more than three hundred raiders. In this category cattle rustlers would stage a surprise attack on a livestock watering points or a surprise dawn attack on one big village that have been formed for self protection at dawn. The cattle rustler would maneuver and overcome the communities who are ill prepared for their defense. Such attacks have had a devastating effect on the loss of livestock and loss of human life.

Another category of cattle raid involved a raid of about 36 to 50 raiders who would stage surprise raids on isolated grazing herds in the day time, the herdsmen are ambushed killed and animals driven away such a category would also stage a surprise attack on one or two isolated homesteads at night or at dawn often these cattle rustlers disappeared with the animals before help was made available

The communities have adapted other means of attaining livelihoods such as illicit brewing, charcoal burning and logging. The time spent in vigilance activities was difficulty to translate into monetary value how ever every able man spent half of his time on vigilance activities. Young men in particular may spend up to

about 18 hours a day on vigilance activities. The communities have been traumatized by the actions of armed violent.

The communities have been motivated to own guns by self defense. A gun in Samburu district would cost between K sh 25000 and K sh 50000. This problem was compounded by a number of disarmament exercise conducted by the government promising security which was never fruitful.

5.3 CONCLUSIONS

The researcher conclude that the armed violent has hastened the long term decline of Agro- Pastoralists communities of Malaso division Samburu central district of Kenya, which is directly associated with greater impoverishments. Most of the members of Malaso communities admit that they are poor today (2010) then they were before the frequency of violence increased in 1996.

The study has made notes of loss of property, displacement, disruption of socio-economic activities and loss of livelihood by the communities of Malaso division as a result of armed violent.

One of the most immediate effects of armed conflict on the people of Malaso division communities was the disruption of food production and supplies. Farmers who are often women and older children become fearful of working on plots of land in the areas roamed by armed gages. The area under cultivation was reduced and access to water sources was equally reduced

The size of households herds has diminished to the point of material insufficiency, in addition displacement resulted in losses of agricultural land,

hence food insufficiency among the communities which led to hunger and famine.

Insecurity has had a very negative impact on the mobility of livestock and access to some of the best grazing land. This was most acute in the drought years of 2008/2009 that have had a devastating effects on livestock production where 92% of Malaso community members lost their livestock

Insecurity has made people to abandon their homes to life in the safer locations of the government forest. Due to the lack of other means of obtaining livelihood they started engaging in charcoal burning and logging which caused environmental degradation. This environmental degradation may have contributed to the flash floods that threaten Maralal town (the Samburu capital town).

The armed violent meted on the communities of Malaso division by the Turkana and the Pokot is a hazard. Hazards are those extremes events which exceed the tolerable magnitude within or beyond certain limits, make adjustment difficulty, and result in catastrophic losses of properties, lives and income. Disasters result or responses of the hazards. It is always viewed in terms of human being and the intensity of disasters is weighed in terms of the quantities of damage done to the human society.

5.3 RECOMMENDATION

In light of the above findings and conclusion the researcher recommend the following:

1 In order for the government of Kenya to institute timely and effective preventive measure against armed violent on communities of Malaso division, the conflict structures to be identified; this could be done through an independent impartial research. Political mechanisms, processes and institutions that influence the distributions and satisfaction of security, recognition of identity needs to be indentified.

2 The armed violent meted on communities of Malaso communities to be recognized as hazards and disaster prevention, preparedness and intervention mechanism to be put in place.

3 an urgent effective government structure to be put in place to provide safety and security for the people of Malaso communities of Samburu central district of Kenya.

4 An agent humanitarian assistant to be instituted to arrest the adverse effects of armed violent meted on the people of Malaso division of Samburu central district

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1



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INSTITUTE OF OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Date: 27th May, 2010

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Letter of Introduction.

This is to introduce Lemeteki Nicholas Kitapion Reg. No. MCR/10008/81/DF a student pursuing a Master's Degree in Conflicts Resolution and Peace Building of Kampala International University from September 2008 in the Institute of Open and Distance Learning Programme. He is writing his research on 'The Effects of Armed Violence on Communities of Malaso Division of Samburu Central District of Kenya. He is at the data collection stage and your Institution/ Organization has been chosen for his research study.

It will be appreciated if you can accord him the necessary assistance.

Thank you,

J.S. Owosye, Ph.D
Director-IODL

"Exploring the Heights"

APPENDIXII: CLEARANCE FROM ETHICS COMMITTEE



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When replying please quote

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
SAMBURU CENTRAL
P.O. BOX 2 - 20600
MARALAL

REF: ED/12/16.VOL:III/286

22ND July, 2010

Nicholas K. Lemeteki
P O Box 334
MARALAL

PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN SAMBURU CENTRAL (MALASO DIVISION):

We refer to the above and your letter dated 14th July, 2010.

You have been permitted to conduct your research within the above named Division but note that you have to be within your topic only. Anything outside your topic will lead to other consequences.

S. ONCHIRI
FOR: DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
SAMBURU DISTRICT

C.C.

OCPD
SAMBURU CENTRAL

APPENDIXIII: RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

A QUESTIONNAIRE

The documentation of the effect of armed violent on communities of Malaso
division of Samburu central district questionnaire

INSTRUCTIONS

This questionnaire may be completed individually or collectively by adult
members of the same house hold

1 BACK GROUND INFORMATION.

Location-----Sub-Location-----date----

How many members have participated in completing the questionnaire-----?

Who is the head of the house hold-----female or male-----?

Have the head of the house hold participated in the completion of the
questionnaire-----

What were the house hold economic activities prior to the armed violent?-----

2 THE OUT COMES OF ARMED VIOLENT.

Has any of your house hold member been killed as a result of direct armed violent?

Have any member of your house hold been injured as a result of the armed violent?

Have the members of the house hold been displaced by the armed violent?

Is the house hold presently displaced?

Have the economic activities of the house hold changed as a result of the armed violent?

How many times have members of the house held encountered an act of armed violent?

3 OTHER EFFECTS OF ARMED VIOLENT

Negative effects-----

Positive effects-----

4 HOW WAS THE ARMED VIOLENT CONDUCTED?

[illegible]

5 WHAT ARE YOUR RECOMMENDATION FOR IMPROVEMENT THE
SITUATION OF THE PEOPLE OF YOUR SUB-LOCATION

[illegible]

B: INTERVIEW GUIDE

Interview guide for the focus groups discussions:

(1) What were the results of armed violent on communities of your Sub-location, 1996-2010?

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(4) What can be done to improve the situation of the affected communities in your sub-location?

This image shows a full page of primary-ruled paper. It features multiple sets of horizontal dashed lines, each set consisting of three lines (top, middle, bottom) which are commonly used to guide letter height and placement in handwriting practice. The lines are evenly spaced across the entire page. There are no margins, text, or other markings present.

APPENDIXIII: CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME : Nicholas Kitapion Lemeteki
ADDRESS : P.o. Box 334, Maralal.
NATIONALITY : Kenyan
DATE OF BIRTH : 4/1/1959
MOBILE : 0711647295
TSC NO : 126249



EDUCATION

AUG 2008 – SEPT 2010: (Student) Kampala International university - MA conflict Resolution and peace Building.
2003 – 2007 : Kenyatta University – Bachelor of Education.
1990 – 1992 : Kenya Institute of Social Education – diploma Education.
1989 : KACE – 1 Principal pass and 2 subsidiary passes.
1989 : KCE – Division three.
1980 – 1982 : Eregi Teachers College – P 1 Certificate.
1972 – 1975 : Thomson's Falls High School – O – Level.

EMPLOYMENT

1982 – 1985 : Teachers Service Commission – Assistant Teacher
1985 – 1987 : Oxfam – Assistant Project Manager.
1988 – Present : Teachers Service Commission – Teacher at various levels
(Assistant Teacher, Deputy Head Teacher, Teacher Advisor, and Head Teacher).
GRADE : Senior Graduate Teacher.
SKILLS : Conceptual skills, Diagnostic Skills, Technical skills and Human Skills.
INTEREST : Conflict Resolution and peace Building.
REFERENCE : Available on request.

SIGN: Nicholas Lemeteki Date: 2nd May 2010.