

**INFLUENCE OF STRATEGY AND POLICY ON THE MANAGEMENT OF
RESOURCE-BASED CONFLICTS: THE CASE OF SAMBURU EAST SUB
COUNTY, KENYA**

JOHN LENAREU

**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of the
Degree of Master of Science in Governance, Peace and Security in the Department
of Governance Peace and Security Studies, School of Humanities and Social
Sciences of Africa Nazarene University, Kenya**

JUNE 2021

DECLARATION

This thesis is a product of my own work and has not been presented anywhere else for examination. It has not been previously presented to any other institution.



.....
John Lenareu

16M03DMGP053

5th June 2021

.....
Date

This thesis is submitted for examination with our approval as the university supervisors



.....
Dr. Duncan Ochieng, Ph.D.

10th June 2021

.....
Date



.....
Dr. Joseph Mutungi, Ph.D.

12th June 2021

.....
Date

Africa Nazarene University

Nairobi, Kenya

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my Mother Siyaan Lenareu, my wife Rosemary Lenareu and my children Labaru Lenareu, Loiniapu Lenareu, Ratia Lenareu and Siyaan Imani, may you all attain the best in life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This work could not have been possible without the support of my family. Special thanks go to John Hunt for funding me to accomplish my studies - I am very grateful for the opportunity. I also would like to thank the professors, teaching and management fraternity of Master of Science in Governance, Peace and Security in the department of Governance, Peace and Security Studies at Africa Nazarene University who provided the foundation necessary for this undertaking. I would like to give a special thanks to Dr. Duncan Ochieng, PhD and Dr. Joseph Mutungi, PhD my supervisors, for their invaluable technical advice, support and encouragement throughout the writing process.

ABSTRACT

Conservancies are endowed with a variety of finite resources which if properly harnessed can impact the lives of the benefactors. However, changing times and increased demand coupled with human greed oftentimes leads to conflicts which hinder the proper utilization of those finite resources. The main aim of this study was to examine the influence of strategy and policy on the management of resource based conflicts. The specific objectives guiding the study were: examine the adequacy of the conflict management strategies used in handling resource-based conflicts in conservancies, evaluate the effectiveness of the existing legal and policy framework for the management of resource conflicts in conservancies, explore the challenges bedeviling the management of recurring resource based conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County. The study used eco-violence theory. A sample size of 327 respondents was used to collect data. Respondents comprising the sample size were obtained using stratified, purposive and simple random sampling procedures. The study revealed that strategies enhance conflicts management in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County. Further, the study established that governance shortcomings on the provision for water and grazing pasture needs to the pastoralists, has contributed to ranch and conservancies invasions and, wildlife conflict, the governance structure weakens and undermines traditional governance systems, neglect, discrimination of the communal needs of pastoralists in the County by the colonial administration and successive regimes, has propagated a bias towards white land owners, and that during droughts, pastoralist livelihoods become particularly precarious leading to increased aggression on white settlers' lands and conservancies. The study established that there is a framework for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County. In addition, the study established that Framework for Management are in Use and assists in exacerbating Resource- Based Conflicts in Samburu East Sub County. Also, the study revealed that a framework for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County is not effective. The study also established that that government formulate frameworks for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County and is mandated to implement them. The study recommends that the championing of cross-border cooperation initiative in collaboration with the neighboring counties should be strengthened and more innovative collaborative initiatives and strategies adapted due to their participatory elements. Ethnic tribes and the primary users of natural resources in the region are divided by mere administrative colonial borders hence the need for the adoption of a regional approach in strategy formulation concerning water, wildlife and forest conservation. There is need for the Kenyan government and the County administration to adopt interventional measures for sustainable development at the local level to aid pastoralist societies adjust to climate seasonality and other ecological variations such as water harvesting and storage, construction of mega reservoirs and dams, value addition for crops and livestock. Finally, This Study Suggest That There is need to broaden this study on natural resources based conflict by carrying out a survey on all the ASAL areas in the country.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF TABLES	x
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS	xi
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACROMNY	xii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Background to the Study.....	1
1.3 Statement of Problem.....	6
1.4 Purpose of the Study	7
1.5 Objectives of the Study	7
1.6 Research Questions	8
1.7 Significance of the Study	8
1.8 Scope of the Study	9
1.9 Delimitations.....	9
1.10 Limitations	10
1.11 Assumptions.....	10
1.12 Theoretical Framework.....	10
1.13 Conceptual Framework.....	16
CHAPTER TWO	18
LITERATURE REVIEW	18
2.1 Introduction.....	18
2.2 Empirical Literature Review.....	18

2.3 Summary of Literature Review.....	32
2.4 Research Gap	34
CHAPTER THREE	36
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	36
3.1 Introduction.....	36
3.2 Research Design.....	36
3.3 Research Site.....	36
3.4 Target Population.....	37
3.5 Study Sample	38
3.6 Data Collecting Measures	40
3.7 Data Processing and Analysis.....	43
3.8 Legal and Ethical Considerations	44
CHAPTER FOUR.....	45
DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS.....	45
4.1 Introduction.....	45
4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents.....	45
4.2.1 Response rate.....	45
4.3 Presentation of Research Analysis and Findings	48
4.4 Chapter Summary.....	62
CHAPTER FIVE	63
DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	63
5.1 Introduction.....	63
5.2 Discussion of Findings.....	63
5.3 Conclusions.....	73
5.4 Recommendations.....	75
5.5 Suggestions for Further Research	78
References	79
Appendices.....	92
Appendix 1: Introduction letter to participants.....	92
Appendix 2: Questionnairefor conservancies’ members	93
Appendix 3: University Research Approval Letter	99

Appendix 4: Research Permit 100

Appendix 6: Map of the Study Area 101

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework	15
Figure 4.1: Gender of the Respondents.....	46
Figure 4.2: Age Distribution.....	47
Figure 4.3: Working Duration in the Conservancy.....	47
Figure 4.4 Level of Education.....	48
Figure 4.5: Strategies and Conflict Management.....	50
Figure 4.6: Awareness of Any Existing legal and policy framework for Conflict Management Mechanisms	53
Figure 4.7: Effectiveness of the Existing legal and policy framework for Conflict Management Mechanisms	54
Figure 4.8: Existence of Framework for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts.....	58
Figure 4.9: Usage of framework for management of recurring resource-based conflicts	59
Figure 4.10: Formulation of the Frameworks.....	61

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Target Population.....	37
Table 3.2: Sample Size	40
Table 3.3: Reliability Analysis	43
Table 4.1: Response rate	45
Table 4.2: Conflict Management Strategies and Conflicts	49
Table 4.3: Link between strategies and conflicts.....	49
Table 4.4: Link between strategies and conflicts.....	55
Table 4.5 Strategies that are used to address conflicts.....	55
Table 4.5 Effectiveness of Framework for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts	60

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Attitude:	A way of thinking about something.
Community conservancy:	Area of land set aside by a group of land owners for the purpose of wildlife conservation.
Conflict:	A serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one.
Conservancy Member:	An individual or individuals who have set aside part of their land for conservation purposes.
Livelihood:	Means of survival/getting income.
Management:	To control or make decisions about something.
Natural Resources:	These are materials or substances occurring in nature which can be exploited for economic reasons.
Wildlife:	Any animal, plant or bird that is not domesticated.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACROMNY

ACM	-	Act on Coordination and Environmental Management
AMANDE	-	Administrative Management and Game Management Areas
CAMPFIRE	-	Indigenous Management Plan for Communal Areas
CBC	-	Community Based Conservancies
CBNRM	-	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CCP	-	Communal Conservancy Programme
CDC	-	Conservation Development Centre
CSO	-	Civil Society Organizations
FGD	-	Focus group discussion
GoK	-	Government of Kenya
IISD	-	The International Institute for Sustainable Development
IISTE	-	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IKS	-	Indigenous Knowledge Systems
IPPC	-	Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change
KWS	-	Kenya Wildlife Service
MEA	-	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
NACOSTI	-	National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation
NCIC	-	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
NEAP	-	National Environmental Action Plan
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NRT	-	Northern Rangeland Trust
PAMU	-	Problem Animal Management Unit

SPSS	-	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
UNEP	-	United Nation Environmental Programme
UNF	-	Unifying Negotiation Framework
WMA	-	Wildlife Management Areas

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

This thesis is an analysis of the influence of strategy and policy on the management of resource based conflicts in Samburu East Sub County, Kenya. This chapter presents the context of the study, the problem statement, the intent, the goals, the research questions, and the study significance. The chapter also discusses the distance, limits, demarcations, theories, theoretical structure, and conceptual frames.

1.2 Background to the Study

Classical conflict studies have typically focused on traditional deterministic causal models dominated by the 'resource scarcity' theory, often overlooking or ignoring other ethnic, cultural, economic, and political dimensions which are equally important. However, the contesting opinion that links conflict with periods of resource abundance challenges this original and popular Conflicts over natural resources, specifically those related to resources which are renewable are basically political related issues relating to: who need to have access to and control on resources; the views of those who need to be prioritized in the identification of problems and issues and appealing goals of management and the use rates. These fundamental political questions may become division and tension sources premised on the competing interest on various groups, countries or individuals. Such conflicts may take place at the national, trans-boundary and local levels as well as involving various stakeholders including national governments, local authorities, civil institutions, private sector actors and communities (World Bank, 2011).

Evans (2010) cited that responding to conflicts that are linked to natural resources is now fundamental than ever before. As population and economic growth heightens the global consumption levels, most of the countries undergo growing shortages of basic renewable resources such as fisheries, forest, rangeland, cropland, freshwater among other wildlife. Renewable natural resources depletion, accompanied with climatic changes and environmental degradation, poses fundamental human security threats. In combination or separately with other variables, they can lead to livelihoods destabilization; affect negatively ecosystems and undermining development and peace (Pimbert, 2009). In developing countries such as Afghanistan/ Pakistan, emerging economies and fragile states, are under pressure increase to manage sustainably natural resources and conflict resolution around their control, allocation, management and ownership as well.

Smith (2013) agrees that conflict entirely is not a phenomenon which is negative and that if effectively responded too, conflict can be a fundamental component of development, democracy and social change. However, where national and local institutions do not have the capacity in resolving disputes over the depletion or degradation of natural resources, cases of violent conflict might emerge. Hence, it is paramount that development practitioners and governments understand the conflict key drivers over the natural resources and what particular role institutional projects, programmes and policies can play in the conflict risk identification as well as the various entry points in a bid to manage and prevent conflicts which are founded on natural resources.

Africa have had been experiencing myriads of conflicts across the entire regions described as a continent of conflict. There have many violent conflicts that poised the region which were the whole regions within the continent have been caught in between violent conflict, at times very compromising and destructive to the national security of African underdeveloped countries (Zartman, 1997). The Africa violent conflicts persistence may act as a pointer to the approaches ineffectiveness to the conflicts management, especially those with environmental characteristics. The population of Africa stands at 1,033,042,510 and is estimated to get to 1,276,000,000 in the year 2022 (UN Population division, 2008). The growth in population exerts great pressure on the natural resources and the available land and it is deforestation contributory factor and degradation of forest, especially where land is considered to be the livelihood primary source and in sentences' where advancements in technology seeks to improve the rates of productivity are relatively slow (Collin, and Woodhouse, 2010). The Africa population pressure has prompted more forest land conversion for agricultural practices through the formation of irrigation systems, ranches and large scale farms.

This trend is undesirable as it leads to environmental degradation, arising from forest loss and reduced crop land productivity (Collin, and Woodhouse, 2010). Since land forms a common base for crop production and forestry development, these two land use practices are bound to inevitably compete. This therefore calls for the two land use practices to be balanced so as to ensure sustainable sustainability of the natural resources supply of natural resources.

The untenable use of natural resources leads to the reduction of per capita availability of the essential resources to the local populations, a condition referred to as

“resource scarcity”. Local food production can be a constraint due to environmental challenge, marginal group poverty is elevated, triggers large migrations, extreme environmental scarcity can limit local food production, deepen marginal group deprivation, spur large-scale migration and enrich the few elites. It can further strengthen deep divisions among social groups, and undermine a state's moral authority and capacity to provide governance (Gausset. et al, 2005).

Review of evidence on natural resource scarcities from several countries has shown a strong link between environmental degradation and civil war. Statistical review of data on land destruction, water pollution, and forest depletion from over one hundred countries reveals a strong connection between environmental degradation and civil strife. With worsening scarcity trends occurrences, localized conflicts over the use of specific use of a resource can transform to ethnic conflict and may subsequently grow into insurgencies and coup d'états (Gausset. et al, 2005). Degradation of natural resources should hence be an issue of grave concern as its ramifications has a direct effect on national security state (Homer-Dixon, 1999).

The Earth offers natural resources that are important to human needs; therefore, they are vital basic needs assets and survival pillars in subsistence strategies of most people. They are influential in many national economies, as they make a major contribution to growth and deliver enormous economic opportunities worth trillions of dollars (WTR, 2010). According to (UNEP, 2010), proper utilization of biodiversity and its ecosystems is paramount if sustainable development is to be achieved as these biological products and processes make just about 40% of the global economy.

Community-based conservation (CBC) became a manifest reality in Southern Africa through the decentralization of wildlife management systems (Adam and Hulme, 2001) starting with an Indigenous Management Plan for Communal Areas (CAMPFIRE) in Zimbabwe, similar programs were evaluated and completely implemented in other countries, including the Cooperative Conservancy Program (CCP) in Namibia, Administrative Management and Game Management Areas (AMADE) in Zambia.

Conservation based on community ideology in Kenya was Community-based conservation in Kenya was first introduced in the Amboseli ecosystem in 1970, when some outstanding six Maasai community ranches were established and included in the government benefit sharing scheme providing basic needs such as water services and a significant share of park income where water services and part of the park income were given. (WWF KCO, 2012). In that sense, some Subsequently, important lessons were learned building up crystallizing the idea of community conservation and necessitating effecting the establishment of various different community conservancies countrywide within various ecosystems including Loisaba, OlPejota conservancies in Laikipia among others.

Therefore, it is important to explore in greater detail how the depletion of renewable natural resources will influence the dynamics of conflicts. Such expertise will help to explain how conservation provides prospects for improving protection and current conflicts stability and how long-term policies on conservation can potentially avoid existing threats to the global and national protection. Due to the often complex interaction nature of factors leading to conflicts over the existing natural resources, there is a need of pluralistic approach to management of natural resources. This study therefore aims at exploring the

linkages between resource scarcities and conflict management in Conservancies in Samburu East Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya.

1.3 Statement of Problem

In Kenya, land is considered to be paramount for environmental conservation, wildlife, development and agricultural production. Land is essentially becoming an increasingly scarce commodity due to a variety of different pressures that include among them demographic dynamics (Evans 2010). These pressures have resulted in conversion of large chunks of land in Samburu East Sub County, Kenya into fields for wildlife and environmental conservation in form of community based conservancies. The conservancies in the area are a catchment for many wildlife species. They also have a national and international importance as they contribute to the Country's economy through tourism industry (NRT Newsletter, 2009).

Despite this importance, conflicts have been witnessed in management of natural resources effectively undermining the exploitation of the resources accruing to the local community, the county and the country at large. The establishment of community based conservancies with little regard to the existing pastoralism practices as the main economic activity in Samburu East Sub County, Kenya has triggered recurrent conflicts. Political actors have been cited for inciting and encouraging the local community to encroach in the conservancies (NRT Newsletter, 2009). The encroachment has triggered a myriad of threats to wildlife and environmental conservation as evidenced by frequent forest fires, and conflicts between conservancy rangers and the herders, killing of wildlife and biodiversity loss, the consequences thereby being the conservancies' capacity reduction to offer the pastoralist community some gains.

This challenge is further compounded by environmental hardships such as droughts regularly, erosion of soil, load of sentiments into rivers and increase of temperatures. As a result of this natural resource base diminishing, the conflicts have actually flourished as the needs of competing among various stakeholders within the ecosystem of Samburu East Sub-county takes shape. It is because of these existential threats that the study sought to establish the nexus between strategy and policy adopted in the utilization of the resources in the conservancies and the conflict management practices adopted in the study area so that the obtaining results can inform decision makers as well as implementers and the local community what must be changed for all parties to benefit from the resources in the conservancies in Samburu East sub county.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

This study was intended to explore linkages between policy and strategy on the management of resource-based conflict in Samburu East Sub District, Samburu District, Kenya.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

The following specific objectives guided the study;

- i. Examine the adequacy of the conflict management strategies used in handling resource-based conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County,
- ii. Evaluate the effectiveness of the existing legal and policy framework for the management of resource conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County,
- iii. Assess the challenges bedeviling the management of recurring resource based conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County.

1.6 Research Questions

This study was informed by the following research questions;

- i. What conflict management strategies are used to handle resource-based conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County?
- ii. How effective are the existing legal and policy framework for resource scarcity and conflict management mechanisms in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya?
- iii. What are the challenges to the existing frameworks in the management of recurring resource scarcity-based conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya?

1.7 Significance of the Study

Although natural resource scarcities conflicts are on the much increase, Samburu this remains a relatively less researched area in Kenya. Conflict impact damage has many impacts that can include physical harm to both humans as well as the natural resource base available. They also have an effect on productivity rates and on economic development. The study's findings are expected to aid in improving the general management, conservation, sustainable utilization and protection of the community conservancies in Kenya. This will maximize economic benefits to the local community through revenue collected from ecotourism. The research findings will also help to minimize vulnerability of the people and wildlife through prohibition of retrogressive water and land use practices which bring conflicts, and thereby improve livelihoods.

On the other hand, the study will be of great use for the government policy makers, conflict management researchers, conservancy management, local community based organization, NGOs, advocacy based CSOs and the academic fraternity as it will assist all

to assume equal distribution of natural resource. It would aid in underdeveloped countries in particular, because consideration of wealth and natural resource allocation are considerations that can significantly reduce the risk of negative disputes over the use of common resources. It is necessary to build on the best common ground of alternatives by using locally accepted and agreed solutions to conflict management and resource allocation, irrespective of any influence by one party or another (Hauge et al., 1998).

1.8 Scope of the Study

The study covered community conservancies in Samburu East Sub County, Kenya. The study assessed the linkages between resource scarcities and conflicts management, the strategies used to manage the conflicts, the effectiveness of the existing legal and policy framework for the management of resource-based conflicts and the challenges undermining the management of recurring resource conflicts in the conservancies. A descriptive research design was utilized to help put the research question in perspective and hence generate the kind of responses that can trigger policy and practice action aimed at minimizing conflicts and maximizing cooperation for all actors to benefit from the finite resources in the conservancy.

1.9 Delimitations

According to Creswell and Clark (2017), delimitation is an element that the researcher can monitor but that can also influence the results of a study. This research aimed to examine whether the process of conservancies formation is faulty in general or to investigate if the current management is exhibiting good management skills but rather assess the effectiveness in the management of resource based conflicts. Furthermore, the study did not analyze the overall livelihood outcome of conservation, but the impact on the

management of natural resources and strategies on resource scarcities and conflict management. Further, even if the target group was interviewed was classified from certain dimensions; the research did not primarily have a comparative objective in itself.

1.10 Limitations

There were a number of limitations in this research, for example opposition from respondents mainly because they were wary of the research motives although they were assured of their privacy and that the study results are to be used for academic purposes only. The accuracy of the results depended on the reliability of the respondents, though the Researcher agrees that truthful answers were given with the assurance given to officers. The other limitation experienced was the securing of appointments with target respondents, a challenge that required the researcher and the research assistants make multiple visits to some of the conservancy offices to mitigate the limitation.

1.11 Assumptions

This study assumed that the existing strategies and policies in the management of resource conflicts are not effective. The study also assumed that the targeted respondents gave true information. The research assumed that respondents understood the research questions and provided answers objectively without bias.

1.12 Theoretical Framework

The study was anchored on the resource scarcity theory and the dual concern theory which is based on natural law and democracy approaches to conflict resolution. Democracy is used to refer to the right of a person to take part in governance in the area of the environment. It captures the primary principle of the practice of equal rights by all advocates, industrial leaders, community groups, governments, workers, academics and other authorities in the governance of national matters (Kenyan Constitution 2010). This

right is also found under Articles 42 and 70 of the Constitution of Kenya (Kenya Constitution, 2010).

1.12.1 Resource Scarcity Theory

The theory of resource scarcity (Audretsch, 1995) leads the debate on natural resource management conflicts. Among pastoral communities traditionally, conflicts have been interconnected between drought that plays to the depletion of natural resources and competition over the consequently limited resources. Conflict is caused by scarcity of natural resources in two main ways, according to the scarcity and conflict perspective (Audretsch, 1995).

The initial background s that resource scarcity pushes elite individuals to capture resources, which results in marginalization of the powerless individuals in the process (Audretsch, 1995). Secondly, scarcity's draining effect on social and economic innovation supposedly causes conflict. The connection between conflict and environmental pressure before is enabled in part by societies' ability to realize such communal goals as innovation and economic thus acclimatizing to changing societal pressures and economic conditions caused by resource scarcity (Combs, and Ketchen, 1999). For a society to deal with scarcity, its necessities for ingenuity nevertheless, the very scarcities that create social inventiveness essential, act equally as constraints on innovation (Shane, 1996).

Lack of capital or relative scarcity causes aggression mutually at the individual level likewise at the collective level, although it has now become possible to have conflicts provoked by resource appropriation in situations of abundance (Audretsch, 1995). Communities that engage in violent conflicts are thus not predominantly motivated by grievances such as historical animosity, ethnic discrimination, or inequality but

fundamentally due to illegitimate and selfish agendas of economic nature propagated greed (Audretsch, 1995). Self-determination and identity issues are often dismissed in favor of the focus on the role played by natural resources by and of themselves, as the main stimulus by communities to engage in war (Audretsch, 1995). Though greed seems more prominent than grievance, genuine grievances emanate from such circumstances as inequality, rapid economic decline, political transition and repression, lastly ethnic and religious fractionalization. While the focus on drought-induced conflicts is seen often as over competition of grazing pasture, it is in cognizance of further elements that propagate and trigger violent conflicts in the study area.

Since independence, the physical environment has degraded significantly. Various scarcities in the environment which are sensitive have been created due to policies and characters the state has. The demand from the population increase as well as the per capita income, the supply resulting from depletion and degradation of resources, and structural which is unequal resource distribution in the society have led to the said scarcities. Moreover, they have been accompanied by processes of “resource capture” and “ecological marginalization.” (Homer-Dixon 1999)

According to Ibid, the growth in population combined with reduced quantity and quality of sources that are renewable to encourage alteration of distribution of resources by powerful groups is resource capture. The poorer and weaker groups in the society have experienced environmental scarcity as the resources available are appropriated by elites. The ecological fragility lead to ecological marginalized areas that have the groups experiencing the scarcity as they migrate to rural or urban regions. The receiving areas as a result have high population densities and are lacking in knowledge and capital of hoe to

protect the local resources available. As a result, more chronic poverty and environmental damage are experienced.

These natural resources complex scenarios according to Daniels and Walker (2018) should be deliberated upon in terms of the resource base materiality, the actors or shareholders involved, the political and social context (Hirsch et al., 2019) and with the alternative strategies on conflict management (Redpath et al., 2013). Compared to conflicts where substantive resources are paramount, these conditions are fundamental conflicts involving surrounding social and identity relationships (Banks, 2018) driven by economic variables such as inequality, poverty and institutional failures (Bennett et al., 2017). Natural resource conflict which is complex involving a number of stakeholders can be manipulated also through legitimacy perceptions (Horowitz, 2019) and conservation narratives (Fairhead et al., 2012).

Moreover, among most of the local resource conflicts there is always what is referred to as 'legal pluralism' of structures of governance involving both national and customary law for governing of resources and addressing the subsequent conflicts (Clarke and Jupiter, 2015). Majority of the states are limited in their capacity to unilaterally act enabling public policy to escalate rather than address conflict (Tyler, 2017) with the local residents losing their faith in the government (Horowitz, 2019) and viewing the government as the major perpetrator (Banks, 2018). While such conflicts are driven often by inequalities in socio-political aspects, these differences can be accompanied by lack of knowledge as well as indulgence in programs among the marginalized stakeholder groups (Majanen, 2017).

Capacity building between bodies and stakeholders mandated with conflict management may require incorporation into processes of conflict management (Opiyo et al., 2018). Every situation of natural resource conflict should have deliberated upon in regard to its context locally with an aim of gaining significant insight on the wicked situation enabling for a more targeted process of conflict management to be carried out, specifically one which enables for some form of collaboration (Daniels and Walker, 2018), time appropriateness, procedural equity, interaction, administrative coordination as well as transparency.

Resource capture occurs when population growth combines with a decrease in the quantity and quality of renewable resources to allow influential groups to alter resource distribution to their advantage. In turn, resources are allocated by leaders, thus through environmental poverty among poorer or weaker groups. Groups facing this shortage are then also disadvantaged ecologically, as they move to ecologically vulnerable rural or urban regions. The resulting high population densities in the receiving areas, together with the lack of capital among migrants and awareness of how to protect local resources, act to cause more environmental harm and chronic poverty. This violent conflicts in the conservation areas result as a myriad of political, economic and social-cultural dynamics that reinforce each other by limiting accessibility to, availability of and depleting natural resource basis a factor that triggers the introduction of the dual concern theory to exemplify resource scarcity theory.

1.12.2 Dual Concern Theory

More than a few theories exist on conflict management strategies. They all focus on the Dual Concern Principle, however, which argues that conflict resolution is an element

of low or high self-concern, mixed with low or high self-concern. The Dual Concern Theory is based on self-assertiveness in which one is concerned with satisfying one's own needs and interests and empathy in which one is concerned with satisfying the needs and interest of the other party (Brown, 1992).

Conflict management recognizes that conflicts are unavoidable and occur at any given time hence the management of existing procedures, substance and relationships through continuous enhancement is crucial in hindering escalation into violence (Brown, 1992). The relationship and co-existence of wildlife and humans in relation to competition over scarce natural resources necessitates management to avert emergence of conflicts. The 2017 incident that led to invasions hence resulting to the death of a British national, Tristan Voorspuy, have influenced a motion on how to deal with the issue of invasion. Effective conflict resolution measures were introduced following the thrilling cases experienced in 2017 despite conservancy invasions throughout the past years by the local communities. A functional conflict management model is crucial which involves analyzing the different aspects of conflicts such as actors or stakeholders and third parties in the conflict, the issues people fight over, dynamics/intensity of interaction, the conflict context and structural factors, causes of the conflicts and the options/strategies for dealing with them. Therefore, the theory is relevant to the study as it assists in outlining the occurrences of conflicts at any given time and its management strategies to ensure solutions are applied.

Disagreement or conflict needs a balancing concern as per the Dual Concern Theory. The concerns to balance include achieving personal goals and concern for other people and in the process maintaining relationships that are healthy (Langton et al, 2013). The two underlying dimensions of assertiveness and empathy are assumed by parties in

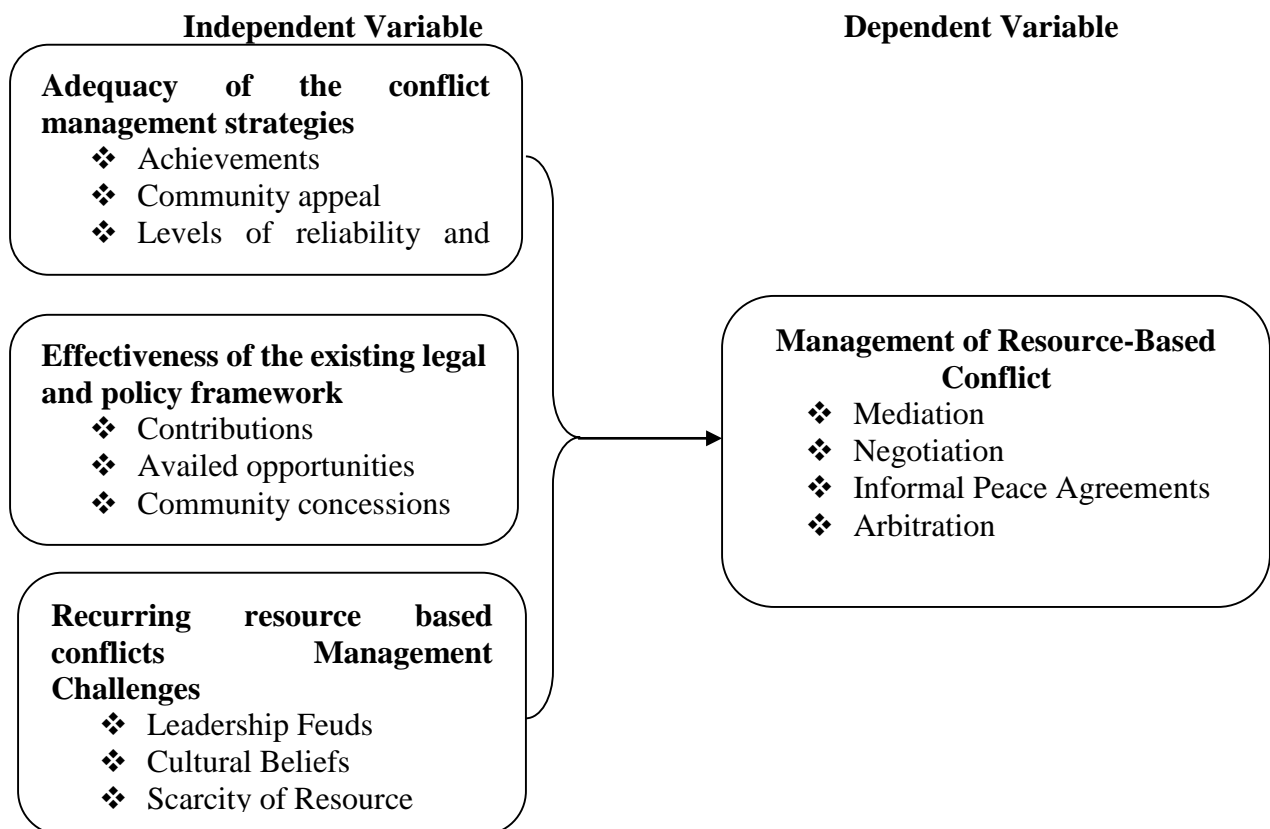
methods used to handle conflict. In respect to the degree of the desire of satisfying a person's own needs and interests' assertiveness is applied. The extent of the interests of the other parties becomes important with the aspects of empathy or cooperativeness. Combining the two styles of resolving conflict intersect at an interesting point. Appreciating the other party's way of resolving the conflict and realizing own conflict style is often very important. This theory is relevant to the study sine it justifies the reason why some communities may experience natural resource based conflicts while others do not. The rationale behind this is a result of addressing or satisfying the community basic needs through the available resources and equal distribution. Failure to do so may lead to resource based conflicts leading to encroachment into conservancy lands in places such as Samburu

1.13 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework is characterized as a network or 'plane' of interlinked concepts providing a comprehensive understanding of phenomena together (Peterson et al., 2009). The conceptual framework should explore and evaluate the context thinking of strategies that ultimately attempt to control, exploit and alter the understanding of society and acceptance of conservation and conflict management in conservancies. It focuses on the following concepts; resource scarcities, type of policies practiced, and challenges. The resource scarcities lead to demand for conflict management policies therefore posing for challenges experienced through legislations and management regimes which lead to competition for existing resources or 'commons' (Boggs, 2000). This conceptual framework informs the management of the 'commons' on how to involve the communities and give cognition to the fact that they are stakeholders as indicated by the, 'Dual Concern

Theory'. In Figure 1.1 the researcher used the conceptual structure model to explain the inter-relationships between variables.

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework



Source: Author, (2020).

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews relevant literature from related studies focusing on three major identified issues as key in determining the management of resource based conflicts in community based conservancies.

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

Over the past ten years, connection between natural resources and conflict has shifted attention. This has been attributed to access to data and due to the theory of “resource curse” (Bacchetta et al., 2010). However, no agreement has been arrived at with regard to this relationship. Theisen (2010) argued that the main driving factors of natural resource conflicts are power games, divergent, competitive interests by the involved stakeholders brought about by the insufficiency of these ecological resources. Further, Theisen (2010) asserts that the phenomenon of ‘resource curse’, inequitable benefits distribution, lack of satisfactory consideration for conflict management in formulation of legislative regulations, vague policies, institutional shortcomings, competition between different land uses and poverty, advance nurturing grounds for the surfacing of emerging conflicts. Due to population pressure and insufficient livelihood enhancing measures in these regions, local populations have also continued to exert pressure on the conservation areas. Additional aspects include weak enforcement of existing legislation, land tenure insecurity and economic greed by political elites (Mwita, 2013).

According to Marfo (2016), resource-scarcity is potentially a root cause for insurgencies, group identity disputes and interstate conflicts. The scarcity of nonrenewable

resources arguably contributes more to inter-state conflicts compared to scarcity of renewable resources. According to Homer-Dixon (2010), most studies on resource based conflicts resolve around water whose utilization for agricultural activities, transport, fishing and other wealth creation activities often contributes to inter -community, inter-state and international territorial disputes.

Natural resource based conflicts manifest at different levels in society and involve different actors all competing for control and possession of limited resources (Gausset et al, 1967). These conflicts as discussed by Grimble and Wellard (2014) occur at various levels of the society, hence categorized as micro-micro and micro-macro conflicts. Micro-micro conflicts such as ownership rivalry disputes between communal and private land owners are categorized as micro-conflicts as they manifest between people and within groups levels. Secondly, conflicts that result from the capture of projects grounded on natural resources by powerful politician and society's elites who own and control much of the resources available. Thirdly, conflicts over unfair distribution of profits and work between land-owners and resource communal land users. The other examples include conflicts between indigenous communities and colonial occupiers, wealth disparities amongst locals and large land tract owners and lastly, disputes ignited internally over land ownership due to speculative commercial land activities (Grimble and Wellard, 2014).

On the other hand, micro-macro conflicts manifest between the communities and external stakeholders who include state agencies and multi-national organizations (Grimble and Wellard, 2014). These conflicts contradict natural resource needs and values that manifest through conflicting agendas such as wildlife habitat conservation advocacy and safeguarding of the livelihoods of the communities co-habiting and relying on the same

scarce natural resources (Grimble and Wellard,2014). Conflicts of these nature arise out of cultural disputes between societal groups and outsiders who either have political influence (local, provincial or local), commercial companies or NGOs whose aspirations and motivations over resource use differ and clash with the communities' take over the governance of available resources.

However, arguments over resource scarcity have been challenged by a couple of scholars such as Stern (2016) who asserts that assumptions sustaining the scarcity notion are irrational due to exaggerated threats arising from market misperceptions in the crude oil markets by oil mine owners. Furthermore, Koubi (2013) explains that in spite of their sturdy empirical accounts, scarcity scholars' quantitative research results are often weak and they often fail to prove the connection between the phenomena of scarce resources and intrastate or interstate conflicts. On the contrary, Dinar (2011), argues that scarcity of resources could possibly be an important force for the furtherance of co-operation between states. This potentially positive effect of resource scarcity has been ignored by other scholar of resource scarcity as the ways in which this scarcity might spur co-operation is not feasible to them.

2.2.1 Conflict Management Strategies that Precipitate Conflict

According to Morrison (2014), Latin America also contains countries that are afflicted with land conflict. Resource based contention in Latin America dates back to the colonial phase where Spanish settlers and their relatives regularly consolidated substantial and selective land property to the disadvantage of indigenous groups, all through the land. Land struggle in Latin America is usually about water, mining and is fundamentally caused by the increase in population at an alarming rate.

In the case of Brazil, these clashes over natural resources are between settlers and herders, and between various pastoralist gatherings that fight around issues of cultivations, grazing and access to water (Englebert, 2000). More often than not these conflicts are activated by the dry season that causes the pastoralists to move in search of water. Farmer-herder clashes between various pastoralist groups in Sahel states are habitually, sporadic and low power clashes without direct interference by the governments (Elizabeth, 1980). They often revolve around issues concerning land use for controlled development against grazing, including arguments about access to water and domesticated animals attack (Zappes, 2013).

Communal clashes and the ever-changing climatic conditions were the main factors of asset-based clashes in China. Both, farmer-herder clashes and clashes between pastoralists were activated or aggravated by environmental change (Akinyi, 2006). Long dry periods compelled nomadic herders to change their routines and vie for water and land with different groups. Pastoralist districts in the Tibetan Plateau of China remain minimized territories, portrayed by lack of basic amenities, lack of a security arrangement and a general absence of government contribution to security and development. These variables add to the helplessness of pastoralist areas to environmental change and their affinity for violent clashes.

In spite of the fact that duties regarding pastoralists by state and local specialists have regularly stayed unfulfilled, there has been some advance in tending to the basic reasons for pastoralist and agriculturist herder clashes as of late (Satvenhagen, 2016). Findings by Hussein (2016) reveal that African clashes are resource-based. To have those assets at the disposal of a number of individuals is to embolden the rise of neediness

(Hussein (2016). Conflicts are unavoidable human social orders since social orders have varieties. The exact connections concerning natural resource frameworks and the bigger geo-political framework characterize peaceful occupation techniques, weakness and ability to adjust to change (Zappes, 2013).

Granted the high dependence of pastoralists on a restricted normal asset base, these procedures are basic in that they can: increase asset shortage as a result of contracting rangelands and rising interest, and reshape control appropriation and asset administration instruments (Galaty, 1994). In the moral and political reasoning, it is clear that, individuals are self-seeking, that is, they grind and battle to satisfy their own needs. Whenever there is a lack of solidarity and commonality, individuals and different human beings tend to clash about the accessible possibilities and assets, this in the end could prompt clashes which normally turns brutal (Galaty, 1994).

Wiesmann et al., (2010) indicated that conflict caused by the management of natural resources highlights the exploitation caused by dishonestly taking the land of the powerless for selfish gains. This explains conflicts in conservancies which are deeply rooted in white settlers taking up of the land belonging to the Maasai through unscrupulous means demonstrating genuine infringement of human rights and wrongdoings under universal law (Wiesmann et al., 2010). Such a point of view would help the global group in separating between those situations where regular assets are honestly used to pay contentious expenses and those where the extraction and exchange of such assets is subsidizing ill-conceived action (Zappes, 2013). Understanding the resource-based struggle is tied down on the rule that the capability of those involved in exploiting natural resources is pegged to the access to outer markets (Zappes, 2013). Parties associated with

this type of conflict take away the capacity to benefit from asset extraction and they can never again fuel or manage disputes (Wiesmann et al., 2010). Despite the fact that it is currently generally acknowledged that income from common assets gave the coordination to war in nations, for example, Angola, Cambodia, Liberia and Sierra Leone (Wiesmann et al., 2010), the global group presently can't seem to address this issue adequately and deliberately. The international community needs to address asset related clashes in a way that handle their specific character, by proactively tending to the exchange that underlies the war, and in addition the war itself (Hussein, 2016). Global Witness trusts that the international community, led by the Security Council, did set up a thorough hindrance methodology with a legitimate order to prevent strife assets from adding to human rights infringement and to expel them from universal exchange (Hussein, 2016).

According to Wiesmann et al., (2012) pastoralism is characterized by shortage of resources, nomadism and farmer-herder conflicts in East Africa and more specifically in Kenya. This implies that securing access to water is an essential requirement to pastoralists' adaptability and consequently their capacity to adapt to the changing climatic conditions. Socio-cultural behaviors are the defining, moral, economic, intellectual, and emotional features of a community or a social group. A cattle rustling is rife in the Samburu area and is complicated by commercialization of the practice with reports indicating that rustled cattle are sold in markets in Nairobi and neighboring countries (Annemiek, 2018).

Insecurity in the Rift Valley region that is fueled by political rhetoric and polarization adds to the escalation of the conflict (Annemiek, 2018). Additionally, accessibility of light weapons and small arms by the herders fuels the insecurity (Hussein, 2016). Research indicates that feelings of historical exclusion of the pastoralists under

President Daniel Moi's Tugen led regime fuel ethnic tension in the region (Hussein, 2016). Emerging trends in the conflict relate to the targeted attack of women and children (Murphy, Oli & Gorzula, 2005).

2.2.2 Legal and Policy Framework for Conflict Management Mechanisms in Community Conservancies

In a study of integrated sustainable wildlife management, Reimoser et al (2012) argues that conflicts that lead to negativity in sustainable conservation result from the multiple use of cultural landscapes. The interaction of the hunting interests, wild animals, and other land demands represent the multiple use of the landscapes. Herlocker (1999), reinforced this by stating that in Eastern Africa, the various forms of *in situ* conservation include nature reserves and forest, plant sanctuaries, game reserves, national parks, genetics reserves designated for wild species and biosphere reserves. In the study of conservancies in Kenya, the environment knowledge, indigenous institutions, and old management practices should be taken advantage of.

The Wildlife Policy (2011) notes that wildlife protection and management risks and challenges are: land use, loss of wildlife habitats, poor land ownership and illegal allocation, insufficient incentives, protected area management and collaborations, management strategies, and capacity assessment and prioritization for management. Others include insufficient reliable and scientific evidence, illegal and wasteful off-taking of wildlife and bush meat trade, disputes and compensation between humans and wildlife, bio piracy, pollution, climate change, protection of common natural resources and intrusive aliens. The protected areas of wildlife conversation form about 8% of the Kenya's land. (KWS 2012). Protected areas in Kenya include different types of eco-systems, including

forests, wetlands, and savannah, coastal, arid and semi-arid land. According to KWS (2010), the management and conservation of wildlife is attributed to conservancies. The conservancies have many functions that include eco-tourism and recreation, education and research, ground for breeding, wildlife dispersal areas and corridors, protected area buffer zones, and habitat for wildlife and endemic species.

In a study carried in Kwale district on conservation, Wargute (2007), stated that conservation of wildlife resources will only succeed if partnership between all the stakeholders such as the government, conservation agencies and local communities is strengthened. Ochola et al (2010), maintained that Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) form the basis for decision-making at the local level-in agriculture, food processing, health care, education, natural resource management, and a host of other practices in rural communities. Ng'ethe (1995) noted that, the Problem Animal Management Unit (PAMU) objective is to work with communities outside protected areas whose land accommodates various wildlife species with a view to protecting human life and property.

Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) is the management by collective, local entities for local advantage of resources such as land, forests, wildlife, and water (Roe et al 2009). Furthermore, compared to other African countries, Kenya accords private land owners more control of their property. Southern Africa. It is possible to have a reduction in land use and natural resources conflicts if the participation and involvement of the local communities in the natural resources utilization and management according to Thakkadu (2001). Other benefits of involving community include linking of natural resource conservation to development, monitoring of the resource based is enhanced, and options of management of wildlife in a cost-effective manner.

DeGeorges and Reily (2009), reiterates that communities should manage sustainably their natural areas as green factories for natural resources multitude located in them as a way of optimizing jobs and household income, as well as for meeting the often ignored socio-cultural relations with natural resources and wildlife, may be just as necessary to ensure the survival of wildlife and its environment as direct material benefits in assuring conservation of wildlife and its habitat. In the community conservation program, Ntiati (1999) posited the view that different conservancies and sanctuaries have some areas of commonality since land has to be set aside for the said purpose.

At the same time, Griffiths (1998), noted that in Kenya, community conservation approach is of crucial importance because a substantial proportion (> 70%) of Kenya's Wildlife is found outside protected areas, mostly in the rangelands. Community members were also urged to expand from livestock to agricultural activities, including land irrigation on the Mt. Kenya slopes (UNDP, 2012). Eco-system functioning is necessary since a certain type of use may be considered as being sustainable for a relatively short time (Toxopeus, 1996). According to the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2001), most of the goods and services provided by wildlife are derived from their roles within systems.

The detailed planning of community conservation program depends on the potential of different areas for tourism or other uses of wildlife. Mburu and Birner (2002), supports the view that collaborative management or co-management has become increasingly relevant, as it aims to establish mediated agreements between the state and local communities (or all other stakeholders) and therefore provides the likelihood of disputes over the use of natural resources. Community conservancies represent one of several

pioneering environmental governance approaches advanced by USAID/Kenya (USAID, 2013).

Lack of knowledge, public awareness and perception of environmental problems are some of the reasons that actively work against protected area structures (Makindi, 2010). Increasing human population and changing land use practices threaten the continued existence of viable population of large mammals in the Amboseli - Tsavo ecosystem, (Ellington, 2008). These two problems threaten to constrict the wildlife migratory corridor and dispersal areas within three group ranches, Mbirikani Ranch, Kimana Ranch and Kuku Ranch.

According to UNEP (2009), the park is small and relies on 4,000 km² of nearby "dispersal areas" to provide movement corridors and to increase the biodiversity of Amboseli's feeding and breeding grounds. Western et al (2010) noted that the key factor in the collapse of the large unregulated populations in the 2009 drought was the depletion of swamp grazing due to the heavy elephant concentrations. The sub division of some formerly large ranches and communal lands has resulted to habitat fragmentation and threat to the biodiversity existing outside protected areas (Ojwang et al 2010).

In addressing Wildlife - human conflicts, Wildlife legislation and regulations attempt to make provisions for community participation, land use and land tenure systems, compensation, tourism development, and access to dispute resolution mechanisms (Mbote, 2005). Another potential source of conflict is revenue and other benefits sharing. There is lack of who the stakeholders are and what actually constitutes equitable distribution of Wildlife benefits.

The Community Wildlife Strategic Framework strongly indicated that the effective implementation of community Wildlife conservation requires action-oriented strategic framework, (Kireria, 2000). Moreover, Wargute (2007) recommends that there is a need for comprehensive land use and Wildlife policy and legislation to reduce human - wildlife conflicts. The National Conservation and Management policy (2012), proposes an ecosystem based management approach to Wildlife conservation and management within and outside the protected areas in order to achieve ecological and economic viability. Landowners on whose land Wildlife reside and communities living adjacent to protected areas should benefit from revenue generated from the presence of Wildlife.

There is a need of offering support to the local communities in order to improve conservation and draw gains through activities of eco-tourism. In its policy on wildlife, objective of sustainability promotion in resources of wildlife utilization, the Tanzanian government has adopted the idea of Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) (Wilfred, 2010). Natural resources conservation in VMA is hence a shared mandate and the local communities should benefit significantly from them.

There are a number of definitions on management planning. It is a tool in guiding the managers and other parties interested on how an area need to be managed, today as well as in future. Organizational systems skills and resources care required in ensuring management planning success (Lee and Middleton, (2003). DeGeorges and Reily (2009) indicated that the key aim of Project Noah is rural youth training from areas reach in wildlife within the Sub-Saharan Africa in the sustainable utilization and wildlife conservation and habits which are associated. The Noah graduate trainees can integrate their new knowledge and skills into traditional systems of management in finding an

African solution to conservation which integrates Africans in the rural areas into a number of use of resources conservation model perceived as a paramount element of the way forward.

2.2.3 Challenges in Management of Recurring Resource Scarcities Conflicts

The set-backs in renewable natural resources management is extended often past the state borders. This is specifically the case of air quality, fisheries, wildlife as well as water. Conversely, risks of renewable resources from management of waste, disasters, climatic changes and pollution are always trans-boundary in nature. While states have in line with the UN Charter and the international law principles-the sovereign right of exploiting their own resources pursuant to their own developmental and environmental policies, they the responsibility also of ensuring that the activities within their control or jurisdiction do not lead to environmental damage among other states.

Moreover, the second principle of the Rio Declaration refers to the sharing issues in the management and resources use which goes beyond the international borders. Yet, the dynamic of trans-boundary is always beyond a single state capacity to govern unilaterally, calling for co-management and cooperation with countries which neighbor them. There are four key types of dynamics of trans-boundary and pressures which may lead to conflicts over natural resources which are renewable. To begin with, when trans-boundary natural resources such as fisheries or water are shared among countries, conflicts may emerge when one country consumes a given country consumes more sources at a relatively high than others, contravenes the allocations agree or shows the inflexibility when they are faced with the variation naturally. This is linked always to the existing

political and power economy dynamics, as well as with the power of bargaining linked with their location geographically (downstream/upstream)

Conversely, a lack of sound data statistics relating to consumption rates of resources, quality and quantity can lead to perceptions which are inaccurate prompting to accusations which are unfounded. Secondly, when the quantity or quality of natural resources having trans-boundary nature, such as air, wildlife, fisheries and water is impacted negatively in a single country by industrial development, infrastructure or changes in land use in another country. In particular, pollution created in a single country can cross easily the national borders, leading to health risks in other countries. Additionally, changes in the use of land in one country, involving high deforestation levels and soil erosion may increase the natural hazards vulnerabilities in another.

The recurrence of conflicts in community conservancies over the years due to competition for natural resources indicates that effective conflict management mechanisms need to be put in place for speedy resolutions (Lee and Middleton, (2003). There are a few efficient frameworks whose integration into the decentralization processes for the management of natural resources would aid address these conflicts. The Unifying Negotiation Framework (UNF) as advanced by (Daniels, Walker & Emborg, 2012) deriving from Fisher's (2003) earlier work stressing the prominence of public policy as a social constructed negotiation among conflicting discourses, provides a multi-faceted analytical lens for the design of enhanced policy formulation discursive processes.

The framework provides a compass and essential a map to guide the maneuvers through multi-level and complex-laden negotiation platforms through the primary use of participatory public processes. The framework guides designers and implementers to better

understand and investigate complex natural resource states that build firm foundations for the later design of proper redress strategies. The benefit to this is that the framework does predict values in determining which factors need more emphasis instead; it offers an organized context for the exploration of all relevant aspects.

A primary feature of the framework is the multi-level approach that it adapts that is, the micro (focus on individual) level which is primarily the design matrix, meso a level higher where external forces and structures institute space contextual design (macro). Daniels (2012) suggestions also builds on Li's et al., (2007) work which accounts for both the macroeconomic policies that are the contextual aspects with the individual aspect that encompasses personality distrusts and contests with others during natural resource negotiations. The six pillars of UNF which are culture, agency, incentives cognition, institutions and oriented actor experience constitute a paramount role in the discourse process as they provide a holistic approach to analysis of both individual and contextual factors. Particularly, in management of natural resource issues, studies have shown that the incorporation of climate, its seasonality and natural resources as additional pillars, resulted in adaptive unified discourse resolutions.

Arbitration in the political process is informed by firmness whereas when applied in the resolution of a conflict, it takes a mutual construction of relationships that are legitimate and satisfying to the needs of each party according to (Cloke, 2008). In addition, it argues that, given that conflicts arise from non-compliance with needs or non-negotiable values of the parties, the role of arbitration is to satisfy the shared needs of the Parties and exclusion of the underlying causes of the conflict.

Arbitration in the political process allows the parties to have sovereignty over the election of the arbitrator, the process and the result. What makes the mediation in the political process to bring a resolution is the fact of voluntariness, independence of the parties about the process and the result. Bercovitch (2011) argues that when the parties show a genuine desire to submit and commit to mediation, it is a sign that the parties are eager to resolve the conflict. In addition, he argues that when only one party is willing to submit to mediation, the chances of resolving that conflict are slim (Bercovitch, 2011).

According to Bercovitch (2011), the resolution of a conflict occurs when the root causes of adequately addressed, thus denying the threat of greater conflict-generating behavior. In addition, he argues that the political process is not based on coercion or execution, but rather on the basis of a common ground on which to build durable and lasting solutions, never to re-examine the conflict in the future. These attributes of the mediation process in the political process are that; there is autonomy in the selection of a mediator, flexibility of the process, speedy and non-coercive mutually satisfying solutions that foster relationships and they address the underlying root causes of conflict leading to efficient resolution as opposed to just a settlement.

2.3 Summary of Literature Review

Most of the conflicts occur as a result of the wildlife conservationists and herders competing over the scarce socio-economic resources such as land, water and pasture. This results in wars of hegemony and subordination as the communities try to edge each other over the control of these limited crucial resources. This struggle acts as a motivator for killing of wildlife and burning of forests fueling the desire for economic greed and for accumulation of economic wealth increases. Recently, the preference to use modern arms

over the traditional weaponry while killing typifies the underlying profit giving a significant motive for the increase in cattle rustling and insecurity within the community.

This profit-making element coupled with lapses within the securities apparatus of the conservancies has been the main reason for the recurrence of these conflicts. This transforms modern day cattle rustling from a traditional cultural practice to an economic venture by external actors such small arms sellers with security agents colluding with the perpetrators. Akiwumi (1999) asserts that the perpetrators of this banditry deplete the neighboring Bantu communities of their socio-economic sustenance through destruction of their properties, theft of food while at the same time dispossessing them of their livestock.

The literature review has shown that in the past, natural resource based conflicts were resolved through informal mediations and negotiations which were the traditional resolution mechanisms. These traditional approaches as practiced at the community level were aimed at fostering relationships and peaceful co-existence through their participatory, expeditious, voluntary, flexible and informal nature. Conflicts back then manifested in economic circumstances with which minimization of risk was commonly favored over maximization of profits while at the same time based on cultural-specific values and spiritually which defined the secular versus the sacredness of the field play between them. The penetration of global economic forces into the undertakings of the communities' economic affairs in the recent past has led to the collapse of traditional justice systems has modern conflicts often manifest and are dealt with more through state mechanisms due to their national jurisdiction nature.

2.4 Research Gap

The socio-economic well-being of the Kenyan economy and its citizens' livelihood is ultimately interconnected to the environment due to the country's heavy reliance on agriculture as its economic backbone. In addition, Kenya's natural resources generate the country's wealth directly and indirectly through productive sectors such as fisheries, agriculture, livestock, energy, water, forestry, tourism, trade and industry. Successive whole sections or chapters of the national development policies, plans and regulations have been dealing with environmental issues since independence.

The 1992 Rio Earth Summit in particular made a significant contribution to the management and planning of the county's natural resources by providing an improved understanding of the link between development and the environment. The conclusion of the summit recommended and re-emphasized the necessity for a comprehensive environmental policy and legal framework that initiated the process of the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) that was finalized in 1994.

The policy formulation development resulted in Session Document No. 6 of 1999 entitled "Environment and Development". The legislative procedure has published the Act on Coordination and Environmental Management (ACM) No. 8 of 1999 as the first environmental law in Kenya. Both the session document and the law have been added to a large number of existing sector-specific laws and directives in various environmental aspects such as water, forests and minerals.

The adoption of the 2010 Kenya Constitution and further new developments, such as climate change, has been an important chapter in the development of Kenyan environmental policy. The Constitution is an embodiment of government-developed natural resource management strategies. These range from the principles and impacts on

the environment by the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) that prescribe the right to a clean and healthy environment, as enshrined in the Bill of Rights Chapter V which is entirely devoted to the earth and the environment. It also includes a number of social and economic rights that are ecological in nature, such as: The right to water, food and housing.

It is the government's obligation to ensure through the Ministry of Environment that the guidelines are reviewed and formulated to reflect the aspirations of the Constitution and the emerging problems in managing the wealth environment. This policy should aim to provide a holistic framework for implementation by the district government. This study sought to establish the resource scarcities and conflict management in community conservancies in Samburu East Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter includes a description of research design, site, population, research methods, sample size and sampling procedures for the study. It also describes the data collection procedures, data analysis and presentation, reliability and validity of research instruments and ethical consideration.

3.2 Research Design

Descriptive survey research design was adopted in this study. The study considered descriptive research design to be more appropriate since it provides a deliberation on the current phenomenon through offering a succinct explanation on the relationship among the study variables (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Therefore, the study adopted quantitative and qualitative approaches. The methods mainly used to collect and investigate quantitative data are paramount to be recorded as stated by Kothari (2004). This study was greatly quantitative with the qualitative approaches being utilized in gaining a significant understanding and enabling definitely a better and great insightful results interpretation from the quantitative study.

3.3 Research Site

The study was carried in Samburu East Sub County, Kenya (Appendix 6). It focused on conservancies found in Samburu East Sub County, community conservation initiatives which cover 95% of the Sub County bordering both Marsabit and Isiolo Counties. Samburu East Sub County is mainly occupied by the Samburu community who are mainly pastoralists. The conservancies that focused were Namunyak, Westgate,

Kalama, Meibae and Sera conservancies. These areas share almost the same socio-demographic characteristics with majority of the natives practicing pastoralism and small scale subsistence farming. The phenomenon of conflicts is experienced in this area between conservancy management and the local pastoralist community; hence the research was appropriate for the study.

3.4 Target Population

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), an entire group of individuals, objects, or events is called a population. The population normally has similar characteristics that are observable. The target population is as indicated in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Population	Size
Namunyak Conservancy	720
Sera Conservancy	580
Kalama Conservancy	810
Westgate Conservancy	400
Meibae Conservancy	190
Total	2,700

Source: NRT Report (2014) and Researcher (2020)

The part of the target population from which the sample is derived is called an accessible population. While the conservancies registered members are the target population, the accessible population comprises of 2700 such members in the registered community conservancies in Samburu East Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya (NRT, 2014).

3.5 Study Sample

3.5.1 Sampling Procedure

This study utilized some techniques of data sampling which included Stratified, Simple rand and Purposive. Stratified sampling was used to obtain the strata and from each stratum, simple random sampling will be used to obtain the sample based on the proportion of the registered members of each stratum. Individual registered members of each stratum form the sampling unit. Small groups called strata are obtained from group division by use of elements of similar characteristic. The chosen elements that are similar form a homogeneous group and the heterogeneous characteristics form subgroups within those groups. The elements are randomly selected from each of these strata. There was a need to have prior information about the population to create subgroups. Simple Random Sampling is a way of data sampling is a way of basic technique of sampling where a group of subjects is selected for a given study from a larger population or group. This sampling technique was utilized at arriving on the sample size with regard to the locals living around the conservancies who took in the study.

Purposive Sampling was used on key informants for purposes of conducting the interview. This method of sampling is very useful in circumstances where you need to rapidly hit a specified sample, and where proportionality sampling isn't the main concern. Unlike random sampling, which deliberately include a diverse cross section of ages, backgrounds and cultures, these sampling methods helped to concentrate on people with particular characteristics who were better able to assist with the relevant information needed in the research.

3.5.2 Sample Size

A part of a population statistics and has the properties that are studied to get more information on the entire population according to Kombo and Tromp (2006) is a sample. A sample is a subset of the accessible population. Therefore, for this study to be successful, 3 of the 5 conservancy's in the area was selected since the three experiences regular conflicts as they are located at the mainland's of conservation. The 3 conservancies include; Sera, Kalama and Westgate and their accessible population (1790) and 10 national and county government administrators totaling to 1800 is quite large and this necessitated sampling. To scientifically calculate the sample size, a representative sample size with 95% confidence level and 5% error will be selected, based on the work of Yamane (1967) formula. The formula is as shown below;

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

Where

n = sample size

N = Target population

e = Proportion of the study

Therefore,

$$n = \frac{1800}{1 + 1800(0.05)^2}$$

= 327 respondents

Thus 327 respondents were the lowest appropriate number of responses to maintain a confidence level of 95 percent and an error level of 5 percent. The sample size (n) of 327

therefore was distributed proportionately among the selected conservancies, based on their percentage relative to the total population (N). This is as illustrated in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Sample Size

Category	Population (N)	% of N	Sample size (n)
Sera Conservancy	580	28	102
Kalama Conservancy	810	24	120
Westgate Conservancy	400	48	95
County commissioner	1	1	1
Chiefs	7	7	7
Chief office for resources	2	2	2
Total	1,800	100	327

3.6 Data Collecting Measures

3.6.1 Development of Research Instruments

Questionnaires were the main instrument that was used for primary data collection, while secondary data was obtained from conservancies' reports, journals and any other necessary sources. Most of the questions in the questionnaires were closed ended including the use of Likert Scale. Open-ended questions were also included to obtain views and opinions from the respondents that may be difficult to obtain using closed ended questions. Data collection thorough questionnaires took three weeks. Previous studies have shown

that questionnaire surveys can be used in determining local community attitudes and perceptions towards conservation (Ariya, 2007).

Key informant interviews were conducted using key interview schedule guide that had open ended questions. The aim of this is to corroborate the responses obtained from the questionnaires. The key informants were the conservancy chair, conservancy executive and conservancy manager (this should also include the sub-county administrator, ward administrators, deputy county commissioner). The use of an unstructured interview schedule enabled the collection of personal perspective, in depth thoughts, emotions and desires. The interview schedule was administered on a face to face basis. The key informant interview in this study took one week.

Focus Group Discussions (FGD) is a type of "quality analysis in which a group of people is asked about their views, values, attitudes and perceptions of a concept" (Ariya, 2008). The FGD was used because it is a successful way to gather participants from similar settings to address conservation-related issues. The FGD targeted women, youth and men within the conservancy. Three FGD were held, one session comprised purely of women from the conservancies women groups, the other group comprised rangers and game scouts serving the conservancies and the third group comprised the youth and men from the conservancies. Each discussion group had a total of 8 participants. FGD was expected to generate more knowledge about the community's attitudes and views about conservation and its management, the contribution to community living and the obstacles and benefits faced. The researcher moderated the sessions and the research assistant carried out the session recordings. The FGD sessions in this study were held for 10 days hence enriching the study's quantitative findings.

3.6.2 Pilot Testing of Research Instruments

The research instrument was pilot tested before its administration for data collection in the main research study. The pilot testing involved administering the structured questionnaires on a few respondents within the conservancies under study. The participants in this study were 35 (10% of the sample size) (Kothari, 2004). This enabled the researcher to test on the duration of filling the questionnaire the ease with which the questions are understood and the relevance of the questions to enable shape the final questionnaire in terms of content validity. The filled questionnaires underwent both reliability and validity tests.

3.6.3 Instrument Reliability

When findings are consistent every time that they are applied to the same topics are identified by various research instruments is what is called reliability (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). Consistency is assured in the measurement variables through measurement of reliability (Kumar, 2000). Method used for evaluating reliability based on internal consistency is Cronbach alpha (Kim & Cha, 2002). This analysis followed an alpha value of 0.7 as suggested by Gupta (2004) as the minimum standard for item loadings. Consistencies among the items were indicated by high values of alpha coefficient. In this study to ensure the reliability of the instrument Cronbach's Alpha was used. Cronbach Alpha value is widely used to verify the reliability of the construct. Therefore, Cronbach Alpha was used to test the reliability of the proposed constructs. The findings indicated that strategies had a coefficient of 0.788, policies had a coefficient of 0.998, challenges of 0.855 and conflict management of 0.848. All constructs depicted that the value of Cronbach's Alpha are above the suggested value of 0.7 thus the study was reliable

(Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994; Nunnally, 1974). On the basis of reliability test it was supposed that the scales used in this study is reliable to capture the constructs.

Table 3.3: Reliability Analysis

Research Variable	Reliability Value	Remarks
Strategies	0.788	Adequate
Policies	0.998	Adequate
Challenges	0.753	Adequate
conflict management	0.855	Adequate

3.6.4 Instrument Validity

Validity is the degree to which the test item sample reflects the substance intended for measurement, that is, the instrument tests the characteristics or feature intended to evaluate (Mugenda, 2008). Not only must data be credible but it must also be valid and correct. It is also accurate, if a calculation is true (Creswell, 2003). The analysis should follow a validity of the material that applies to the degree to which a measuring instrument offers sufficient coverage of the subject under review. The validity of the material was accomplished by subjecting the data collection instruments to an expert assessment community including my supervisors who provided their feedback and the importance of each instrument item.

3.7 Data Processing and Analysis

With the assistance of (SPSS) version 25 and excel, data collected was analyzed using quantitative methods. Processing of data was achieved through editing, coding, and classification. Quantitative data was analyzed through the use of descriptive statics and presented through frequencies, mean and standard deviation. On the other hand, after

cleaning, coding and arranging the qualitative data into themes, content analysis was employed to analyze the data and the narrations recorded in verbatim whereas statistical methods especially descriptive statistics was utilized to analyze the quantitative data. The findings were presented in tables and charts for ease of interpretation.

3.8 Legal and Ethical Considerations

The researcher obtained a work clearance from Africa Nazarene University graduate school to carry out work in community nature reserves within Samburu East Sub County before beginning of the thesis. Accordingly, the researcher sought approval from the Ministry of Education National Commission on Science Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI), all identified group nature reserves within Samburu East Sub County, and the participants for data gathering. There was no payment of any sort being offered to participate in this study. The respondents were assured that the data collected in this research was only used for academic purpose only (Appendix 1) and their confidentiality and anonymity assured as there were no any details e.g. names or other personal contact required that identified the respondents in the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the profile of the respondents and then the results for each of the three study specific objectives. The results form the basis for discussion on the adequacy of the conflict management strategies used in handling resource-based conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County, the effectiveness of the existing legal and policy framework for the management of resource conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County and the challenges bedeviling the management of recurring resource based conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

4.2.1 Response rate

A total of 293 questionnaires were administered, 260 usable questionnaires were returned translating to 88.7% response rate. According to Babbie (1990), a response rate of 60% is good, 70% very good and 50% adequate for analysis and reporting from manual surveys. Bailey (1996) sets the adequacy bar at 75% and Chen (1996) argues that the larger the response rate, the smaller the non-response error. The findings are presented in Table 4.1

Table 4.1: Response rate

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Questionnaire Returned	260	88.7
Questionnaires Not returned	33	11.3
Questionnaires Issued	293	100.0

Source: Field Data (2020)

4.2.2 Gender

The study sought to establish the gender of the respondents. The findings are as shown in Figure 4.1. From the study findings, most (60.5%) of the respondents were male, while 39.5% were female. This was in alignment with one third rule of the Kenyan constitution and also in terms of good corporate governance policies

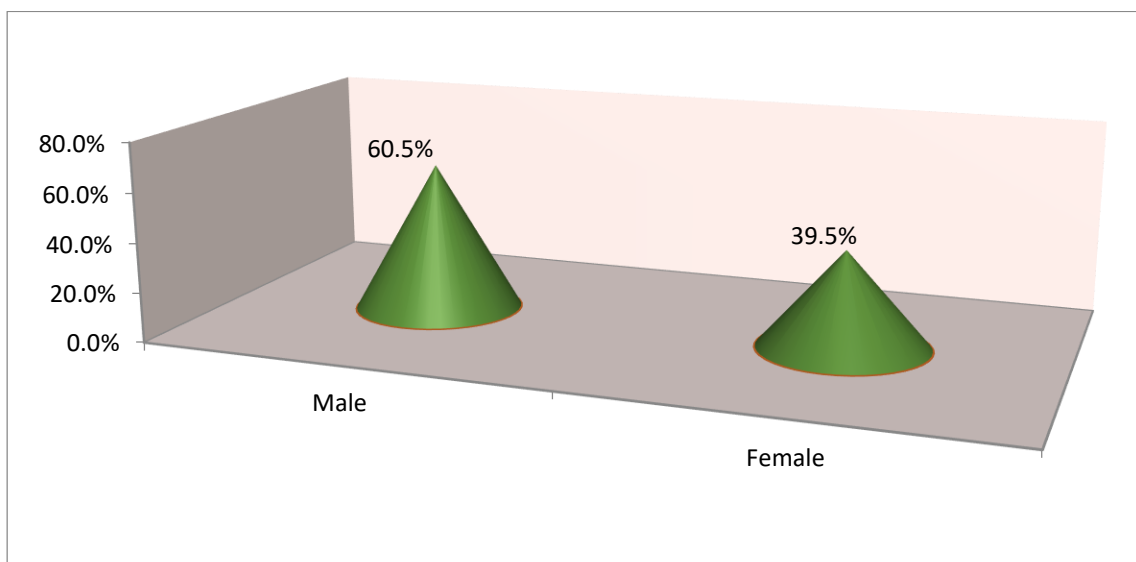


Figure 4.1: Gender of the Respondents, Source: Field Data (2020).

4.2.3 Age Bracket

The study sought to find out the age of the respondents. The findings are as shown in Figure 4.2. From the findings, most (44.7%) of the respondents were aged between 31-40 years, 27.6% were aged 41-50 years, 15.8% were aged over 50 years, while 11.8% were aged below 30 years. This implied that majority of the respondents were aged between 31-40 years. This indicates that most of the respondents of this study were conversant with the information that the study sought pertaining to the linkages between policy and strategy on the management of resource-based conflict in Samburu East Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya.

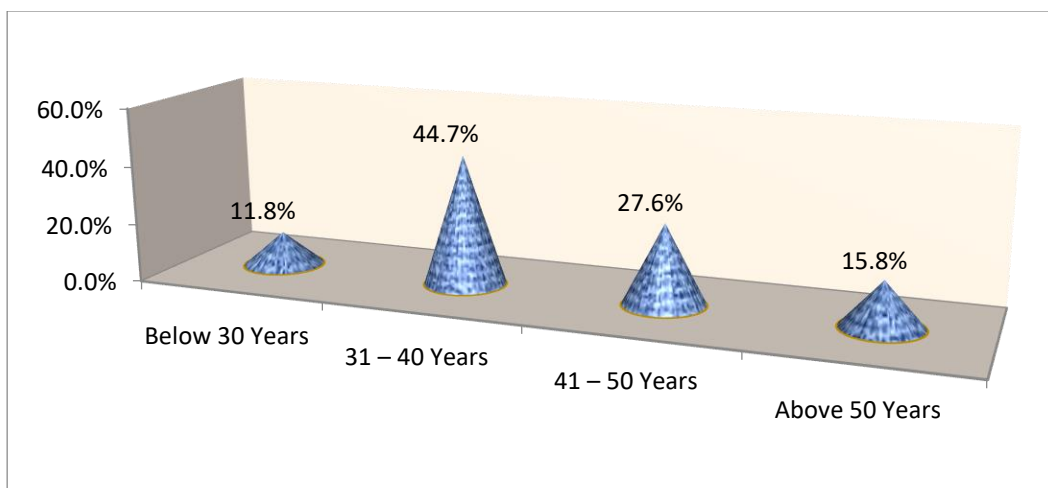


Figure 4.2: Age Distribution, Source: Field Data (2020).

4.2.4 Working Duration

The study sought to establish the number of years' respondents have been working in their respective conservancy. The findings are as shown in Figure 4.3

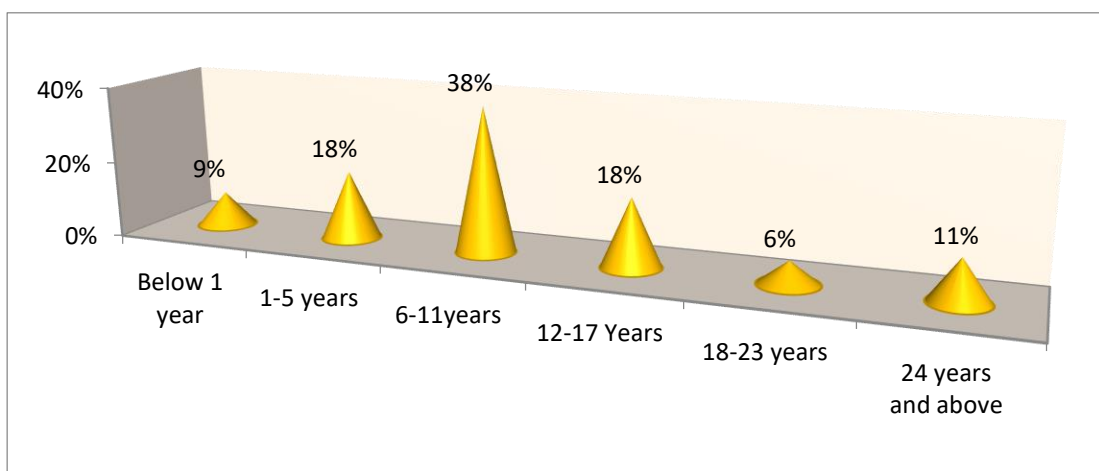


Figure 4.3: Working Duration in the Conservancy, Source: Field Data (2020).

The study revealed that 38% of the respondents have been working in their respective conservancy for 6-11 years, 18% for 1-5 years and 12-17 years respectively, 11% for 24 years and above, 9% below 1 year, while 6% for 18-23 years. The results showed that on average the respondents had experiences in conservancy ranging from 6 to 10 years. The findings imply that the respondents have been in their conservancy for duration periods

of 6-10 years hence have knowledge about the issues the researcher was interested in. This was also important information in guaranteeing the reliability of data obtained as the respondents were representative of the population.

4.2.5 Respondents Level of Education

As shown in Figure 4.4, majority (71.3%) of the respondents had secondary school certificates, 13.8% had college certificates, 10.8% had University certificates, while 4% had post graduate qualifications. The results indicated that on average, respondents were not well educated. This is in tandem with KNBS reports which indicates that illiteracy level in Samburu County at 70%

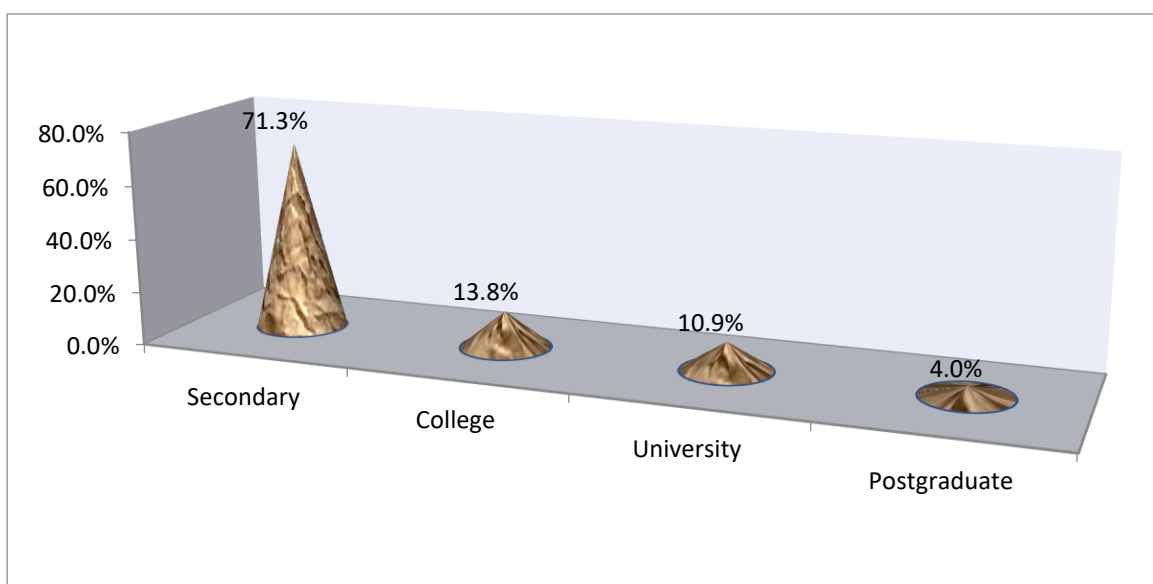


Figure 4.4 Level of Education, Source: Field Data (2020).

4.3 Presentation of Research Analysis and Findings

4.3.1 Link between conflict management strategies and conflicts

The study sought to establish the link between conflict management strategies and conflicts. The study findings are as shown in the subsequent sub-headings.

Respondents were requested to indicate whether the strategies for conflict management enhance conflicts in their conservancy. The findings are as shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.2: Conflict Management Strategies and Conflicts

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	8.5
No	238	91.5
Total	260	100.0

Source: Field Data (2020).

From the findings, majority of the respondents at 91.5% disagreed that strategies for conflict management enhance conflicts in their conservancy while 8.5% felt that strategies for conflict management enhance conflicts in their conservancy. This implies that strategies for conflict management reduce resource-based conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya.

Findings from the key informant interview by one of the area chief indicated that;

“Our community has been enjoying peace for a long time now. The conflict management strategies such as negotiation, compromise and possible litigation where necessary has encouraged peaceful co-existence within the community. Additionally, formidable leadership by both the political and the community leaders has provided a good environment for addressing resource based conflict within the community....” (Source: Key Informant 1)

Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they feel that the strategies enhance conflicts management in their conservancy. The findings of the study are as shown in Figure 4.5 below

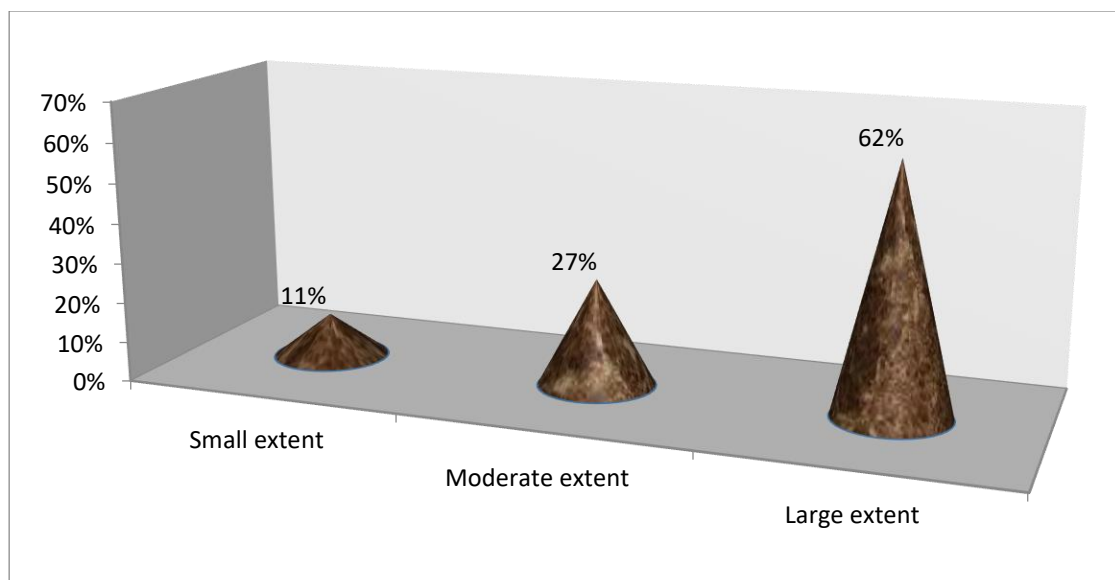


Figure 4.5: Strategies and Conflict Management, Source: Field Data (2020).

Based on the study findings, majority of the respondents (62%) indicated that strategies enhance conflicts management in their conservancy to a large extent, 27% to a moderate extent while 11% indicated to a small extent. This is an indication that strategies enhance conflicts management conservancies in Samburu East Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya.

The study also sought to establish the extent of agreement with various statements on the Link between strategies and conflicts. The status of this variable was rated on a 5 point Likert scale ranging from; SA-strongly agree (5), Agree (4), N-neutral (3), D-disagree (2), SD-strongly disagree (1). The study findings are depicted in Table 4.6.

Table 4.3: Link between strategies and conflicts

	Mean	Std. Deviation
During droughts, pastoralist livelihoods become particularly precarious leading to increased aggression on white settlers' lands	4.0319	0.61263
The governance structure weakens and undermines traditional governance systems	4.0957	0.46534
Insecure access and scarcity of grazing pastures and water has led to constant confrontations between nomadic headers and ranch owners leading to violent conflicts	3.9362	0.70036
Threats of conflicts are predominantly severe during droughts and similar crises	4.0106	0.37373
Neglect and discrimination of the communal needs of pastoralists in the County by the colonial administration and successive regimes, has propagated a bias towards white land owners	4.0638	0.50393
The few implemented secure land ownership and tenure system in the County that are beneficial have less regard to the pastoral communal laws and needs	3.8751	0.54623
Nomadic groups have tended to rely more on communal grazing rights, which are not protected by legislative laws	3.9233	0.41065

Source: Field Data (2020).

The respondents strongly agreed that, the governance structure weakens and undermines traditional governance systems (mean=4.0957), Neglect and discrimination of the communal needs of pastoralists in the County by the colonial administration and successive regimes, has propagated a bias towards white land owners (mean=4.0638), and that during droughts, pastoralist livelihoods become particularly precarious leading to increased aggression on white settlers' lands (mean=4.0319). In addition respondents agreed that threats of conflicts are predominantly severe during droughts and similar crises (mean=4.0106), insecure access and scarcity of grazing pastures and water has led to constant confrontations between nomadic headers and ranch owners leading to violent

conflicts (mean=3.9362), nomadic groups have tended to rely more on communal grazing rights, which are not protected by legislative laws (mean=3.9233) and that the few implemented secure land ownership and tenure system in the County that are beneficial have less regard to the pastoral communal laws and needs(mean=3.8751). This implies that governance shortcomings on the provision for water and grazing pasture needs to the pastoralists, has contributed to ranch and conservancies invasions and, wildlife conflict, the governance structure weakens and undermines traditional governance systems, Neglect and discrimination of the communal needs of pastoralists in the County by the colonial administration and successive regimes, has propagated a bias towards white land owners, and that during droughts, pastoralist livelihoods become particularly precarious leading to increased aggression on white settlers' lands.

Findings from the key informant interview by the county commissioner opined that;

‘Although great achievements have been made through conflict management strategies to address the challenge of resource based conflicts within Samburu County as a whole, some of these measures have not been fruitful but serves as ingredients for escalating the conflicts. For example, the community sees conflict management measures such as arbitration and litigation as not holistic approaches in addressing the endemic resource conflict within the area. The communities within Samburu County prefer negotiation, compromise and possible peace agreement as well as other indigenous peace concessions as preferred options for addressing the resource based conflicts within the communities.....’ (Source: Key Informant 2)

4.3.2 Existing legal and policy framework for conflict management mechanisms in community conservancies

The study sought to establish the existing legal and policy framework for conflict management mechanisms in community conservancies. The study findings are as shown

in the subsequent sub-headings. Respondents were requested to indicate whether they are aware of any existing legal and policy framework for conflict management mechanisms in community conservancies. The findings are as shown in Figure 4.6.

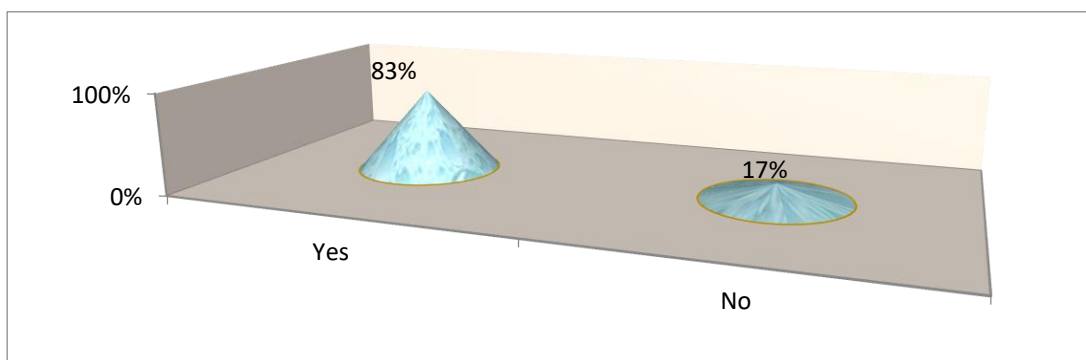


Figure 4.6: Awareness of Any Existing legal and policy framework for Conflict Management Mechanisms, Source: Field Data (2020).

Based on the findings, majority of the respondents at 83% indicated that they are aware of any existing legal and policy framework for conflict management mechanisms in community conservancies while 17% are not aware. This implies that the community appreciated the fact that the legal policies were key in addressing resource based conflicts among the conservancies.

Findings from the key informant interview by one of the chief resources officer from Westgate Conservancy indicated that;

“...The existing legal and policy framework should include peace and security agenda by the County government through adoption of appropriate measures and actions towards management and resolution of pastoralist conflicts and insecurity in the area. Increased public and community participation and awareness during and after the conceptualization of County resource policies and strategies with aid in the implementation of effective and resource management tools....” (Source: Key Informant 3)

Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which the existing legal and policy framework for conflict management mechanisms in community conservancies are effective. The findings of the study are as shown in Figure 4.7 below

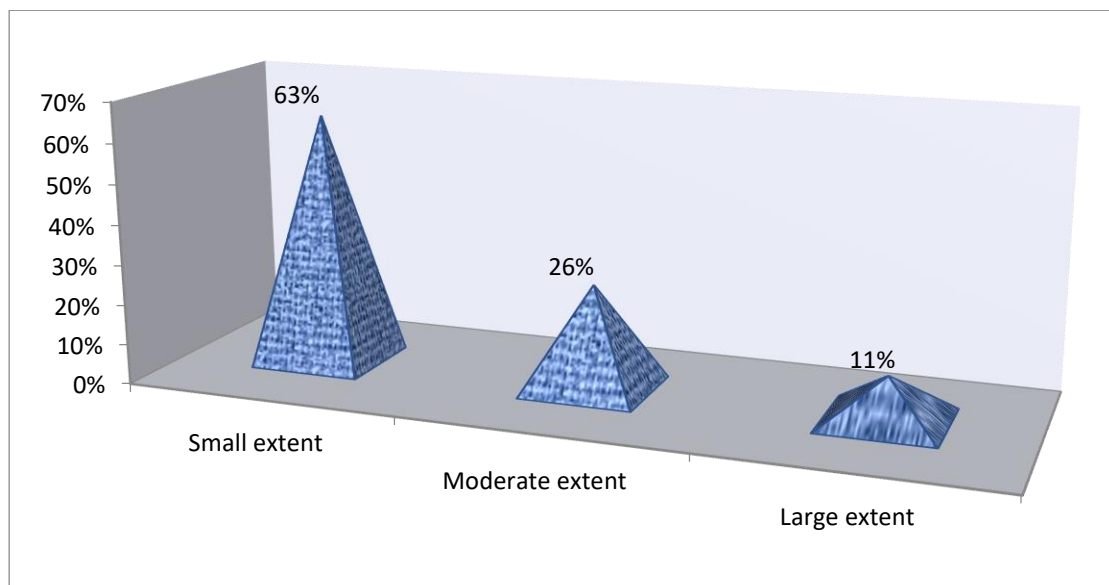


Figure 4.7: Effectiveness of the Existing legal and policy framework for Conflict Management Mechanisms, Source: Field Data (2020).

Based on the study findings, majority of the respondents (63%) indicated that existing legal and policy framework for conflict management mechanisms in community conservancies are effective to a small extent, 26% to a moderate extent while 11% indicated to a large extent. This is an indication that existing legal and policy framework for conflict management mechanisms conservancies in Samburu East Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya are not effective.

A further key informant interview by one of the chiefs from Samburu East Sub County indicated that;

‘The community surrounding communities within the conservancies appreciates and respects the legal framework and policies put in place to prevent any form of

encroachment into the conservancies. The conservancies are also on record for conducting a number of civic educations to educate the communities on the need of safeguarding the conservancies and the legal implications of violating the laid down laws and policies. Majority of those found guilty of violating the conservancy policies by taking their herds into the conservancy and even carrying hunting activities are heavily fined with possible imprisonment depending on the nature of conservancy violation.....” (Source: Key Informant 4).

The study also sought to establish the extent of agreement with various statements on the Existing legal and policy framework for conflict management mechanisms in community conservancies. The status of this variable was rated on a 5 point Likert scale ranging from; SA-strongly agree (5), Agree (4), N-neutral (3), D-disagree (2), SD-strongly disagree (1). The study findings are depicted in Table 4.6 (overleaf).

Table 4.4: Link between strategies and conflicts

	Mean	Std. Deviation
There is lack of proper use of mediation in Solving Resource based conflicts	4.0213	0.6717
The legal and institutional mechanisms that currently exist emphasized the use of courts and tribunals for the resolution of resource based conflicts	4.0638	0.5643
Resource based conflicts need to be managed since unmanaged conflicts impact negatively on sustainable development.	4.1170	0.7011
Different conflict analysis frameworks have been developed to manage conflicts in natural resource areas.	4.2660	0.4442
The Constitution provides the framework for all future legislation, including landse and related issues for the natural resource sector.	4.1915	0.3956

Source: Field Data (2020).

The respondents strongly agreed that, different conflict analysis frameworks have been developed to manage conflicts in natural resource areas(mean=4.2660), the

Constitution provides the framework for all future legislation, including land use and related issues for the natural resource sector(mean=4.1915) and that resource based conflicts need to be managed since unmanaged conflicts impact negatively on sustainable development(mean=4.1170). In addition, respondents agreed that the legal and institutional mechanisms that currently exist emphasized the use of courts and tribunals for the resolution of resource based conflicts(mean=4.0638) and that there is lack of proper use of mediation in Solving Resource based conflicts(mean=4.0213). This implies that different conflict analysis frameworks have been developed to manage conflicts in natural resource areas, the Constitution provides the framework for all future legislation, including land use and related issues for the natural resource sector and that resource based conflicts need to be managed since unmanaged conflicts impact negatively on sustainable development.

A further key informant interview by the county commissioner indicated that;

‘... There is a significant relationship between strategies and conflict management within the conservancy. The legal frameworks offer a clear guideline on utilization of land, environmental conservation and wildlife protection. Strategies such as mediation have not been paramount in addressing resource based conflicts within the conservancies. Majority of the surrounding communities within the conservancies advocates for indigenous peace agreements, negotiation and compromise as the leading preferred strategies. The constitution of Kenya under chapter V on Environment and Natural Resources management is also a crucial strategy in management of conflicts.....’
(Source: Key Informant 5).

The study sought to establish the strategies that are used to address conflicts

Table 4.5 Strategies that are used to address conflicts

	Frequency	Percent
Arbitrations by community elders	96	36.9
Peace meetings	63	24.2
Disarmaments	48	18.5
Courts of Law	53	20.4
Total	260	100

Source: Field Data (2020).

Based on the study findings, majority of the respondents (36.9%) indicated that the strategy used to address conflicts to be arbitrations by community elders, 24.2% indicated peace meetings, 20.4% indicated courts of law while 18.5% indicated disarmaments. This implies that arbitrations by community elders were the most strategy of conflict management used by conservancies in Samburu East Sub County.

A further key informant interview by the one of the local area politician indicated that;

.....Our community prefers alternative dispute resolution and indigenous conflict management strategies which include interventions by the community leaders to address the resource based conflicts among the conservancy. This is because the community sees the community elders as key assets in conflict management and their vital position within the community. Such indigenous conflict management strategies by the community elders have led to informal peace agreements and concessions. However, it is high time that the community should appreciate litigation measures as a way of addressing the resource based conflicts among the conservancies since some of the indigenous conflict management strategies were turning out to be redundant...’’

(Source: Key Informant 6)

4.3.3 Framework for Management of the challenges of Recurring Resource-Scarcities Conflicts

The study sought to establish the framework for Management of the challenges of Recurring Resource-Scarcities Conflicts. The study findings are as shown in the subsequent sub-headings. Respondents were asked to indicate whether there is a framework for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts. Figure 4.8 indicates the study findings.

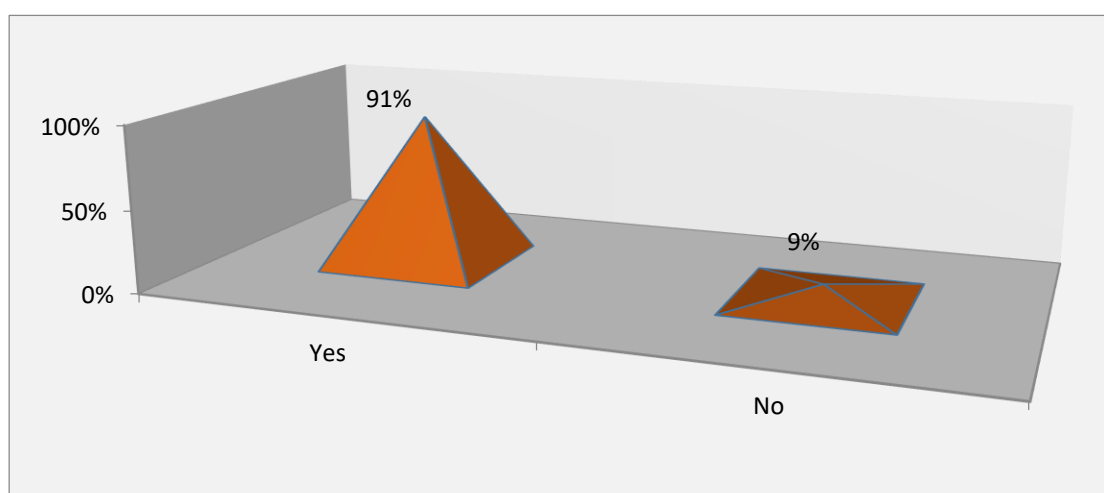


Figure 4.8: Existence of Framework for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts, Source: Field Data (2020).

As per the study findings, majority of the respondents (91%) indicated that there is a framework for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts while 9% were of the contrary opinion. This implies that there is a framework for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County.

A further key informant interview by the one of the local chiefs opined that;

‘...There exist a number of framework wand institutions which are indulged in resource conflict management within Samburu County. The informal governance institutions entail the council of elders who often negotiate with the outside groups as well as mediation and offering possible

sanctions among the communities. Furthermore, in order to lower the resource conflicts during the drought season, there is a need of strengthening the existing local institutions tasked with the mandate of implementing the plans on land use; formulating inter-community resource use plans and championing for inter-community dialogue as well as promotion of alternative source of livelihoods which are compatible with pastoral life...” (Source: Key Informant 7).

Respondents were asked to indicate whether Framework for Management are in Use and assists in exacerbating Resource- Based Conflicts. Figure 4.9 indicates the study findings.

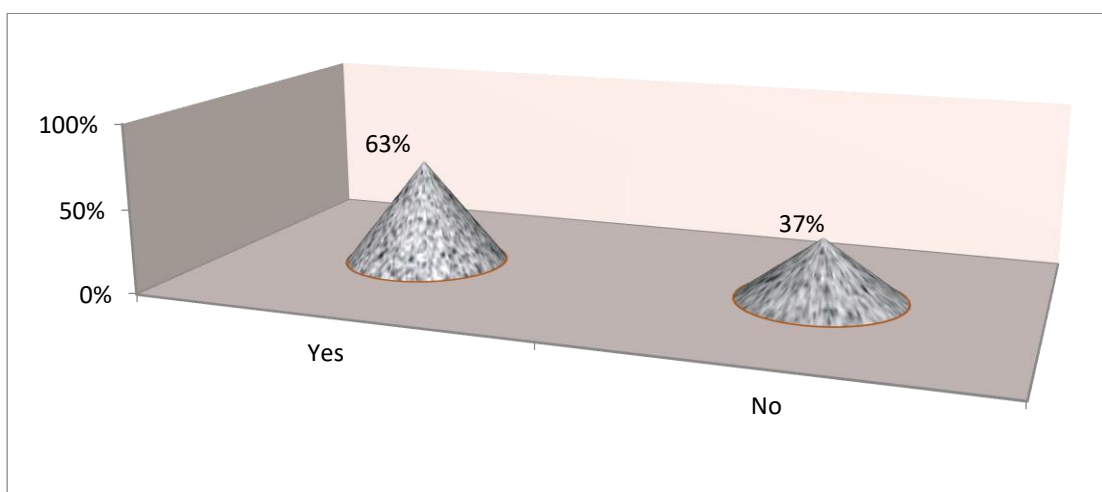


Figure 4.9: Usage of Framework for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts, Source: Field Data (2020).

As per the study findings, majority of the respondents (63%) indicated that Framework for Management are in Use and assists in exacerbating Resource- Based Conflicts while 37% were of the contrary opinion. This implies that Framework for Management are in Use and assists in exacerbating Resource- Based Conflicts in Samburu East Sub County. Respondents were asked to indicate whether framework for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts is effective.

A further key informant interview by the county commissioner revealed that;

...Within the county level, the state security agencies are coordinated by the assistant county commissioners who

depends on the information they receive from the area local chiefs to take up action against the already escalating or de-escalating conflicts. However, this becomes cumbersome when conflicts occur across various administrative boundaries, since information needs to be relayed back and forth over a bureaucratic chain of command. As a result of dilapidated roads and infrastructure networks as well as less equipped security officers, the state may prevent only the traditional mass raids, which need a longer duration to plan and are hence easier to detect as opposed to the modern or contemporary raids...” (Source: Key Informant 8).

Table 4.8 indicates the study findings.

Table 4.6: Effectiveness of Framework for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts

	Frequency	Percent
Very large extent	14	5.4
Large extent	21	8.1
Little extent	49	18.8
Very little extent	112	43.1
Not at all	64	24.6
Total	260	100.0

Source: Field Data (2020).

As per the study findings, majority of the respondents (43.1%) indicated that framework for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts are effective at a very little extent, 24.6% indicated not at all, 18.8% indicated little extent, 8.1% indicated large extent, while 5.4% indicated to a very large extent. This implies that a framework for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County is not effective.

Additionally, a key informant interview by one of the chief resources officer revealed that;

‘...Planning for land use has turnout to be an avenue for successful negotiations in relation to tenure, resources stewardships rights and access to avoid the possible conflicts among the pastoralists within Samburu County. At the epicenter of the adopted frameworks are the strengthening

and the recognition of traditional institutions and engagement of all the stakeholders in resolution of conflicts. However, the relatively weakened customary institutions, unreliable approaches by the government to resolution of conflict and extreme climatic situations, present a paramount challenge to the desired results realization...” (Source: Key Informant 9).

Respondents were asked to indicate who formulate this framework and who is mandated to implement them. Figure 4.10

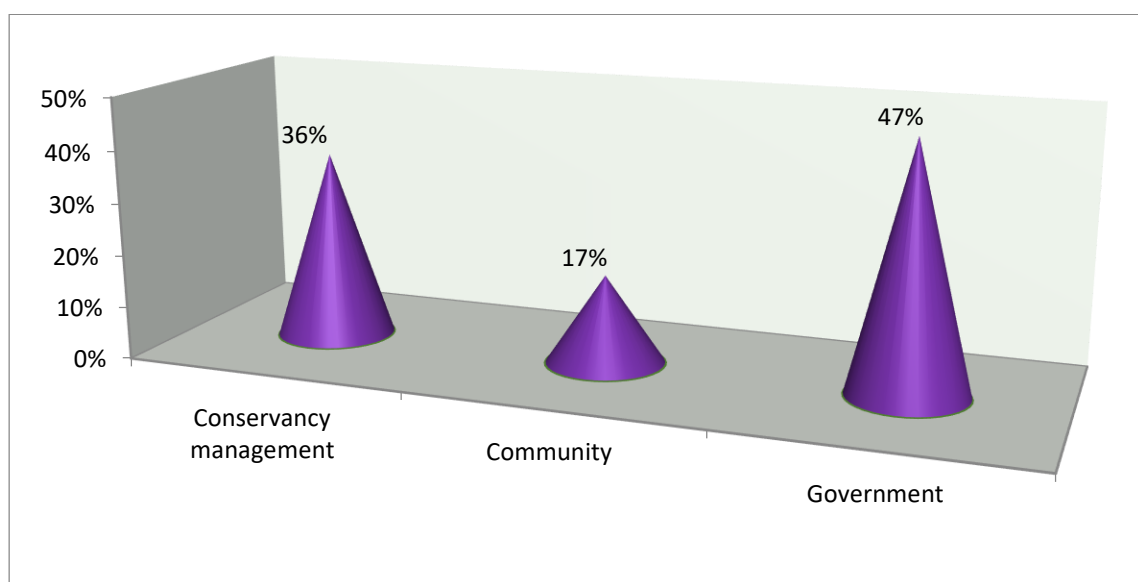


Figure 4.10: Formulation of the Frameworks, Source: Field Data (2020).

According to the study findings, most of the respondents (47%) indicated that government formulate this framework and is mandated to implement them, 36% indicated conservancy management while 17% indicated community. This implies that government formulates frameworks for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County and is mandated to implement them.

Moreover, a key informant interview by the county commissioner revealed that;

The government has the greatest responsibility in ensuring that communities co-exist in harmony and natural resources are safeguarded from possible depletion. The government has a major responsibility in ensuring that the conservancies are protected from possible encroachment by the surrounding communities since these conservancies are paramount tourism attraction sites. The government also has the mandate of developing laws and policies through constitutional amendments and bills whose main aim is to ensure that the countries natural resources and tourism attraction sites such as the conservancies are protected from the surrounding communities. Moreover, through collaboration with the local chiefs, government policies in protection of conservancies are communicated to the communities and the influential local leaders...’’

(Source: Key Informant 10)

4.4 Chapter Summary

This chapter has revealed that diminishing natural resource base does not automatically lead to violent conflict if there are functional local institutions, enforceable and respected land use plans, and mechanisms for negotiating cross-territorial grazing access in periods of scarcity. Participatory land use planning complemented with reciprocal grazing arrangements, therefore, provides the basis for achieving sustainable peaceful resource sharing among pastoral communities not only in Samburu East Sub County but also in other areas which bear similarities with the region.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the study findings, conclusions and recommendation and suggestions for further studies.

5.2 Discussion of Findings

The study sought to explore linkages between policy and strategy on the management of resource-based conflict in Samburu East Sub District, Samburu District, Kenya. The data was collected using questionnaires and key informant interviews which were distributed to research respondents. The study results were tabulated and coded represented and analyzed through descriptive techniques.

The findings reflect the specific objectives of the study and the questionnaire items. These items were the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, adequacy of the conflict management strategies used in handling resource-based conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County, effectiveness of the existing legal and policy framework for the management of resource conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County and the challenges bedeviling the management of recurring resource based conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County. The results of this study have fallen within the theoretical frameworks that guided the study right from the outset.

Among the leading theories which informed the study were scarcity theory and the dual concern theory which is based on natural law and democracy approaches to conflict resolution. The theory of resource scarcity (Audretsch, 1995) leads the debate on natural resource management conflicts. Among pastoral communities traditionally,

conflicts have been interconnected between drought that plays to the depletion of natural resources and competition over the consequently limited resources. Conflict is caused by scarcity of natural resources in two main ways, according to the scarcity and conflict perspective (Audretsch, 1995).

The initial background s that resource scarcity pushes elite individuals to capture resources, which results in marginalization of the powerless individuals in the process (Audretsch, 1995). Secondly, scarcity's draining effect on social and economic innovation supposedly causes conflict. The connection between conflict and environmental pressure before is enabled in part by societies' ability to realize such communal goals as innovation and economic thus acclimatizing to changing societal pressures and economic conditions caused by resource scarcity (Combs, and Ketchen, 1999). The Dual Concern Theory is based on self-assertiveness in which one is concerned with satisfying one's own needs and interests and empathy in which one is concerned with satisfying the needs and interest of the other party (Brown, 1992).

Conflict management recognizes that conflicts are unavoidable and occur at any given time hence the management of existing procedures, substance and relationships through continuous enhancement is crucial in hindering escalation into violence (Brown, 1992). The relationship and co-existence of wildlife and humans in relation to competition over scarce natural resources necessities management to avert emergence of conflicts

5.2.1 Socio-Demographic Data

A closer analysis of the demographic research findings shows that the majority, most (60.5%) of the respondents were male, while 39.5% were female. This was in alignment with one third rule of the Kenyan constitution and also in terms of good

corporate governance policies. In regard to age, (44.7%) of the respondents were aged between 31-40 years, 27.6% were aged 41-50 years, 15.8% were aged over 50 years, while 11.8% were aged below 30 years. This implied that majority of the respondents were aged between 31-40 years. This indicates that most of the respondents of this study were conversant with the information that the study sought pertaining to the linkages between policy and strategy on the management of resource-based conflict in Samburu East Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya. Moreover, the study noted that majority (71.3%) of the respondents had secondary school certificates. The results indicated that on average, respondents were not well educated. This is in tandem with KNBS reports which indicates that illiteracy level in Samburu County at 70%

5.2.2 Link between conflict management strategies and conflicts

The study revealed that strategies enhance conflicts management in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County. The findings are in tandem with Mburu and Birner (2002) who supports the view that collaborative management or co-management has become increasingly relevant, as it aims to establish mediated agreements between the state and local communities (or all other stakeholders) and therefore provides the likelihood of disputes over the use of natural resources. Community conservancies represent one of several pioneering environmental governance approaches advanced by USAID/Kenya (USAID, 2013).

Further, the study established that governance shortcomings on the provision for water and grazing pasture needs to the pastoralists, has contributed to ranch and conservancies invasions and, wildlife conflict, the governance structure weakens and undermines traditional governance systems, Neglect and discrimination of the communal

needs of pastoralists in the County by the colonial administration and successive regimes, has propagated a bias towards white land owners, and that during droughts, pastoralist livelihoods become particularly precarious leading to increased aggression on white settlers' lands and conservancies. These findings are in line with Aredo and Ame (2004) who noted that there is a positive significant relationship between conflict and resource scarcity and the paradigm of environment-conflict which opines that scarce water and pasture unfulfilled needs escalate conflict between pastoralist groups (Homer- Dixon, 1999; Suliman, 1999). This observation is further supported by studies carried out by Witsenburg and Adano (2009); Butler and Gates (2010); Theisen (2010) which indicate that cattle rustling in Kenya increases during the wet seasons. Witsenburg and Adano (2009) conducted a correlation between monthly data rainfall with cattle rustling data from 1960 to 2006 within Marsabit district and established that wetter seasons has more than twice (50) since most of the individuals killed during violent raids as compared to the drier seasons (23). They linked this trend to the opportunistic conduct whereby raids heighten when there is need of restocking after a devastating dry spell, when livestock are actually stronger to trek long distances as well as well fed to be sold at better prices and when there is adequate vegetation cover for the raiders.

Also the study established that insecurity in their conservancies are fuelled by political rhetoric and polarization ads to the escalation of the conflict. These findings are in tandem with those of Kumssa et al. (2009), Mkutu (2007) and Mwaniki et al. (2007) who opined that similar violent conflicts cause among southern Ethiopia and northeastern Kenya pastoralists. Similar to the study findings, Annemiek, (2018) observes that insecurity in the Rift Valley region that is fueled by political rhetoric and polarization adds

to the escalation of the conflict. Additionally, accessibility of light weapons and small arms by the herders fuels the insecurity (Hussein, 2016). Research indicates that feelings of historical exclusion of the pastoralists under President Daniel Moi's Tugen led regime fuel ethnic tension in the region (Hussein, 2016).

Additionally, accessibility of light weapons and small arms by the herders fuels the insecurity. In tandem with the study findings, Findings by Hussein (2016) reveal that African clashes are resource-based and fueled by Small arms and light Weapons. To have those assets at the disposal of a number of individuals is to embolden the rise of neediness (Hussein (2016).

5.2.3 Existing legal and policy framework for conflict management mechanisms in community conservancies

The study revealed that the existing legal and policy framework for conflict management include peace and security agenda by the County government through adoption of appropriate measures and actions towards management and resolution of pastoralist conflicts and insecurity in the area. The findings are supported by Berger (2003) who noted that resource-based conflict management starts with the notion that access, management and resources ownership are linked intricately and hence conflict management cannot be addressed in independently from management and resource use. Additionally, the view is supported by Morton (2006) who opined that for the past two decades, the land use concept planning turnout to be among the most innovative and suitable framework for sustainable limited resources utilization among the conservancies.

The study also established that existing legal and policy framework for conflict management mechanisms conservancies in Samburu East Sub County are not effective. The findings are in line with Kireria (2000) who noted that the Community Wildlife Strategic Framework strongly indicated that the effective implementation of community Wildlife conservation requires action-oriented strategic framework. Additionally, Wargute (2007) recommends that there is a need for comprehensive land use and Wildlife policy and legislation to reduce human - wildlife conflicts.

The study also revealed that different conflict analysis frameworks have been developed to manage conflicts in natural resource areas, the Constitution provides the framework for all future legislation, including land use and related issues for the natural resource sector and that resource based conflicts need to be managed since unmanaged conflicts impact negatively on sustainable development. The findings are in tandem with the National Conservation and Management policy (2012) which proposed an eco-system based management approach to Wildlife conservation and management within and outside the protected areas in order to achieve ecological and economic viability. Landowners on whose land Wildlife reside and communities living adjacent to protected areas should benefit from revenue generated from the presence of Wildlife.

Further, the study revealed that arbitrations by community elders was the most strategy of conflict management used by conservancies in Samburu East Sub County. The findings are in tandem with Morrison (2014) and Aredo & Ame (2004) who carried out a study amongst Somali, Borana and Turkana communities and noted that the council of elder's institution is very much preferred even in the contemporary society but to some extent weakened since the elders are not in a position to enforce the meted out punishment.

Similar findings are also shared by Masinde, Mohamud and Ruto (2004) in their research on informal conflict resolution mechanisms amongst the Samburu, Marakwet, Turkana and Pokot pastoralists. Moreover, they further state that traditional societies had council of elders, considered as a premier institution tasked with the mandate of resolving and managing of conflicts. The council of elders hitherto remains to be highly respected. Elders are perceived to be knowledgeable and trustworthy individuals within the affairs of the community hence assisting them to draw well informed decisions.

5.2.4 Framework for Management of the challenges of Recurring Resource-Scarcities Conflicts

The study established that there is a framework for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County. The findings are supported by Unifying Negotiation Framework (UNF) as advanced by (Daniels, Walker & Emborg, 2012) deriving from Fisher's (2003) earlier work stressing the prominence of public policy as a social constructed negotiation among conflicting discourses, provides a multi-faceted analytical lens for the design of enhanced policy formulation discursive processes. The framework provides a compass and essential a map to guide the maneuvers through multi-level and complex-laden negotiation platforms through the primary use of participatory public processes. The framework guides designers and implementers to better understand and investigate complex natural resource states that build firm foundations for the later design of proper redress strategies. The benefit to this is that the framework does predict values in determining which factors need more emphasis instead; it offers an organized context for the exploration of all relevant aspects. A primary feature of the framework is the multi-level approach that it adapts that is, the micro (focus on individual)

level which is primarily the design matrix, meso a level higher where external forces and structures institute space contextual design (macro).

In addition, the study established that Framework for Management are in Use and assists in exacerbating Resource- Based Conflicts in Samburu East Sub County. The findings are in line with Kireria (2000) who observed in his study that Community Wildlife Strategic Framework strongly indicated that the effective implementation of community Wildlife conservation requires action-oriented strategic framework. Additionally, Wargute (2007) recommends that there is a need for comprehensive land use and Wildlife policy and legislation to reduce human - wildlife conflicts. The findings are grounded further by the National Conservation and Management policy (2012), proposes an eco-system based management approach to Wildlife conservation and management within and outside the protected areas in order to achieve ecological and economic viability. Landowners on whose land Wildlife reside and communities living adjacent to protected areas should benefit from revenue generated from the presence of Wildlife.

Further, the study revealed that a framework for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County is not effective. Similar to the study findings, Lee and Middleton, (2003) opined that the recurrence of conflicts in community conservancies over the years due to competition for natural resources indicates that effective conflict management mechanisms need to be put in place for speedy resolutions. There are a few efficient frameworks whose integration into the decentralization processes for the management of natural resources would aid address these conflicts. Finally, the study found out that the government formulate frameworks for

Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County and is mandated to implement them.

5.3 Summary of Findings

5.3.1 Link between conflict management strategies and conflicts

The study revealed that strategies enhance conflicts management in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County. Further, the study established that governance shortcomings on the provision for water and grazing pasture needs to the pastoralists, has contributed to ranch and conservancies invasions and, wildlife conflict, the governance structure weakens and undermines traditional governance systems, Neglect and discrimination of the communal needs of pastoralists in the County by the colonial administration and successive regimes, has propagated a bias towards white land owners, and that during droughts, pastoralist livelihoods become particularly precarious leading to increased aggression on white settlers' lands and conservancies.

Also the study established that insecurity in their conservancies are fueled by political rhetoric and polarization ads to the escalation of the conflict. Additionally, accessibility of light weapons and small arms by the herders fuels the insecurity. Similar to the study findings, Homer-Dixon (2010) opines that resource-scarcity is potentially a root cause for insurgencies, group identity disputes and interstate conflicts. The scarcity of nonrenewable arguably contribute more to inter-state conflicts compared to scarcity of renewable resources. According to Koubi (2013) most studies on resource based conflicts resolve around water whose utilization for agricultural activities, transport, fishing and other wealth creation activities often contributes to inter -community, inter-state and international territorial disputes.

5.3.2 Existing legal and policy framework for conflict management mechanisms in community conservancies

The study revealed that the existing legal and policy framework for conflict management include peace and security agenda by the County government through adoption of appropriate measures and actions towards management and resolution of pastoralist conflicts and insecurity in the area. Increased public and community participation and awareness during and after the conceptualization of County resource policies and strategies with aid in the implementation of effective and resource management tools. The study also established that existing legal and policy framework for conflict management mechanisms conservancies in Samburu East Sub County are not effective.

The study also revealed that different conflict analysis frameworks have been developed to manage conflicts in natural resource areas, the Constitution provides the framework for all future legislation, including land use and related issues for the natural resource sector and that resource based conflicts need to be managed since unmanaged conflicts impact negatively on sustainable development. Further, the study revealed that arbitrations by community elders was the most strategy of conflict management used by conservancies in Samburu East Sub County.

5.3.3 Framework for Management of the challenges of Recurring Resource-Scarcities Conflicts

The study established that there is a framework for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County. In addition, the study established that Framework for Management are in Use and assists in exacerbating

Resource- Based Conflicts in Samburu East Sub County. Also, the study revealed that a framework for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County is not effective. The study also established that that government formulate frameworks for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County and is mandated to implement them.

5.3 Conclusions

The following conclusion informed this study;

In regard to the first specific objective which sought to examine the adequacy of the conflict management strategies used in handling resource-based conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County, the study observed that efforts aiming at management of conflicts entail both modern and traditional approaches. Traditional systems and institutions of resolution of conflict were noted to be operating with relative efficiency. Indeed, at the time of data collection the study noted that the elders from the Boran community within Merti have been sent to Samburu East for grazing rights negotiations. Borana elders are widely known to retain significant influence over their youths. However, Rendile and Samburu are reported to have lost control of their youth. Where traditional institutions have lost influence significant influence, this is blamed on watering down and interference of their authority by the educated youth influence, Sub-County Peace Committees, politicians and government. Additionally, the people at the grassroots who are affected most by the conflict and those who best understand various issues-for instance, herders, women and youths are normally left out in the process of conflict resolution. Even worse is when the government seems to favour deliberately some communities over others. Non-governmental organizations are blamed also for

commercializing of the role of council of elders in informal institutions through the monetary incentives introduction for meetings and functions attendance. Sitting allowances, invitations, trips to workshop and such other incentives are believed to be corrupting of the informal conflict management and disregarding the elders' authority.

In regard to the second the second specific objective which sought to evaluate the effectiveness of the existing legal and policy framework for the management of resource conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County, the study concludes that communities' participation in the elaboration and formulation of pastoral policies and implementation of resource and conflict management interventions is crucial for uptake and sustainability. However, any conflict resolution intervention must be cognizant of other equally important factors that work in combination with drought to cause resource scarcity thereby triggering competition and violent conflicts. Chief of these conflict catalysts are weak local institutions, poverty, proliferation of small firearms, political incitements, unclear property right regimes and commercialized cattle raiding. Additionally, this study shows that competition for scarce natural resources aggravated by frequent droughts is central to the violent conflicts witnessed in the study area. The persistence of conflicts in Samburu East Sub County is an indication of weak local institutions, disregard of traditional role of communities' participation in resolving resource-based conflicts, ill-informed interventions that address the symptoms instead of the root cause of the problem, and inadequate policies to address complex tenure issues in pastoral areas. Therefore, development of integrated policies and institutions rooted in traditional practices for managing natural resources and intercommunity conflicts is central to finding lasting solutions for recurrent unrest in the study area

Finally, in regard to the third specific objective which aimed at exploring the challenges bedeviling the management of recurring resource based conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County, the study noted that proliferation of SALWs, mistrust among the communities living within the region, historical unresolved conflicts, were the key challenges facing the utilization of both indigenous and contemporary conflict resolution mechanisms and peace building. The study noted that most of the respondents cited that community's empowerment for peace building and long-term conflict mitigation and strengthening of the existing resource based conflict management would address these challenges. Generally, this study notes that a long-term solution to management and prevention of pastoralists as well as other conflict squarely lies in the community-driven initiatives recognition for peace-building and conflict resolution. However, the study has noted that these holistic strategies face a number of challenges which should be addressed by the government and other key stakeholders.

5.4 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made by this study to address the problematic issues raised in the findings of this study according to the specific objectives in regard to resources based conflicts among conservancies in the country;

5.4.1 Adequacy of the Conflict Management Strategies Used in Handling Resource-Based Conflicts

The study recommends that the championing of cross-border cooperation initiative in collaboration with the neighboring counties should be strengthened and more innovative collaborative initiatives and strategies adapted due to their inclusive and participatory elements. Ethnic tribes and the primary users of natural resources in the region are divided

by mere administrative colonial borders hence the need for the adoption of a regional approach in strategy formulation concerning water, wildlife and forest conservation.

Community based natural resources management development creates a shared understanding of conflict and resource contexts that guides conflict analysis to be a participatory and inclusive process. The enactment of the county's proposed Community Lands Act that seeks to recognize, register and protect community rights and holding of unregistered communal land in trust by County governments will aid efficient management of natural resources.

5.4.2 Effectiveness of the Existing Legal and Policy Framework for The Management of Resource Conflicts

The government should also seek to educate the pastoral communities on the need for diversification including farming. This will in the long-term help stop pastoral conflicts mostly fueled by scarcity of resources. The commercialization strategy by the County of farming enterprise should be encouraged further to encompass livestock husbandry. It should also be made mandatory for the pastoral communities to educate their children as the level of illiteracy is still high among the pastoralists.

A domestication mode of the existing natural resources and environmental policies at the County level should be incorporated in their proposed policy framework. The development of a shared legislative and policy development framework to guide each counties' development of their own policy agenda and enable resource allocation for these undertakings is crucial as it will drive synergy with existing national policies and laws.

Finally, for effective implementation of conflict sensitive adjustments in the County, this study recommends the use of all-natural resource stakeholders, the Council of Elders, local leaders and private investors as a potential source of knowledge in rural areas. In addition, this study recognizes that political will by those in power and influential positions in the national and county governments to tackle issues of inequitable sharing and discrimination of some groups in favor of others like the pastoralists over the conservancies will result in a ‘win-win’ situation for all involved parties to the conflict.

5.4.3 Challenges Bedeviling the Management of Recurring Resource Based Conflicts in Conservancies

There is need for the Kenyan government and the County administration to adopt interventional measures for sustainable development at the local level to aid pastoralist societies adjust to climate seasonality and other ecological variations such as water harvesting and storage, construction of mega reservoirs and dams, value addition for crops and livestock.

There is a need to make more use of an integrated application of litigation, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and traditional justice systems in the management of natural resource conflicts. Litigation is desirable in that it is able to secure compliance by bringing unwilling parties to the process and also giving a binding outcome that is enforceable without further agreement. Such parties may have to live with such decisions making them harbor bitterness that may cause recurrence of the dispute in future with possibly worse effects as a way of seeking revenge. Litigation as a settlement process may therefore be the best placed mechanism to handle natural resource conflicts where there is the immediate

need to quell warring factions or where there is an urgent need for an injunction to preserve the status quo in environmental matters.

There is need for the Kenyan government and the County administration to adopt interventional measures for sustainable development at the local level to aid pastoralist societies adjust to climate seasonality and other ecological variations such as water harvesting and storage, construction of mega reservoirs and dams, value addition for crops and livestock.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

There is need to broaden this study on natural resources based conflict by carrying out a survey on all the ASAL areas in the country. Additionally, the study recommends that a study should be carried out to ascertain the effect of informal peace agreements on natural resource conflict management among pastoralist communities in Kenya. Lastly, the study recommends that a study should be conducted on the effect of disarmament on resource conflict management among North Eastern and Rift Valley communities in Kenya.

References

- Akinyi, N.E. (2006). *Land Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa*. (Nairobi, CFLRW).
- Annemiek. P. (2018). *Governing Grazing and Mobility in the Samburu Lowlands, Kenya*; Land 2018, 7, 41; doi: 10.3390/land7020041.
- Aredo D, Ame A (2004). *The Root Causes of Conflict among the Southern Pastoral Communities of Ethiopia: A Case Study of Borana and Degodia*. OSSREA.
- Aswani, S., Christie, P., Muthiga, N. A., Mahon, R., Primavera, J. H., Cramer, L. A.... & Hacker, S. (2012). The way forward with ecosystem-based management in tropical contexts: Reconciling with existing management systems. *Marine Policy*, 36(1), 1-10.
- Ayoo, C. (2007). Community-based natural resource management in Kenya. *Management of Environmental Quality: An International Journal*, 18(5), 531-541.
- Bacchetta, M., Beverelli, C., Hancock, J., Keck, A., Nayyar, G., Nee, C., et al. (2010). *World Trade Report 2010, Trade in Natural Resources*. World Trade Organization.
- Banks, G., (2018). Understanding 'resource' conflicts in Papua New Guinea. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint* 49, pp. 23-34.
- Bercovitch, J. (2011). *Theory and practice of international mediation: Selected essays*. Routledge.
- Bennett, E., Neiland, A., Anang, E., Bannerman, P., Atiq Rahman, A., Huq, S., Bhuiya, S., Day, M., Fulford-Gardiner, M., Clerveaux, W., (2017). Towards a better understanding of conflict management in tropical fisheries: Evidence from Ghana, Bangladesh and the Caribbean. *Marine Policy* 25, pp. 365-376.

- Bercovitch, J., (2011). *Theory and practice of international mediation: Selected essays*. London; New York: Routledge.
- Berger R. (2003). 'Conflict over Natural Resources among Pastoralists in Northern Kenya: a look at recent initiatives in Conflict Resolution'. *J. Int. Dev.*, 15(2): 245-257.
- Bruckmeier, K. (2015). Interdisciplinary conflict analysis and conflict mitigation in local resource management. *AMBIO: A Journal of the Human Environment*, 34(2), 65-74.
- Burton, J. (1990). *Conflict: Resolution and Prevention* (New York, St. Martin's Press,).
- Butler CK, Gates S (2010). 'African Range Wars', *Royal Norwegian Society of Sciences and Letters 250th Anniversary Conference*, Trondheim, Norway, 21-24.
- Campbell, D. J., Gichohi, H., Mwangi, A., & Chege, L. (2010). Land use conflict in Kajiado district, Kenya. *Land use policy*, 17(4), 337-348.
- Clarke, P., Jupiter, S.D., (2015). Law, custom and community-based natural resource management in Kubulau district (Fiji). *Environmental Conservation* 37, pp. 98-106
- Cloke, K. (2008). *Conflict Revolution: Mediating Evil, War, Injustice and Terrorism*. Jannis Publication.
- Colin, J.P and Woodhouse, P. Interpreting Land Markets in Africa, *Africa Journal*, Vol. 80, No. 1 (2010).
- Combs, J. G and Ketchen, D. J. (1999). *Can Capital Scarcity Help Agency*. *The Academy of Management Journal*, Vol. 42, No. 2.

- Daniels, S.E., Walker, G., Emborg, J., (2018). The Unifying Negotiation Framework: A model of policy discourse. *Conflict Resolution Quarterly* 30, pp. 3-31.
- Daniels, S. E., Walker, G. B., & Emborg, J. (2012). The unifying negotiation framework: A model of policy discourse. *Conflict Resolution Quarterly*, 30(1), 3-31.
- DeGeorges, P. A. And Reilly, B. A. (2009). *The Realities of Community Based Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Sub-Saharan Africa, Sustainability* 2009, 1, 734-788; doi: 10.3390/su1030734.
- Dinar, R. (2011). *Global resources: Conflict and cooperation*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan
- Effah, G. (2015). *Assessing natural resource use conflicts in the Kogyae strict nature reserve, Ghana* (Doctoral dissertation).
- Elington, E. H. (2008). *Disturbance effects of roads and fences on the spatial patterns of large mammal dispersal and migration in Amboseli/Tsavo ecosystem, Kenya*, Ohio State University, School of Environment and Natural Resources, Thesis, USA.
- Elizabeth, C. (1971). The impact of the Colonial period on the Definition of Land Rights', in Victor Tuner (ed.). *Colonialism in Africa. 1870-1980 vol. 3*. Profiles of Change: African Society and Colonial Rule. (London, APC publishers.
- Englebert, P. (2000). Pre-colonial Institutions. Post-colonial States and Economic Development in Tropical Africa, *Political Research Quarterly*, Vol.53. No. 1,
- Fairhead, J., Leach, M., Scoones, I., (2012). Green grabbing: A new appropriation of nature? *The Journal of Peasant Studies* 39, pp. 237-261.
- Fischer, F. (2003). *Reframing public policy: Discursive politics and deliberative practices*. Oxford University Press.

- Galaty, J. G. (1994). *Rangeland tenure and pastoralism in Africa. African Pastoralist Systems: An Integrated Approach*. Fratkin E, Galvin KA & Roth EA.
- Gausset, Q. et al (eds). (2005). *Beyond Territory and Scarcity: Exploring Conflicts over Natural Resources Management* (Uppsala: Nordic Africa Institute, 2005).
- Greiner, C. (2013). Guns, land, and votes: Cattle rustling and the politics of boundary (re) making in Northern Kenya. *African Affairs*, 112(447), 216-237.
- Greiner, C. Pastoralism and Land-tenure Change in Kenya: The Failure of Customary Institutions. *Dev. Chang.* 2017, 48, 78-97.
- Griffiths, N. (1998). *Counting Animals, Handbook 1, Second Edition*, African Foundation, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Grimble and Wellard (2014). Framing environmental disputes. In: Lewicki R. J., Gray B. & Elliott M., eds. *Making sense of intractable environmental conflicts: concepts and cases*. Washington D.C., USA: Island Press
- Hauge, A. M., Høgh, A., Persson, R., Karlson, B., Garde, A. H., & Ørbæk, P. (1998). Conflict management. *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, 60, 63_72.
- Herlocker, D. (1999). *Rangeland Resources in Eastern Africa; Their Ecology and Development*, GTZ, Nairobi, Portland Oregon, USA.
- Hirsch, P.D., Phanvilay, K., Tubtim, K., (2019). Nam Ngum, Lao PDR: Community-based natural resource management and conflicts over watershed resources. In: Buckles, D. (Ed.), *Cultivating Peace. Conflict and Collaboration in Natural Resource Management*. International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, pp. 45-59.
- Homer-Dixon, (2010). *Environment, Scarcity and Violence*. Princeton University Press.

- Homer-Dixon, T. F. (1999). *Environment, Scarcity and Violence*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Horowitz, L.S., (2019). Environmental violence and crises of legitimacy in New Caledonia. *Political Geography* 28, pp. 248-258.
- Hussein, J. W. (2016). Taking Narratives on Identity-Based Conflicts in the Horn of Africa Seriously: The Case of Intergroup Conflicts at Pastoral Frontiers in Ethiopia. *International Journal of Peace Studies*, 21(1).
- IEBC (2013), *Kenya: Delamination of Electoral units Report*. Nairobi, Kenya.
<https://www.iebc.or.ke>
- Ikdahl, A., Hellum, R., Kaarhus, T.A., Benjaminsen, P.&Kameri, M. (2011). Humanrights, Formalization and Women's Land Rights in Southern and Eastern Africa (xiv).
- IPCC (2001). *Third Assessment Report - Climate Change 2001: Impacts, Adaptations and Vulnerability*, UNEP, GRID – Arendal.
- Kahl, C. H. (2018). *States, scarcity, and civil strife in the developing world*. Princeton University Press.
- Kamau, W.W. (2007). *Law, Family and Dispute Resolution: Negotiating Justice in aPlural Legal Context*, PhD Dissertation, York University
- Kariuki, D. (2016). *Resolving Environmental Conflicts through Mediation in Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, School of Law, University of Nairobi).
- Kenya Wildlife Service (2010). *Shimba Hills National Park Facts File*, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Kenya Wildlife Service, (2012). *Action Plan for Implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas*, Nairobi, Kenya.

- Kireria, A. M. (2000). *KWS: Community Wildlife Strategic Framework, 2001- 2005, Final Report*, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Kothari, C. R. (2004). *Research Methodology - Methods and Techniques*, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.
- Koubi, V. (2013). Grievances, economic wealth, and civil conflict to natural resources. *Journal of Peace Research* 51(1): 19-33.
- Kumssa A, Jones JF, Williams JH (2009). *Conflict and human security in the North Rift and North Eastern Kenya*. *International J. Soc. Econ.*, 36(10): 1008-1020.
- Leach, M., Mearns, R., & Scoones, I. (2014). *Community? Based Sustainable Development: Consensus or Conflict?* Institute of Development Studies, IDS Bulletin Vol. 28 No. 4. <http://www.ids.uk/files/dmfile/IDSOpendocs>
- Lee, T. and Middleton, J. (2003). *Guidelines for Management Planning of Protected Areas*, IUCN Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.
- Lesorogol, C. K. (2008). *Contesting the Commons: Privatizing Pastoral Lands in Kenya*; University of Michigan Press: Ann Arbor, MI, USA, 2008.
- Li, M., Plunkett Tost, L., & Wade-Benzoni, K. (2007). The dynamic interaction of context and negotiator effects: A review and commentary on current and emerging areas in negotiation. *International Journal of Conflict Management*, 18(3), 222-259.
- Majanen, T., (2017). Resource use conflicts in Mabini and Tingloy, the Philippines. *Marine Policy* 31, pp. 480-487.
- Majanen, T. (2007). Resource use conflicts in Mabini and Tingloy, the Philippines. *Marine Policy* 31.

- Makindi, S. M. (2010). *Communities' Perceptions and Assessment of Biodiversity Conservation Strategies: The Case of Protected Areas in Kenya*, PhD Thesis, University of KwaZulu Natal, Durban, South Africa.
- Marfo, E. (2016). *Powerful relations: the role of actor-empowerment in the management of natural resource conflict*. PhD. Dissertation, Wageningen University.
- Masinde Isabella, Adan Mohamud & Pkalya Ruto. (2004). *Indigenous Democracy; Traditional Conflict Resolution Mechanisms, Pokot, Turkana, Samburu and Marakwet* (eds) Rabar Betty & Karimi Martin, ITDG-EA.
- Mbote, P. K. (2005). *Sustainable management of wildlife resources in East Africa; A critical analysis of the legal, policy and institutional frameworks*, IELRC working paper 2005-5, Geneva, Switzerland.
- Mburu, J. and Birner, R. (2002). *Wildlife Co-management in Kenya: An Empirical analysis of Landowners' Incentives for Participation*. University of Goettingen, Waldweg, Germany.
- Menkhaus, K. (2000). Traditional Conflict Management in Contemporary Somalia. Traditional Cures for Modern Conflicts. *African Conflict Medicine*, 183-199.
- Mkutu KA (2007). *Impact of small arms insecurity on the public health of pastoralists in the Kenya –Uganda border regions*. *Crime Law Soc. Change* 47: 33-56.
- Morrison, K. C. (2014). John Paul Lederach. *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies*. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace, 1997. 224 pp. *African Studies Review*, 42(2), 174-176.

- Morton J (2006). Policy options paper: community based drought management for the pastoral livestock sector in Sub-Saharan Africa. ALIVE.
- Murphy, M. L., Oli, K. P., & Gorzula, S. (2005). *Conservation in Conflict*. A review of Impacts of Conflict between the Maoist and Government. Institute of Development Studies. Sussex, U.K.
- Mwagiru, M. (2006). *Conflict in Africa. Theory, Processes and Institutions of Management*. Centre for Conflict Research, Nairobi).
- Mwagiru. M. (2003). *Peace and Conflict Management in Kenya*. Nakuru Catholic Justice and Peace Commission, 2003.
- Mwangi, E. (2007). The Puzzle of Group Ranch Subdivision in Kenya's Maasailand. *Dev. Chang.* 2007, 38, 889-910.
- Mwaniki TW, Mbuchi PM, Leleruk M, Mwei F (2007). *Peace building and Conflict Management. Joint Case Study of North Rift Region of Kenya*. Nairobi. Paulines Publications Africa.
- Mwita, J. E., (2013). *Land cover and land use dynamics of semi-arid wetlands: A case of Rumuruti (Kenya) and Malinda (Tanzania)*, DO – 10.4172/2169-0049.S1-001.
- Nge'the, S. (1995). *Problem Animal Management Unit (PAMU), KWS Draft Policy*, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Nie, M. (2013). Drivers of natural resource-based political conflict. *Policy sciences*, 36(3-4), 307-341.
- NRT (2010). *Kenya: State of Conservancies Report*. <https://www.nrt-kenya.org>
- NRT (2014) Kenya: *State of Conservancies Report*. <https://www.nrt-kenya.org>

- Ntiati, P. (1999). *Community Conservation Program, Annual Report for the European Union (EU)*, African Conservation Centre, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Ochola, W. O. Sanginga, P. C. and Bekalo, I. (2010). *Managing Natural Resources for Development in Africa: A Resource Book*, University of Nairobi Press and IDRC.
- Ogutu, Z. A. (2012). The impact of ecotourism on livelihood and natural resource management in Eselenkei, Amboseli ecosystem, Kenya. *Land Degradation & Development*, 13(3), 251-256.
- Ojwang, G. Said M. Kifugo, S. Leeuw, J. Wargute, P. Mutero, W. Ogutu, J. Anangwe, B. and Waruingi, L. (2010). *National Land Use Mapping and Change Analysis*, African Conservation Centre, Publishers, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Omosa, E. K. (2015). *The impact of water conflicts on pastoral livelihoods: The case of Wajir District in Kenya*.
- Opiyo, F. E., Wasonga, O.V., Schilling, J., &Mureithi, S.M., (2012). Resource-based conflicts indrought-prone Northwestern Kenya: The drivers and mitigation mechanisms. *WudpeckerJournal of Agricultural Research* 1.
- Opiyo, F.E., Wasonga, O.V., Schilling, J., Mureithi, S.M., (2018). Resource-based conflicts in drought-prone Northwestern Kenya: The drivers and mitigation mechanisms. *Wudpecker Journal of Agricultural Research* 1, pp. 442-453.
- Pkalya R., &Adan M. (2011). *The Concept Peace Committee; A Snapshot Analysis of the Concept Peace Committee in Relation to Peacebuilding Initiatives in Kenya. Practical Action,Nairobi*.
- Redpath, S.M., Young, J., Evely, A., Adams, W.M., Sutherland, W.J., Whitehouse, A., Amar, A., Lambert, R.A., Linnell, J.D.C., Watt, A., Gutiérrez, R.J., (2013).

- Understanding and managing conservation conflicts. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* 28, pp. 100-109.
- Reimoser, F. Wolfgang, L. Brandenburg, C. Zink, R. Heckl, F. and Bartel, A. (2012). *Integrative Sustainable Wildlife Management Principles, Criteria and Indicators for Hunting, Forestry, Agriculture and Recreation*, Vienna, Austria.
- Republic of Kenya (2011). *Draft Wildlife Policy*. Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, Nairobi Kenya.
- Ribot, J. (2012). Democratic Decentralization of Natural Resources: Institutionalizing Popular Participation. World Resources Institute. Washington, DC. 76
- Roe, D. Nelson, F. and Sandbrook, C. (2009). *Community management of natural resources in Africa: Impacts, experiences, and future directions*, *Natural Resource Issues No.18*, International Institute for Environment and Development, London, UK.
- Saito-Jensen, M., Nathan, I., & Treue, T. (2010). Beyond elite capture? Community-based natural resource management and power in Mohammed Nagar village, Andhra Pradesh, India. *Environmental Conservation*, 37(3), 327-335.
- Sandefur & Siddiqi (2011). *Forum Shopping and Legal Pluralism*, Oxford University, Centre for the Study of African Economies
- Satvenhagen R. (2016). *Ethnic conflict and the Nation state*. Springer
- Sindiga, I. (1995). Wildlife based tourism in Kenya: Land use conflicts and government compensation policies over protected areas. *Journal of Tourism Studies*, 6(2), 45.
- Stagne, P. (1967). *Psychological Aspects of International Conflict*, London, Belmont Brooks, 1967.

- Stern, P. (2016). The spoils of nature: Armed civil conflict and rebel access to natural resources. *Journal of Peace Research*, 47(1), 15-28.
- Suliman M (1999). 'The Rationality and Irrationality of Violence in sub-Saharan Africa' in Mohamed Suliman (Ed), *Ecology, Politics and Violent Conflict*. London: Zed (27-43)
- Thakkadu, O. T. (2001). *The Concept of community ownership and mobilization: Experiences from Community-Based Natural Resources management*, Department of Wildlife and Natural Parks, Botswana.
- Theisen, M. (2010). Blood and soil? Resource scarcity and internal armed conflict revisited. *Journal of Peace Research* 45 (6): 801–818.
- Theresa, A.A & Oluwafemi, B.L (2014). Methods of Conflict Resolution in African Traditional Society; *An International Multidisciplinary Journal, Ethiopia* 8(2):138- 157.
- Toxopeus, A. G. (1996). *An Interactive Spatial and Temporal Modeling System as a tool in ecosystem Management*, ITC Publications.
- Tyler, S.R., (2017). Stakeholder analysis and conflict management. In: Buckles, D. (Ed.), *Cultivating Peace. Conflict and Collaboration in Natural Resource Management*. International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, pp. 263-280.
- Tyler, S. R. (1999). *Policy implications of natural resource conflict management*. In *Cultivating peace: Conflict and collaboration in natural resource management*. IDRC, Ottawa, ON, CA.

- UNEP (2009). *Kenya: Atlas of Our Changing Environment, Division of Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA)*, United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi, Kenya.
- USAID (2013). *USAID's Biodiversity Conservation and Forestry Programs, 2013 Report*, United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Wallace, J. S., Acreman, M. C., & Sullivan, C. A. (2013). The sharing of water between society and ecosystems: from conflict to catchment-based co-management. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series B: Biological Sciences*, 358(1440), 2011-2026.
- Wargute, P. W. (2007). *Numbers and Distribution of wildlife in Kwale, Kilifi, Malindi and Lamu districts; Technical Report NO.170*, Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing (DRSRS), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya.
- Warner, M. (2010). *Conflict management in community-based natural resource projects: experiences from Fiji and Papua New Guinea*, Overseas Development Institute, Portland House, London SW1E 5DP, UK.
- Witsenburg KM, Adano WR (2009). *Of Rain and Raids: Violent Livestock Raiding in Northern Kenya*. *Civil Wars*, 11 (4): 514-538.
- Western, D. Mose, V. Worden, J. and Kariuki, P. (2010). *From Wildlife and Parks to Biodiversity and Landscapes: Amboseli Case Study, Amboseli Conservation program*, African Conservation Centre.

- Wiesmann, U., Gichuki, F. N., Kiteme, B. P., & Liniger, H. (2010). Mitigating conflicts over scarce water resources in the highland-lowland system of Mount Kenya. *Mountain Research and Development*, 20(1), 10-16.
- Wilfred, P. (2010). Towards sustainable Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) in Tanzania, *Journal of Tropical Conservation Science* Vol. 3 (1):103-116.
- Zappes, C. A., da Silva, C. V., Pontalti, M., Danielski, M. L., & Di Benedetto, A. P. M. (2013). The conflict between the southern right whale and coastal fisheries on the southern coast of Brazil. *Marine Policy*, 38, 428-437.
- Zartman, W. (ed). (2000). *Traditional Cures for Modern Conflicts: African Conflict Medicine*. (Boulder. CO: Lynne Rienner.).

Appendices

Appendix 1: Introduction letter to participants

Dear, Sir/Madam

My name is **John Lenareu**, a student at Africa Nazarene University pursuing a MSc. Governance, Peace and Security Degree course. In pursuit of my degree requirement, my thesis research work is Explore the Influence of Strategy and Policy on the management of resource based conflicts in Samburu east sub county, Samburu County, Kenya. I am a self-sponsored student in this survey which I am carrying out through Research Assistants and Data Enumerators. I would like to assure you that the information you provide in this research will be used for research purposes only and will be treated strictly anonymously and confidentially. Your answers will only be accessed by members of the research team directly involved in the study. Neither your name nor the name of the department you work or your position in the Conservancy will be mentioned in any document related to this study. Any questions regarding the study can be directed to **John Lenareu of 0726-863-431**. The questionnaire attached to this letter is designed to explore linkages between resource scarcity and conflict management in conservancies. On completion of the survey you may request and receive a report from us as a show of appreciation. The questionnaire is estimated to take you 10 to 15 minutes to fill it. The questionnaire is divided into six sections and I request you do fill all the sections to enable the research to gather the information necessary for the research. Thanking you as you take your time to fill in the questionnaire.

Yours faithfully,

John Lenareu

Appendix 2: Questionnaire for conservancies' members

Section A: Background Information

1. What is your gender? Male { } Female { }
2. What age bracket do you belong? Below 30 Years [] 31 – 40 Years []
41 – 50 Years [] Above 50 Years []
3. Number of years in current position
Below 1 year { } 1-5 years { } 6-11years { } 12-17 Years { } 18-23 years { }
24 years and above { }
4. Level of Education: Secondary { } College { } University { }
Post graduate { }

Section B: Link between conflict management strategies and conflicts

5. Does strategies for conflict management enhance conflicts in your conservancy?
Yes { } No { }
If yes, please explain how.....
6. To what extent do you feel that the strategies enhance conflicts in your conservancy?
Small extent { } Moderate extent { } Large extent { }
7. The following are statements on Link between strategies and conflicts indicate your feeling in each by SA-strongly agree (5), Agree (4), N-neutral (3), D-disagree (2), SD-strongly disagree (1).

Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD
During droughts, pastoralist livelihoods become particularly precarious leading to increased aggression on white settlers' lands					
The governance structure weakens and undermines traditional governance systems					
Insecure access and scarcity of grazing pastures and water has led to constant confrontations between nomadic headers and ranch owners leading to violent conflicts					
Threats of conflicts are predominantly severe during droughts and similar crises					
Neglect and discrimination of the communal needs of pastoralists in the County by the colonial administration and successive regimes, has propagated a bias towards white land owners					
The few implemented secure land ownership and tenure system in the County that are beneficial have less regard to the pastoral communal laws and needs					
Nomadic groups have tended to rely more on communal grazing rights, which are not protected by legislative laws					

8. In your own opinion, kindly indicate how do strategies for conflict management enhance conflicts in your conservancy?

Section C: Existing legal and policy framework for conflict management mechanisms in community conservancies

9. Are you aware of any existing legal and policy framework for conflict management mechanisms in community conservancies?

Yes { } No { }

If yes please indicate the policies.....

10. To what extent do you feel that the existing legal and policy framework for conflict management mechanisms in community conservancies are effective?

Small extent { } Moderate extent { } Large extent { }

11. The following are statements on Existing legal and policy framework for conflict management mechanisms in community conservancies indicate your feeling in each by SA-strongly agree (5), Agree (4), N-neutral (3), D-disagree (2), SD-strongly disagree (1).

Statements	SA	A	N	D	SD
There is lack of proper use of mediation in Solving Resource based conflicts					
The legal and institutional mechanisms that currently exist emphasized the use of courts and tribunals for the resolution of resource based conflicts					
Resource based conflicts need to be managed since unmanaged conflicts impact negatively on sustainable development.					

Different conflict analysis frameworks have been developed to manage conflicts in natural resource areas.					
The Constitution provides the framework for all future legislation, including landse and related issues for the natural resource sector.					

12. What Strategies are used to address conflicts tick as appropriate?

Arbitrations by community elders () Peace meetings () Disarmaments ()

Courts of Law ()

Section D: Framework for Management of the challenges of Recurring Resource-Scarcities Conflicts

13. Is there a Framework for Management of Recurring Resource-Based Conflicts?

Yes { } No { }

14. Are this Framework for Management in Use and assisting in exacerbating Resource-Based Conflicts?

Yes { } No { }

15. If yes, how effective is it

Very large extent { } Large extent { }

Little extent { } Very little extent { } Not at all { }

16. Who formulate this framework and who is mandated to implement them?

Conservancy management { } Community { } Government { }

17. What do you propose as the best conflict management measures of these conflicts?

.....

.....

THE END

Thank you for your participation

Appendix 5: Key informant interview guide

1. How effective are the existing legal and policy framework for resource scarcity and conflict management mechanisms in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya?
2. What are the challenges to the existing frameworks in the management of recurring resource scarcity-based conflicts in conservancies in Samburu East Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya?

Appendix 3: University Research Approval Letter



AFRICA NAZARENE
UNIVERSITY

26th May 2020

RE: TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

John Lenareu (16M03DMGP053) is a bonafide student at Africa Nazarene University. He has finished his course work and has defended his thesis proposal entitled: - *“Influence of Strategy and Policy on the Management of Resource-Based Conflicts: The Case of Samburu East Sub County, Samburu County, Kenya”*.






Any assistance accorded to him to facilitate data collection and finish his thesis is highly welcomed.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Rodney Reed'.

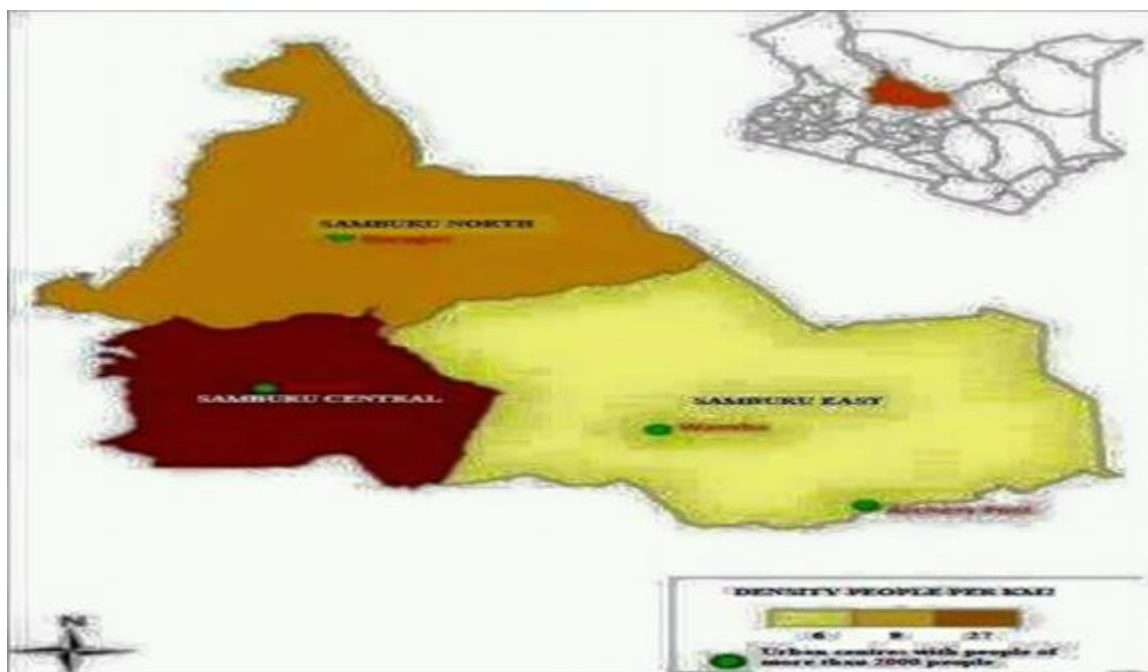
Rodney Reed, PhD.

DVC Academic & Student Affairs.

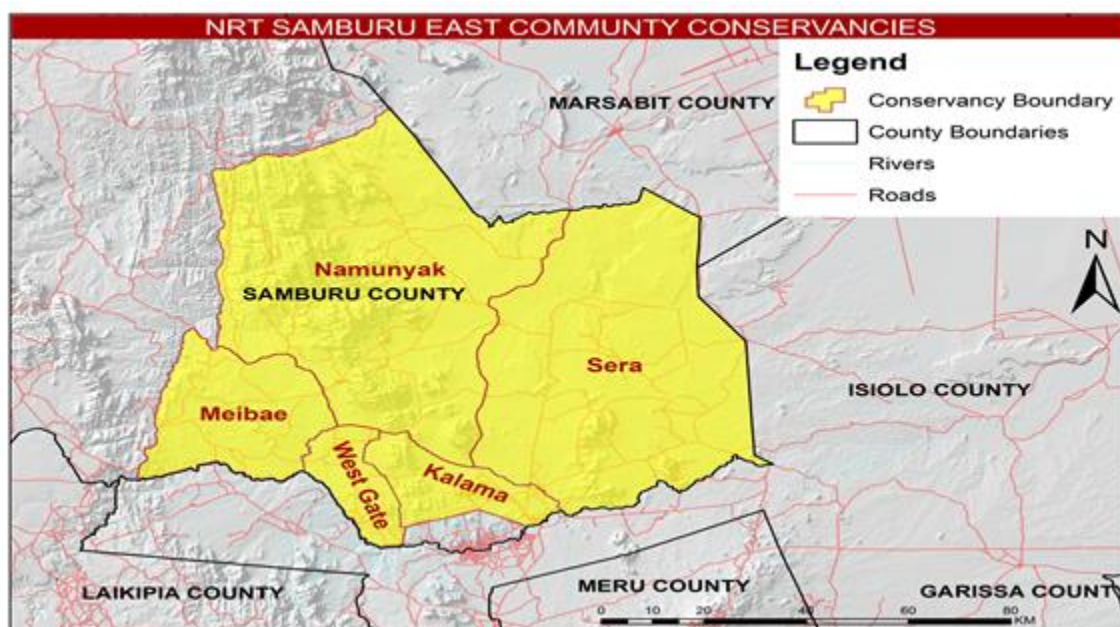
Appendix 4: Research Permit

 REPUBLIC OF KENYA	 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
Ref No: 764231	Date of Issue: 09 June 2020
RESEARCH LICENSE	
	
This is to Certify that Mr., JOHN LENAREU of Africa Nazarene University, has been licensed to conduct research on the topic: INFLUENCE OF STRATEGY AND POLICY ON THE MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCE-BASED TOURISM IN THE CASE OF SAMBURU EAST SUB COUNTY, SAMBURU COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 09/06/2020	
License No: NACOSTI/P/20/5120	
764231 Applicant Identification Number	 Director General NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
Verification QR Code	
	
NOTE: This is a computer generated License. To verify the authenticity of this do Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.	

Appendix 6: Map of the Study Area



Source: IEBC (2013)



Source: NRT (2014) Key: The yellow part represents the study area where the five community conservancies under study are situated.