RESOURCE-USE PRACTICES INFLUENCING INTER-ETHNIC CONFLICTS IN NAKURU COUNTY, KENYA

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my late Dad Rasugu, beloved mother Kasuni, soul mate and best friend Irungu, lovely daughter Wanjiru Comfort and the Rasugu's family for their patience and support, without them I wouldn't have succeeded.

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ABSTRACT

Globally, conflicts arising from resource-use are increasingly becoming common. This generated inter-ethnic violence that have caused death, strained relations among communities, led to loss of property, displacements, slowed economic growth and increased sex-related crimes. Despite the government, local communities, and NGOs among other institutions putting effort to minimize conflicts, they are yet to find a lasting solution. The overarching objective of the study was to explore the ways in which resource-use practices contribute to inter-ethnic conflict in the county of Nakuru in Kenya. The specific objectives were as stated: Examine the nature and extent of resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya. Evaluate the effects of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya. Evaluate the challenges and opportunities in management of resource-use inter- ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya. The study assumed a conceptual model which was underpinned by Incompatibility of Plural Society theory, Greed versus Grievance Theory and Primordialism Theory. The study adopted descriptive and evaluation research design. The study was done in Nakuru County. It targeted household heads, government officials, civil society organizations, and community members. There were 246 respondents, taken as the sample size for the study. The study adopted multi–stage random sampling, snowball, simple random, convenience and purposive sampling. During the study, both secondary and primary data was collected. The methods of primary data collection were; use of questionnaires, interview guides and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). Secondary data was obtained from online sources, reports, books and journals. Qualitative data was transcribed and organized using thematic approaches. Presentation of quantitave data was in form of tables, charts and graphs while qualitative data was presented inform of verbatim quotations and narrative reports. The study found out that majority of conflicts were violent as indicated by (46%) of household heads, the major perpetrators to the conflicts were Politicians (35%). Land conflicts were also identified as the major type of conflict as indicated by (24%) of the respondents. The major effects of conflicts were loss of life as shown by (20%), and displacement (20%). The main challenges for managing conflicts in the study area included insecurity misunderstanding and financial constraints. Opportunities available for managing conflicts included; initiating more peace programs, civic education, and easy access of security. The overall conclusion of this study is that resource-use practices influence inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya. The inter-ethnic conflicts are instigated by disagreements over land, political incitements and ethnic differences which cause loss of lives, displacement of people, loss of property and discrimination in the area. Therefore, utilizing the various social institutions, for example, school, family, religious organizations, government and media to preach peace during the non-electioneering and electioneering period. The study recommends that the main factors for nature and extent of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflicts be addressed by both national and county government right from the grass root level with the help of community members. More emphasis should be directed to the ethnic communities in the study area. It further recommends the effects of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflicts in the study area be enhanced both at national and county levels so as to allow economic development of the people in the area. Finally, the study recommends improved working relationship between the local community, government and civil society so as to initiate more peace keeping programs and integration between ethnic groups in the area.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

AP: Administration Police

APDLM: Angola Peoples Democratic Liberation Movement

ASALS: Arid and Semi-Arid Lands

CBO: Community Based Organization

CJPC: Catholic Justice and Peace Commission

CSO: Civil Society of Organization

ECLAC: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Carribbean

EU: European Union

FGD: Focus Group Discussion

GoK: Government of Kenya

HIV: Human Immune Virus

IDP: Internally Displaced Persons

KDHS: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey.

KIIs: Key Informant Interviews

KNBS: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

NACOSTI: National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation

NCIC: National Crime Information Center

NGOs: Non-Governmental organizations

NUTIA: National Union for the Total Independence of Angola

PRA: Participatory Rural Appraisals

SDG: Sustainable Development Goals

SGBV: Sexual and Gender Based Violence

UN: United Nations

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

OPERATIONALIZATION OF KEY CONCEPTS

Conflict: A contest between two or more persons or groups with opposing needs, ideas, believes values or goals.

Ethnicity: A sense of belonging to a group sharing geographical territory, common language and culture.

Ethnic group: A term referring to primo-dial affinities based on real or imagined

Inter-ethnic conflict: For the purpose of this study, inter-ethnic conflict is a conflict between ethnic groups. For a conflict to qualify as "inter-ethnic" each group involved in the conflict must consist of members who identify themselves as belonging to one ethnic group and must adopt a common view that they perceive to influence their ethnic groups position, and which opposes the interest of the opposing ethnic group.

Nature: It is the physical state of Nakuru County and the way of life of people in general.

Resource: A resource is anything that is from which a person can derive value. One can classify resources depending on availability (renewable or non-renewable), origin (biotic or abiotic), or distribution (localized or natural. Resource classification can also vary in terms of uses, level of development, and tangibility.

Resource-use: It refers to the consumption or exploitation of resources. This may include industrial or household consumption of energy, water gas, wood, etc. Excessive resource use often leads to over exploitation, which results in pollution or depletion of some resources, hence environmental degradation.

Resource-use conflict: These are conflicts that emerge from disagreements over who should have access to or control access to particular resources. While conflicts sometimes lead to violence, destruction, and other negative consequences, conflicts may also be useful in promoting resource distribution and minimizing inequalities.

Resource-use practices: These are the activities and approaches adopted by individuals or groups when exploiting and managing resources.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Resource-use practices influence on inter-ethnic conflicts is an old phenomenon that has affected many countries globally. Many Marxist and Non-Marxist scholars agree that ethnicity is a reflection of traditional societies' way of life in which communities stayed separately from one another and in which communication between different communities was very minimal (Jeong, 2017). According to Marxists, socialism might eventually create a world where humanity identifies as one instead of separate groups, thereby ending ethnic tensions (Landis & Albert, 2012). Many scholars also believed that urbanization, education, and industrialization among other factors that increase human interactions would replace particularism. However, this has not been realized. According to Chriost (2004), minorities will eventually assimilate and integrate into a whole as time moves. However, inter-ethnic violence has continued to become pervasive especially in Yugoslavia, Srilanka, Nigeria, Biafra war, and Rwanda. While one might interpret the situation of ethnicity in post-colonial countries as effects of divisive techniques employed by their former colonial masters to sustain the latter's position, nationality problems are arising even in countries that people had previously perceived to have overcome them.

In the United States, for instance, ethnicity largely defines the political landscape. Instances political fragmentation along ethnic lines are also present in Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union (McGarry & O'Leary, 2013). Closely similar situations are also present in Canada, the United Kingdom, Spain, and France among others (Lemarchand, 2007).

According to the United Nations Research Institute on Social Development, inter-ethnic conflicts that result in violence have caused both social and economic losses as regions affected by violence hardly develop. Apart from factors like guerrilla warfare, terrorism, and civil warfare causing destruction and loss of both human and natural resources, state actors, regional organizations often redirect funds that they could use for development into addressing violence. The United Nations, in circumstances of conflict, has championed for sustainable peace (Luqman & Omede, 2012). It is committed to conflict prevention and enhancing peace at all levels in the world. The United Nations has created a number of agencies to oversee its peace keeping mandate around the world. The United Nations Peace Building Commission works to identify threats to peace as a way of preventing the recurrence of conflicts in these societies (Cal, 2012). From 1990, the UN implemented various policies to reduce inter-ethnic tensions.

Many violent conflicts between communities in Sub-Saharan Africa arise from competition for resources. Considering that the bulk of the world's population exist in in rural areas, natural resources like land, water, grazing fields, oil, and minerals among others are majorly to blame for violent conflicts. In agrarian-like societies, resource colonization by both the newcomers in a region and indigenous dwellers eventually creates competition. Without proper mechanisms by states to regulate exploitation and minimize friction, violence almost always arises (Akpalu & Parks, 2007).

While people and communities across the world compete for natural resources and often have to engage in conflicts in order to protect their interests and level, meet their livelihoods, and intensity of conflicts vary depending on the participants, regions, and

situations (Wunti & Moniruzzaman, 2016). In Africa, conflicts have thrived owing to lack of consensus over the land tenure systems, coupled by pressure by population, commercialization in agriculture, and urbanization in the backdrop of weak or unrecognized conflict resolution programs as Cotula *et. al.,* 2004 affirm.

In post-colonial Africa the land question has remained problematic because, as some scholars argue, state actors have continued with their former colonial masters' land management systems, which, apart from despising traditional structures, are marred with inconsistencies. This means that the new formal structures are not only illegitimate but also attract less support from the people (Deininger, 2003). According to Deininger & Castagnini (2005), even smalls scale resource conflicts between relatives, neighbors and local governments have the potential to slow negatively impact resource use conflicts, efficiency and investment, thereby curbing development.

Kenya has had internal conflicts which have caused widespread economic disruption. The conflict amid the Turkana of North and pastoral Pokot– West Kenya, lasting from 1969 to 1984, is a good example. Modern weapon proliferation, both through legal and illegal trade have increasingly militarized East Africa, and these are partly responsible for the increased conflicts in North-West Kenya. The multi-party politics since 1990's, led to ethnicity in various communities, thus competition of resources. The government of Kenya since then has put several initiatives to respond to the conflicts but the efforts have failed because the conflicts recur (Ahmed, 2014). Therefore, the need for a study to untangle the issues behind the recurring wars in the study area and the failure of peace initiatives by both the government of Kenya and non-state actors.

In Nakuru County, resource-use related conflicts are particularly common. This often plunges the region into violence, especially during election periods (Muhammed & Kinge 2016). Kuresoi's rich agricultural land as well as its composition of various ethnic communities, including the Kisii, Kalenjin, Kikuyu, Luhya, Akamba, and Somali make it a suitable region to study resource use practices and their influences on conflicts (Ronoh & Shazia 2019). Applying its methods on such a rich sample, this study would offer valuable insight into resource use practices communities elsewhere that live close to one another.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

It is expected that resources be equally distributed to people. However, the resources are unequally distributed where some people have more than others though favorism that gives them more access to resources. Therefore, this leads to competition, conflict and tension over resources leading to inter ethnic conflicts. The persistent host and immigrant tension has led to recurrent violence in Nakuru County. The violence is caused by, manipulation of ethnic difference by the political class. During the election period when hostile voters are disfranchised by the use of violence. Forced migration is embedded in political strategy and infused with grievances over inequitable distribution of natural resources, especially land and water. These conflicts have led to a change in the social-economic growth of the people leading to rise of poverty prevalence rate, making more communities vulnerable to violent conflict and manipulation by political class. Increase in human population is faced with challenges such as high poverty levels, scarcity of resources, unemployment and gender inequality. Crimes among young people are also bound to increase when the environment is plagued by social inequalities, according to some studies. Therefore,

there is urgent need to study inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County in relation to resource-use practices to find a permanent solution to conflict that is caused by unequal distribution of resources by the people in charge. Initiatives by various leaders and organizations have not much yielded fruit in the area for years, hence the need to find new ways of handling the problem. That is why this study endeavored to investigate resource use practices influencing inter ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya.

1.3 Research Objectives

In its general objective, the study investigates resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya. The objectives were as listed below:

i. Examine the nature and extent of resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya.

ii. Evaluate the effects of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya.

iii. Evaluate the challenges and opportunities in management of resource-use inter- ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya.

1.4. Research Questions

i. What is the nature and extent of resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya?

ii. What are the effects of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County?

iii. What are the pros and cons in management of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County?

1.5 Justification of the Study

Academic Justification

Kenya is a multi-ethnic community with 44 ethnic groups living in overlapping geographical regions. Nakuru county, with its composition of various ethnic groups living closely together and practicing land tilling, offers a rich environment to study diversity and its associated problems. According to Waaranpera (2018), the communities from Kenya have different cultural practices, values, beliefs, and economic activities. Diversity of people in Kenya's economic development requires social cohesion and integration. These findings will provide insights to countries that are modernizing resource-use practices (Kangalawe & Liwenga, 2005).

Inter-ethnic conflicts have been observed since 1990's, 2007/2008 to 2020 in Kenya, and have been common country wide like Eldoret, Turkana, Molo, Nakuru, Bungoma and Tana River. Inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi are associated with political, socio cultural and economic factors. According to Safer World (2015), the conflicts in the area have been common since 1990's and keep recurring from time to time since then, especially during the electioneering period.

There is little published literature elucidating resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya. With the increased population, and associated pressure on natural resources, political differences of leaders, economic factors such as increased youth unemployment and soaring levels of poverty, the influence of inter-ethnic conflicts due to resource-use practices, will remain more unpredictable with unpredictable political and socio-economic consequences. Therefore, there was need to unearth information relating to resource-use practices influencing inter- ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya in order to put in place

proper mitigation measures and strategies of managing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya (Schneider *et.al.,* 2019). The study has helped to provide information that will help in reducing the inter-ethnic tension that leads to resource-use conflicts.

Policy Justification

The findings will assist policy makers to identify challenges to peace and develop policies to ensure sustainable peace in Nakuru County. If utilized, they will be useful to all actors and stake holders in conflict management and peace building in all areas that experience inter-ethnic conflicts and aid in creating research-based interventions strategies to stem resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts.

The information from this study is specifically important to various county governments that face similar security challenges in Kenya and across Africa. Little research has occurred pertaining to resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Kenya (Safer World, 2015). Of the few available, none has   focused on resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County. Kamau *et. al.* (2016) focused on urban violence in Nakuru county. Some studies' time frame is outdated and need to be researched, for example a study by Githigaro (2012) which focused on Kenya general elections in the study area. In other previous studies, the objectives did not match this study, hence this one has a larger scope than any studies done before.

Further, this research is specific to issues of resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts, which was not addressed by previous studies. This study will assist in generating a new body of knowledge in relation to resource-use practices

influencing inter-ethnic conflicts. It also assesses the role of state and non-state actors in the management of resource-use conflicts. This study further evaluates the challenges and opportunities for inter-ethnic conflicts that are resource based.

1.6 Scope of the study

This study's main focus was on linking resource-use practices to inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County. While analyzing the nature and extent of these practices, it revealed the effects of such activities on inter-ethnic conflicts and the challenges and opportunities for management of resource based inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County. The study specifically targeted resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in the jurisdiction of the study and as such new forms of conflicts that are emerging in the area and have not been investigated. The study was conducted between 1st March 2019 and 30th June 2019. The study focused on resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts because the study area has had persistent tension leading to recurrent violence since 1992 to 2007/2008 and recently 2020. Lastly, both descriptive survey and historical research designs to achieve the study's objectives. The choice of Kuresoi sub-county is one of the eleven constituencies that form Nakuru and Rift Valley region. It was selected for the study because, approximately 68% of the population is multi-ethnic. However, longstanding tensions have existed between ethnic Maasai and Kalenjins over resource use and has the highest number of people affected by resource use practices

1.7 Chapter Summary

The background of this study elucidated the context and underlying details, establishing the foundation for the research by highlighting the relevant historical, and practical aspects of the subject area. Within this context, the statement of the problem precisely identified the specific gap or issue that served as the focal point for this research endeavor. This clearly articulated problem statement laid the groundwork for the research objectives, which were established as specific, measurable goals that guided the investigation towards resolving the identified issue. These objectives were closely aligned with the research questions, which served as the investigative framework, aiming to explore and address the problem thoroughly. The justification of this study was underscored by the rationale that highlighted its significance and contribution, emphasizing the potential benefits and implications of addressing the identified gap in existing knowledge. Furthermore, it elucidated the specific areas where the study aimed to fill critical gaps in the current understanding. The scope of the study established the boundaries within which the research operated, defining the areas to be addressed.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Adopting a thematic approach, this chapter reviews and analyzes various works related to the research topic including text books, journals and other relevant publications under following sub topics: Nature and extent of resource-use practices influencing conflicts, effects of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflicts, challenges and opportunities for management of resource based inter-ethnic conflicts, conceptual frame work and chapter summary.

2.2 The Nature and Extent of Resource-use Practices Influencing Conflicts

Natural resource preservation, which link closely with resource-use practices is a fragile yet vital process for a society's for maintaining an economically stable society. How a society utilizes its natural resources influences the resources' ability to sustain its economy and determines the quality of life of residents, (Steyaert *et.al.,* 2007). In accordance to the United Nations and European Union, the ability of a people to resolve conflicts peacefully relies on citizens' confidence on conflict resolution structures installed by the governing bodies. Klinke *et. al.* (2018) contend that violence is a likely result of an illegitimate or inefficient conflict management mechanism. Society, therefore, resorts to violence when it deems its political system is fragile, divisive, and unreliable. Building a strong conflict resolution system is to stem violent conflict, therefore, is in the best interest of governing bodies and their subjects. The study by Steyaert has not explained how resource-related conflicts usually result from a combination of factors, including resource scarcity, competition, governance issues, and cultural dynamics. Understanding the interactions among these factors is crucial

but challenging, as this study looked forward to fill this gap.

Passos de Oliveira (2018) assert that, renewable sources eventually generate conflict due to the questions over who should control them, access them, or earn profits from them. While violence has many facets and is not caused by disputes over resources alone, resource-related disagreements often fuel existing disputes and, together with other immediate reasons like ethnic polarization, inequality injustice, poverty, and poor governance among others, trigger and sustain violent (Diehl, 2018). Hence, violent inter-ethnic tensions spark from a combination of multiple sources, which almost always involve resource-related disputes.

From Passos de Oliveira, it is unlikely that disputes over natural resources alone would result in conflict. Violent conflicts emerge mostly because of weak political systems, particularly when such systems fail to address issue of marginalization, discrimination, and inequality, and without instilling proper measures to ensure obedience to the law. Politicization of natural resource disputes also influences violent conflict (Cooper & Urpelainen, 2018). Therefore, from this study it was pertinent to note that, identifying effective governance mechanisms and policies to mitigate resource-related conflicts remains a significant challenge. Policy recommendations should be informed by rigorous research.

2.2.1 Scarcity and Competition

When resources available cannot meet demand, they are said to be scarce. This to applies to forests, croplands, water bodies, etc. (Schilling *et. al.*, 2018). Increased scarcity creates competition as people struggle to sustain their livelihoods. Depending on the situation, individuals or groups respond to scarcity in various ways including

innovation, migration (Le Billion, 2001).

Scarcity can fall into three categories, that is, supply induced, demand-induced, and structural scarcity. When scarcity is demand-induced, it means that resources available cannot sustain anymore the increasing user's demand. Factors like population growth, technological advancement and increased per-capita consumption may cause this form of scarcity. As for supply-induced Scarcity, it occurs when aspects like pollution, over-exploitation limits the environment's ability to produce as much as it used to. Structural scarcity, on the other hand. occurs when one group/individual takes full charge of a resource and denies other groups access to it. The latter is usually a manifestation of poor governance, but it can also be experienced in a fairly functioning government structure due to land use policies (Kahl, 2018). Based on the aforementioned discussion, it was not well elaborated by Kahl on how resource-use practices and their impact on conflicts can vary significantly across different regions and communities. A one-size-fits-all approach is not applicable, necessitating context-specific analyses. The study filled this gap expansively.

2.2.2 Poor Governance and Environment

While structures that govern resource access can help manage conflicts related to resource scarcity or grievances, they also have the potential to influence conflict if they are used to cause structural scarcity through corruption, exclusion, or and inequality (McKay *et. al.*, 2017). A closer look at a government's resource-use and dispute resolution framework can reveal a lot of issues causing disputes and pave the way for lasting solutions. Recanatini (2018) lists some of the common inefficiencies in concerned government bodies in developing countries, and these include: overlapping responsibilities, low accountability, unpopular land tenure systems, poor

law enforcement, vague clauses in natural resource laws.

From Recanatini and Mckay, it was not clear how many countries derive their land and other natural resource regulations from a combination of statutory, customary, and religious laws, it is not uncommon to find slight but still important differences in the way these institutions interpret various concepts. This often creates contradictions and uncertainties. Add this to a state's poor communication channels and its incapacity to fully exercise its authority in rural areas and the result is conflict. This study underscored this gap by coming up with ways to close the gap between contradictions and uncertainites in Nakuru County.

Certain laws, policies, and rights may also cause conflict when they favor specific communities' access to key resources at the cost of others (Stryker, 2018). In the attempt to seek equitably, the discriminated groups may resort to violence. Fights for political representation and recognition are often a manifestation of structural scarcity. According to Alier (2018), Violence can also erupt due to the failure to equitably distribute the burdens and benefits of development initiatives. While industries, especially the ones dealing with extractions, and development projects may server as employers, thereby raising the standards of living of local people, they may also cause extensive damage to the environment and health of residents, thereby attracting grievances. If no proper compensation is available in the case of such damages, tension emerges (Carley & Christie, 2017). From the works of Alier, ways of curbing conflicts that erupts were not discussed. Therefore, this study provided ways of solving conflict that erupts in the community.

De Santo (2016) argues public decisions that have little or no input from citizens are another source of grievances. Many states, in conjunction with the private sector, frequently make decisions about natural resources with very minimal public consultation. Such decisions often lack transparency. This makes such decisions unpopular among the (arguably) most important stakeholders – the citizens. Random hikes in prices of essential resources such as water and fuel due to such decisions may make communities angry at the government, the private sector, or even at other communities who they think benefit from such decisions.

2.2.3 Trans boundary Natural Resources

Managing natural resources is not only confined to a community's borders. Water bodies, for instance, often extend to various borders. The same applies to damages and responsibilities associated with exploiting natural resources, such as pollution. The UN charter, while allowing countries to exploit their natural resources as they wish, also places the responsibility on member states to ensure that they do not damage the environments of fellow countries. But trans boundary resources needs multi state cooperation to manage responsibly, failure to which conflicts arise. As Zeitoun (2017) states, conflict may arise from trans-boundary resources because it is not clear how their responsibilities and benefits should be shared. Countries sharing natural resources may entangle in trans boundary resource conflict when one country feels that the other is consuming too much of the resource or when one country fails to adhere to agreed allocations or regulations. Sometimes, however, such conflict may simply thrive due to misleading or insufficient data about consumption rates, which may make one country feel like the other is taking more advantage. One country may acquire infrastructural superiority before its neighbor does. It is against this

background that this study addressed gathering accurate and up-to-date data on resource use and conflicts, especially in conflict-prone or remote regions, can be challenging.

Moreover, changes in infrastructure and land use in one country can affect the other and, thereby, cause trans boundary challenges. As Siegel (2017) points out unpleasant impacts can occur on both quality and quantity of natural resources when industries and infrastructure of a country changes. Pollution, in particular, is rarely contained within one country and tends to extend to a country's neighbors. Trans-boundary health risks that may occur as a result of this, for instance, may create contention between the involved countries. Similarly, the effects of deforestation in one country may extensively cause climate changes that extend to far away countries. Wildlife migration across borders may also cause trans-boundary conflicts (Silver, 2017). During these migrations, wild animals may not only affect the accessibility of natural resources like water and grazing lands but, may also cause resource-shortage in the countries that they come from if the said animals are regarded as resources by the concerned countries. For example, wild animals serving as tourist attraction may significantly affect a country's tourist earning if they shift to a neighboring country. Other communities also depend on wild animals for food hence are immediately affected by such migrations and may be tempted to move along with the animals across another country's boundaries. This study saw a need to discuss the interplay that exists between two neighbouring state and how the interact on matters to do with tourism as far economic development is concerned.

According to Sassen (2016), this may create conflict both at state and community levels as such groups not only violate immigration laws but also bring competition to the regions they move to.

Lastly, illegal trans-boundary trade and consumption of natural resources is increasingly causing tensions between communities as groups and governments point fingers at one another when resources get exhausted. As Pierdicca *et. al.* (2015) argues, local communities suffer most from illegal resource extraction and trade involving criminal networks. In certain situations, criminal gangs engaging in extraction activities get associated with specific communities, thereby increasing hatred towards such communities. This study focused on trans boundary natural resource dynamics and pressures**.** Juma (2018) in his study on frequent occurrence of inter-ethnic conflicts in Sigowet Sub-counties of Western Kenya, focuses on the socio-economic environment affecting the study area (Simiyu *et. al.*, 2018). However, the current study focused on resource-use conflict influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi Sub County.

It is not likely that climate change will directly cause conflict, it does propel the causes mentioned. As a risk multiplier, climate change drives scarcity and weakens conflict resolution initiatives when it stretches a community's adaptive capacity. One way of managing current and future conflict is, therefore, addressing climate change issues. In Asia, there is widespread land and forest conflict (Ellison *et. al.,* 2017). Land in this region is not only important for investment but also for mining. Ghai & Vivian (2014) say that conflicts between communities and the private sector, or between communities and governments often attract little analytic attention from both public debates, scientific studies, and policy making, yet they have potential to graduate to

serious violence. Therefore, the preceding researches have not addressed how resource conflicts can transcend national borders, requiring international cooperation. Research that examines transboundary and global aspects of resource conflicts is essential, hence unraveled by this study.

In Africa and Asia, most direct conflicts are overlapping claims and disagreements over tenure. Forests, especially, are among the main subjects of tenure-related conflict. Although many Asian governments own land fully, this system borrows largely from the colonial system, hence it is not entrenched in the culture of the people. The people believe that the lands belong to them because they have been managing the forests, rivers and other natural resources as their own. According to them, customary rights cement their claims as owners of these resources (Nwauche, 2015). State authorities in Vietnam and Cambodia have tried implementing policies aimed at giving communities the rights to manage natural resources based on prescribed policies. To legitimize the process, the governments give certificates to local people that outline these rights. However, even such measures prove weak at times due to their failure to acknowledge some customary rights. It is on this basis that this study underscored the pertinent issues that arise as a result of observing human rights in the global perspective.

In Asia, tenure is a contentious topic as exemplified by the case of Lao PDR: Since the 1990's, Lao PDR has embarked on land reform efforts aimed at ending deforestation through the Land Allocation and Land Use Planning programs. According to Platt's summary (2004), the state determines how individuals and organizations use land, particularly by limiting certain land use activities. However, because the notion of customary rights is still pervasive in villagers in Phou Gnai,

residents continuously resist these limitations. As a result, there are plenty of cases of overlap in claims and contested tenure. This situation is further aggravated by the poor coordination between state agencies, where it is common to find cases of one government agency issuing permit for a particular activity and another rejecting it, yet both follow prescribed legal procedures. This study addressed the said matter vividly.

According to Rasanathan *et. al.* (2018), Kbal Damrei Commune is an apt example of how poor inter-government agency cooperation can drive. When residents sought to manage community forest, they received the support of both the Commune Council and the Forest Agency. The residents thought that, having such support, their claims would automatically be formalized. However, Article 23 of Cambodian law soon presented a challenge: The article denies communities from acquiring management rights if the said community is unregistered or if titling is incomplete. Moreover, a company named Sun Kuy Ty had applied for 999-hectare ELC in the same region and was in the process of being awarded these rights by the governor's office, presumably without knowledge of the Forest Administration no the Commune Council. Different government branches, therefore, granted the same permissions to different people, thereby causing conflict (Wittayapak & Baird, 2018).

According to MacKenzie (2017), competing interests and views at national and local levels about the balance between development and conservation also causes conflict. Sometimes, decisions about economic development or conservation are made at the top without proper consultation of locals or consideration of the impacts of such decisions on the local scale. Such steps, therefore, cause conflict in the end. In the region, conservation essentially means protecting nature my keeping humans away from it. A western concept, this rule sees no room for people in the growth of

wilderness. Often, moving people away from their residences threatens their livelihood. Also, many conservation projects by the government are usually conducted without consulting the people. For example, in Kanchanaburi, the government established a national park without consulting the local, despite the fact that the last resource related violent conflicts occurred in the region just two decades before. Therefore, MacKenzie in his works has not bothered to explain how to overcome this scenario. This study discussed in length how to addresses the issue.

In Mongolia's Pifang village, conflicts erupted due to exclusionary conservation measures enforcement. In China reforms to encourage and enforce sedentarization began to be formulated as far back as the 1950s, but it took the government time before it had to make the tough decision to accelerate the reforms in 2000 due to growing desertification. Also, the influence of the Olympic (Fine, 2018). In Pifang the grazing restrictions were implemented gradually until 2005, when a complete prohibition was instituted. That said, farmers who did not support the ban on grazing could still continue grazing as long as they could pay the steep fines. Many farmers, therefore, shifted to stall grazing, especially after the authorities suggested and facilitated these.

Furtado (2018) also mentions rapid economic development as a driver of conflict. The global growth witnessed since the 20th Century is partly as a product of the Asia Pacific's economic development, which has been bolstered by government policies. However, implementing these policies has not been peaceful and often leads to conflict. Indonesia, now one of the largest palm oil producers, gives incentives such, as tax cuts to developers (Casson, 2017). One component of economic growth and conservation policies deserves unique and extended recognition. Cultural biases lead to the treatment of indigenous peoples as second-class citizens. This study focussed

on the factual basis of the issue that requires treatment of indigenous people.

The most prominent example under this fundamental bias for circumstances like these is how states present environmental myths. According to Altieri (2018), governments have stated that in this region conventional agricultural techniques cause significant, if not crucial, environmental deterioration. Such assertions also characterize conventional practices in the agricultural sector as antiquated, implying that the people who employ them are retrograde. Conflict-provoking conservation measures have been largely influenced by narratives of degradation, both in China and Thailand. In the case of Mongolia, the national government's fundamental premise was that severe desertification and dust storms were caused by overgrazing. Restrictions on weeds and fewer animals for herders were the cure. This tactic not only resulted in conflict between forestry authorities and herders, but it also helped the ecosystem continue to deteriorate (Barbier, 2015). The impact of grazing on small areas may have increased because herders were forced to practice closer-to-home grazing to avoid penalties.

According to Barbier (2015), the native people in Thailand also suffers from the environmental discourse. For instance, the State has long argued that Swidden mode of agriculture contributes to widespread deforestation, and a former Environment Permanent Secretary said that resident populations may manage natural resources but that doing so would have unfavorable consequences (Maxwell *et. al.,* 2017). A senator once said, "Local folks are like weevils; they eat up all the wood" (Laungaramsri, 2002). It isn't a hefty jump to submit that the State considered contemporary conservation policies when it ordered the arrest of those engaged in Swidden mode of agriculture in the Kanchanaburi incident. This infers that cultural prejudice is the main cause of conflict in Thailand and that it both informs and encourages conflict.

Environmental myths in both cases suggest that local residents are the key to achieving successful environmental objectives. This in effect provides room and rationale for unilateral land-management by the state. In any case, the environmental myths are not correct. A wider perspective view of the ecological situation in Inner Mongolia reveals that traditional pastoralist worked the grasslands effectively before politics started collectivizing them slowly. A wider perspective view recognizes the advantages Swedish agriculture offers for biodiversity and recognizes the extensive deforestation resulting from timber concessions (Lakanavicjian, 2001). This study focused on the case of Nakuru county to confirm the same incident and how to go about it as it is demonstrated in the findings of the study.

A second common example of cultural inequality that is applicable to these cases. Fox *et. al.* (2009) provides a better instance from Indonesia: although legislation acknowledges customary legislation, "crucial implementing regulations remain ambiguous." Even when implementing regulations are clear, policy-makers still disregard existing regulations. That was evident in Cambodia from two instances. While Subdecree 146 on Concessions to the Economic Land offers essential social security. The declaration was rejected by two separate provincial Governors.

In 2009 in Cambodia, there were 236 land disputes (Sekiguchi & Hatsukano, 2013) which came at high social expense. A corporation received a permit overlapping with the traditional territories of indigenous Dayaks and Malays was given from the Government in West Kalimantan. The permit was granted without the affected communities' approval. The outcome was an escalation of t confrontations between indigenous peoples and the firm, leading to violent threat exchanges. As the organization received assistance from the police, NGOs and the military supported

the indigenous peoples. Likewise, investment policy in Vietnam has been streamlined, with opportunities for domestic and international investors, for instance the 2005 Common Law on Investment (Armitage & Marschke, 2013) booming mining and construction. Sekiguchi & Hatsukano in their works focused on the entire country, whereas this study focused on a county. This gap was filled wit the aid of comparing the national data to the county level data.

The Pho Trach Cooperative operates approximately 300 hectares of forest in Thua Thien Hue, with two natural reservoirs. The residents rely on the sandy forest to supply irrigation water; to prevent sand from migrating; and to supply fuel, wood, and medicines. Local people have claimed customary right to the forest on the basis of this de facto management but without an official land-use certificate. This allegation was called into question in 2005 when the Vivo Silica Company began mining in the field. The mining operations required authorization from the Department of Natural Resources and the Environment, which also granted the company rights to the field. This abuse created a dispute over compensation, as both parties still claim that the property belongs to them (Tuong & Nam, 2017).

The primary causes of resource conflict included: degradation of community assets such as property, gardens, graveyards, loss of livelihood due to the creation of conservation; displacement from their local communities; pollution (air pollution, noise) caused by forestry, planting, and so on. Direct destruction to properties and livings could be found in all situations. Jia & Joyner (2015) argued that herders were fined heavily if found that they are grazing illegally in Inner Mongolia following the imposition of a herding ban policy. The establishment of a protected area in Thailand restricted livelihood events and impacted the fields' fallow periods of in Sweden or

prevented cultivation altogether. Most land investment activities by planting, logging, and mining didn't provide local people with jobs. This generated anger, or secondary conflict with the other communicants who got jobs. The methodologies of soling this issues and procedures to be followed were not provided by Jia and Joyner in their work. However, this study went ahead to address this issues as the emanated.

East Kalimantan is the finest instance of how conflict may be caused by local resources (Kitayama & Aiba, 2002). In the 1990s, a forest concessioner started doing business in the area. Tensions increased even though the peasants were presumably unable to protest due to an authoritarian system in effect until 1998. The locals thought that wood harvesting had ruined ancient tombs, contaminated waterways, and caused the closure of communal gold mine sites. They were also dissatisfied of community employment schemes. On the basis of these long-standing grievances, this conflict swiftly grew due to governmental instability following 1999's decentralization.

Yat & Shi (2014) claim that Kampong Speu also illustrated the direct function of asset destruction. Concerns that over four hectares of priceless trees were chopped and removed from their community forest led to demonstrations against a nearby rock mining operation. Environmental pollution may also be in question since rock mining dust obscures nearby residences, ponds, home gardens, and trees. Villagers claim that noise has disrupted their daily routines and affected the local animals. The coasts are regions of high population density, heavy use of sea and land resources in European countries as well as urbanization. Conflicts are caused by coastal development, and climate change and rising sea levels are projected to cause more conflicts (Harff, 2018). This study developed mechanisms that if adopted by the community stakeholders in Nakuru, it will enhance good interrelations co-existence in the society.

In North America, the use of natural resources is vulnerable to dispute for a variety of reasons. First, natural resources are incorporated into interconnected areas where behavior by individuals or groups may have far-reaching consequences. In the Calico River, Nicaragua, the use of irrigation water pitted downstream communities that need water for domestic use and consumption (Berg *et. al.,* 2001) against upstream landowners and communities. Related biophysical or ecological processes spread accumulated deforestation, contamination, or loss of plant and habitat destruction in a given area. The issue may not be apparent, as environmental affairs are sometimes misunderstood. Implicit disputes involve those concerning an environmental degradation process which populations don't accept, though they may be aware of the degradation. The environmental conflict is thus become explicit when a connection between the degradation of the environment and the activities of certain social agents is established (Lucas *et. al.*, 1992). Communication and research can help in the establishment of this connection and thus become major conflict causes as well as catalysts for social learning on how to management of the resource. Scientists have shown that the proliferation of aquaculture in the Caquiputan Channel in Bolinao, Philippines has reduced the flow of water and oxygen in the water to levels (Kesner & Talaue-McManus, 1992). It also has impaired navigation. This information helped spread the growing conflict between resource users and provided guidance in developing an optimal resource use plan in Nakuru county ence making the study develop strategies and ways of solving conflicts in the society.

Secondly, the natural resources of a socially shared space are built on dynamic and standardized relationships between agro small-scale farmers, ethnic minorities, export producers, and government agencies. As in other political-dimensional fields, the most

power-intensive players are stable in support of regulating and affecting decisions on natural resources (Peet & Watts, 2004). In Northern Sudan, for example, the absent jellaba traders, officials and retired generals have used their contacts in their activities in Southern Kordofan's Nuban Mountains to channel the international mechanized farming credit. The government also helped to distract attention by establishing a heated background of tensions between the people of Arab Baggara and Nuba and by consolidating the Jellaba that holds the best land in the region.

Third, because of the speed at which the environment is changing, the increase in demand for them, and their unequal distribution, natural resources are becoming more scarce (Ide, 2015). Environmental change can take the shape of land and water degradation, major land removal or drainage, or change of climate. Rising demands have a number of economic and social implications, such as population increase, shifting buying habits, trade liberalization, the growth of rural businesses, and changes in land usage and technology. Due to a lack of natural resources, there is an uneven distribution of resources across people and social groupings. This can also result from difficulties in the designation of common property rights. Ide (2015) points out that environmental scarcity's repercussions, including inhibited agricultural production, inhibited economic output, social fragmentation, migration, and disturbed institutions, can lead to or increase conflict between groups. However, Ide did not bothered to extrapolate how to solve conflicts in the society. It is on this basis that this study established various ways of solving conflicts in the society especially in Nakuru town.

Inter-community and inter-ethnic conflict in the Nam Ngum watershed in the Democratic People's Republic of Lao has resulted from various pressures causing greater scarcity of natural resources (Brown *et. al*., 2014). Forced migration to areas

already settled by other ethnic groups has increased gravity on the forested land used in unstable crop systems in some parts of the watershed. In other areas, the disruption of government institutions through economic reforms have led to the redrawing of some communities' administrative boundaries and the formation of a nomadic land where tenancy rights are unclearly defined. The development of hydropower drastically decreased the resources of flood-affected villages, leading to the deforestation of areas critical to the conservation of the upstream water resources. Fourthly, people use the resource, natural, in a symbolically defined manner. People not only compete with material resources like land, forests, and waterways but also need them in a certain way of life (farmers, ranchers, fishermen, and loggers), a tribal identity, and a set of age roles and gender. These dimensions contribute to social, ideological, and political struggles and bear enormous practical significance for resource and conflict management processes (Gottret & White, 2002). In most settings, ideological, political and social practices are contested, making it hard to bring the diverse knowledge and perspectives of the users of the resource to bear on natural resource problems. Therefore, this study set up ways in which the users of natural resources in Nakuru county beared the problems that mushroomed during the livelihoods and interactions between the communities that lived in the County and also to their neighorhood.

The landowning aristocracy of Copan, Honduras, have repressed local Chortis perspectives in an effort to downplay their indigenous ancestry (Altman *et. al.,* 2018). Political leaders in Chortis who were concerned with the national battle for legitimacy originally disregarded local viewpoints. These aspects result in various reasons for particular natural resource disputes, some of which are close by and others which lie

behind or contribute. Identification of change solutions requires a pluralistic approach that acknowledges the diverse stakeholder viewpoints and the concurrent effects of numerous causes in conflicts with natural resources. In Africa, war and natural resources go back at least as far as human settlement. It is well known that throughout history, empires and kingdoms rose to power or fell from it as a result of victories or losses in conflicts that were mostly influenced by concerns of natural resources (Cleaver, 2017). History is also full of instances of rapports and alliances that assisted territories and kingdoms to protect access and control of vital natural resources, while efforts and plans have always been made to soothe those who may be blocking access to vital natural resources sources. This illustrates the prominence of natural resources to political relations, diplomacy, and inter group relations (Roulin *et. al.*, 2017).

Michaels *et.al.* (2017) asserts that the most vital natural African resource, is land. Its position transcends economics into an array of spiritual, social, and political meanings. It is considered, among other things, as birth place, a place where ancestors are laid to rest, a place designated by the creator to be passed on to succeeding generations; and the final resting place for every child born on its surface (Teffo & Rupiya, 2017). Consequently, all society considers land a natural resource held in trust for future generations, and behind most conflicts lies the sacredness of that trust. It was not established by Teffo and Rupiya on how communities living tohether can accelerate trust in a given society. Therfore, this study discussed on the possible mechanisms that can be initiated by people in a given environment to see it that trust has been developed.

Solid minerals are used to create finished goods. Examples include iron, diamonds, gold, and copper. They may be the most contentious natural resource in the post-Cold War wars on the continent since some of them, especially diamonds, have been significant players in many recent hostilities in Africa. Second, given their recent history with violence, these instruments exhibit peculiar traits. When it comes to wars in Africa, oil is the natural resource that receives almost as much significance and attention. This is as a result of numerous causes, inclusive of the commodities' high level of profitability, their effects on the environment, their international nature, and their significance in the ethno-political affairs and socio-economic of the donor countries. However, recent "sympathies" that appear to have been shown to neighborhood communities play a significant role in explaining the recognition given to oil (Omeje, 2017). Like property, water and conflict have a long history together as people have been fighting to maintain accessibility to the sources that supply water (Dougill *et. al.*, 2018). Water's increasing variety of applications has also enhanced the way politics, war, and diplomacy are related to it in contemporary times. For Africans, the sociocultural and theological significance of its abundance is increased by the fact that it is well-established that the major river's fountains serve as deities via which people can communicate with God.

The new Mugabe government in Southern Africa did not wish to go to retake land so as not to make the whites frightened, who had previously obtained compensation from the government under Mugabe 's regime. The land policy history has been documented in many cases, so that there is a small recap. Three disputes can be identified: Firstly, after independence, as more concern has been expressed about how the White Minority would provide the Blacks with more than enough land to ensure fair

distribution and meet the expectations of the Black people, who have equally equated armed combat with redistribution of land; The next phase was followed by the government taking part of the land from the white and the question was in what way the government would reasonably redeploy land among the people, and the third phase was followed by the political opposition of the Mugabe administration putting land problem at the center of national political discourse (Homer-Dixon & Percival, 2018).

The Zimbabwean dispute is focused on three key players: the army, the white trading farmer and the local society, according to Bhatasara & Helliker (2018). No love has actually been lost among them, despite the ephemeral covenant. During the initial phase the fighting line was mostly drawn amid the government, and white business farmers with the government being assisted by local citizens. During this process, the major problem was how much land the whites would give up and how they could compensate. The government dismissed any compensation claim because a nation emerging from the throes of war is unable to pay the huge compensation requested by the whites. But it was an undecided position that in many governments circles the original purchase of land by whites was unconstitutional and there were no ethical grounds for indemnification. It was not documented by Bhatasara & Helliker on the proper ways to be followed by any land buyer in a given community in Zimbabwe. Therefore, this study interrogated ways in which the Kenyan constitution has outlined to the people on what to be adhered to in regard to the purchase of land in any part of the Kenyan soil where Nakuru County is part of it hence, making it easier to know what to do and what not to do.

However, the White Commercial Farmers and the international community were in a situation whereby the patent law extended to commercial farms and market value compensation had to be charged when purchased (Scarnecchia, 2018). Economically, the local people did not see land exclusively, either in the government or in White farmers, but they were compelled to help the government by being able to get more land. The second period was in the beginning of the 1990s, when black Zimbabweans were disappointed at the pace at which the government resolved the question of land redistribution and land put at the forefront of the public interest. This Act aims to administer a rapid mechanism to purchase selected land to eliminate legal conflicts over land allocated for purchase, while clearly specifying the motives for land allocation. The government argued that a law was required to dispel it from the lawful burdens that made it difficult to redistribute property. Although this in itself was controversial, some thought it an effort to reclaim the land forcibly from white people. Therefore, this study estalished this view in relation to Nakuru County.

Post-Cold War Resource Conflicts in Africa have brought shifts in conflict nature to the end of the Cold War (Glenn & Gibson, 2017) and have now been well reported. As rivalries with superpower receded, the international community faced severe new crisis in developing countries due to ethnic wars, struggle for independence, human rights violations and distress in the economy. It was more pronounced than in Africa, which made the effects of conflicts more profoundly acute by the fragility of state institutions and instability of the economy. In this state, armed groups and central governments have manipulated natural resources in the midst of ethnically, socio-economic and politically complex conflicts to pursue their respective agendas (Wiebel, 2018). Managing and managing vast quantities of resources has also

illustrated disagreements across societies as individuals participate in conflicts to exploit the opportunities offered by their societies' natural resource resources. In general, disputes involving natural resources can be said to lead to many new disputes and to current ones that have new and nuanced aspects. It was against this backround that this study focused on the best ways that the Nakuru county community can involve in to utilize the opportunities that are present in their County and how they can prevent eruption of disputes over the use of these resources.

Cases where natural resource is a direct or remote cause of conflict in Africa, situations where natural resources are fuel or conflict-supporting and occasions where resources are taken into account where attempts are made to resolve disputes will usually apply to natural resources in Africa. In several communal conflicts, particularly the possession and property control, natural resource considerations have become recognizable as a cause of conflict. Bruch *et. al.* (2017) argues that it is ironic, however, that, despite recent econometric and quantitative analyzes suggesting the contrary, natural resources have seldom been plainly obvious as the only cause of conflict. In disputes that are due to other factors, natural resources concern also form central considerations. Case of internal disputes or boundary and theological differences in external conflicts, such as race and religion are some of the subterfuges which are frequently used in disguising the main aspects of natural resources considerations. However, when open conflicts begin, natural resources are so critical that they are no longer pretended by even the warring factions (Cumming & Dzingirai, 2017).

Because of a rise in armed groups that exploit natural resources to further their desire for self-determination or follow other centrifugal trends, the impact of natural resources has become one of the most contentious problems after the Cold War Africa as a fuel for resource use in interethnic conflicts. This is particularly due to the fact that natural resources have become a fuel for resource use in interethnic conflicts (Cortright, 2018). Despite the fact that this method has been in use for quite some time, the number of instances has recently seen a significant uptick. From Liberia and Angola to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sierra Leone, armed groups have utilized the natural riches inside their areas to conduct ethnic warfare against the governments of their respective countries. In addition, the central governments of several nations have utilized their countries' natural resources in order to bolster their authority in the face of threats posed by rebel forces.

In addition, the mechanism has been established in particular with the proliferation of light weapons and easy accessibility, which resulted in some security issues during the Cold War. Recent worldwide worries over the role of diamonds in Angola's and Sierra Leone's civil war, as demonstrated by the efforts of the United Nations and other international non-governmental organizations, underscore the pivotal importance of the natural resources in conflict extending (NGOs). Multinational corporations participating in the exploitation of these problematic natural resources also need to be made more aware of the effects of their involvement (Murithi, 2017).

There are two approaches that have used natural resources to resolve conflicts. The first is to include discussions of natural resources in agreements aimed at ending conflict, particularly in cases where disputes have their roots in the allocation or control of natural resources.

According to Klinke *et. al.* (2018), the underlying rationale is the belief that including specific provisions in peace treaties either calms parties or puts an end to the willful mishandling of particular resources (2018). The late RUF commander Foday Sankoh was given ownership of the country's diamond resources as part of the Lome Peace Agreement that ended civil conflict in Sierra Leone in July 1999. While the resurgence of violence in the country in January 2000 shows that this strategy has failed, it does highlight the importance of natural resources in recent conflict resolution initiatives.

The second strategy involves making use of the weapons they already have in order to stymie rebel organizations, warlords, and others. The goal of this activity is to help participants channel their frustration into constructive action toward resolving their differences. In Africa, two prominent examples are the United Nations ban on slippers in Angola's rebel zones and the embargo on Liberian ex-President Charles Taylor for his alleged involvement in the civil violence and diamond trafficking in Sierra Leone. Other instances include the Kimberley Process, which was intended to stop the flow of conflict diamonds and to boost the possibilities of peaceful conflict resolution (Le Billon, 2017). Although these initiatives are not always successful, integrating them into larger conflict resolution strategies is another initiative.

In general, a number of governance problems have arisen from recent conflicts surrounding natural resources in Africa. The first is how disputes have been manifested. In the first place, they culminated in the dissolution or substantial weakening of state institutions, and the countries of Sierra Leone and the DRC are examples of this. The root cause of most disputes concerning natural resources is natural resource governance. Other extremes of disputes include situations in which intergroup interactions between local groups in nation states have been compromised.

The effects on the political and political leadership in these societies are often overlooked, but extremely critical. But in various ways and with varying effects on the national security, nearly all African countries are characteristic of these circumstances. In all situations, the consequences of natural resource disputes have helped undermine the regime. It is a dynamic and varied form in which this is represented. In certain cases, the state's failure to deal with conflict-related security issues has forced the government, in particular its exclusive monopoly of power, to relinquish those obligations to the private sector.

According to Alie (2017), the mercenary firms took responsibility for national security in Sierra Leone for a while. In some of these countries too, multinational companies that exploit natural resources have dedicated themselves to importing weapons into the land for their own protection, which should be the exclusive preserve for the state. The position of Shell, the multinational oil firm, in weapons ownership and maintenance in its office in Nigeria during the Abacha regime was an example of this. But in several warlords came up, who took advantage of the prevailing political situation and the vulnerability of states, as happened in the DRC and Liberia, to take over political power and material resources.

The string of criminal acts, including extortion, extortion and evasion of tax that became all-round during conflicts over natural resources, should also be reported as leading to state weakening. These illegal actions, emphasized in William Reno's 'Shadow State' study, have become what I have called 'registered crimes,' given the level of involvement by leading officials of the government and the ease with which citizens are immunity in violating the law. This did not have any legal bearing on them. Indeed, corruption was not unprecedented because top officials of government

entered into unlawful financial agreements that brought personal benefits at the state's expense. Other kinds of graft and the willful misuse of earnings from natural resource legacies were frequently overlooked when it came to the application of sanctions.

Angola, located in the Southern part of Africa, has been at war for over 20 years, has reported some instances of this pattern with a significant effect on the state. This weakening of governmental institutions has resulted in the development of the informal or black-market economy, with subsequent tax losses for the state (Ikenberry, 2019). The third problem of governance is the dynamic nature of the sometimes-conflicting parties involved in some of the disputes. There has been evidence that despite the often-displayed bitterness and violence, informal understanding between opposing groups, borne through mutual use of natural resources (Frynas *et al.*, 2017).

This is also evident in the disputes that have arisen. For example, in Sierra Leone, the gap between soldier and rebels at one point was extremely blurred during the civil war, both brotherly and diamond trading. The now famous sobriquet sobbel, a word soldier and rebel corruption, was born. It was also alleged in Angola that senior officials from the Angola People's Democratic Liberation Movement (APDLM) exchanged arms to the rebels of the United Nations (UN), both sides of which also organized funny wars in which they avoided direct participation but created ample chaos in favor of private and public property plundering. This means that personal interest's triumph over any announced ideological motive for conflict.

The fourth is that the infectious problems or cross-border implications of these conflicts have extended the repercussions of these conflicts to their neighboring countries in all the countries involved in major conflicts relating to natural resources.

The dispute is either pushed beyond the frontiers or the neighbour's interventions have been triggered by altruism and selfishness, according to Silve & Verdier (2018). During the course of local disputes that have not garnered as much attention from the international community as they have over pastoral operations in East Africa, there have been violent cross-border contacts between communities in the countries of Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania. These contacts have occurred between communities in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania. Once more, this has resulted in quite serious repercussions for everyone involved.

In West Africa, the various natural resource conflicts have led to moving dissident groups in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Ivory Coast (Brown *et. al.*, 2017). Later he gained pariah status and the International Court of Justice charges for alleged complicity of former President Charles Taylor of Liberia in funding dissident movements. These disputes breached the African-style concept of brotherly unity which was expected at the moment of independence for hopes and ambitions.

Le Billon (2017) argues that even though a relationship of states between Uganda and Rwanda was considered time-tested, disputes over DRC controls culminated in armed confrontations and the assistance of various military groups during the country's civil war. The fifth question is the existence and scope of the questions about human rights posed by the use of resources that affect interethnic conflicts in various forms. Unknown loss of life and property was the fall of state institutions. Innocent civilians have been killed by actors who refuse to comply with the laws regulating armed conflicts in resource use conflicts. Many who survived murder were killed by sexual abuses and integration into disputes over resource use as child soldiers. Another layer of concern for human rights resulting from disputes over the use of resources is

embedded in the abuses of environmental rights.

Many societies that generate resources have experienced significant exploitation, with agricultural lands being irreparably destroyed by mining. The policies of ethnic and racial minorities, such as the oil in Nigen Delta and Zimbabwe (Adeola, 2017), have also been stressed by human rights issues resulting from disputes over natural resources in several countries (Adeola, 2017).

The sixth problem is that a number of external players in conflict management involving natural resources have become influential. Brown *et. al,* (2017) reports that international NGOs and Western European countries' development departments are among those. International non-governmental organizations in many countries have often worked closely with local NGOs, thus providing international exposures to their concerns. Some international non-governmental organizations, too, follow a campaign of name-and-shame on multinational firms alleged to benefit from the natural resources that in developing societies have caused unspeakable misery. Initially, some multinationals were able to dismiss organizations' critiques and continue to work as normal (Rees, 2017).

However, the persistence of these critiques, as well as the rise in their numbers, alerted businesses of the harm they could cause. Many of the businesses have therefore tried to engage the NGOs in dialog to certify that fundamental issues are tackled. In certain conflicts, international development organizations of the countries of Western Europe have intervened to support both the local and the international NGOs to tackle the impact of some of those conflicts, and in some cases have interfered. Additionally, as can be seen in the Kimberley process, the coming together of various players in the

utilization of these such tools is beginning to yield positive results.

The impact of significant global developments like the Cold War and globalization, amongst others. After some time, the impact will become considerable. Giddens (2018) highlights the fact that the conclusion of the Cold War has a wide range of repercussions. For instance, the weapons that were formerly stocked by combatants during the Cold War, notably in the countries that were a part of the Soviet Bloc, were moved to Africa and used in regional wars, or in certain cases, like Somalia, they aided the implosion of the domestic government. Additionally, it has made it possible for regional and sub-regional players to assume the roles of warlords during the Cold War by paving the road for them. Regional institutions such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) became significant actors, while sub regional military forces such as Nigeria and South Africa rose to the forefront of security issues in their own areas.

Another trend that has changed the nature and scale of natural resource conflicts since the end of the Cold War is the process of democratization. This process has influenced some groups that have been weakened in the past to answer fundamental questions about the governance and the management of natural resources. Since the end of the Cold War, natural resource conflicts have increased in both frequency and intensity. According to Giddens (2018), globalization has been a contributing factor to the liberalization of international trade, which has led to the proliferation of illegal trade in natural resources, increased operations by multinational corporations, expanded roles for private security firms and others engaged in resource exploitation, and increased commerce in illegally obtained natural resources and water piracy.

The people of Africa have at least two reasons to consider some of the issues surrounding their natural resource conflicts. First, people are often considered to be a nation's most important resource, particularly because it is essential for using other natural resources. Moreover, the disputes mentioned in this book can be managed only by the human community. Secondly, the central question in resource policy has always been the duration of a reserve in the face of a increasing population. However, Asia and Europe have the world's highest population growth rate. There are a variety of considerations about natural resource conflicts, three of which are especially significant, with regard to population features in Africa (Mich, 2011).

The first is the difference in the size of the countries, some with dense populations and others. This aspect has greatly influenced land property disputes. It is considered to be especially vulnerable to conflict due to the population densities in some countries, such as Rwanda where there are over 800 people per square kilometer. The population differentials among countries are also worth noting, with Nigeria, for example, having about 120 million people, compared to Gambia, which has just over a million people (Wolstenholme *et. al*., 2018).

This has repercussions for disputes with resources. Firstly, it gives some countries considerable leverage and power to bully their immediate neighbors, especially the ones along shared borders, on the management and control of natural resources. It also results in circumstances where, due to their varied desires, more populated countries have had to tolerate greater natural resources disputes within their geographical jurisdiction.

The second issue with the population is the flow of people from rural areas to urban centers in quest of better living circumstances. That the migration has a colonial background is a hypothesis put forth by Johnston (2018). The concept of colonial capital emerged alongside the expansion of ports built to accommodate imperial trade. As a result, thriving urban hubs emerged to accommodate the influx of temporary labor. Establishing local ports allowed for easier exports and imports from and to colonial administrative centers.

With a few notable exceptions, after European Union independence, migration to these cities made the biggest city the capital. In many African nations, there has been a scarcity of agricultural land at the community level, which has contributed to urban sprawl.

The impact of HIV/AIDS on Africans is the third population pandemic. According to Mwenifumbo et al. al. (2018), is that it contains around 65-70% of all cases worldwide, making it the continent with the highest prevalence of the pandemic. According to Elizabeth Lwanga, deputy director of the United Nations Regional Africa Office for HIV/AIDS and Life Expectancies, the rising awareness of the disease has helped increase life expectancy in seven African countries: Central African Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

It was found by Andersen *et. al.* (2018) argue that there are at least three important repercussions of the predominance of resource-use disputes in the continent of HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS has had a disproportionately negative effect on the agricultural industry, and as a result, fewer individuals are willing to work in this field (Patterson, 2018). All of this leads to decreases productivity and contributes to lack of

necessary farming needs. The second is the age bracket, which is also determined by the replication of the virus. The most affected are those between the ages of 25 and 50, the most lucrative age group in the population, as statistics show. The lack of labor has put more pressure on many countries' supply bases, with catastrophic economic implications.

The third is the effect of virus spread in some countries among the military (Merson & Inrig, 2018). While study to evaluate the implications of this is still under way, one of the most affected sectors in Africa is widely assumed to belong to the military. The most critical consequences for natural resource disputes are the depressed number of members of the armed forces who are eligible for national security defense.

The most critical source of water in Africa remains water supplies such as rivers and lakes. There are some of the great rivers in the area (Wright, 2018). In addition, some inland drainage areas are not joining the sea by the rivers. The Chad and Victoria lakes and the Okavango Wetlands are examples of these. Lake Chad is on Chad's, Nigerian and Cameroon borders. It once was one of the biggest freshwater lakes in Africa but in the last half-century it shrank dramatically. There is now an area of 2,400 km2. The most popular inland areas include the Chadian Sategui Deressia, the Cameroonian Yaeres and the Nigerian Hedejia-Nguru. Lake Victoria is the second biggest freshwater lake in the world after the Arctic Ocean's Lake Baikal. Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda are the three countries that share the seas (Godfrey et. al., 2018).

Nex & Kinnaird (2019), states that Africa is widely regarded as the birthplace of mining. The oldest mines (about 45,000 years old) to be found were in Swaziland. On the continent since time immemorial minerals such as copper, gold and iron have been

in use. Although the proportion of the population legally worked in the mining sector is relatively small, the mining sector is an important role in many people's lives in Africa, often the main source of wealth that support the economy and as such attract foreign investments.

In the past of Africa, minerals played a significant role, in particular in shaping its exploration and economic growth (Fine. B, 2018). Many of the minerals were found and mined long before Europeans came to Africa, though in limited amounts. In Ethiopia, Ghana and South Africa, gold was known to exist, tin, and diamonds were also found in Nigeria. These minerals were described as a potential source of economic diversification.

According to Allegretti (2018), the most significant pastoral activity that takes place in the Third World is in Africa. In many regions of the continent where the environment is not suitable for agriculture, nomad herding is the sole human activity essential for existence and is the only activity that can be done. In Africa, agricultural crop zones are precisely delineated, and so are animal zones. For the most part, these areas may be identified by the presence of the tsetse fly, which can be harmful to the process of keeping certain types of cattle in wooded areas.

Animal husbandry generally is carried out to a large extent in the north and south around 12 degrees of the equator. Cattle, cattle, goats, pigs, camels, horses, asses, mules, and pigeons are Africa's main animal resources. In some countries there is also an increasing industry in the production of bees and snails. Export-capitalizing countries are Boston, Mali, Nigeria, Mauritania, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Certain countries include Swaziland.

In many countries of the continent, wild games serve as an important source of tourist international trade. The extent to which these animals establish game reserves varies between countries. However, proper construction of the infrastructure is one of the major issues in natural resource policy (Reber & Evershed, 2006).

Miller (2018) claims that Kenya has been confronted over the years with disputes about natural resources, including water, forests, minerals and property. Conflicts around natural resources are special and need rapid resolution, as they concern people's livelihoods. For their livelihoods, communities primarily rely on natural resources. The possible generation of disputes exists in renewable and non-renewable natural resources. Renewable resources include fertile soil, fresh water, timber and fish. Petroleum and minerals are not renewable resources. The most violence has been contributed by the lack of farming land, forests, fresh water and fish. This may partly be due to the lack of effective conflict management processes which the people involved value and access to the aforementioned resources.

Accessing and making use of environmental assets can be done in a number of different ways, according to the varied persons, individuals, businesspeople, governments, and other agencies. If nothing is done to resolve them, conflicts can quickly become violent, lead to the ruin of environmentally beneficial areas, and threaten people's ability to make a living. Disputes involving natural resources are addressed and resolved or managed using a combination of legal and institutional mechanisms in Kenya (Muigua, 2018). Courts of law, courts established under various legislation administered by the National Environmental Protection Authority, the National Environmental Complaints Committee, the Environment Tribunal, and other informal community-based resource governance organizations are all included in

these frameworks.

Courts of law in both civil and criminal law, in addition to the National Environment Tribunal, have established legal frameworks for the resolution of natural resource disputes in a manner that is compliant with the laws of environmental law (NET). Arbitral tribunals, as well as the National Committee on Environmental Complaints (NECC). For instance, courts are formal, uncompromising, bureaucratic and costly. It does not involve parties' interest but strict legal rights (Fonjong, 2018).

The judicial system has an adversarial structure, with minimal space for discussion and compromise on matters of concern to the parties. Law itself has at times been a source of dispute rather than a resolution of conflicts when it is motivated not only to compromise but to pursuit personal rights, but to enforce different laws that can often result in contradictory results (Borgias & Bauer 2018). This does not suggest that personal privileges can be overlooked for what is perceived to be the community's common good.

However, the achievement of these human rights can jeopardize society's general stability. For example, it was important to balance the interests of the society with those of the individuals in the traditional community setup particularly if these rights contravene the interests of an entirely different community. In such cases, these rights would not be regarded as being upheld by the groups involved, but by the whole society. They see it as a threat to the group as a whole and when a threat emerges.

Hersperger *et. al.* (2018) maintains that a bottom-up approach to managing natural resources, including conflict management, provides an incentive to include local communities that may have insiders' comprehension of problems." For this reason,

these results support the use of public involvement dispute management techniques Litigation, a state-sponsored approach to conflict management, does not offer a fair and just incentive to engage in the quest for permanent solutions.

This is due to the fact that litigation, in addition to having a coercive element, is also vulnerable to various procedural details that might undermine its effectiveness. The state-permitted systems have been linked to a number of drawbacks, such as the inability of the poor, women, marginalized groups, and remote communities to access them due to cost, distance, language barriers, political barriers, illiteracy, and discrimination; the failure to take into account local institutions and long-term community needs when making decisions; and the use of judicial and technical specialists who lack the knowledge, abilities, and/or training.

In order to prevent the potentially detrimental consequences of conflict in a community, skirmishes require to be handled by collaborative, participatory and inclusive methods for the sake of balancing interests, control and modifying expectations (Halbe *et. al.*, 2018). There is a need to strike a balance between the trio components of a conflict, namely, target incompatibility, attitudes and actions, in ordinary terms.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and Natural Resource Conflicts Management Article 33 of the United Nations Charter clearly defines the procedures for conflict management and forms the legal basis for the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) procedures in conflicts between parties, whether states or individuals. It describes the different frameworks for conflict management to which parties to a conflict or dispute may resort. It specifies that, first of all, the parties to any conflict

should pursue a solution through negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial resolution, access to regional agencies or treaties or by any other means of peace of their own preference.

However, by negotiation and mediation (Muigai, 2018) the ADR processes have not been used sufficiently in the management of disputes in Kenya on natural resources. In order to deal effectively with natural resource conflicts, the current national legal and institutional structure for natural resource conflicts was inadequate. With the enactment of Kenya's 2010 Constitution, the legislators presented an opportunity to explore the use of ADR and conventional dispute settlement mechanisms (TDRMs) to resolve the disputes over natural resources. A prominence of communities to resolve land disputes through recognized local Community initiatives compatible with the constitution is a concept of soil policy as envisaged in the Constitution.

A study conducted by d'Estrée & Parsons (2018) notes that societies must use the best available tools to legitimately try to address the problem. This is also enhanced by the fact that one of the purposes of the NLC is to promote the use of conventional dispute settlement structures for land disputes. This is important because land conflicts constitute the bulk of natural resource conflicts recorded in the country and the land problem is emotional. Reports on violent conflicts concerning access to and use of land in Kenya have been widespread and well recorded. For instance, the counties of Narok and Kwale suffered from different conflicts for natural resources. In Narok Kenya, conflicts between Maasai and Kipsigis were stated to be causing human casualties and displacement in Narok County in December 2015.

Violence associated with natural resource mining has also occurred in Kwale County. In such cases, it is likely that certain herd workers have been accused, and have been assaulted, of trespassing in another community's territory (Muigai, 2018). They do not want the people involved to be arrested and taken to justice. It seeks to protect the interests of the whole community and thus any solution to conflict management should include and resolve all the issues of the whole community or its members.

Although the legal and institutional structure in the country is intended to deal with conflicts in respect of natural resources, it has provided nothing in terms of reducing conflicts of natural resources because of systemic inadequacies. Conflicts over natural resources remain common and cause for great concern in Kenya. The contribution of the land question to violent conflicts in Kenya was noted to be due to the way land is "treated with fervent sentimentality and sensitivity and considered explosive in many ways."

Many communities viewed the growth of multi-party politics in Kenya as an attempt to marginalize and dispose of land. Thus, tribal considers with their economic roots and considerations have shaped the multiparty politics which encourage the incitement of politically-driven tribal violence (Muigai, 2018).

The work by Horowitz & Klaus (2018) shows the unequal allocation of land resources, poor government policies and programs which were perceived to be in favor of some factions at the expense of others as the reason behind the land confrontations which emerged in Kenya in 1992 and 1997. The several disputes in Kenya have been underpinned by the problems of the use of environmental resources. The aftermath of the 2007-08 elections can be largely traced to conflicts over access and use of natural

resources in Kenya, as well as the harbored feelings of alienation and inequality in access and profit sharing. In this context, the author discusses the opportunities provided by ADR and particularly negotiation and mediation mechanisms to effectively manage conflicts of natural resources in Kenya.

2.3. Effects of Resource-Use Practices on Inter-Ethnic Conflicts

Ethnic conflict appears to be the major source of manifest and direct violence in the world today. Ethnic conflicts are based on identities with people. The key driver to inter-ethnic conflicts is the motivation of the group members which emanate from their grievances and hence likely to lead to group mobilization. Conflict between two or more ethnic groups in contention is an ethnic conflict. Although political, social, economic or religious may be the cause of conflict, people living in conflict may actively battle for the role of their ethnic group within society, this differentiates ethnic conflict from other types of conflict.

According to Klinke *et. al.* (2018), ethnic conflict does not necessarily have to be violent. In an ethnic dispute can be a common characteristic of plural societies, as the multiethnic culture ensures freedom of speech. For instance, ethnic conflict can be a peaceful fight for ethnically divided resources. The topic of conflict should, however, be connected to either an ethnic group directly or symbolically. These disputes are typically institutionalized in stable multi-ethnic societies and canalized by legislative and bureaucratic meetings and protests or through non-violent strikes. Ethnic conflicts institutionalized means that ethnic groups can peacefully express their demands, whereas democratic nations can't always help prevent ethnic conflicts from break up into violence. This decreases the possibility of violence.

Ethnic strife is one of the biggest dangers to world peace and security. With wars in the Balkans, Rwanda, Chechnya, Iraq, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, and Darfur in addition to Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip, the conflicts in the area rank among the most notable and deadly in the 20th and early 21st century. Ethnic strife frequently results in the destabilization of provinces, states, and even whole regions in some situations. Along with grave human rights violations like genocide and crimes against humanity, ethnic wars also cause economic decline, state government breakdown, environmental problems, and refugee flows. Humans suffer greatly as a result of aggressive ethnic conflicts (Jeong, 2017).

2.3.1 Competition Over Natural Resource-Use Practices

Natural resources have been a point of contention in a number of global conflicts. The World Environment and Development Committee noted that countries have also battled to maintain control over vital natural resources such as land, water, electricity, and other war materials.

According to Malaquias (2018), some of Africa's worst battles are not unintentionally fought in nations with abundant natural riches. Many disputes have arisen both directly and indirectly over the ownership and exploitation of natural resources, despite the fact that the ferocity and scope of the conflicts in some African nations are not comparable to similar occurrences in East and Southeast Asia (Nepram, 2017). Natural resource riches in some regions of nations, especially big nations with sometimes inadequate administrative systems in the provinces, may contribute to or perhaps be a key factor in demands for secession and disintegration in some nations. Internal and external military conflicts, terrorism, and the deterioration of their economic structures can all pose threats to a country's security, making it more susceptible to attack.

There is added friction between geographical cultural diversity such as ethnic minorities and natural resources inequalities within countries, regions and nations. Moreover, more economically developed regions / nations have a tendency, in particular, to retain economic development, to take advantage of natural resources and ecosystems for less developed regions / nations (Destek & Aslan 2017). Singapore and Brunei, two of the smallest countries in the region, invest far more on defense than some of the larger countries, such as China, Indonesia and Malaysia. Singapore and Brunei are especially noteworthy.

Social and international pressures, disputes and conflicts occur in various natural resources such as oil, gas, other resources mining, forest logging, and water exploitation. The exploitation of marine resources has contributed to conflicts. Some conflicts with natural resources and environment are direct, while some conflicts with natural resources are much more nuanced.

Many Eastern and South-East Asian countries have shared frontiers, leading inevitably to the sharing of resources, such as water. This can result to disputes and tension when these resources are shared. Some of them are due to over-exploitation, for example, of water and inland fisheries, the construction of walls, dams and contamination caused by agriculture. Additional cross-border challenges emerge from air emissions from forest fires, fossil fuel burning and deforestation sandstorms.

The sharing of marine resources in the region poses similar problems. The boundaries of the seas are in many cases intersecting in all the countries in the area of East and Southeast Asia except for Laos and Mongolia, in particular with the declared economic zones of the individual countries (Odgaard, 2017). Disputes occur in such

cases when resources are shared. In some countries, restrictions over sea territories including islands, reefs and coral cays have also been disputed (Odgaard, 2017). The natural resources of Eastern and Southeast Asia's maritime areas are vast and important and span the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Recent mineral discoveries have also demonstrated their possible economic value (Spalding *et. al*., 2017). Offshore oil and gas are some of the sources. The potentially lucrative resources have led some countries to claim control using historical arguments (Mokyr, 2018).

The East and Southeast Asian area are rich in fisheries in addition to oil and natural gas. Over-use of fishing resources has led to a decline of traditional fisheries in the country, resulting in the pressure on resources in South China's sea which are considered to be rich in fish stocks (Odgaard, 2017). There are various conflicts over sharing these diminishing trans boundary resources. In addition, braking by boats inside such countries is a common problem and many large stand-offs annually are recorded (Elliott, 2018).

The contamination of the seas is another concern. Due to the wide sea region, some countries use it for dumping hazardous waste such as nuclear materials as free dumping grounds. Russia, for example (Gunningham & Sinclair, 2017), is dumping radioactive wastes in the Sea of Japan. The region has strategic significance not only for countries in the region but also for major superpowers outside the region for trade and military purposes. The conflicts among countries related to the use of natural resources and the environment are so complex. Although these conflicts are as violent as those between nations, their essence is different. Terrorism and isolation are some of the characteristics of conflicts in nations.

2.3.2 Economic Status of a Nation

The money is used not only by money launderers, but also by terrorist groups, such as al-Qaida, Jamah Islamiah and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), who conduct aggressive campaigns in a variety of countries in the region (Alliance 2003), as well as being a possible revenue-raiser. This is particularly so as governments have made greater efforts to cut traditional terrorist outlets such as diaspora financing and funds contributed by some governments at the political fronts or alliance groups of certain terrorist organizations since September 11, 2001. This is the case.

There are many ethnic groups which are bound to cause tensions between and within countries in the use of resources. Some classes typically dominate in such cases, the stronger and the dominant.

While there are many conflicts that are directly or indirectly correlated with resource control and resource use, other conflicts, including terrorism or the occurrences of 11 September 2001, tend to ignore resource-linked conflicts in the region.

2.3.3 Exploitation of Economic Resources

In addition, some of the big problems in the recent past have been the disputes between China and Taiwan, and continuing conflict on the Korean peninsula and events in Burma (Mastel, 2001). Resource conflicts have taken a back seat, but they can become a major destabilizing force in the area. But these contradictions are not to say insignificant. Conflicts resulting from the control and use of resources may disrupt a government, a government or even the entire region. The region's economic growth may also be hampered by such clashes and unemployment increase. In turn, these events may influence and trigger instability in the countries and the area involved.

These disputes, as well as the instability, could lead to refugee crises and increase the level of violence in neighboring countries like Australia in the countries that have been born (Kimmel, 2001).

In Cameroon, a number of claims conflicting on rights in the natural resources management have been made, like some others in Africa, leading to, in some cases, ethnic conflicts, disputes between farmers and grazers, damages and property destruction, the deaths and intensified poverty of rural areas. There are approaches to management of natural resources in Cameroon which are either a reflection or an overall adoption of methodologies of western countries which, in the humid tropical climate, are very often difficult for them to adopt.

Conflicts in East Africa, according to Omeje (2017), are caused by the rapacious exploitation of the region's economic resources, especially in Kenya and Uganda. Herders and farmers frequently engage in violent interethnic violence. Most regional conflicts may be traced back to struggles for few resources, with the availability of illicit firearms serving to exacerbate the problem. This is because of the easily traversed borders in the area. Insecurity, exclusion from public spaces, and outright violence are the primary drivers of the departure of Somali people to refugee camps in Kenya. Communities in Kuresoi sub-counties are affected because of the circumstance. Cattle rustling is becoming increasingly common and violent, often turning into armed conflicts (Simiyu et. al., 2008). The raiders are criminals looking to make a quick buck by pretending to carry out a traditional kind of livestock raiding (Omeje, 2017). These livestock raids occur both locally and further afield, sometimes even crossing international borders.

The relevance of this study on resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts, is in the effects such as displacement, rape, abduction, arson, and interruption to school calendars, ethnic animosity, and political marginalization (Doyle & Patel, 2008). In the context of Kenya, Mumford (2018), consider inter-ethnic belligerence as a product of skewed allocation of economic resources, political under-representation, religious ganging and failed governance respectively as causes to such conflicts. These inter-ethnic conflicts are fanned by the fact that Africa comprises nation states which are highly ethnocentric in character.

2.3.4 Power and Resource-use Practices

Corruption by those in power is highly dependent on nepotism consideration and is used as the springboard to a lucrative life. African communities inevitably start jostling for such privileges which evoke open dissatisfaction and conflict it generates inter-ethnic conflicts.

In Nyagosia (2017), the authors looked at the intra-ethnic and inter-ethnic conflicts that have affected the local populations in Bungoma and Trans-Nzoia County since 1875. The Kalenjin and Luhya groups were at odds over prime land and its riches. The Sabaot who had lived in Bungoma were expected to depart Bungoma and settle in Trans-Nzoia to join their bigger Kalenjin groupings after the foundation of the connected "Jimbo," or ethnic nation, after independence. However, the word "Elgon" has linguistic ties to the Kalenjin Kony subgroup, giving the impression that Babukusu are "strangers" in that area. Land and its resources are the root of disputes in the study region, just like they are in the Kuresoi sub-County inter-ethnic conflicts (Doyle & Patel, 2008). The efforts made by post-independent government regimes to avoid the faults of utilizing administrative organizations with an ethnic tag carried from the

colonial administration have not received enough attention, despite the fact that Kakai's work touched on the early years of post-independence in Kenya.

Kipngeno & Chaudry (2017) posits that inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi Sub-counties can be understood from the angle of pastoralist communities who had settled in that area before the Bantu farmers in 1963. The pastoralist communities would wish to see the status quo before this period restored. But the Bantu communities legally and legitimately bought the pieces of land after independence. The need for pastoralists to expand their pasture and marine grounds for their cattle and desire of the Bantu communities to expand agricultural land has often led to conflicts between ethnic groups.

2.4 Challenges and Opportunities for Management of Resource Use Inter-Ethnic Conflicts

Since the end of the cold War, ethnic conflicts in Eastern Europe have been increasing posing a threat and demanding the attention of city of Oregon, identifies some potentially serious US policy makers.

According to the Conflict Management Strategies of the Global Resources, a number of elements interact to cause stress and conflict related to natural resources. These include a lack of resources, poor governance, and transnational trends and demands on the environment and natural resources. The goal of conflict management is to stop, lessen, resolve, or control disputes by using a variety of tactics, strategies, and procedures. Prevention techniques must take into account the dynamic relationships between triggers, potential repercussions, and potential intervention where natural resources are a direct source of conflict or a role in a larger context of conflict

(Torregrosa et. al., 2018). It's crucial to comprehend how conflicts over natural resources get politicized within the larger political and conflict environment.

Conflicts over renewables in all cases intersect with the prevailing political, socioeconomic, protection and stress factors that demand responses on a number of levels (Strath & Wagner 2016, 2017). In other words, the issue cannot be fixed immediately. It cannot be discussed in the technical aspect of natural resources management on an isolated basis from the institutional and management aspects which, in general, are the key determinants of the way users relate each other and of the way in which conflicting interests are resolved (Prasad, 2017)). While each country has unique needs, four main goals and supporting interventionist on conflict prevention in relation to natural resources must be taken into consideration in any conflict prevention program (Polese *et.al*., 2018).

2.4.1. Challenges in Management of Resource Based Inter Ethnic Conflicts

2.4.1.1. Reduce Competition between Livelihood Groups over Scarce Resources

Supporting sustainable livelihoods and lowering vulnerability to resource shortages are two linked measures that must be used to prevent conflicts when the competition among livelihood groups grows as a result of the resource scarcity. Practically speaking, when early warning programs or environmental risk assessments reveal declining trends in the accessibility of certain renewable resources, such as sea or land, a straightforward livelihood analysis should be conducted in the region of concern. Practitioners can learn more about the possible causes that cause conflict and violence over natural resources at a living standard in order to build more strategic, targeted, and effective ways. According to Howe et al. (2017), providing resources to support livelihood stabilization and vulnerability reduction will aid individuals in avoiding

violence and preventing the development of political conflicts.

2.4.1.2. Restitution or Deployment of Leaders

The first challenge is to restore or deploy professional, truthful and sensitive leaders who lack aggression, love of peace or of any sort. To lose, however, is to escalate the rivalry and vendetta that could lead to genocide and massacre because of political turmoil. Continued disputes fueling and resource-driven can build national unity vulnerability. It can be antagonistic by looking at others as a less resource, thus creating conflict, competition and opposition based on resources.

Haigh (2014) argues that nevertheless the task is to eradicate the fragility of national unity and to guarantee the peace process as well as innovative steps and formulas to curb conflicts. Africa 's ecological damage due to the exploration of resources, particularly in the Niger Delta. The challenge to fix sustainability and growth concerns is environmental. Polluted atmosphere due to oil pollution, disposal of waste, polluted water, solid waste, etc. cannot create a safe environment, but rather creates a radical dispute of diseases, global warming and lack of safe drinking water between the natural world of humans. Perpetual conflicts within the continent could cause the continent's natural resources to persistently be destroyed. The culmination is a lack of wealth, which can lead to poverty and economic dislocation. The end is the emergence of imperialist nations which give external aid and debt to the victim country, which can attract a titanic amount of interest for their service. In order to reduce the extent of ethnic and religious intolerance, both formal and informal organizations such as the executive, the legislature, the judiciary, the mass media, politicians and the family, must be deployed (Clobert *et. al.,* 2017). The spirit of ethnicity and tribalism induces a person to fight to gain resources only for himself and others within his ethnic

affiliation. But, since it can't be removed, the goal is to minimize racial, tribal and religious tendencies.

2.4.2. Opportunities in Management of Resource Based Inter Ethnic Conflicts

2.4.2.1. Improve Resource Governance, Accountability and Dispute Resolution Capacity

Governance is the way to identify and advance the collaboration of communities in achieving their aims and goals (Shaffer 2015). Climate and natural resource legislation, institutions, policies and processes are the key ways that businesses seek to balance the need, with the demands of the goods and services delivered by those structures and their natural resources, to sustain healthy environments and renewables. In addition, management, transparency and conflict resolution capacity must be dealt with in conjunction with initiatives to protect livelihoods and increase resources availability. Kerzner & Kerzner (2017) notes that two measures are needed: developing a structure and capacity for good governance of resources; and improving the civil society's capacity to participate in governance processes. The availability of scarce renewable resources and the ending of degradation may also be important. By reducing scarcity and rivalry these acts help to avoid conflict.

The goal is to concentrate on addressing the efficiency, quantity, and availability of renewable resources in order to balance supply and demand pressures. The drive to compete and the opportunity for abuse diminish when more services are provided. The most important, though not absolutely necessary, components of good governance are accountability, respect for the law, openness, equality, and participation. Key elements of conflict avoidance also include issues with democratic processes, effective governance, and procedures that allow citizens to work together to address shared

economic and environmental issues. Strong laws, institutions, rules, and procedures may lessen people's reliance on nonrenewable resources, settle conflicts between competing interests, and prevent disputes over resource access, ownership, control, and management.

2.4.4.2. Improve Trans-Boundary Management Institutions and Cooperation

While states shall have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources, according to their own environmental and development policies, in compliance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, they shall also be responsible for ensuring that activities under their authority or control do not affect the environment of others. Because trans frontier dynamics and pressures sometimes go beyond a sovereign state's capacity to handle unilaterally, collaboration and co-management are important with neighboring countries. Since many natural resources of renewable energy do not meet national borders, development of trans boundary management and cooperation institutions is also important. This requires one main type of intervention: establish or strengthen trans-boundary information, resource-sharing agreements, joint institutions, and dispute resolution processes (Mirumachi & Allan ,2007).

2.4.4.3. Implement Crosscutting Measures across all Programs

As part of natural resource conflict management measures, two cross-cutting exercises must also be carried out: incorporate attention to natural resources into all of the programs; and perform early warning, risk analyses, and conflict hot spots scenario analyses. Africa is an incredibly and naturally wealthy continent (Mills, 2018). After the industrial revolution and subsequent periods of colonialism, these tools have been used to build economies in the eurozone.

With more than 40 different ethnic groups, Kenya is a sizable multiethnic nation. The Kikuyu are the majority ethnic group, making up around 17% of the population (6,622,576). The Luhya (5,338,666), Kalenjin (4,967,328), Luo (4,044,440), Kamba (3,893,157), Kenyan Somali (2,385,572), Kisii (2,205,669), Mijikenda (1,960,574), and Meru are further significant ethnic groups (1,658,108). With a sizable Muslim presence, the nation has a majority-Christian population (4,304,798). Currently, it is being led by a coalition made up of the formerly rival communities of Kalenjin and Kikuyu, while the Luo are primarily represented by the coalition in opposition. The 47 counties now have more authority thanks to the 2010 constitution.

Kenya is rife with violence. High rates of sex- and gender-based violence, as well as intercommunal and political cycles of violence, are among them. Terrorist assaults are also on the rise. Incidence, seriousness, and severity of all forms of violence have increased recently. In Kenya, there are a lot of different conflicts. The Rift Valley, Nairobi, the surrounding drylands inhabited by pastoralists, and the coast are some of the region's most severely impacted. High levels of abuse lead to racial animosity, border conflicts, political party zoning, competition for land and other resources, the growth of small guns, inadequate protection, poverty, underdevelopment, and marginalization. Competition over the implications of federalization and elite pressure in resident communities' risks escalating intercommunal violence (Udogu, 2018). (Udogu, 2018).

Establishing a new constitution for the violent elections in 2007-2008. Governance and security reforms are intended to enhance the delivery of services and increase the transparency and fairness of governance across the world. The 47 counties have been transferred authority. However, progress was sluggish and some possible ties may exist between the devolution and growth of inter-ethnic violence.

Campaigns to disarm, increase the presence of security and create peace from below in order to resolve community conflict in dry pastoralist lands. Therefore, criticized for disregarding the political dimension and the duty of the state.

Operation *Linda Nchi.* This prompted Kenya to send ground troops to Somalia, reportedly in an effort to tackle Al Shabaab 's violence. Since the beginning of the operation in 2011, al-Shabaab attacks have risen in Kenya, as the jihad has been located in Kenya. The presence of Somalian charcoal trafficking forces helped to raise the capabilities of al-Shebaab, which are focused on charcoal-related revenue (Molonia, 2018). The 2014 Operation Usalama Watch led to police swoops on neighborhood shantytowns. Operation Usalama Watch. Muslims feel alienated by a sense of communal punishment. This logic of hostility has also led to recent threats against Somali refugees and plans to create a barrier on Kenya 's borders. It is believed that Al-Shabab plays in these counter-terrorism responses. There is a politicized discussion about the counter-terrorism response, that seem to have culminated in retaliation attacks in contrast to various ethnic groups. Civil society, the government and the international community are promoting peace building and conflict prevention efforts.

Kenya is a patriarchal society with a high degree of gender-based abuse that has escalated since election violence (Tong 2018). Many assaults are based on race and are used for punishing such classes. Women worked in pastoral societies to promote tension and create unity. Child violence in Kenya, too, is a big concern.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

A theory is a reasoned statement meant to clarify, guide and interpret the findings of research (Oliver, 2009). The research was guided by three conflict theories so as to complement each other in tackling the variables. The theories include: the theory of incompatibility of Plural Society by Fredrik Barth and J. S. Furnivall in 1997 and the Greed versus Grievance Theory by Collier and Hoeffler in 2004 and Primordialism theory by Johann Gottlieb Fichte in 1762.

2.5.1. Incompatibility of Plural Societies

Incompatibility of plural societies theory asserts that in an ethnically plural society inter-ethnic conflicts are necessitated by the exclusive allegiance to the interests of one's ethnic nationality and cannot be eradicated. The theory was used to explain ethnic nationalism in Singapore, Malaysia, Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Indonesia from the 1990s. The theory argues that differences in ethnicity is only an excuse to start inter-ethnic conflicts and diverse communities would always coexist peacefully if economic greed is eliminated through rational and equitable distribution of available economic resources and the political avenue to access the same. The theory was used to explain the ethnic crisis in Nigeria and DRC from the 1960s, Kenya from the 1980s, and Sudan from the 1970s. Federalism and proportional representation have been used in such places to come up with an inclusive form of government. Furnivall and Smith

(1997) postulate that ethnic nationalism develops as opposed to civic nationalism or common loyalty because ethnicity takes the center stage of all aspects of social-cultural, economic and political spheres of life in one ethnic group in direct competition against another ethnic community.

These economic and cultural camps also define their political orientation and inclination during general elections. The escalation of inter-ethnic conflicts at such times lead to killing, cattle rustling/banditry, destruction of property, creation of IDPs, poverty and high level of insecurity. This situation jeopardizes the economic means of livelihood in the affected area. The multi-ethnically oriented groups are held together by external factors such as the central government in such ways as uniform incorporation of the state into the political life through equality of all so that none feels discriminated, equivalent incorporation into the political and other organs of government leadership and proportional representation in the national political system and organs. The Greed versus Grievance Theory has Collier and Hoeffler (2004) as its proponents. The theory posits that perceived grievances and the greed for power are found more or less equally in all societies.

The key to explaining the incidence of conflicts lies in identifying the opportunities that make rebellion feasible and profitable. Rebel groups need a positive image internationally and need to motivate their recruits, hence they tend to manufacture a false sense of grievance. Scarcity or relative scarcity of resources trigger violence both at the individual as well as collective level, although it has now become possible to have conflicts provoked by resource appropriation in situations of abundance.

Groups engaging in armed confrontation are often not solely motivated by grievances such as ethnic prejudice, injustice or historical resentment, but ultimately by illegitimate and greedy economic agendas and thus greed. Issues of identity and self-determination are ignored in favor of concentrating on the position that resources, on their own, play as the key goals of warring parties.

Countries with low incomes are more prone to conflicts, and the dangers associated with these conflicts increase when society is split into two factions. Even while avarice appears to be more prevalent than resentment, true resentment may be traced back to events such as fast economic collapse, inequality, political repression, political shift, and eventually the germination of ethnic and religious fractionalization. Kuresoi is illustrative of both of these hypotheses due to the fact that communities in the region want to be armed to the disadvantage of their rivals while at the same time using the power of the rifle to amass economic riches.

Therefore, on the application of this theory to this study, it is clear that, the concept of the "Incompatibility of Plural Societies" theory, which suggests that diverse societies with multiple ethnic, cultural, or religious groups may be inherently prone to conflicts due to perceived or real differences, can be applied to the analysis of resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya.

In Nakuru County, as in many regions of Kenya, there can be competition over limited resources such as land, water, and grazing areas. When multiple ethnic groups with different resource-use practices coexist in a confined geographical area, this competition can intensify. The theory of incompatibility of plural societies might argue that these differences in resource-use practices and the competition for scarce

resources can be a source of tension and conflict among ethnic groups.

In plural societies, cultural and religious diversity can lead to varying worldviews and values concerning resource use. These differences can result in misunderstandings, disputes, or even conflicts over how resources should be managed and allocated. For instance, different ethnic groups may have distinct customary practices related to land ownership and use, which can clash. Plural societies often face challenges related to governance and representation. If governance structures do not adequately represent the various ethnic groups in Nakuru County, it can lead to feelings of marginalization and exclusion. This, in turn, can exacerbate resource-related conflicts as ethnic groups may perceive that their interests are not being adequately addressed.

The theory of incompatibility may also highlight the role of identity in resource-related conflicts. In a plural society like Nakuru County, individuals may strongly identify with their ethnic or cultural group. Resource conflicts can become intertwined with identity, making them more intractable. Historical grievances, which may be rooted in colonial legacies or past resource-related disputes, can further fuel conflicts in plural societies. These grievances can create a backdrop of mistrust and animosity among ethnic groups.

Plural societies often exhibit disparities in terms of resource access and economic opportunities among ethnic groups. These disparities can be a source of tension and conflict if they are perceived as unjust or discriminatory. External actors, including political leaders, can manipulate inter-ethnic conflicts for their own interests. In plural societies, these external influences can exploit existing divisions and escalate conflicts, including resource-related ones.

It's important to emphasize that while the theory of incompatibility of plural societies can provide insights into the dynamics of inter-ethnic conflicts related to resource use, it is just one lens through which to analyze the situation. The causes of such conflicts are multifaceted, and effective conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts should consider a comprehensive understanding of the local context, including historical, political, economic, and cultural factors, to address these challenges in Nakuru County, Kenya.

2.5.2. Greed Versus Grievance Theory

Although the argument has been expanded to other types of war, such as violent conflict in general, revolt and insurgency, for example, the phrase "greed against grievance" or "greed and grievance" refers to the two foundational arguments made by conflict scientists regarding the reasons of civil war.

The term "greed" refers to the idea that participants in armed conflicts are driven by a desire to improve their circumstances and that they do a rough cost-benefit analysis to see if the benefits of participating in a revolt outweigh the costs. The term "grievance" refers to the claim that, rather than economics, individuals' revolt more over matters of identity, such as ethnicity, religion, and social status. In reality, even defenders of the strongest iterations of these arguments concede that the opposing argument has some impact on how a dispute develops.

However, application of this theory to this study implies that the "Greed Versus Grievance" theory is a framework often used to analyze the root causes of conflicts, particularly civil wars and violent conflicts. This theory posits that conflicts can be driven by two primary factors: greed, which involves economic motivations such as

resource capture and wealth accumulation, and grievance, which involves political, social, or identity-based motivations arising from perceived injustices or grievances. Applying this theory to resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya, involves examining how both greed and grievance factors contribute to these conflicts:

Greed-based conflicts may emerge when different ethnic groups in Nakuru County compete for limited resources such as land, water, or grazing areas. This competition can be exacerbated by population growth, urbanization, and changes in land use practices, leading to conflicts driven by the desire to secure valuable resources. Some individuals or groups may exploit resource-use practices for economic gain, irrespective of their ethnic identity. For example, there may be cases of land grabs or illegal resource extraction that transcend ethnic lines. This economic motivation can contribute to conflicts if it leads to the dispossession of local communities. Greed-based conflicts can also be fueled by political elites who seek to control and profit from resources. In Nakuru County, political figures may manipulate ethnic divisions to gain control over resource-rich areas or to secure economic benefits for themselves and their supporters.

Grievance-based conflicts often have deep historical roots, such as land dispossession during the colonial era or land tenure issues. These historical grievances can contribute to conflicts when communities perceive that their land rights have been systematically violated. If certain ethnic groups in Nakuru County feel marginalized or discriminated against in terms of resource access and representation in local governance structures, this can create grievances. The perception of unfair treatment can fuel inter-ethnic conflicts, particularly when communities believe they are being denied their rightful

share of resources.

Grievance-based conflicts may also be tied to ethnic identity and the desire to protect or assert one's cultural or ethnic heritage. If resource-use practices are seen as a threat to cultural identity or traditional ways of life, this can lead to conflicts rooted in grievances. A lack of access to fair and impartial dispute resolution mechanisms can exacerbate grievances related to resource use. When communities feel that their concerns are not addressed through legal channels, they may resort to conflict as a means of asserting their rights.

Grievance factors can be linked to socioeconomic disparities among ethnic groups. If disparities are perceived as a result of unfair resource distribution or economic policies, this can generate grievances leading to inter-ethnic conflicts. In the case of Nakuru County, Kenya, applying the Greed Versus Grievance theory requires a nuanced analysis that considers both greed-driven factors related to economic interests and resource competition, as well as grievance-driven factors related to historical injustices, marginalization, and identity. Conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts should address these multifaceted drivers to mitigate inter-ethnic conflicts and promote sustainable resource management.

Critique of Incompatibility of Plural Societies theory and Greed versus Grievance theory

Theory of incompatibility seems to be insightful in its approach of handling inter-ethnic conflict it emphasizes that independent would lead to anarchy and ethnic strife in struggle for hegemony.It also emphasizes on cultural unity and not political unity

This study sought to find out if inter-ethnic conflict in Kuresoi is not purely motivated by socio-cultural factors but by socio-economic factors and thus greed, the inter-ethnic violence is caused by, manipulation of ethnic difference by the political class. Resource use conflicts arise especially during the election periods when hostile voters are disfranchised by the use of violence, where forced migration is embedded in political strategy and infused with grievances over inequitable distribution of natural resources especially land and water (Muhammed & Kinge, 2016). Resource use conflicts have affected the social-economic development of the people leading to rise of poverty prevalence rate, making more communities vulnerable to violent inter-ethnic conflict and manipulation by political class. The intention of arsonists and other vandals is to make a statement to those immigrant communities to leave the area. They are therefore motivated by greed and not genuine grievances. Ethnic politicization worsens the situation.

Collier and Hoeffler's argument that weak states cannot easily maintain control over their natural resources due to their rural location and potentially wide dispersion, it is economically beneficial to assert control over minimally defended, resource-rich areas. Extracting benefits from aid that is sent to a conflict area is also beneficial for rebel groups as there are often possibilities to raid resources sent from abroad. Appropriation of aid becomes difficult in a weak state. The theories complement each other on issues of ethnic diversity and socio-economic resource competition which gave the researcher the notion to use purposeful sampling in the field for non-probability sampling. It was possible to co-relate this method with probability sampling for data analysis, presentation and discussions.

The dynamics of these two theories are presented in Figure 2. 1.

Expression of incompatibility of Plural Society Theory and the Greed Versus Grievances Theory
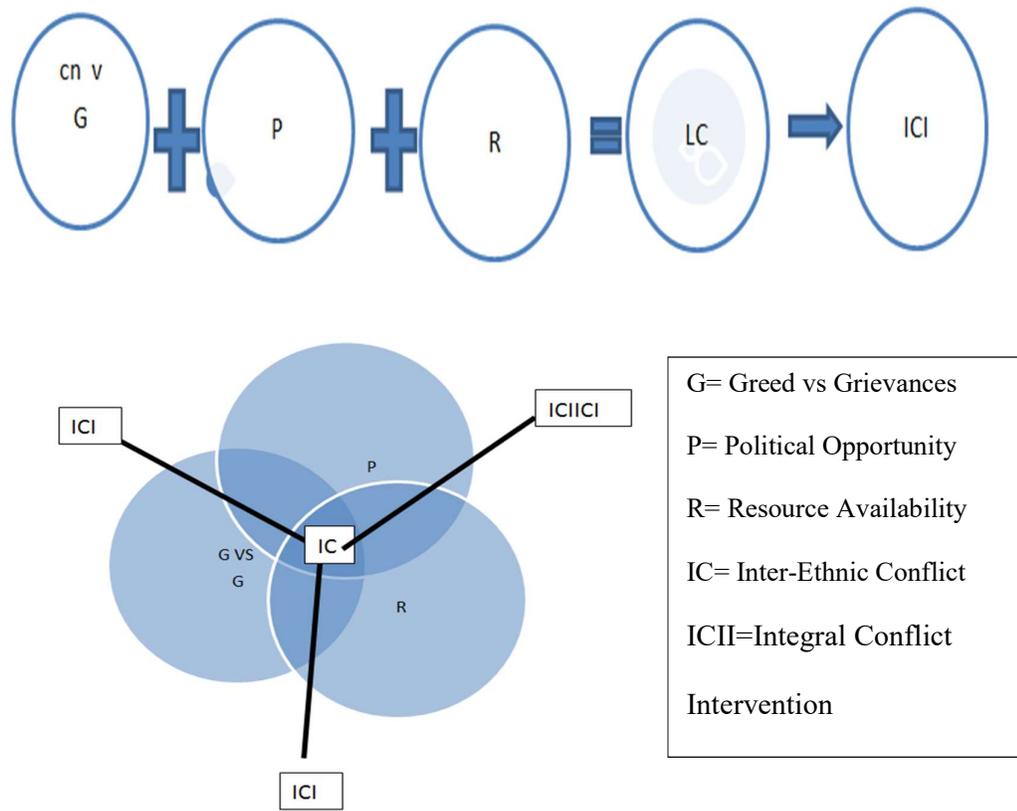
Figure 2. 1: Conceptual Model for incompatibility of Plural Societies Theory

Source: Researchers Innovation (2019).

2.5.3. Primordialism theory

The resource use, as primordialists claim, ultimately emerges from ethnic identity gaps (Smith & Russel 2003). Interethnic conflict Ethnic identity is determined at birth, is a part of human nature, and is passed down through families. Therefore, under primordialism, ethnic identity is formed over time. The primordialist

predicts amity and cooperation among in-group members and hostility and resource use between ethnic out-group conflict based on "common blood myths" shared by each ethnic group (Collier & Hoeffler, 2004). Inter-ethnic conflicts over resource utilization necessarily result from "ancient hatred" between ethnic groups and "mutual dread" of supremacy, expulsion, or even extinction since ethnic differences under primordialism are profound, age-old, and insurmountable. Ethnic differences are cited by primordialists as a primary cause of interethnic animosity, fear, and conflict, suggesting that ethnically diverse nations would eventually see the exploitation of resources through interethnic wars (Vanhanen and Tatu, 1999).

However, even in sub-Saharan Africa, one of the most resource-intensive and ethnic conflict-ridden regions in the world, there are several diverse states that enjoy relatively stable inter-ethnic relations. These nations include Cameroon and Botswana. Specific structural politics, as argued by Stein and Arthur (1976), may be focused on separate peace in some heterogonic states; however, this highlights a weakness of even more primordialism: that they neglect the different conditions of political and socio-economic systems in which the use of resources between ethnic conflicts is formed.

Primordialism is a theory that suggests that ethnic or cultural identities are deeply rooted in history, biology, or geography and are immutable and instinctual. Applying the primordialism theory to the analysis of resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya, would involved examining how primordial factors related to ethnic identities contribute to conflicts over resources:

Primordialism theory would argue that ethnic identities in Nakuru County are innate, unchanging, and central to individuals' sense of self. This means that ethnic groups have always existed, and their identities are deeply ingrained in the collective psyche of the communities. As a result, conflicts over resources may be framed in ethnic terms, with ethnic groups perceiving themselves as inherently different from one another. According to primordialism, ethnic groups are defined by their attachment to particular territories or regions. In Nakuru County, this theory might suggest that resource-use practices are closely tied to ethnic boundaries. Different ethnic groups may consider certain resources, such as land or water sources, as integral to their identity and livelihoods. This can lead to conflicts when these resources are perceived as encroached upon by other ethnic groups.

Resource-use practices that alter the landscape or affect the availability of key resources may be seen as threats to the primordial ethnic identities in Nakuru County. Changes in land use, for example, could be interpreted as eroding the traditional way of life or ancestral connections to the land, leading to tensions and conflicts. Primordialism theory would acknowledge that historical grievances, rooted in long-standing ethnic identities and territorial claims, play a significant role in resource-related conflicts. Past disputes over land and resources may be seen as part of an enduring conflict between ethnic groups. The theory may suggest that ethnic communities in Nakuru County resist changes in resource-use practices, even if they are potentially beneficial, due to a perceived threat to their primordial identity. This resistance can lead to conflicts when resource management initiatives clash with deeply held beliefs about how resources should

be used.

It's important to note that the primordialism theory has been critiqued and challenged by scholars who argue that ethnic identities are not fixed and that they can evolve over time in response to social, political, and economic changes. Furthermore, conflicts in plural societies are typically multifaceted and result from a combination of historical, economic, political, and social factors. While considering the role of primordial factors in inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, it's crucial to take a comprehensive approach that incorporates a broader understanding of the dynamics at play, including the influence of governance, socioeconomic disparities, and contemporary issues in addition to historical and primordial factors.

Critique of Primordalism Theory

Primodalism cannot explain the specific transformations and the reasons of how some changes occur. Primodalism also fails to identify or explain the issues of multi ethnic identities, such as United States and Afro- Americans. Adediji (2016) argues that primodalism is still able to provide an epistemological and philosophical mechanism that informs and opens up a unique room for study and social and political action as an approach that stressed the functioning of sub-national loyalties, and the soundness of operative activities inside the group collective consciousness.

The interrelations of Primordialism theory, Greed Versus Grievance theory, and Incompatibility of Plural Societies theory are interconnected in their examination of the complex factors that contribute to inter-ethnic conflicts. While these theories offer

different perspectives, they are not mutually exclusive and can be used together to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of such conflicts.

Primordialism theory focuses on the significance of ethnic or cultural identity as a central factor in conflicts. It suggests that deeply rooted identities can contribute to conflicts. In this context, ethnic identities can be a source of grievances when they are perceived as being threatened or marginalized. Greed Versus Grievance theory, on the other hand, emphasizes economic motivations and resource-related factors as drivers of conflict. While it doesn't negate the importance of identity, it suggests that conflicts can also be motivated by economic interests. These interests can intersect with identity when resource allocation or exploitation is perceived as unjust or benefiting a particular ethnic group.

Primordialism theory's emphasis on the enduring nature of ethnic identities is relevant to the Incompatibility of Plural Societies theory, which suggests that diversity in plural societies can lead to conflicts. Incompatibility theory argues that differences in identity and culture can create tensions, and primordialism offers an explanation of why these identities might be particularly significant in such contexts. Incompatibility theory highlights how resource allocation in diverse societies can become a source of conflict. Greed Versus Grievance theory complements this by explaining how both economic interests (greed) and grievances related to resource allocation can play a role in conflicts within plural societies.

In conclsion, these three theories provide different lenses through which to analyze inter-ethnic conflicts. Primordialism focuses on the role of identity, Greed Versus Grievance considers economic and political motivations, and Incompatibility of Plural

Societies emphasizes the challenges posed by diversity. Recognizing their interconnectedness allows for a more holistic understanding of the complex nature of inter-ethnic conflicts, acknowledging that conflicts often result from a combination of identity, economic interests, grievances, and the challenges of managing diversity within plural societies.

Independent variable   **Dependent variable**

Resource-use practices
- Access to water
- Access to grazing land
- Access to farming
- Access to knowledge of resource utilization
- Access to fuel

Inter-ethnic conflicts
Increased
- Fighting
- Killings
- Displacements
- Migrations
- Discrimination

Reduced
- Peace
- Security
- Living Standards
- Income
- Employment opportunities
- Economy

Intervening Variables
- Climate Change
- Political factors
- Governance
- Resources (human, financial insurance)
- Existing pieces of legislation
- Cultural practices and norms
- Socio-economic/ demographic factors
- Existing policies
- Existing pieces of legislation

Figure 2. 2: Conceptual Model of Dependent and Independent variables in Resource-use Practices influencing Inter-ethnic Conflicts

Source: Researcher (2019)

2.6 Summary

This chapter examined literature that is pertinent to this topic in line with the study objectives. The nature and extent of resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts is a complex and multifaceted issue. Resource-related conflicts between different ethnic groups are influenced by a combination of factors, including economic, political, historical, cultural, and environmental dimensions. Resource-use practices can contribute to inter-ethnic conflicts in several ways. Competition for limited resources such as land, water, minerals, and grazing areas can lead to tensions and violence among ethnic communities. Unequal distribution of resources, often rooted in historical injustices or discriminatory policies, can exacerbate grievances and trigger conflicts. Changes in resource management practices, such as land-use changes or resource extraction, can disrupt traditional ways of life and identities, leading to resistance and conflict. Additionally, governance and political factors play a crucial role. Weak governance, corruption, and inadequate resource management policies can create conditions ripe for conflict, as they may allow elites to exploit resources at the expense of marginalized ethnic groups. Climate change and environmental stressors further complicate the issue, as they can alter the availability and distribution of resources, exacerbating scarcity and competition.

The effects of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflicts are profound and wide-ranging, with resource-related factors often serving as significant triggers or exacerbating factors in such conflicts. Competition for limited resources like land, water, minerals, and arable land can intensify inter-ethnic conflicts. Scarce resources can lead to disputes, as different ethnic groups vie for access to these vital assets. Resource-use practices may perpetuate historical injustices, such as land dispossession

or discriminatory resource allocation policies. These grievances can serve as deep-rooted sources of inter-ethnic conflicts when communities feel marginalized or unfairly treated.

Resource-use practices can be closely tied to the cultural and traditional identities of ethnic groups. Changes in these practices, often driven by external factors like urbanization or development projects, can disrupt identities and lead to resistance or conflict. Resource-related conflicts can be exacerbated by environmental stressors, including climate change. Altered weather patterns, land degradation, and resource scarcity driven by climate change can intensify conflicts over dwindling resources. Resource-rich areas are often targets for political and economic exploitation by elites. This exploitation can contribute to inter-ethnic conflicts when communities feel that their resources are being plundered for the benefit of a select few.

Weak governance, corruption, and inadequate resource management institutions can create conditions conducive to conflicts. Inefficient management and a lack of transparency can lead to disputes over resource access and allocation. Changes in resource availability or land use practices may lead to population displacement or migration, which can, in turn, spark conflicts between displaced communities and host populations. Resource-related conflicts can undermine human security, leading to displacement, food insecurity, and violence. This can have profound and long-lasting effects on the well-being and stability of affected ethnic communities. Resource-rich areas can attract external actors, including companies and political interests, often exacerbating conflicts. These external actors may exploit resources without consideration for the local population's well-being.

The management of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts presents both challenges and opportunities. Inter-ethnic conflicts driven by resource use are often multifaceted, involving a combination of economic, political, historical, and cultural factors. Untangling these complexities can be challenging. Limited data and information on resource use and conflict dynamics hinder effective conflict analysis and intervention planning. Accurate and up-to-date data are often lacking, particularly in conflict-prone regions. Weak governance, corruption, and inadequate institutions for resource management can perpetuate conflicts. Addressing these structural issues is challenging and requires political will. Long-standing historical grievances related to resource access and land tenure can be deeply entrenched and resistant to resolution. Overcoming these grievances is a complex and time-consuming process.

Resource-use practices are often closely tied to cultural and ethnic identities. Managing conflicts while respecting these identities and avoiding cultural insensitivity is crucial but challenging. Climate change-induced environmental stressors can exacerbate resource scarcity and conflicts. Climate adaptation and mitigation efforts may require significant resources and cooperation among ethnic groups. Resource-rich regions can attract external actors, including corporations and political interests, which can exacerbate conflicts. Controlling external interference and ensuring fair resource exploitation is challenging.

Involving local communities in decision-making processes and conflict resolution initiatives empowers them and fosters ownership of solutions. Communities often have valuable knowledge and insights into resource-use practices. Early warning systems and conflict prevention strategies can help identify potential conflicts before they escalate, allowing for targeted intervention and mediation. Strengthening legal

frameworks for resource management and land tenure can provide a basis for resolving conflicts and ensuring equitable resource distribution. Promoting transparency in resource management and holding institutions accountable can help reduce corruption and build trust among ethnic groups. Mediation and dialogue processes can bring conflicting parties together to negotiate and find mutually acceptable solutions. Mediators from neutral organizations or third-party facilitators can play a crucial role. Implementing development projects in conflict-prone areas with sensitivity to the potential impact on resource use and ethnic relations can help mitigate conflicts. Incorporating sustainable resource management practices can address resource scarcity and environmental stress, reducing conflict triggers.

International organizations and agencies can provide resources, expertise, and diplomatic pressure to facilitate conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts. Comprehensive peacebuilding efforts that address the root causes of conflicts, including historical grievances and inequalities, can contribute to long-term stability. In managing resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts, it is crucial to recognize that there is no one-size-fits-all solution. Context-specific approaches that consider the unique dynamics of each conflict are essential. Additionally, cooperation, inclusivity, and sustained commitment from all stakeholders, including government authorities, ethnic leaders, civil society, and international partners, are critical to effectively address these conflicts and harness the opportunities for peace and sustainable resource management.

Lastly, the interconnection of the three theories have been addressed. This was also unleashed by the established of a conceptual framework. This enhanced the better and deep understanding of the text in the content of this study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

During the course of the study project, a variety of methods and approaches were utilized, all of which are described in detail in the following chapter. This chapter provides a description of the study population, the study area, the sampling strategy and sample, the sample size, the data collection instruments, the data analysis and presentation, the reliability and validity of the data collection instruments, the data collection procedure, the limitations of the study, and the ethical considerations that were taken into account during the course of the study. A synopsis of the preceding chapter is included in this one as well.

3.2 Research Design

A study's planning, execution, and the methods and techniques used to solve the research topic are referred to as the research design (Kothari, 2004). Descriptive research designs, according to Orodho and Kombo (2003), can be used to gather data about people's attitudes, views, habits, or societal concerns. The study assessed how resource-use behaviors affected inter-ethnic conflicts in Kenya's Nakuru County. The descriptive survey technique was utilized because it enables and makes use of research instruments including questionnaires, interview guides, and focused group discussion guides by allowing the researchers to adopt a holistic approach to the study. Instead of polling the entire population at one time, the researcher collected data from a sample. The use of either qualitative or quantitative methods is permitted in descriptive survey study design, which is not constrained by any one particular paradigm.

Evaluation research design was also used in the study. It refers to research purpose instead of a specific method. The process of evaluation research consisting of data analysis and reporting is a rigorous, systematic process that involves collecting data, enhances knowledge and decision making through the systematic utilization of measurable feedback. Evaluation research is beneficial in that it gains insights about a project, improve practice, assess the effects and build capacity.

Table 3. 1Specific Objectives and Research Design

Specific research objective	Research design
To examine the nature and extent of resource-use practices influencing conflicts.	Descriptive Survey
To evaluate the effects of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflicts.	Descriptive survey
To evaluate the challenges and opportunities for management of resource based inter-ethnic conflicts.	Evaluation survey

Source: Field Data, 2019

3.3 Study Area

The study was conducted in Nakuru County. According to KNBS (2019) it is among the most populated counties in Kenya with 2.1 million people, 616,046 households. Under the organization of the county government, Nakuru County is divided into eleven sub-counties namely, Nakuru Town East, Nakuru Town West, Nakuru North, Njoro, Molo, Gilgil, Naivasha, Kuresoi North, Kuresoi South, Rongai, Subukia, and Bahati with a total of 55 ward and 110 villages. Kuresoi Sub-counties are one of the eleven constituencies that form Nakuru County, in the Rift Valley County, Kenya. Both Kuresoi North and South have four wards namely; Kiptororo, Nyota, Sirikwa, Kamara, Amalo, Keringent Kiptagich and Tinet respectively. Kuresoi sub county was selected for the study because approximately 68% of the population are multi- ethnic, long-standing tensions have existed between ethnic Maasai and Kalenjin over resource

use and has the highest number of people affected by resource use practices as seen in media reports, government reports and research. Kipkemoi, 2015 postulates the factors influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi North Sub County.

Langat *et.al.* (2018), estimate that much of Kuresoi is the forest of the East Mau, part of the Mau Forest, Kenya 's largest catchment. In Kuresoi, the Molo River that flows into Lake Baringo, one of its tributaries Ribeti starts at Kuresoi, two large rivers Mara River and Sondu Miriu are native to Kuresoi. For the elections in 1997, the sub-counties were formed. In the Southwest parts of the electoral discipline, the sub-counties of Kuresoi are an agriculturally active area with large-scale tea plantations in the central and northern parts of the constituent district. (Jacobs *et. al.*, 2018) In the southwestern regions, more than 10,000 hectares of tea are grown.

According to Albertazzi *et. al.*, (2018), there is a tea industry in Kuresoi, Kiptagich Tea Factory, which processes and packs tea produced by local small-scale farmers in plantations and also sells it to the factory. The industry is owned and employed directly and indirectly by the former President of Kenya, Daniel T. Moi, and provides more than 2,500 workers. Kuresoi's farms vary between little plots of 0,8 hectares owned by the majority of small farmers and big farms owned or affected by people in the past (Norman & Wambua, 2018) (Norman & Wambua, 2018). Small farmers are planting and preserving potatoes, maze, garden peas, kales and pyrethrums. In March-May and July-October the region receives plenty of rain. During these seasons most feeder roads are inaccessible and many crops are wasteful.

There are about 200 elementary and 44 public high schools in the region. The development plan for Nakuru County includes one public and one private university: Egerton and Kabarak, with 13 campuses, four training teacher colleges, 15 technology institutes and two technical institutes (CIDP County Nakuru 2018- 2022). Resource disputes have undergone recurring events since 1992, 2007-8, 2017, and in 2020, disputes occurred in Nakuru County. Koros (2018) contends that these conflicts have affected the socio-economic development of the people in these sub-counties. Internal displacement of people is a common feature in the sub-counties. Conservation efforts in the Mau Forest complex have also resulted in more IDP camps after the small illegal encroaches were flushed out.
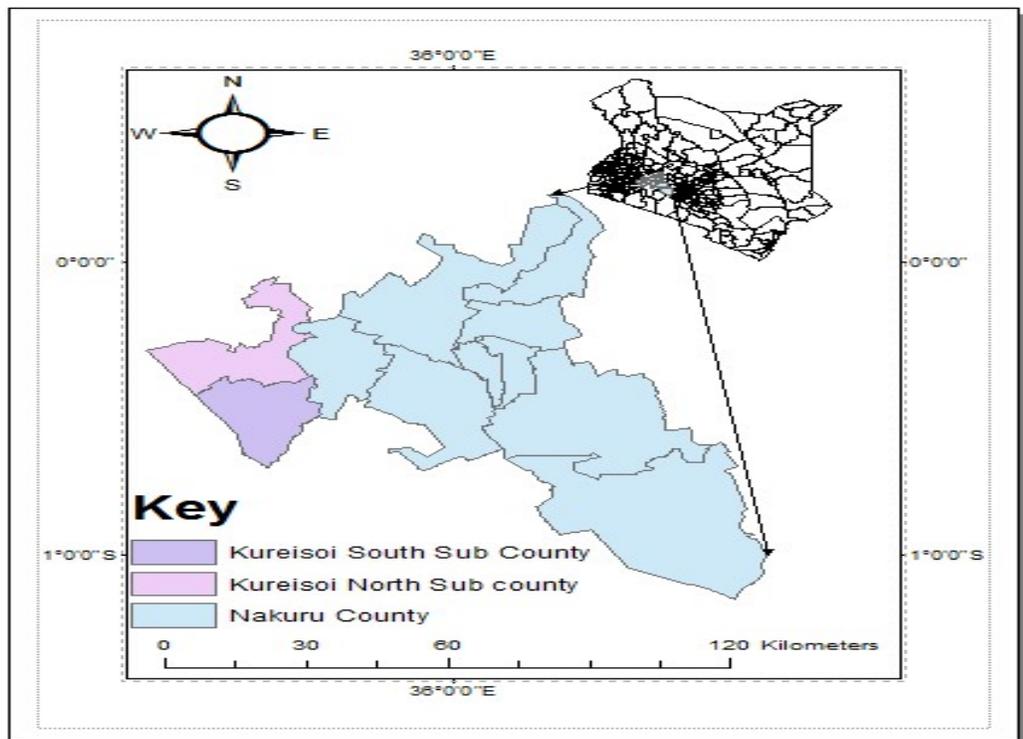
Figure 3. 1: Map of Nakuru County showing Kuresoi Sub-counties

Source: GIS Expert (2019).

3.4 Study Population

Population is an aggregate of all cases that conform to certain characteristics which are of concern to the researcher (Singh & Nath, 2010). The study was carried out among households in Kuresoi North and Kuresoi South Sub-counties since it the zone has the highest number of people affected by resource-based practices (Kenya Population and Housing Census Report, 2009). Kuresoi North and South has a population of 239,485 (2019 census) and an area of 1191 Km². The community is cosmopolitan, the Kalenjin form the Majority, followed by the Agikuyu, Gusii, Luhya, Maasai and the forest dwelling Ogiek which is also considered a sub tribe of the Kalenjin. The study involved police, chiefs, assistant county commissioners, county land registration officers, Non-Governmental Officers, household heads and community leaders within Kuresoi Sub-counties.

3.5 Sampling Techniques and Sample Size Determination

Sampling procedures means selecting a given number of respondents from a representative of a defined population (Orodho, 2004). Sampling is the process of systematically selecting representative population elements (Ryan, 2013). Sampling is advantageous because it helps a researcher to draw generalizations, improve effectiveness and reduce bias. According to Ngau and Kumssa (2004), there are more chances of making errors when dealing with the entire population as opposed to a sample. In addition to its advantages, sampling is carried out because it is impossible, impractical or extremely expensive to collect data from all the members of a study population (Nachmias & Nachmias, 1996). Neuman (2000) argues that the main factor considered in determining the sample size is the need to keep the sample size manageable enough. The desired sample population was determined using Fisher's

formula for sample size determination (Fisher *et.al.*, 1983 cited in Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999:43). The formula is as stated:

$$n = \frac{z^2 pq}{d^2}$$

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

z= the proportion of the target population estimated to have characteristics

being measured is set at 50%

q= 1-p (non-success probability)

d=level of statistical set at 0.05

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times 0.5 \times (1-0.5)}{(0.05)^2}$$

n=384.

According to Ryan (2013), the Krejcie and Morgan Table developed in 1970 was used to determine the sample size for this study with a confidence level of 95%. The total study population of Kuresoi North and South Sub-counties is 239,485 (2009 census). Therefore, the total sample size is 368. Using the Krejcie and Morgan Table, with a confidence level of 95%, the sample size of this study comprised 365 respondents; government officials, non-state actors and household heads.

To benefit from the advantages of sampling, the researcher used probability and non-probability sampling strategies. The researcher used a multi-stage random sampling technique. In the multi-stage sampling technique, the entire study area was stratified into eleven strata already existing in the form of eleven constituencies that collectively form Nakuru County.

Best and Khan (2001), recommend between 10-30% as being representative of the entire population. Kuresoi North and Kuresoi South were selected purposively for the study as they have experienced conflicts related to resource-use practices. Kuresoi North and South is further divided into four wards each (Best and Khan, 2001).

Sub-county administrators were purposively sampled hence were the key informants for this study. Assistant county commissioners were selected in each sub county Kuresoi North and Kuresoi South; two out of eight wards were selected using simple random sampling, the two wards are representative of the twenty-two locations combined. Six out of twenty-two locations were selected using the simple random sampling except Subukia and Rongai. Six out of twenty-two chiefs in those locations were selected purposively. Kuresoi Sub County has fifty-five sub locations combined. A total of eight out of fifty-five sub locations representing 30% of the total village sample which was selected using simple random sampling.

A total of 246 households from selected sub locations were selected using snowball sampling techniques to enable the researcher collect the required information. Snowball identifies potential participants in the population and asks those subjects to recruit other people. The steps in snowball are repeated until the needed sample size is found. Other research participants could be aware of others who share their

circumstances, and they might explain the advantages of the study and reassure them of its secrecy. Snowball is important because it allows for studies to take place where otherwise it might be impossible to conduct because of lack of participants, it also helps the researcher discover characteristics about a population that you were not aware existed. Household heads from selected households were sampled randomly. Individuals within the sampled household was used for the study using convenience sampling to respond to the items in the questionnaire. Moreover, 10 men and 10 women were selected for 2 FGDs using snowball sampling (Hennink & Weber, 2013). In addition, 3 out of 10 Non-Governmental Organizations in the study area were selected using simple random sampling. This represents between 10-30 % of the sample frame as recommended by Best & Khan (2001).

Table 3. 2: Summary of Sampling Strategies and Data Collection Methods

Target Population	Respondents	Sample	Sample Procedure	Data Collection Methods
	Household Heads	246	Stratified Proportionate, Simple random and Convenience	Questionnaires
Government Officials	Assistant County Commissioners	2	Purposive	Interviews
	MCAs	2	Purposive	Interviews
	Chiefs	11	Purposive	Interviews
	Police Officers	10	Convenience	Interviews
	Assistant Chiefs	10	Convenience	Interviews
	Total	35	Purposive	Interviews
Non-State Actors	NGOs -USAID -RedCross	4	Purposive	Interviews
	CBOs-Green thumb -International cities of peace	4	Purposive	Interviews
	FBOs- NCCK -GBV	4	Purposive	Interviews
	CSOs -Kelin -Churches & FBO	5	Purposive	Interviews
	Total	17		
Community Members	Youth, Women and Men village elders, Religious Leaders, Peace committee	40	Purposive/Convenience Snowball	Focus Group Discussions
	(10) Participant per FGD			
Grand Total		**365**		

Source: Researcher, 2019.

3.6 Data collection instruments

The main data collection instruments for this study were questionnaires, interview schedules, observation, focus group discussions (FGDs) as well as secondary sources of data. The tools for data collection were based on the objectives of the study. To this end, therefore, the study relied on both primary as well as secondary sources of data. According to Kothari (2004), structured questionnaire is best suited for descriptive study as it is easily applied and requires less skill. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), postulate that a guided interview can be used to interview the respondents. This exercise took place simultaneously with note taking. Questionnaires were preferred because were best suited for descriptive study as it easily applied and requires less skills. However it cannot get qualitative data and if you do, analysis becomes hard. Additionally, interviews were chosen because it gave indepth information from majorly key informants but may not get quantitative data. Moreover, FGDs were used because it provided a guide to get indepth information and moderate information which generates data in homogeneous group, however, FGD provides summative thought which cannot tell the mind of an individual. Lastly, observation checklist was done during data collection period provided an opportunity for first hand information and documentation of interaction between resource use practices and inter-ethnic conflict. However it could provide biased data due to pretence and the current view of the nature.

3.6.1 Primary Data

The primary data collection for this study made use of three different instruments, including interview guides, observation checklists, questionnaires with both structured and unstructured questions, and focus group discussions. In the course of the study,

analysts and assistants were responsible for conducting interviews and gathering essential data from respondents. The investigation covered the use of facilities. The facilitators of the focus group discussions (FGDs) have received training to help them remain non-directive and to promote free and open debate among all of the participants. In-person interviews with the respondents in question and the use of audio resources were also helpful in the collecting of primary data.

3.6.1.1 Questionnaires

First-hand information was gathered from families. According to Appendix ii, the researcher employed both open-ended and closed-ended questionnaires to obtain primary data from respondents. The chosen homes received the surveys by hand. Since they can be completed by the researcher or any number of people with little effect on their validity and reliability, questionnaires have been used for this analysis because they allowed for the collection of large amounts of data from a large number of people in a relatively cost-effective and short period of time. Additionally, results are typically calculated quickly and easily (Wu et. al., 2018).

3.6.1.2 Interview Schedules

As a qualitative research technique that consists of conducting extensive interviews with a very limited number of respondents, Patton (2002) describes main informant interview schedules as a viewpoint to investigate a concept, program or situation. As shown in Appendix iii, interview schedules have been used to supplement the questionnaires and minimize uncertainty in answers to obtain direct data. This technique was used to obtain qualitative information from key informants. The main informants targeted were county commissioner officers, AP officers and representatives from each district. Interview guides have been important to the

analysis since the interview process helps the interviewer to gather as much data as possible. For the versatility of research issues, interview process was also enabled.

3.6.1.3 Focus Group Discussions

This approach has been used extensively in data generation. This approach is useful to produce data while studying a homogeneous population or participant groups, says Hennink & Weber (2013). This tool was also ideal for this analysis since the topics of the analysis are standard. During the focus group discussion, a standardized checklist offered versatility in questions raising. Each of the two separate FGDs consisted of ten households (Bryman, 2008). In order to prevent ambiguity, the researcher used an interpreter to translate information from respondents. The FGD had a confidential venue that allowed the participants to participate without fear. It took 40-60 minutes for discussions as shown in Appendix IV.

3.6.1.4 Observation Checklist

The study used observation as a method of data generation. Sommer and Sommer (2001) argue that observations help researchers to respond to questions such as: how do resources create opportunities or obstacles for people? How do people manipulate or change their surroundings to meet their needs? And what proceeds in a particular setting? In this study, the observation of resource-use involved in inter-ethnic conflicts, their causes, effects, attempts to solve among others. Observation was done during the data collection period. The study used photography to achieve the objectives. This gave firsthand view and documentation of interactions between resource-use practices and inter-ethnic conflicts.

3.6.2 Secondary Data

Several documents, such as investigative journal, government reports, the different commissions' reports and other relevant minutes from meetings have been checked in the form of secondary data, for example records from the Chiefs' Office, internet searches, journal in newspapers and magazines as well as other related literature. These offered critical knowledge that led the analysis and contributed to the proper discussion of variables in research and interpretation.

3.7 Reliability and Validity of Research Instruments

The reliability and validity of data collection instruments were determined before the study through a pilot survey that was conducted in Rongai sub county, Nakuru County; this was done for all the three instruments of data collection.

3.7.1 Validity of the Instruments

Validity is the degree to which data analysis findings reflect the studied phenomenon (Best and Khan, 1993). The precision and importance of inferences are built on the findings of the study. Validity implies the agreement between the significance and the true value of a calculation. The validity of a study is based on the excess measurements which the data calculate should be made, according to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003).

The questionnaires were sent to other researchers for cross-examining to verify the validity of the testing tools as well as to determine content dependency. Precisely, material and systemic validity have been biased. The validity of content was intended to evaluate whether the evaluate covered a representative domain sample to be assessed in the analysis. The validity of this research was, however, aimed at assessing how well it was assessed according to its arguments.

The supervisors and scholars from the Peace and Conflict Studies Department at Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology analyzed the content and the validity of the framework, and suggestions were made to adapt the instruments accordingly. Samples of women and urban agriculture were selected from government officials as well as from members of the public. The researcher has also given a two-day facilitative induction to introduce research staff into the aspects of the analysis. This has been done by identification of adequate research assistants and preparation. Overall validity was pursued to ensure that aspects of resource-use were assessed in Nakuru County, Kenya, when affecting inter-ethnic conflicts.

The Content Validity Index was generated for each of the three instruments in order to determine statistical proof. Because it is simple to compute, comprehend, and emphasizes agreement of significance rather than merely agreement, the CVI is widely utilized. Additionally, CVI offers item and scale information and emphasizes consensus over consistency (Polit et.al., 2007). For each of the research instruments, the approved CVI formula was utilized to determine the contents validity for the questionnaires, interview guides, and FGD guides.

CVI= Number of Items declared Valid
$\qquad$**Total Number of Items**

3.7.2 Training of research assistants

Data collection was done by the researcher and research assistants. Two research assistants, who were familiar with the study area were recruited. The research assistants had attained a minimum grade of C+ in the Kenya Secondary School Examination (KCSE) and fluent in the local languages. They were trained for a period of one week by the researcher through organized workshop to familiarize them with

data collection tools. They were also trained on how data was collected and how to interpret the questionnaires.

3.7.3 Reliability of Research Instruments

The capacity of a research instrument to consistently produce the same findings each time it is used is what is meant by the term "reliability" when referring to measuring devices. It is concerned with the extent to which the researcher may safely trust on the information that was acquired from the many sources of data used for a study. [Case in point:] According to Mugenda & Mugenda, it may also be interpreted as a measurement of the degree to which a research instrument produces consistent results after being tested several times (2003).

Since the possibility of error exists in any method of measurement, the objective is to reduce it as much as possible. The accuracy of an instrument is typically represented by a coefficient in scientific writing. There is a range of possible values for the dependability coefficient, which goes from 0 to 1. A value of 1.00 for the co-efficient denotes flawless dependability, which is very impossible to achieve in practice. A dependability rating of.00 suggests that there is none.

The dependability coefficient, according to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), indicates how free of error variance a research instrument is. The instrument is free of error variance and, as a result, a measure of the true differences between the subjects in the dimensions measured by the instrument, the closer the reliability coefficient is to 1.00.

The test-retest method, which is used by most researchers, was utilized to determine the dependability of the instruments that were used in this investigation. During the pilot study phase, the research instruments' dependability was assessed. In order to

establish the reliability of the instruments through the computable responses from the data collection instruments, the reliability coefficient was calculated based on the widely accepted 95% coefficient/index of reliability using the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient (CAC) analysis of the Statistical Package for Social Scientists Version 17.0 (SPSS 17.0). (Norland,2010). SPSS reliability analysis revealed that the questionnaires' CAC was 0. 8951. As a result, the questionnaires were trustworthy since they fell within the suggested range of 0.7 to 1.0. With the assistance of the supervisors, the interview guides and the results from the pilot research were evaluated and changed as necessary to satisfy the study's goals.

3.8 Data collection procedure

In order to meet the intended objectives of the study, the researcher came up with questions that were answered by respondents through questionnaires, interviews and FGDs. Questionnaires for the household heads, Key informant interviews and FGDs were used in the process of data collection. Data from key informants will be captured both in writing and through audio recording with permission of the participants and later transcribed by the researcher. During the KIIs, the researcher asked the respondents the questions which they responded to in the best way they can. The researcher recorded all these responses in note books an also through an audio recorder. During the FGDs, the researcher in the company of research assistant asked the respondents specific questions in the instrument which were to elicit discussions from among the respondents. The FGDs were homogeneous in terms of gender and ethnicity. The chiefs helped in mobilizing men and women for the FGDs in their locations. The men and women who were mobilized included youths, religious leaders, and elders.

Questionnaires were used to collect data from household heads. In selecting the households from each sub location, both random and convenience sampling methods were used during the process of data collection. In each sub location, data collectors determined random starting point techniques in this case spinning a pen. The data collectors therefore determined a random direction from where to start data collection whereby the head of a pen was spined and choose the direction. In cases where respondents were not available in the targeted households, convenience sampling was used by getting the respondents from the next household.

3.9 Data Analysis and Data presentation

Data analysis is defined as the process of reviewing obtained data and drawing findings, inferences, and debates. Kothari (2004). The study comprised of both quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data was evaluated using measures of central tendency, frequency counts, and percentages. In order to evaluate the level of significance of correlation between research variables, quantitative data was coded and analyzed descriptively and inferentially using Chi-Square goodness of fit. Data analysis entailed numerous operations, including data coding, data entering, and data manipulation. The researcher discovered the causes and consequences of land dispute and resource-use prevalent in Kuresoi. Qualitative data from in depth interviews and FGDs were categorized into themes. The results of the analysis were presented in form of tables, charts and graphs. Thematic analysis was used to analyze qualitative data. It was presented through narratives and verbatim quotations.

Table 3. 3: Data Analysis Summary Techniques per Research Objective

Specific objective	Independent variable	Dependent Variable	Method of analysis
To examine the nature and extent of resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County	Resource-use practices (Access to water, access to grazing land, access to farmland, access to labor human capital, access to knowledge, soil erosion, pollution)	Fighting Killings Displacements Migrations	Descriptive (Frequencies, percentages, standard deviation and mean). Inferential (Chi-square). Qualitative (Thematic analysis
To assess the effects of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County	Resource-use practices (Access to water, access to grazing land, access to farmland, access to labor human capital, access to knowledge, soil erosion, pollution)	Fighting Killings Displacements Migrations	Descriptive (Frequencies, percentages, standard deviation and mean). Inferential (Chi-square). Qualitative (Thematic analysis
To evaluate the challenges and the opportunities for management of resource-based inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County	Resource-use practices (Access to water, access to grazing land, access to farmland, access to labor human capital, access to knowledge, soil erosion, pollution)	Fighting Killings Displacements Migrations	Descriptive (Frequencies, percentages, standard deviation and mean). Inferential (Chi-square). Qualitative (Thematic analysis

Source: Researcher, (2019).

3.10 Limitations of the study

Constraints were bound to occur in any research activity. Some respondents were very busy which made it difficult to find the sampled group in due course, especially, the county officials on duty. The researcher sought support of the departmental heads at the respective directorates as well as through arranged appointments with the officers

to help collect data in good time.

The other limitation that the study anticipated was that the targeted respondents (local community) might not adequately understand and respond to English questionnaire items to the study. This challenge was overcome by the use of research assistants who were conversant with the both English, Swahili as well as the local dialect in extreme cases. Since the study was descriptive in nature, it was not possible for it to address specific problems related to resource-use conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya. The researcher therefore solicited as many questions as possible to avoid the omission of key details relevant to the study.

3.11 Ethical Considerations

The researcher was accountable for preserving the dignity and well-being of all participants. This duty also meant shielding them from potential injury, unwarranted risks, or emotional and physical suffering inherent to the study technique. The researcher ensured that the subject received a thorough explanation of the study's purpose, risks, advantages, and alternatives, as well as ample time to ask questions. In addition, the research found that justice and fairness were seen in both the process of selecting participants and the distribution of the instruments used to gather data.

The researcher submitted an application for authorization to the Directorate of Postgraduate Studies at Masinde Muliro University. In addition, in order for the researcher to be able to collect data in the field, an authorization to do research was obtained from the National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI).

As a major principle of the study, the researcher-maintained people' rights to secrecy and privacy. The participants were informed of how the data were utilized, what was done to the case materials, and how their consent was protected. In addition, the researcher verified that sensitive documents were kept in secure locations. The study studied scenarios in which confidentiality may be mistakenly compromised, such as conducting sensitive talks in a non-soundproof room. The researcher told them that their identities would not appear on the surveys or in the findings, but their replies would stay same.

3.12 Summary

This chapter examined the research design, study area, study population, sampling techniques and determination of sample size, as well as data collecting devices such as questionnaires, interview guides, and focus group discussion guides. In addition, the chapter included data collecting technique, data presentation and analysis, validity and reliability of data collection tools, research limits, and ethical issues during the investigation. Using the methodology provided in this chapter, the next chapter summarizes the results of the study's first aim.

CHAPTER FOUR

NATURE AND EXTENT OF RESOURCE-USE PRACTICES INFLUENCING CONFLICTS IN NAKURU COUNTY

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents both statistics and commentary on the nature and scope of resource-use practices that contribute to inter-ethnic conflict in Nakuru County, Kenya. The county is located in the country of Kenya. This was the major objective of the research, and the results as well as the discussions are presented in this chapter. This chapter provides a discussion on the demographic characteristics of the respondents from households, the duration of stay of the family members in the study area, the incidences of disagreement, the number of instances of the conflicts and the duration of the conflicts, areas prone to the conflicts, the frequency of the conflicts, the perpetrators of the conflicts, the types of conflicts, and a summary of the chapter. Additionally, the chapter concludes with a discussion on the types of conflicts.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of House Heads in Nakuru County, Kenya

House heads in Nakuru included the married men and widows. Therefore, utilizing questionnaires allowed for the collection of demographic information from heads of households. A total of 246 questionnaires were sent to the heads of households, and 235 of those questionnaires were returned, which indicates that there was a response rate of 92%. The information that was gathered through the questionnaires was separated into the following categories: gender, age, marital status, religious affiliation, and educational level.

4.2.1 Gender

The purpose of the study was to determine the gender of all 246 heads of homes. The gender included both male and female. It was for this reason that the respondents were asked to declare their gender, and the outcomes are presented in Figure 4.1.
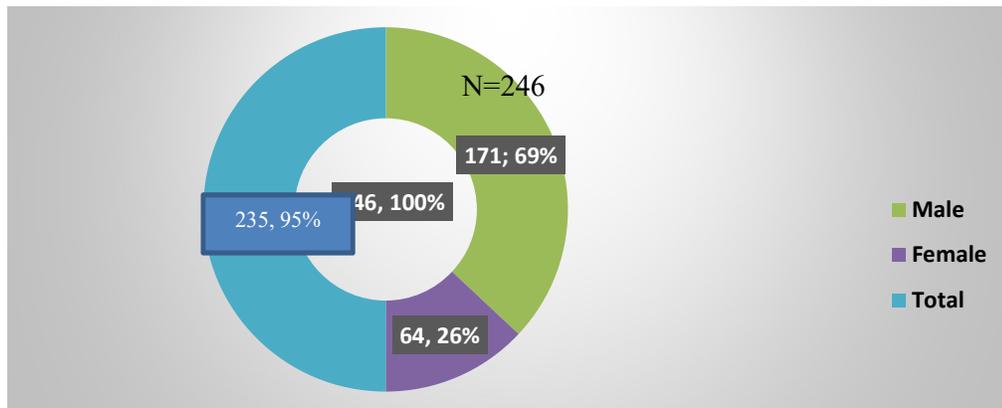
Figure 4. 1: Gender of Household Heads in Nakuru County, Kenya

Source: Field Data (2019)

The results in Figure 4.1 indicate that out of 246 household heads, 171(69%) of the household heads were male while 64(26%) were female. The study therefore reveals that men are the majority in heading households as opposed to their female counter parts as the research focused on interviewing the heads of household.

The results of this study shows that there is gender discrepancy in household headship in Nakuru County, Kenya with the male members of the society dominating as heads of the household therefore leaving women behind. The gender disparity portrayed through these results indicated that the cultural norms had made men take up leadership position in the society. This has been at the expense of women, thereby making it difficult for females to be active contributors in the decision-making processes of the society. According to the Kenya Demographic Health Survey 2014,

men are the major decision makers in most important household activities. Just less than one in three Kenyan households is headed by women. Women may make decisions on issues such as household purchase but most women depend on men on economic matters (KNBS, 2019).

These findings were also consistent with Broberg *et.al.* (2018) who indicates that women in the society are disadvantaged because of their status. Although both men and women both play an important part during conflicts, they are affected differently. Women are often the worst affected by conflict. They often become targets of sexual violence, their husbands and children may be killed leaving them without support. On the other side, women are vital in fight for peace during resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts. When men attain the age of fighting, they disappeared to war forcing women to become the heads of the household, conservers of community and rebuilders of the economy.

A female respondent from Kuresoi North indicated that;

> Most women in the area have been left widows after the resource-use conflicts in the area. Some of the women moved out of the area to other parts of the country while the ones who remained developed low self-esteem to cope up with life after their husband were killed as a result of fighting for equality of resource-use so as to sustain their families.

Source: Field Data 3rd May 2019

When there is a disagreement over the use of resources, it is essential to have a gender balance since women also have the ability to build peace. It is difficult to have a social approach in the management of resource-use practices as a result of the absence of gender equilibrium in the decision-making process, which begins in the families and

extends to the society as a whole. Women are sometimes overlooked in the formal peace process because cultural norms treat them differently than males, despite the fact that they are active players in managing resource use disputes at the grassroots level. This is owing to the fact that women are treated differently than men (Wibben, 2018).

Women are also highly effective peace ambassadors in resource-use conflict, if given the chance. The fact that women peace builders bridge the local - national divide and come up with innovative solutions to conflict due to their expertise, knowledge and legitimacy. The findings further agree with the United Nations women, peace and security that there should be an urgency with which international partners must increase financial and political support to women peace builders on the ground (Women UN 2018). The findings were consistent with Nderitu (2018) who indicated how women's groups used mobile technology to develop an early warning system in Kenya after the 2007/8 electoral violence are the same ways people mobilize for violence can also mobilize people for peace.

4.2.2 Age

The study concentrated with the respondents of between 16years to 56 years and above. Therefore, the study sought to determine the average age of the heads of households in Nakuru County, Kenya. Figure 4.2 depicts the findings that were collected from 246 heads of households.
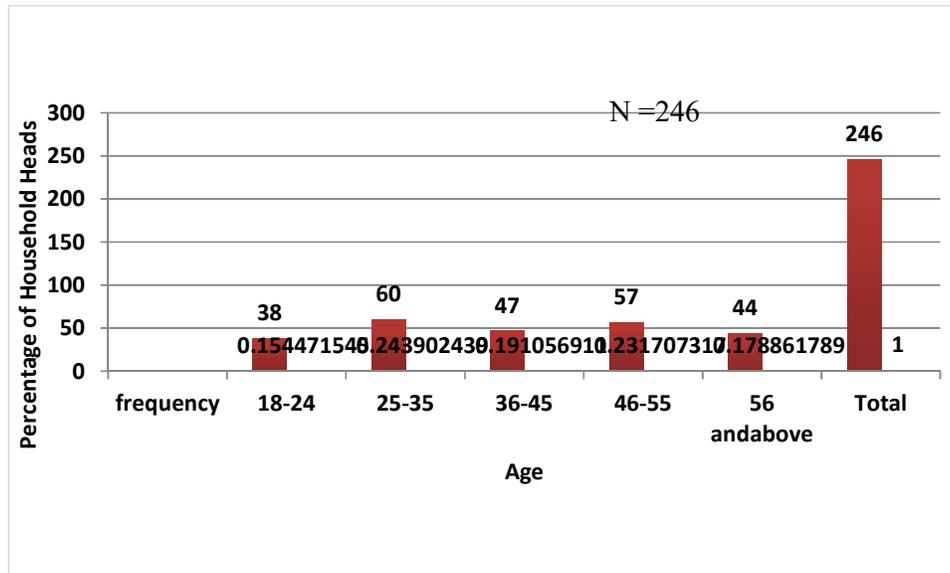
Figure 4. 2: Age of Household Heads in Nakuru County, Kenya

Source: Field Data (2019).

The results indicate household heads in the age bracket18 – 24 years were 38(15%). This age implies, due to unemployment rate that is present in the country today, youths decide to marry and start up family life. Additionally, 25 – 35 years were 60(24%),36 – 45 years were 47(19%), 46 – 55 years were 57(23%) and those above 56 years were 44(18%). The results line up with those of the 2019 census in Kenya. The vast majority of responses were under 56 years old, an age often seen as being within the reproductive years. This age group is more likely to have personal experience with the effects of conflict recurrence, whereas those older than 56 are more likely to have historical perspective. Elderly heads of households were crucial sources of knowledge about the outbreak of the wars. This was due to the fact that they had been long-term residents in Nakuru County, Kenya and hence had a better grasp of the underlying dynamics of the region's disputes.

The findings on age were important in this study since majority were the young and middle-aged people who were so active in giving information as they are the drivers of economy through the resource-use practices. Youths are often active participants in conflicts and therefore the age categories were important in this study. These findings conquer with Koda (2018) who argues that the growing youth demographic is faced with limited education opportunities, unemployment, the HIV/AIDS crisis, drugs that ignites them to indulge in resource-use conflicts.

In an FGD in Kuresoi South, one male youth indicated that;

> Youths are active participants in resource-use conflicts in the area. They are easily incited by little bribes and drugs that make them cause destruction in the area.

Source: Field Data 25th May 2019.

4.2.3 Marital Status

The study sought to determine the marital status of 296 house hold heads in Nakuru County, Kenya. This included the married. Therefore, the results were indicated in Figure 4.3
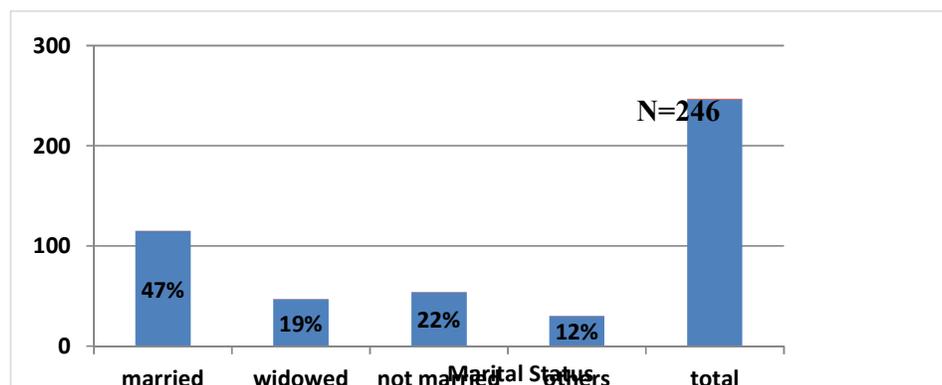
Figure 4. 3: Marital Status of Household Heads in Nakuru County, Kenya

Source: Field Data (2019).

The findings of this study were consistent with the KDHS 2018 survey which indicated that 73% of women by the age of 19 years to 34 years, while men marry by the age of 25 years to 35 years (KNBS 2018). As a result, the majority of household heads were adults who were old enough and mature enough to provide essential information on resource-use practices that were influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya. In addition, these household heads were aware of the resource-use practices that were surrounding the inter-ethnic conflicts because these practices had a direct bearing on their lives as people who had families.

As a consequence of these findings, it is abundantly obvious that the vast majority of household heads in the region under consideration are married. During the Kuresoi focus group discussion, one of the members expressed their opinion that;

> As a woman married in this area, I feel a lot of pain seeing my friends who have been widowed because of the recurrence of resource use conflicts. They lost their beloved ones during the conflicts. Some of them still live with us while others migrated to other counties due to fear of being attacked because their partners are no more. Most unmarried people are undecided because their ethnic group is different from the dominant groups in the study area.

Source: Field Data 26th May 2019

The findings further agree with a study by Weiner, 2015 who argued that the log linear parameters showed that the preference for a marriage outside the own ethnic group was generally low. Societal views of intermarried couples experience race or ethnic based differences in social, moral, and living standards that result in marriages that are fraught with conflict and instability. Inter married couples are not socially deficient, but are similar to those who marry within their racial or ethnic group.

4.2.4 Education Level

The study sought to determine the educational level of household heads in Nakuru County, Kenya. Education levels were categorized as: primary level, secondary level, tertiary level and others. The results are as given in Figure 4.4.
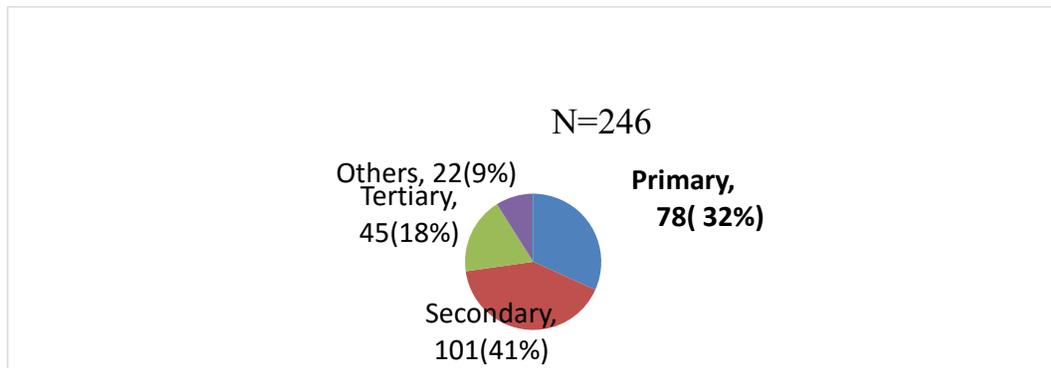
Figure 4. 4: Education Levels of Household Heads in Nakuru County, Kenya

Source: Field Data (2019)

The results in Figure 4.4 revealed that out of the total 246 household heads, 78(32%) had primary education while 101(41%) had secondary education, 45(18%) had tertiary education and 22(9%) specified their level of education. Based on these findings, 32% of the household heads had the basic education only. Meaning a majority of them lacked the training skills or marketable skills. Education being the key to success in future, were an important category in this study since the young people below the age of 35 years, can easily indulge in resource-use practices conflicts because of lack of education. This makes them vulnerable to active resource-use conflicts as supported by Tran *et.al.* (2018) who opined that many youths with low educational attainments were easily influenced to participate in resource-use conflicts in politically motivated conflicts. Therefore, education affects people and can influence their participation in resource-use leading to inter-ethnic conflicts.

4.2.5 Ethnic Identity

The study considered ethnic composition as an important aspect in the analysis of ethnicity and escalation of ethnic conflict over resource-use practice in the region. The study established that Kuresoi sub-counties in Nakuru County, is a cosmopolitan region, with people from diverse ethnic affiliation. It was established that the most dominant group in the region are: Agikuyu, Kalenjin, Abagusii, Luhya, and Maasai. Out of 246 respondents,54(22%) was Agikuyu, 18(7%) were Kalenjin, 34(14%) were Abagusii, 38(16%) were Luhya,43(18%) was Maasai and 58(24%) were other ethnic groups.

 The study investigated how ethnic composition of the region is related to resource-use inter conflicts. The interviewed administrative officers observed that this is due to security reasons, especially during the ethnic violence. The study also indicated that the older generation has stronger ethnic ties than it is in the younger generation. The younger generation is brought together by shared institutions, culture, and shared goals; hence it is a positive aspect to bring cohesion in future (Umana-Taylor, 2018).

4.2.6 Land Ownership and Title Deed

The study sought to establish the number of people who owe land and title deeds in 246 house hold heads in Nakuru County, Kenya. The results are shown in Figure 4.5.
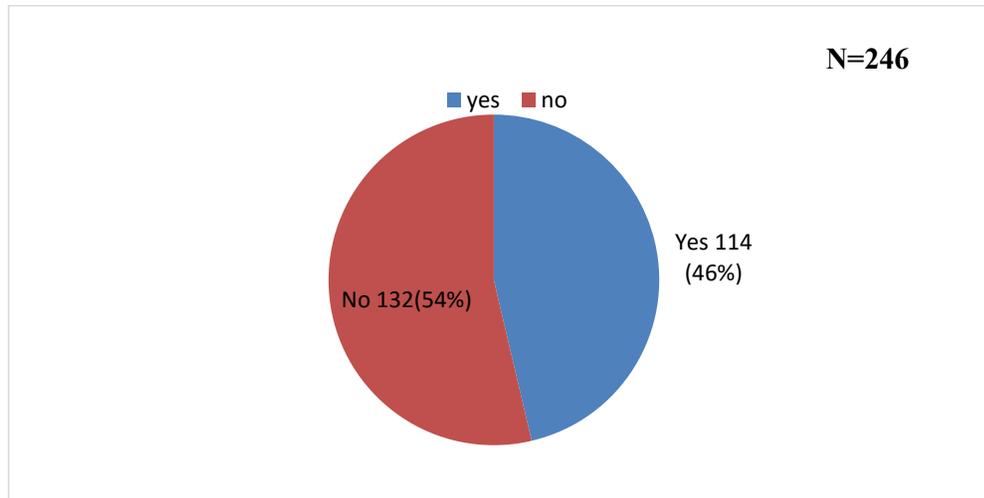
Figure 4. 5: Land Ownership and Title Deed

Source: Field Data (2019)

The results indicated that 114(46%) owe land with title deeds while 132(54%) owe land without title deeds in the study area. The lack of proper legal measure and policies within the land registration offices has direct implications on the household heads of Nakuru County, Kenya to issue legitimate title deeds. Resource-use conflicts arise due to lack of valid documents like title deeds to indicate the appropriate owner of the land. Disagreements over land use are also experienced when land is sold to more than one person hence creates an opportunity for resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts in the study area. The perennial land also used by residents for farming activities which is against the law, causes communities fight over the piece of land causing resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts to arise.

4.3. Nature and Extent of Resource-use Practices Influencing Inter-Ethnic Conflicts

The study sought to establish the nature and extent of resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County which was the first objective of the study. To achieve this objective, the study obtained data from questionnaires, interviews, FGDs and secondary sources of information on the following parameters of the study; whether household heads had ever experienced resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya. Frequency of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts, duration of stay by household heads, parties involved in resource-use conflicts, types of conflicts, economic activities, resources present and utilization of resources in Nakuru county. The results were as presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4. 1: Nature and Extent of Resource-use Practices Influencing Inter-Ethnic Conflicts

Nature of Resource use Practices Influencing Inter Ethnic Conflicts	Frequency	Percentage
Farming	29	12%
Forestry	54	22%
Grazing	114	46%
Others	49	20%
Total	**246**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2019)

The results of the study revealed that out of 246 household heads, 29(12%) had been involved in farming, 54(22%) had experienced forestry, 114(46%) involved in grazing, and others 49(20%) indicated various causes of the nature of conflicts experienced in the study area.

There might be conflicts over land use, especially when the same land is needed for different purposes. For example, farmers may require land for cultivation, while herders need the same land for grazing. Conflicting demands can lead to disputes and tensions over land allocation. Additionally, competition for resources such as water, fertile soil, and grazing land can cause conflicts. Limited resources may not be sufficient to support both agricultural farming and grazing needs, leading to disputes over access and utilization.

4.3.1 Whether Household Heads had ever Experienced Conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya

The study sought to establish whether household heads had ever experienced resource-based conflict in Nakuru County, Kenya. The 246 respondents were asked to indicate whether or not they had experienced conflicts in the study area. The results are given in Table 4.2.

Table 4. 2: Whether Household Heads had ever Experienced Resource-use Conflicts

Whether Household Heads had ever Experienced Resource-use Conflicts		Percentage
Yes	229	93%
No	17	7%
Total	**246**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2019)

The data show that 229 of the household heads (93%) had personal experience with armed warfare, whereas just 17 (7%). This means that disputes were encountered by the majority of responders. These results are consistent with those of four focus group discussions and interviews, which showed that post-election violence continued to occur in the region and that the disputes had varying degrees of direct and indirect

effects on different people of the community. Local law enforcement and tribal leaders have reported less violence as a result of government efforts to stabilize the region.

In an interview, the chief of Kuresoi South indicated that;

> Resource-use conflicts are experienced due to political incitements especially in the election period, this is because of the incitements by political leaders aimed at youths who destroy lots of property and cause unrest in the area. Youths take advantage of the situation and grab other people's resources.

Source: Field Data 27th May 2019

Some of the respondents noted that they experienced land use conflict for example land grabbing. One ethnic community claims a specific land belongs to them while the other community claims the same too. These misunderstanding leads t inter-ethnic clashes as one community doesn't want to be on the losing side. The findings of the study agree with a study by Mutua (2018) which designated that Nakuru County, Kenya had been affected by recurrent resource conflicts for many years and thus justifying why majority of the respondents had witnessed conflicts. During the interviews, all the four chiefs agreed that recurrence of land use conflict was a common factor in the area and that these conflicts would occur any time.

The results of these findings as seen in Table 4.2 also indicate that the respondents agreed that they experienced resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts. Despite Nakuru County, Kenya being a cosmopolitan area, the ethnic groups often disagree and hence conflicts occur. This study is consistent with Koros (2018) who argued that Kuresoi has a population of 270,559(2019 census). The community is cosmopolitan, with the Kalenjin forming the majority, followed by the Kikuyu, Kisii, Luhya, Maasai and the

forest dwelling Ogiek which is also considered a sub tribe of the Kalenjin.

4.3.2 Frequency of Resource-use Inter-ethnic Conflicts

The study sought to establish the duration taken between one resource-use inter-ethnic conflict and another as far as recurrence of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts in the study area, is concerned. The results were shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4. 3: Frequency of Resource-use Inter-ethnic Conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya

Frequency of Conflicts	Frequency	Percentage
Never	16	7%
Rarely	28	11%
Often	116	47%
Very often	77	31%
I don't know	9	4%
Total	**246**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2019)

The results revealed that 16(7%) of the respondents were of the opinion that resource-use conflicts never occurred, 28(11%) indicated that conflicts rarely occur, 116(47%) indicated that conflicts occur often, 77(31%) indicated that resource-use conflicts occur very often while 9 (4%) indicated they don't know. In support of these results, the chiefs indicated that conflicts occurred often. For example, records from the chief of Kuresoi North Sub County indicated that;

> Resource-use conflicts occurred after several months, for example records from his office specified that ethnic clashes over land, land products like potatoes and stock occurred as people fought over land because one ethnic community admired the others' competence, causing a lot of suffering to the people who were affected. The community takes advantage of the election period to cause violence over resources like land and grab land using force from other

ethnic groups. This usually causes a lot of people to be affected directly or indirectly having large impacts.

Source: Field Data 27/5/2019

The findings further agree with Kiboro (2018) who indicates that since independence, African countries including Nakuru County, Kenya have been probing for suitable management of conflict approaches to tackle the frequent and outwardly intractable conflicts amid states and among ethnic groups over the possession and exploitation of natural resources. The frequency of resource-use conflicts throughout the years has led to inter-ethnic conflicts and disagreements between communities, particularly on land usage, food crop and livestock farmers, which has made the current state of poverty in rural regions even worse. In Nakuru County, Kenya, there is a high incidence of ethnic violence; more significant incidents have also resulted in the migration of members of ethnic minority populations.

4.3.3 Duration of Stay by Household Heads in Nakuru County, Kenya

The study sought to establish the duration of stay for the household heads in Nakuru County, Kenya. The results are shown in Figure 4.6.
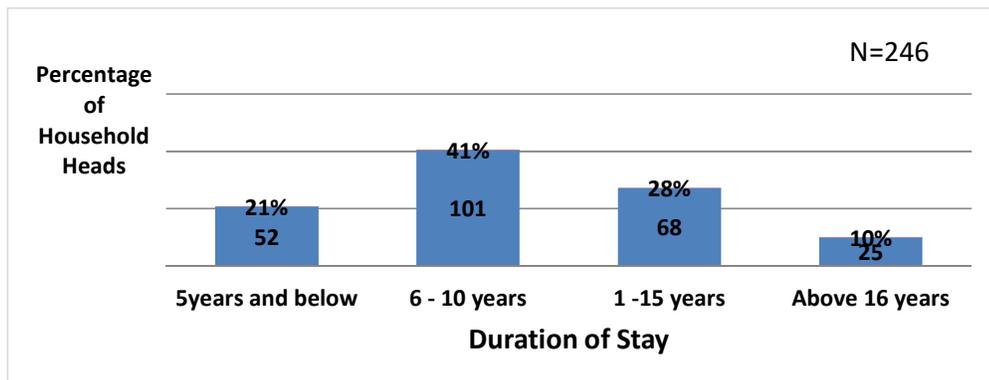
Figure 4. 6: Duration of Stay by Household Heads in Nakuru County, Kenya

Source: Field Data (2019)

The results of the study revealed that out of 246 household heads, 52(21%) had lived in the area for 5years and below, 101 (41%) had stayed in the area for a period of six years to ten years, 68(28%) had stayed in the area for eleven years to fifteen years and 25(10%) had stayed in the area for sixteen years and above. The duration of stay in the study area was important in this study since it would inform if the household heads had ever experienced recurrent resource-use conflicts or not. This was also important since other people have migrated to the area for business purposes, work or buying of land and have not stayed there for long and therefore do not have imperative information about the study area and resource-use conflicts influencing inter- ethnic conflicts. Household heads who had stayed for a longer period of time, had more important information about the study area.

The findings from the key informants, who indicated that the local population has increased in the research region, were supported by the data. Inter-ethnic violence has become unavoidable as a result of the rising number of people moving into the area, which has put strain on the livelihood systems and set livelihood groups against one another.

In the Darfur conflict of 2003, the Sudanese government responded to the attacks by waging an ethnic cleansing operation against the non-Arab population of Darfur. Due to overpopulation, there is conflict over land in Darfur between semi-nomadic cattle herders and sedentary farmers. Access to water has also been noted as a significant source of conflict. Thousands of people died as a consequence, and Omar al-Bashir, the president of Sudan, was charged by the international criminal court with genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity (Okoro & Obeni, 2017).

4.3.4 Parties involved in Resource-use Conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya

The study sought to establish the parties involved in resource-use practices in Nakuru County, Kenya. The 246 respondents gave their feedback concerning, politicians, local community, youths and the intruders as parties involved in conflicts influenced by resource-use practices. The results are shown in Figure 4.7.
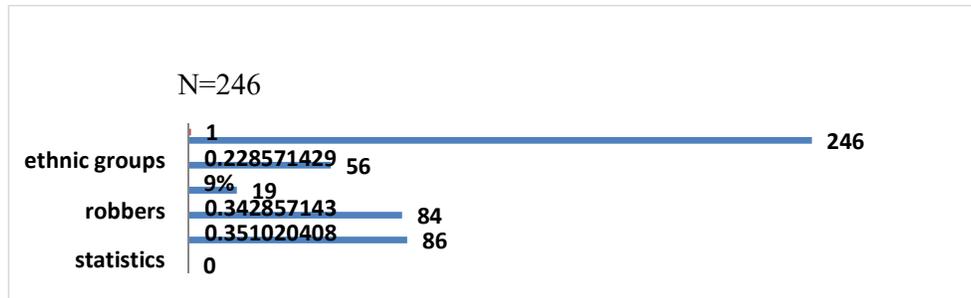
Figure 4. 7: Parties involved in Resource-use practices in Nakuru County, Kenya

Source: Field Data (2019)

The results in figure 4.7 show that 86(35%) of the household heads agreed that political incitements were the major parties involved in resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya while 34(84%) were of the opinion that robbers were the major perpetrators. 19(9%) also indicated that the local community were involved in resource-use conflicts, 56(23%) of the household heads indicated that ethnic communities in the study area were also parties involved in resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts.

These results were consistent with the findings from the key informants where it emerged that politicians had been involved so much in inciting resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts in the study area. This is particularly during the election period where they target the locals, including youths since youths were more vulnerable to

manipulation. This is because of their unemployment and poverty levels. In an interview by the chief of Kuresoi North, the youths are the most active participants who happen to be the locals of Kuresoi Sub-counties in Nakuru County.

The results supported the claim made by Dubow *et al*. (2019) that the majority of these young individuals reside in environments with high rates of unemployment and poverty. They are considered a danger to harmony and stability. The instigators of ethnic conflicts in Nakuru are mainly politics and ethnicity during national elections.Board of town proprietors laid out the land of each settlement as house lots, common fields, meadow and pasture and ultimately divided it among owners. Colonial policies and practices led to land injustices, the practices created arbitrary ethnic thus influencing inter ethnic conflicts. The perpetrators of violence in conflicts and a danger to safety and stability are young people, particularly young males. Boys and young men are frequently represented as cheap, brutal labor that is easily controlled by warlords. They are motivated to perpetrate crimes by drugs, alcohol, spiritual or monetary benefits. Some analysts have cautioned that rising young populations, high unemployment, and quick urbanization are causing violence and instability to rise.

Resource-use conflict in relation to political conflict is at the heart of all political systems. Political conflicts can be found between citizens, social groups as well as between political representatives and political parties. In a representative democracy, the societal conflicts are expected to be manifested in the parliamentary arena with the political parties as the standard bearers of the conflicting sides. The parties represent opposing positions and offer alternative solutions to political problems. A party could support a specific solution based on either its own ideological principles or merely as it being in line with the interests of its voters or other favored social groups. One of

the participants in the FGD signposted that;

> Kenyan politics have been branded by ethnic tensions since independence in 1963.2007 tribalism really flared up after the disputed national elections. Major political parties and leaders are divided along tribal lines hence creating regional conflict among tribes. Tensions are experienced in all electioneering periods and this area is not an exception. Kenya must address the problem of tribalism and ethnic violence as politics is fluid and ethnicity plays a huge role in resource-use conflicts.

Source: Field Data 29/5/2019

Voters are expected to choose between the solutions offered by different parties during elections, and subsequently the political representatives are expected to use their party mandate to represent their voters in the conflicts to come, but political conflict may also be seen as an obstacle to the political actors' ability to make sound political decisions and for their ability to cooperate. Therefore, politicians and youth play a huge role as inciters of conflict in the area.

Robbery in the area by locals and intruders also emerged as parties involved in the resource-based conflicts in the area. They attack communities in the study area and cause tensions between the ethnic communities living in the area. Ethnic communities also had a role to play as parties involved in resource-use conflicts in the area (Alcorta *et. al.*, 2020).

4.3.5 Types of Conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya

The study sought to establish the types of conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya. The results were as presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4. 4: Types of Conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya

Types of Conflicts	Frequency	Percentage
Ideological	15	6%
Status	33	13%
Resource	103	42%
Inter-ethnic	95	39%
Total	**246**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2019).

The study found out that the major type of conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya was resource as indicated by 15(6%) of the household heads, 95(39%) indicated inter-ethnic conflicts, 33(13%) indicated status and 15(6%) indicated ideological. These findings were supported by the data from FGD's where one respondent noted:

> Most of the violence often erupted from Kuresoi Sub County after misunderstanding on land use. One party claims ownership of land while the other one claims the same. This leads to conflict between the people and especially between ethnic groups. Land use has also been a source of conflict in the area due to its fertility in farm produce. The farm produce is a major economic activity where the residents acquire income from. Therefore, everyone is fighting for land to do farming business.
>
> **Source: Field Data 30th May 2019**

Another male respondent noted that;

> Political incitements by some politicians often lead to inter-ethnic conflicts in the study area. Land as a resource in the area causes ethnic clashes hence leading to violence, especially during the election period where there is campaign, episodes of political incitement, land issues, ethnic tensions and ethnic polarizations lead to serious violent clashes between ethnic groups during and after campaigns.
>
> **Source: Field Data 30th May 2019**

These findings agree with Wilson (2019) who argued that politicians may fuel inter -ethnic conflicts by either failing to intervene or by spreading propaganda that undermines the relationships between different ethnic groups. Because ethnicity present in the absence of politicization does not cause conflicts. In many cases political aspirants or politicians usually influence the behavior of their followers.

4.3.6 Economic Activities in Nakuru County, Kenya

The study sought to establish the major economic activities from house hold heads in Nakuru County, Kenya. The results were as indicated in Figure 4.8.
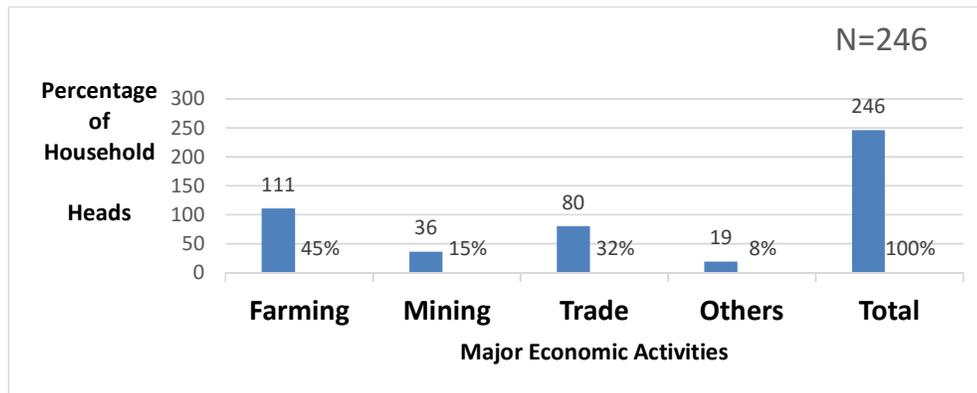
Figure 4. 8: Economic Activities in Nakuru County, Kenya
Source: Field Data (2019)

The results from the study revealed that out of the 246 households, 114(45%) identified farming activities as the key economic activity in the study area. Lake Elementaita and Gilgil Sub-County have both farming and forestry. Additionally, few indigenous communities such as Ogiek, Seng'wer and Ndorobo still live in the forest but the majority were evicted from their ancestral ma forest because the government cited protection and conservation of the forest. The conflicts have caused havoc like loss of human life, poor inter-ethnic relation, forced human displacement, distraction of property, disruption of socio-economic activities and livelihood increased hatred

between communities. 80(32%) of the household heads identified trading of goods as one of the economic activities with 36(15%) identified mining activities as an economic activity while the rest identified others19(8%) economic activities. These results from the households were consistent with the results from the key informants who also indicated that;

Farming was a major economic activity in the Nakuru County, Kenya. In an interview with an NGO official, the official said that;

> Farming was the backbone of the economy and a main source of livelihood for the residents of Kuresoi sub-counties. In addition, the chief of Kuresoi South also indicated that there was a lot of farming going on in the area. Keeping of livestock and engaging in crop farming is a common activity in almost every household. The sub county administrator opined that farming is a major economic activity in the area; many residents have land on which they do agricultural business and livestock keeping like keeping cows for milk production. Others also grow crops like maize, coffee, tea, potatoes, tomatoes, fruits; there is also horticulture and floriculture in the area.

Source: Field Data 31st May 2019

Apart from farming, trade and investment was also an important activity in the study area. Residents trade the farm produce within the region and out of the region. Majority of the household heads were not in any formal employment thus indulged in trading for income. Motorcycles, canters and pickups are used for transportation of the goods in the area. Horticultural and floricultural activities are also practiced in the area. Tourism in the region is also an economic activity that attracts people from all sphere of the world. Mining as economic activity in the area, has also attracted tourists and enable trade business a success in the area.

The findings are further supported by the findings of Ronoh & Shanzia (2019) which state that conflict arises over oil, land and waters where oil is mined. Apart from land, conflicts can arise due to mineral resources like oil in the area. The economy of Nakuru County, Kenya is highly dependent on agriculture, energy and tourism and there is need to put proper measures in equal distribution of the resources.

The results agree with Mwangi (2016) that during inter-ethnic conflicts; a lot of tension is put to the residents of Nakuru County, Kenya therefore having a huge effect on the economic activities. Farming is disrupted and the harvested crops end destroyed in store for lack of market and trading. People do not move freely as before hence succumb to low income which affect the economic status of the residents negatively. Farming being a major economic activity in the area indicates that there is a lot of pressure on land and the urge to keep livestock as the source of wealth among the residents of Nakuru County, Kenya. The study further agrees with Kipngeno & Chaudry (2017) to put in place measures for the adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), since 70% of land in Kuresoi sub-counties in Nakuru County, is highly agriculturally productive, there is no doubt that many small hold farms in the county would transform into profitable and commercially oriented enterprises. Most of the households in the area depend on agriculture 111(45%) as their main economic activities are entrapped in drudgery that has continued to pauperize them year-in-year-out, harvest after harvest.

This is attributable to a number of bottlenecks along the value chains that have continually clogged farmers' benefits. About a third of people in the County do not have access to healthy and nutritious food (Ver Ploeg, 2010). The findings conquer with Koech (2014) who argues that farmers are able to make decisions for instance,

about livestock and their management, capital, labor and so on. Based on the information they get access to. Example, long absence of rain, poor soils and lack of agricultural land that can support their income activities, will have effect on their livelihoods.

Moreover, low wages and little employment prospects drive rapid population growth. Soil degradation, land salinization, and the depletion of agricultural resources are all the result of human activity in the agricultural sector. Flooding is sometimes caused by a lack of plant cover in the soil (Ronoh & Shanzia 2019).

The County Government of Nakuru is working to better the lives of the hundreds of thousands of people who rely solely on agriculture by taking steps like: increasing productivity by addressing incidents of pests and diseases both in crops and as to increase production; livestock, in addition to spreading Good Agricultural Practices (GAP); enhancing sanitary and phytol-sanitary measures in the County by collaborating with various national government agencies; and so on.

4.3.7 Resources Present in Nakuru County, Kenya

The study sought to find out the resources present in Nakuru County, Kenya. The results were as indicated in Figure 4.9.

Percentage of Household Heads						
21% 52	9% 23	18% 45	24% 58	18% 45	9% 23	100% 246
Forests	Dams	Water	Land	Farm products	Mines	Total

N=246
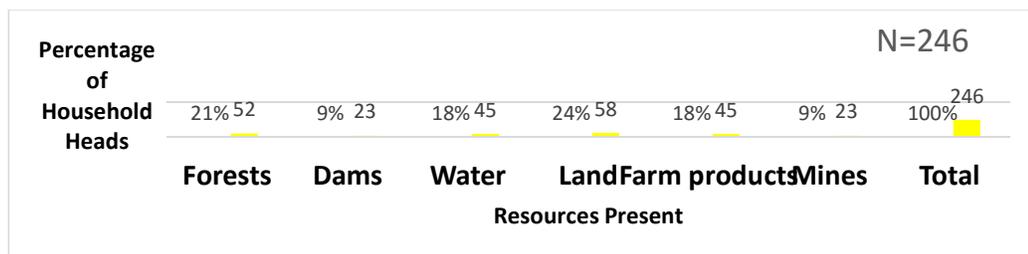
Resources Present

Figure 4. 9: Resources Present in Nakuru County, Kenya

Source: Field Data (2019)

The results in Figure 4.9 revealed that 58(24%) of the respondents agreed that land as resource is present in Nakuru County, Kenya. Land being a major resource in the region largely contributes to ethnic conflicts as everyone wants to have. Land issues often arise in the area leading to misunderstanding between the ethnic groups and eventually conflicts. During an interview the Kuresoi North MCA said;

> I agree that land as a resource in Kuresoi
> Sub-counties, is a cause of conflict
> especially land ownership and distribution.

Source: Field Data 2/6/2019

The household heads were in support of the same that land issue is a resource that creates conflicts in the region.

On the contrary opinion, the residents of Nakuru County indicated that 52(21%) of forests is a major resource in the study area, 45(18%) of the respondents indicated that water and farm produce were also resources present in the area while 23(9%) were mines and dams as resources present in the region. This study was consistent with Samali (2018) who argued that Itare Dam was the largest water supply project in the Southern Rift Valley, and is intended to show up water for the city of Nakuru and nearby villages as drought hits Kenya more frequently. The Mau Forest is also the largest source of water in Kenya with Twelve rivers originate from it, serving the fragile Mau Mara Serengeti ecosystem, which supports the Maasai Mara National Reserve, an international tourist attraction, as well as the Lake Victoria Basin to the west. Agriculture and tourism are Kenya's two leading economic sectors, and both depend on supplies of fresh water (Chrisphine *et.al.*, 2016).

4.3.8 Utilization of Resources in Nakuru County, Kenya

The study sought to find out how the resources present in Nakuru County, Kenya is utilized by the residents. The results from households' heads are shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4. 5: Utilization of Resources in Nakuru County, Kenya

Utilization of resources	Frequency	Percentage
Basic needs	45	18%
Financial benefits	185	75%
Pasture	16	7%
Total	**246**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2019)

The results in Table 4.5 revealed that 185(75%) of the household heads indicated that they utilize the resource presents in the area for financial benefits. Most of the farm produce is taken to the market for business purposes to enable them be financially stable in clearing their bills. Children get their school fees from the farm products and also help the households in maintaining their livelihoods 45(18%) of the household heads agreed that the resources present play a big role in ensuring they get their basic needs like water and food while 16(7%) of the households said that the resources present help in terms of pasture for their livestock.

This study conquers with Wanyama & Elklit (2018) who indicated equal distribution of resources to the communities as well as resolve pending land issues and ensure that all genuine land owners are issued with title deeds. The findings agree that resources be distributed fairly in the constituencies for example the CDF money to be utilized in a transparent manner and all the communities benefit irrespective of the ethnic background. Adequate funds for agriculture would be allocated to make sure extension farmers are available to help farmers to boost their production. Infrastructure and health care would be improved for the residents of Nakuru County, Kenya as they

continue to seek medical attention (Koech, 2014).

The incompatibility of plural societies theory addresses the conflicts arising from resource-use practices in Nakuru County due to the varied nature and extent of these practices within a diverse community. In Nakuru County, where farming, forestry, and grazing are significant resource-use practices, the theory helped to understand the conflicts that emerge due to the following factors:

The theory acknowledges that within a plural society, different cultural and ethnic groups might have distinct resource-use practices. For example, certain communities might primarily rely on farming, while others may heavily depend on grazing or forestry. These varying practices can lead to conflicts as they compete for the use of limited resources, such as land or water.

The theory emphasizes how diverse resource-use practices can result in conflicting interests. For instance, farmers might require fertile land for cultivation, while herders need open land for grazing. Conflicts might arise due to the competition for the same resources, leading to disputes over land and water use. Plural societies often have deep-rooted cultural and traditional connections to certain resource-use practices. The theory considers how these practices are intertwined with cultural identity, and conflicts might emerge when these practices are disrupted or when one group's practices negatively impact another group's cultural heritage. Incompatibility arises from disparities in access and control of resources. Some communities might have historical or perceived entitlements to particular lands or resources, leading to tensions when these rights are challenged by other groups. The theory acknowledges that different resource-use practices have varying environmental impacts. Conflicts might

arise due to disagreements over how these practices affect the environment. For instance, unsustainable farming or deforestation can impact grazing lands and water sources, leading to conflicts between different user groups.

Developing policies that consider and accommodate the different resource-use practices while ensuring equitable access and sustainable use of resources. Implementing mechanisms for dialogue, mediation, and conflict resolution among diverse stakeholders to find common ground and resolve disputes. Encouraging inclusive community engagement and participation in decision-making processes related to resource management to foster understanding and collaboration among diverse groups.

In conclusion, understanding the incompatibility of resource-use practices within a plural society through this theoretical lens allows for the development of strategies that acknowledge and address the diverse needs and interests of the various groups, aiming to minimize conflicts and promote harmonious coexistence within Nakuru County.

4.4 Summary

The chapter demonstrated the demographic characteristics of the household heads; ethnic identity of the sample population, land ownership and title deeds. The chapter further discussed the nature and extent of resource-use practices influencing inter conflicts which included: whether household heads had ever experienced resource-use conflicts, frequency of resource-use practices, duration of stay by household heads, parties involved in resource-use conflicts, types of resource-use conflicts, economic activities, resources present and utilization of resources. The results from the chapter

indicated that there have been various incidences of resource-use practices leading to inter-ethnic conflicts in the study area. The study revealed that the major types of conflicts in the study area include resource, for example land use, water, state funds and forests. Factors that influence the resource-use conflicts were politically driven, robbers or intruders, the youth and locals residing in the study area. The chapter revealed that the major economic activity in the area was farming which had contributed significantly to conflicts over land. Most people engaged in farming for financial benefits, for income generating activities and livestock rearing. Competition over land and its products led to inter-ethnic conflict in the study area because most of the residents are not employed and therefore depend on farm products for a living. Exploitation of the resources by politicians and others in power due to favoritism of one ethnic community causes conflicts between the groups in the region. The chapter presents findings and discussions on effects of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya.

CHAPTER FIVE

EFFECTS OF RESOURCE-USE PRACTICES ON INTER-ETHNIC CONFLICTS IN NAKURU COUNTY, KENYA

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings and discussions on the effects of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya. The chapter is sub divided into effects on socio economic dynamics, effects on infrastructure development, effect on inter-ethnic relation, effect on social inequality, the extent to which resource-use practices influence inter-ethnic conflicts and the measures to mitigate effects of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya and the chapter summary.

5.2 Effects of Socio-Economic Dynamics in Nakuru County, Kenya

The study sought to establish the effects of socio-economic dynamics conflicts in the study area. The results are presented in Table 5.1.

Table 5. 1: Effects of Socio-economic Dynamics in Nakuru County, Kenya

Effects on Socio-economic Dynamics	Frequency	Percentage
Loss of life	49	20%
Idps	48	20%
Loss of property	47	19%
Ethnic differences	44	18%
Low income	38	15%
Orphans	19	7%
Total	**246**	**100%**

   Source: Field Data (2019)

The results in Table 5.1 revealed that 49(20%) of the household heads indicated that loss of life was a major effect of resource-use conflicts in the area. People were killed during resource-use practices from either community. This has been a major factor

which always facilitated the recurrence of the conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya. The affected families find a way of revenge through an emergence of a conflict to pay back for their loved ones. The findings from household heads were further supported by results from key informant interviews. The chief of Kuresoi North opined that:

> Whenever there is an emergence of conflict in the area, one of the effects of resource-use conflicts is the killing of people. Most of the people killed are hence causing tension and psychological impacts to the affected families

Source: Field Data 3/6/2019

The findings further agree with Lafta *et.al.* (2015) who argued that conflict is a development issue and it kills, its consequences extend far beyond deaths. Armed conflict often leads to forced migration, long-term refugee problems, and the destruction of infrastructure. Social, political, and economic institutions can be permanently damaged. The consequences of conflict, especially civil war, for development are profound.

It also emerged that, 38(15%) of the respondents indicated low income both at the county level and at the household level. Most of the residents in Nakuru County, Kenya are farmers and business people who depend on farm products to generate income. Lack of market for farm produce mainly featured to the fact that during these conflicts, movement is limited and traders would not go to the market to sell their goods. Occurrence of conflict has a large impact on their income as it shoots down. Their products end up in stores and spoil since they cannot go and market them for fear of being attacked.

These findings were supported by the results from key informant interviews where one of the respondents noted that;

> Inter-ethnic conflict in the area affects the smooth-running economic activities of the people. It causes loss of income to the victims of violence. There is also disruption of trade during the resource-use conflicts.

Source: Field Data 3/6/2019

The study sought to determine that 48(20%) of the household heads had been internally displaced as a result of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts in the study area. One of the leading effects of resource-based conflicts is displacement of people. The violent inter-ethnic conflicts cause people to flee from their areas of residence to other regions or in camps. Victims run for safety to other areas because their houses have been torched leaving them homeless and in desperation. Kenya is among the highest number of displaced people according to Musauet *et.al.* (2018) election violence which took on an ethnic dimension lasted for nearly two months and left Kenya facing an unprecedented level of displacement of its own people. 1800 IDPs were transferred from Kenya to Uganda border to Kiryandogo refugee settlement. Most expressed wish to return home but few still live in districts neighbouring Uganda. In an interview with a chief in Kuresoi North, the official contended that;

> The inter-ethnic conflicts push the numbers of internally displaced persons to a higher figure. This occurs during resource conflicts and the electioneering period as people flee after being attacked or out of fear they could be targeted. victims do not feel secure enough to return to their homes permanently after the conflicts.

Source: Field Data 3/6/2019

In its most recent update on the status of IDPs, The Ministry of State for Special Programs states that 663,921 people were displaced due to violence. Of that number, 313, 921 IDPs fled to host communities and integrated within those communities for months to come.

The other 350, 000 internally displaced sought refuge in 118 camps. Thousands still remain displaced. An estimated 78, 254 houses were burnt countrywide. The government further estimates that 1, 300 lost their lives in the post-election fracas. Furthermore, thousands of Kenyans fled to Uganda and Tanzania became refugees. By October 2009, UNHCR estimates 1990 Kenyans were registered refugees in Uganda, out of which 449 have returned back to Kenya as at 4th February 2010.

There are multiple natural and man-made disasters that Kenya faces which lead to displacements (Ahmad *et.al*., 2018) During Kenya's yearly short and long rain seasons, thousands of families are temporarily displaced to schools, community halls and host family homes. In 2009, flooding in the short rains season (October-December) alone led to the short-term displacement.

It also emerged that ethnic differences affected resource-based conflicts in the area of study with 44 (18%) of the respondents agreeing. Inter-ethnic conflicts affect the livelihoods of the residents in a number of ways. Livelihoods of small holder farmers are affected when the clashes occur because most of them are unable to access their farms to do cultivation of crops, plant or even harvest their crops. Inaccessibility to nearby regions or market also becomes a problem.

The findings of the study also indicated that 47(19%) of the respondents believed that loss of property was another factor that impacted due to conflicts. Burning of houses leads to poverty and displacement of people since most of the residents are living a middle level life and can't afford raising expenses and equipping of the house items. This really affects people when a conflict arises. Other acts of destruction included looting in houses and business buildings which greatly affects the economy of the

people in the study area. The study also indicated that 19(7%) of the respondents supported those orphans were greatly affected as resource-use practices influence inter-ethnic conflicts in the area. Loose of their parents' leaves them orphans hence leaving in poverty and also drop out of school for lack of parental guidance. The results were also supported by findings from interviews as one of the elderly key informants opined;

> Loss of property, burning of houses, death, ethnic differences, low income and displacement of people is a common act that is used by the conflicting groups when they attack villagers in this area. This has been witnessed in almost all conflicts that have been experienced here thus causing more tension and largely affects the people in the area.

Source: Field Data 4/6/2019

5.3 Effect on Infrastructure Development in Nakuru County, Kenya

Infrastructure is vital to growth because improvements will lead to profound changes in infrastructure and services provided by promoting access to health, education, other social services and the labor market (Alonso and Sánchez, 2012). Infrastructure has also played an important role in including in regional and international networks rural territories and in establishing urban-rural ties, as well as in transforming development, institutions and social areas in an inclusive and sustainable way (UNDP / Government of Chile, 2014). In view of these ties, infrastructure has been integrated into the 2030 Agenda's sustainable development objectives.

The U.N. as a critical instrument for improving the living standards of people, fostering greater social stability, and developing cities and territories more resilient to climate change and resilient (UN 2017).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) refer to the efficiency, reliability, sustainable and resilient infrastructure and SDGs and specifically refer to the need for ensuring water and sanitation accessibility and sustainability for all, accessing sustainable, accessible, and contemporary energy for all and ensuring that cities and human settlements are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (Jaimurzina and Sánchez, 2017).

In this regard, infrastructure transformation is necessary for progressive structural change in the country, as the insufficient, inefficient and unsustainable delivery of such services is one of the reasons behind the poorly varied structure of output, the lag of innovation, high absorption of income as well as vulnerability to climate change (ECLAC, etc.). This redefinition of the purpose of infrastructure is the main turning point for the industry, leading to a revision of the design and development of the infrastructure to include social requirements, territorial and sustainability for resource use.

The study sought to establish the effects of resource-use practices on infrastructure development in Nakuru County, Kenya. The results are indicated in Table 5.2.

Table 5. 2: Effect on Infrastructure Development in Nakuru County, Kenya

Statistics	Not Destructive	Least Destructive	Moderate Destructive	Destructive	Very Destructive	Percentage
Health centers	0	0	1	119	126	0%
Schools	0	0	1	119	126	0%
Markets	0	0	1	119	126	0%
Roads	0	0	1	120	126	49%
Others	0	0	1	119	126	51%
Total					**246**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2019)

Majority of the households reported that resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts was either destructive or very destructive to the infrastructure development as shown in Table 5. 2. The infrastructural facilities in Nakuru County, Kenya have clearly been affected by resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts. The opinion leaders and key informants were of the view that ability of the county government and constituency development fund to provide infrastructural facilities has been affected by the resource-use conflicts. Observation at such facilities as markets, roads, clinics and schools in the study area shows that most of them are in a bad situation and need improvement.

It is certain that peace is essential to ensure a healthy, productive global population.0n the contrary, when resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts occur in the study area, health facilities were disrupted because of the strategic interruption of supply chains, electricity and water which drastically affected the capacity of health systems to deliver acute, preventive and routine care. The health workers residing in the facilities also vacate due to fear of being attacked and lack of proper security during the resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts in the area. These findings were supported by the results from FGDs where one of the respondents noted that;

> Health facilities were destroyed during resource-use conflicts in the area. Reports of looting of drugs from the community drug program were common because the perpetrators of resource-use conflicts believed that the drugs from the government should be supplied free and thus resented having to pay.

Source: Field Data 6/6/2019

In order to improve the availability and access to essential health care services at the community level, to avoid resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts, outreach clinics have an important role to play. More time should be created for community work like running outreach programs to avoid effect of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts on infrastructure development.

According to the principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's Code of Conduct, the principles focus on reducing poverty and improving the quality of life, respecting the wishes of the local communities, focusing on social inclusion, non-acceptance of staff being subjected to harassment or resource-use violence, ensuring transparency of assistance and involvement of the poor in planning management. International humanitarian law on human rights advocate for: promotion of good governance in health, protecting the rights of the health workers, promotion of health as human right, safe guarding the neutrality of health facilities, strengthening referral, up-grading communication system, essential infrastructure support, targeting the poor and marginalized, social inclusion to balance disparities, and focus on youth. Improving the enabling environment, improving emergency preparedness and response by strengthening district hospital, securing supplies, and staff detainment incentives were all considered important and hence being tried.

It also emerged that learning institutions were closed as a result of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts. The resource-use conflicts were very destructive as it disrupted education in the study area whenever they occurred. These studies were in agreement with the results from FGDs. In an FGD that was held in Kuresoi North, one of the respondents opined that;

Tensions arise in schools in the area during resource-use conflicts therefore leading to their closure. Parents get worried about their children in different schools hence run to pick them for their safety. The children's education life is disrupted as some will be forced to move from their previous schools to a new one. This disorients their life and economic income.

Source: Field Data 6/6/2019.

These findings were supported by Bristow *et. al.* (2019) who indicates that resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts around the world are keeping tens of millions of young people from going to school. Many have physical or emotional injuries that make it hard or even impossible for them to learn. Resource-use conflicts also expose boys and girls at risk of sexual violence. Zones of peace like Schools and hospitals must be considered because children are granted protection even in times of conflict. However, there is an increasing trend of schools and hospitals being attacked with negative effects on children.

Aside from the direct and physical damage that is caused to schools and hospitals, disagreements over the utilization of resources can also result in the closure of these institutions forcibly or in disruptions to their normal operations. Children, teachers, medical professionals, including nurses and physicians are also at risk of being threatened by parties involved in resource-use disputes.

The findings of this research demonstrated, among other things, that the ways in which resources are used have an impact on the growth of markets in the region under investigation. Conflicts over the usage of resources had a significant negative impact on the local economy as well as the people's ability to make a life there in Nakuru County, Kenya. The responses from the survey participants are summarized in Table 5.2. These results show that the respondents believe that the consequences of resource-

use conflicts on market growth are detrimental in the research region. Conflicts between ethnic groups over the utilization of resources led to a lack of markets for agricultural goods and cattle. This was because of the restrictions placed on travel, which prevented merchants from going to the market to sell their wares. Interethnic disputes over resource usage also have a detrimental influence on agricultural productivity and other activities that generate revenue, which in turn affects livelihoods and increases the likelihood of people living in poverty.

The results from FGDs concurred with the findings from household heads. Participants in the Kuresoi group market opined that resource-use conflicts greatly affected important economic activities in the area, mainly agriculture and trade. During the Kuresoi North women FGD, one of the female respondents signposted that;

> Normal activities are disrupted in Kuresoi market during resource-use conflicts. Disruption of roads leading to the market place by rowdy youths greatly affects activities done in the market. Blocking of roads heading to the market place cause police to intervene and people are hurt during the violence. This makes people stay away from the market.

Source: Field Data 8/6/2019

The findings were in agreement with Tures (2002) who indicates that the economic consequences of resource-use inter-ethnic conflict are devastating. At the cumulative level, violent resource-use conflict is associated with lower output (Cerra and Saxena 2008) lower investment and lower growth. In developing countries, the frequency of resource-use disputes is also many times greater (Blattman and Miguel 2010). Understanding the particular mechanisms by which aggregate adverse effects arise is crucial in the development of successful policies to unlock the capacity for economic growth in conflict-ridden areas of the world that use capital.

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The findings of the study also showed that other impacts on construction of infrastructure have an impact on human construction. The denial of fundamental needs in terms of quantity and efficiency due to a lack of infrastructure is a factor behind the potential for inter-ethnic conflict in terms of resource use. For example, the environmental effects of new infrastructural growth, particularly mega works could have adverse effects on the environment as local communities, in particular the indigenous and African populations, have ecosystems and livelihoods that have a strong relationship with nature and thus have an influence on their social reproduction and on their social continuity. This can result from competing views on the form of development wanted where, rather than the effect on natural resources or the possible impact on the economies of the local community, the principal factor is resource-use interethnic conflict (Noe, 2017).

Issues surrounding jobs and goods and services procurement. Communities are calling on infrastructure firms to employ workers and services locally to boost local communities' living conditions. Forced expropriations of land and community relocation at other locations can entail a relocation of populations, such as infrastructure projects in the State 's interests (Bilous 2018).

Industrialization of rural societies has been intensified. Large projects on infrastructure will exacerbate structural changes in the society, radically altering production methods and shifting social structures, based on ties largely rural, which affects their socioeconomic condition as a result of growing living costs. Weak infrastructure and preparation for land use. New economic realities are attracting

migration flows, which can be a social stress factor when public structures, such as education and health structures or housing, are not prepared to raise demand for these services in a significant way (Wright *et.al.,* 2016).

5.4: Effects on Inter-ethnic Relation in Nakuru County, Kenya

The study sought to establish the effects of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic relation in Nakuru County, Kenya. The results are shown in Figure 5.1.
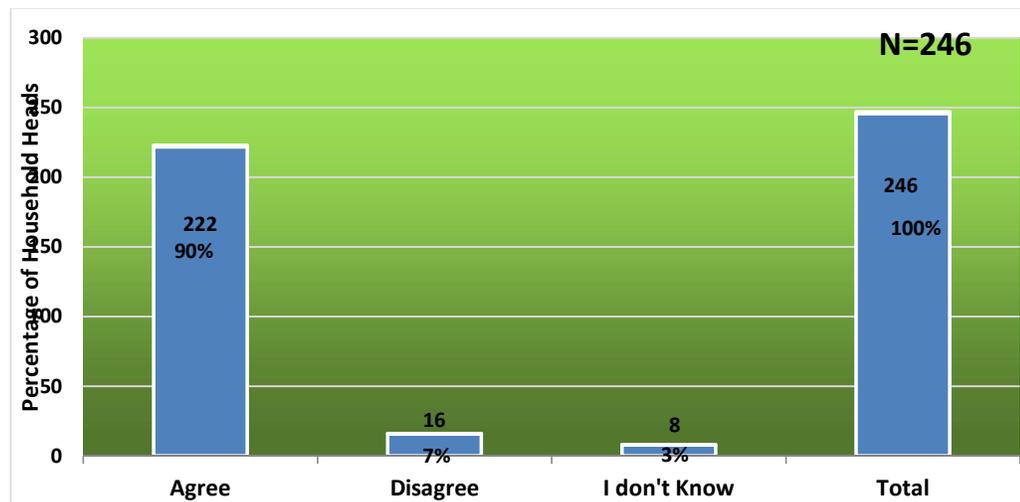
Figure 5. 1: Effects on Inter-Ethnic Relation in Nakuru County, Kenya
Source: Field Data (2019)

The results from the study indicated that resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts has effects on inter-ethnic relation in Nakuru County, Kenya. The results in Figure 5.1 show that 222(90%) of the respondents indicated that they agreed that the resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts affected inter-ethnic relation in the study area. For instance, reduced the chances for inter-marriage between the communities in the study area. The recurrence of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts was a common characteristic that led to uncertainty between community members leading to a situation where people from either community don't allow their daughters to get

married or sons to marry from the other community. The continued mistrust between communities affects the relation of the inter-ethnic communities in the study area. These findings were consistent with the results from interviews and FGDs.

In an FGD that was led in Kuresoi North PCEA church, one of the respondents opined that:

> Resource-use conflicts have affected our sons and daughters in marriage issues. They fear inter marring because either of them won't be accepted by the family on the other side especially if they are from a specific ethnic group. this is because of the harm the ethnic group caused them during the violent inter-ethnic conflicts due to resource-use practices in the area.

Source: Field Data 5/6/2019.

The findings were further supported by Rodriguez-Garcia (2015) who indicates that ethnic tensions have plagued regions hence reduce the chances of inter marriage instead of reducing probability of ethnic conflicts in the region. This is because of fear from parents or eiders on their opinion about the other couple from another ethnic group that is believed their ethnic group cause resource-use inter-ethnic violence. People therefore decide to marry from one social group to avoid further resource-use practices and other forms of violence. Ethnic groups are supposed to integrate more and not cause inter-ethnic violence among them. To achieve social cohesion, there must be social contacts for example friendship between them. Furthermore, different groups of children must have the opportunity to meet each other at school, in the neighborhood or during leisure activities. Additionally, if inter marriage among the members of different groups is a common phenomenon, this indicates that the members of these groups accept each other as social equals.

5.5 Effects on Social Inequality in Nakuru County, Kenya

Social inequality exists if resources are unevenly distributed in a particular society, usually by allocation rules, which establish unique trends in line with groups of people identified in society. It differentiates the choice of access by influence, race, faith, age, kinship, reputation, sexual orientation, ethnicity, genre and class to social goods in society. Income sources, radical participation and involvement, labor market, education, health care, freedom of expression and education are examples of social rights. A frequently studied form of social inequity is social inequality associated with economic inequality, commonly characterized by the unequal distribution of income or wealth. But rather than only economic capital, social and natural capital are often dispersed unevenly in most societies and can contribute to the status of society. The distribution of privileges and responsibilities, social control, access to public goods like education and the justice system, appropriate accommodation, traffic, credit and finance services such as banking and other social goods and services can also be influenced by allocation requirements.

The study sought to establish the effects of resource-use practices on social inequality in Nakuru County, Kenya. The respondents were asked if they agree, disagree or they don't know effects on social inequality. The results were as indicated in Table 5.3.

Table 5. 3: Effects on Social Inequality in Nakuru County, Kenya

Effects on Social Inequality		
Statistics	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	170	70%
Disagree	35	14%
I don't Know	40	16%
Total	246	100%

Source: Field Data (2019)

The results in Table 5.3 revealed that 170(70%) of the respondents agreed that resource-use practices influenced social inequality as compared to 35(14%) who did not agree and 40(16) who indicated that they did not know. Majority of the resp6ndents indicated that resource-use practices lead to social inequalities in the study area.in general, inequality focuses on differences between individuals.

The findings agreed that the rich exploit the poor in the study area hence economic inequality. In contrast, inequalities between groups defined by religion, ethnicity, or regional identities are linked to a significantly higher risk of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts. The good news is that while income inequality between individuals is increasing, identity group-based inequality seems to be decreasing. This could lead to less resource-use based conflicts in the future.

Nakuru County being cosmopolitan society, the groups are identified by religion, ethnicity, or language. Such groups are very unequal in terms of political power, wealth, and social status. The social inequality question was greatly supported by results from FGDs. In an FGD held in Kuresoi North sub county, majority of the respondents opined that social inequality in the region was one of the major issues. It was specifically pointed out by one of the respondents who noted;

> The situation of social inequality is more serious when religious affiliation or ethnicity, determines access to social, economic, or political goods identity. Inequality in group is an important cause of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts. Especially the case when the relative position of identity groups is changed, for instance, if a group that has had access to political power is suddenly excluded from political participation. There is a significantly higher risk of resource-use inter-ethnic conflict in states that exclude ethnic groups from political power when those groups have previously had the opportunity to participate in political processes.

Source: Field Data 7/6/2019

The findings of the study agree with Goldthorpe (2017) who noted that identity group inequality is a significant cause of resource-use inter-ethnic conflict. A stronger focus on the new Sustainable Development Goals and an acknowledgement that it is important to reduce identity group inequality will be decisive for preventing resource-use conflicts and sustaining peace.

5.6 The Extent to which Resource-use Practices Influence Inter-Ethnic Conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya

Conflicts on natural resources are disputes and conflicts over access to natural resources, control and usage. These disputes are also caused by different uses or by different ways in which people manage resources like land, forests, pastures and water. Disagreements occur even when certain preferences and needs are conflicting or when in policies, services and projects the expectations of particular user groups are not taken into account. Such interests' conflicts are an unavoidable characteristic of all societies. The nature and size of conflicts with natural resources have increased and increased in recent years. If not dealt with, these conflicts will increase aggression, result in undermined livelihoods, environmental degradation and disrupt projects. Recognizing that conflict is common to any method of resource use is a prerequisite for participatory and equitable environmental management.

Natural resources have always been in conflict with us, partially because of the numerous and competitor resource requests. Conflicts may occur if consumer groups are not interested in the management of natural resources. Nakuru county has plaes where land is set aside for trees and forest. Namely, Kuresoi south tree cover, mkulima farm, fundisho farm and Chemusian farm.They also occur if inconsistencies exist between local systems of management and those established; misinterpretations and

the lack of knowledge on policy and program objectives; absence of consistency in policies and laws. Conflicts will still occur in every culture to some extent, however sometimes they can be dealt with and resolved.

The study sought to establish the extent to which resource-use practices influence inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya. The results are shown in in Table 5.4.

Table 5. 4: The Extent to which Resource-use Practices Influence Inter-Ethnic Conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya

Statistics	Frequency	Percentage
Very Large Extent	160	65%
Large Extent	84	35%
Very Small Extent	1	0%
Small Extent	0	0%
I don't Know	1	0%
Total	**246**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2019)

The results of the findings revealed that out of 246 respondents, 160(65%) indicated resource-use practices influenced inter-ethnic conflicts to a very large extent while 84(35%) indicated large extent. Based on the findings, the respondents noted that resource-use conflicts in the study area occurred at various levels and involve a variety of actors. Most resource-use conflicts are characterized by the presence of multiple stakeholders who themselves may have subgroups with varying interests that lead to inter-ethnic conflicts in the region. Resource-use practices over resources like large forests causes inter-ethnic conflicts due to lack of proper management by the government. These findings were supported by the data from FGDs where one respondent from Kuresoi North who noted that;

Resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts among local men and women over the use of trees, to conflicts among neighboring communities disputing control over woodland, to villages, community-based organizations, domestic and multinational businesses, governments, international development agencies and NGOs in conflict over the use and management of large forest tracts has affected area to a very large extent.

Source: Field Data 9/9/2019

The conflicts in relation to the use of resources occur because these different legal orders are not harmonized and organized, especially when policies and programs and projects do not address the local situations in the region so that inter-ethnic conflicts between the use of resources are largely increasing. For example, some governments long relied on centrally coordinated management strategies by administrative units and technical experts. The local rights to natural resources and traditions are also disregarded by these policies and practices. For example, the introduction of new policies and interventions without local input may end up supplanting, undermining or eroding community institutions governing resource-use and practices. Institutional shortcomings, regulations and institutions governing clear and definitive land ownership status in Nakuru county. They are legislative loopholes in the system that reveal contradictory legislation depending on the elite involved. Elites take advantage of the poor that have no access to law enforcement and jurisdiction and the only access to formal law is not sufficiently disseminated to them to understand.

The stakeholders in conflict and natural resource management are often involved in or influencing resource use economic, cultural or political. It's essential for the parties concerned to need resource for livelihood, tourism, large and small trade activities, conservation, or the use of sacred sites for cultural reasons. The definition of resource

use is nuanced and diverse because stakeholders do not necessarily standardize, but may also be sub grouped to their particular interests. Inter-ethnic tensions emerge from the fact that planners and managers are not sufficiently able to classify stakeholders or fail to consider the interest of a group in resource use. Many policies and initiatives face challenges when determining precisely what a society comprises due to its limited capacity to define the different interests. In cases where planners and administrators do not recognize the full range of players and consult them, they restrict their knowledge of the different needs and goals of these groups and their indigenous know-how. This raises the degree to which interethnic tensions emerge from resource-use (Tietenberg & Lewis 2016).

5.7 Measures used to Mitigate Effects of Resource-use Practices on Inter-ethnic Conflicts

The study sought to establish the mitigation measures of inter-ethnic conflicts arising from resource-use practices. The results are shown in Table 5.5.

Table 5. 5: Measures used to Mitigate Effects of Resource-use Practices on Inter-ethnic Conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya

Measures to Mitigate Inter-ethnic Conflicts	Frequency	Percentage
Intervention by government	7	3%
Peace keeping programs	72	29%
Productive youth activities	76	31%
Engaging representatives of different ethnic groups	24	10%
Security by government	52	21%
Joint programs	15	6%
Total	246	100%

Source: Field Data (2019)

The results in Table 5.5 indicate that 76(31%) of the respondents agreed on productive youth activities in the area as a mitigation measure. This is because youth are major drivers of conflicts due to unemployment. They easily engage in acts such as crimes, or politically instigated violence that can easily jeopardize peace among members of the community. Historical information on what causes this violence are both long term and immediate causes. Long term causes include; resource competition and negative ethnicity. The Immediate causes include incitement from politicians and ethnic balkanization. Unemployment causes more complex problems if not addressed properly. The findings were in tandem with a study by Stewart (2015) who pointed out that preventing a rise in youth crime requires both measures that reduce poverty and increase young people's stake in society, such as employment promotion and cash transfers, and action to enhance social cohesion.

There is indicative evidence of programs that engage young people in sports, drama and community service, for example sports camp, community service such as volunteer work which gives the youth a sense of contentment and achievement, integration of youth in competitive agro-based value chains and creative industries by NGOs that helps create employment and business opportunities thus transforming traditional agrarian societies into entrepreneurial societies. Mentoring programs and parenting education for parents and careers of adolescents since parents influence their children's career choices both intentionally and advertently. All help provide a supportive social network that reduces the attractiveness of gangs and other criminal groups as a source of social and emotional support. Youths should also reduce the misuse of alcohol and its availability, improve life skills and enhance opportunities Zietz *et.al.* (2018).

One youth from Kuresoi North said that;

> Inter-ethnic conflict in the area is more inclusion of the vulnerable youth groups and also involvement of political leaders. Youth's riot and loot from the affected victims hence threatening further attack. This is because of the high rate of unemployment as politicians incite them with little cash and drugs that causes them to be rowdy and cause instability in the area.

Source: Field Data 8/6/2019

In addition, other mitigation measures put in place to eradicate inter-ethnic conflicts arising from resource-based practices include peace keeping programs where 72(29%) of the respondents acknowledged preaching peace by civil society organizations and religious leaders as being a solution to conflict experiences in Nakuru County, Kenya. The study established that administrators, political leaders and community leaders can embrace peace keeping programs during their campaigns and other meetings to ensure that the community members coexist peacefully.

The respondent also revealed that;

> The peace programs should comprise representatives from all ethnic groups in the area and people from the grassroots together with the county administrators.

Source: Field Data 9/6/2019

This was also echoed by the FGD in Kuresoi North who reported that;

> The government and county administrators should not only be active during the conflicts but also embrace the peace keeping process all through.

Source: Field Data 10/6/2019

The respondents further agreed on 51(21%) security by the government and 7(3%) intervention by the government as mitigation strategies. They noted that the government and local administrators played different roles during inter-ethnic conflicts. They were part of the peace building committees in their various areas and fully reached out for peace programs. The respondents' recommended that the government should put in place programs offering civic education to communities to educate them on issues of resource-use. In agreement with the findings of the study Marmot (2016) signposted those empowering different ethnic nationalities in the nation can help reduce ethnic problems. Out of 246 respondents, 24(10%) indicated that engaging representatives of different ethnic groups as a measure to avert conflicts in the region.

The equality of involving all ethnic groups with their representative is important in ensuring resources are well distributed to each person. By uniformly engaging them to ensure that each ethnic group is well represented as most politicians use resource distribution as a campaign tool targeting their opponents thus portraying marginalization by those in leadership who favor their ethnic group or those that supported them. This is in accord with Zook (2017) who argues that marginalized groups exist almost everywhere. They are people who, for whatever reason, are denied involvement in mainstream economic, cultural, political, and social activities. The whole society can ultimately be affected if one group is targeted or ignored. The problem of discriminating against or marginalizing minorities is one where you're setting the precedent for the state to use discrimination. Joint programs are also a measure in ensuring inter-ethnic conflicts arising from resource-use practices is avoided. The results revealed that 15(6%) of the respondents agreed that various joint

programs in the study area bring integration and builds trust between ethnic groups (Joint United Nations & World Health Organization 2018).

Development of infrastructure is essential to the performance, providing the foundation for decent living (health, education, water and sanitation, transport, etc.). In addition to fostering respect for human rights, the introduction of more participatory governance structures is needed to promote more participation-oriented governance frameworks if the infrastructure is not aligned with people's needs and if it evolves, social and inter-conflict tensions which emerge by stimulating or exacerbating systemic violence across areas concerned. A paradigm shift in the decision-making processes will build much more sustainable, interconnected infrastructure, thereby increasing the infrastructure 's social viability.

Sufficient land use planning and management for construction of infrastructure are necessary to address short-term approaches that neglect community needs in the areas of infrastructure projects and often end up damaging the well-being of communities. In this sense, construction of infrastructure must concentrate people on development in order to make the desired changes in life. The successful tool for conflict management related to new infrastructure buildings can be enhanced infrastructure governance, along with improvements in better integration policy and regulations. Greater cooperation should be encouraged, with a positive impact on social development and climate, among the State, the private sector and civil society.

The ECLAC Model focusses on integrated and sustainable logistics and mobility policies, offers tools to take these issues into account and takes a long-term approach. Finally, the ties between transport and poverty must be raised in the transport sector.

In this regard, the experiences of those who work in other infrastructural areas may be shared, especially those areas where mechanisms for participation, cooperation and partnerships between sectors have been developed historically to strike a balance between the required socially beneficial investments and other processes based on local capacities, expertise and impact control (Prebisch, 2016).

The "greed versus grievance" theory provided a framework for understanding the effects of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya. This theory distinguished between conflicts driven by greed, such as competition for valuable resources, and conflicts driven by grievance, rooted in historical or perceived injustices. In Nakuru County, the theory helped in explaining how both factors contributed to inter-ethnic conflicts related to resource-use practices.

In Nakuru County, resource-use practices like farming, forestry, and grazing often involve competition for valuable resources such as fertile land, water, and grazing areas. Ethnic groups may engage in conflicts when they perceive opportunities for economic gain through the acquisition of these resources, especially in regions with economic disparities. Economic interests can drive ethnic groups or individuals to engage in "land grabs" where they seek to acquire land for agricultural or commercial purposes, even if it means encroaching on territories traditionally used by other ethnic groups. This can lead to tensions and conflicts.

Ethnic groups might exploit resources unsustainably to maximize short-term economic gain, even when it is detrimental to the environment and the livelihoods of other groups. This kind of resource exploitation can lead to conflicts over access and use.

Nakuru County has a history of land disputes, including issues related to historical injustices in land distribution. Grievances related to land dispossession and displacement of certain ethnic groups can be rekindled when resource-use practices exacerbate these historical injustices.

When certain ethnic groups perceive that they have been systematically marginalized and denied access to key resources, resource-use practices can serve as triggers for inter-ethnic conflicts. Discontentment over resource allocation can fuel grievances. Resource-use practices that are perceived as unjust or unfair can stir grievances among ethnic groups. For example, if a particular group benefits disproportionately from land allocations or environmental exploitation, other groups may develop grievances that can escalate into conflicts.

5.8 Summary

This chapter assessed effects of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya. Some of the effects were death, displacement of people, loss of property, low income, ethnic differences and children left orphans. The results from this chapter further reveal that resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflicts cause displacement of people, death, low income, insecurity and mistrust among the community members. The study revealed the effects on socio economic dynamics, effects on infrastructure development, effects on inter-ethnic relation, effects of social inequality and the extent to which resource-use practices influence inter-ethnic conflicts in the area. The study also established the measures that have been put in place to mitigate inter-ethnic conflicts arising from resource-use practices. The next chapter presents findings and discussions on the challenges and opportunities for management of resource use inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya.

CHAPTER SIX

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCE USE INTER-ETHNIC CONFLICTS IN NAKURU COUNTY, KENYA

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings and discussions on the challenges and opportunities for management of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya. The chapter has the following sections: challenges experienced in management of resource based inter-ethnic conflicts by local community, government, and stakeholders; impacts of the challenges in management of inter-ethnic conflicts, measures taken to address the challenges in management of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts, the opportunities for management of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts and the chapter summary.

6.2 Challenges Faced by the Local Community

The study sought to establish the challenges experienced in the management of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts by the local community in Nakuru County, Kenya. The results were as indicated in Table 6.1.

Table 6. 1: Challenges Faced by Local Community in Management of Resource Use Inter Ethnic Conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya

Challenges Faced by Local Community	Frequency	Percentage
Misunderstanding between ethnic groups	124	50%
Creates more opportunities for conflicts to arise	76	31%
Insecurity in the area	46	19 %
Total	246	100%

Source: Field Data (2019)

The results indicated that out of 246 respondents,124(50%) specified that lack of understanding between the ethnic groups as a challenge experienced in the management of resource based inter-ethnic conflicts among the local communities. Difference of approach on issues of resources differs a lot between the ethnic groups. Each ethnic group had a way of handling resources, for example the indigenous mechanisms of ethnic groups did not match therefore creating a misunderstanding between the ethnic groups in the study area. In agreement with the findings of the study by Handoko& Haryanti, (2019) signposted that ethnicity is a category of people who identify with each other, usually on the basis of a presumed common genealogy or ancestry or on similarities such as common language, history, society, culture or nation.

Misunderstanding between ethnic groups creates ethnic conflict which is one of the major threats to international peace and security. For example, conflicts in Balkans, Rwanda, Chechnya, Iraq, Indonesia, Sri lanka and India. Ethnic conflicts are often accompanied by gross human rights violations, such as genocide and crimes against humanity, and by economic decline, state failure, environmental problems and refugee flows. The results were also supported by the findings from interviews as one of the key informants opined;

> The most serious problem is that people in the area do not understand each other. Failures in communication between the ethnic communities at various places causes conflict. The interaction of the people during conflicts is wrongly interpreted therefore remains unclear to themselves and ignites conflict and misunderstanding.

Source: Field Data 16/6/2019

The study further indicated that 76 (31%) of the respondents agreed that it created more opportunities for conflicts to arise while 46(19%) of the respondents supported insecurity as being challenges experienced in the area. The respondent said that;

> The aftermaths of conflict in this area cause psychological trauma and the affected victims live with the situation and plan on revenge attacks which further repeat itself hence creating opportunities for more conflicts to arise. Lack of cooperation between the local communities was also a challenge in the study area. Insecurity issues were also supported in that they lack enough security in conflict periods within the study area.

Source: Field Data17/6/2019

The role of police included protecting property from damage, loss of lives and maintenance of security when conflict erupts to prevent worsening of conflict, which have not been properly put in place hence a challenge for management of resource based inter-ethnic conflicts.

6.2.1. Challenges Faced by the Government

The study sought to establish the challenges experienced in the management of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts by the government in Nakuru County, Kenya. The results were as displayed in Table 6.2.

Table 6. 2: Challenges Faced by the Government in Management of Resource Use Inter Ethnic Conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya

Challenges Faced by the Government	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of follow up	2	1%
Death of people	13	5%
Misunderstanding among ethnic communities	26	11%
Insecurity	100	41%
Food insecurity	25	10%
Lack of cooperation	33	13%
Provision of valid documents to land owners	30	12%
Inadequate finances	17	7%
Total	246	100%

Source: Field Data (2019)

The results in Table 6.2 indicate that out of 246 respondents, 2(1%) supported the lack of follow up as challenges experienced in management of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts by the government,13(5%) supported death, 26(11%) supported misunderstanding, 100(41%) supported insecurity, 25(10), supported food insecurity, 33(13%) supported lack of cooperation, 30(12%) supported provision of valid documents to land owners and 16(7%) supported inadequate finances were challenges experienced in the management of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts in the study area.

From this study, it is therefore evident that majority of the respondents had challenges with security issues during conflicts in the area. This caused death, misunderstanding and food insecurity which leads to famine. This finding concurred with Lang (2019) who argued that ethnic conflict is usually not about ethnic differences themselves but over political, economic, social, cultural, or territorial matters hence contributes to the challenges experienced by the government in the management of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts.

6.2.2. Challenges Faced by Stakeholders

The main stakeholders were primary, secondary, and tertiary stakeholders. Primary stakeholders included, elders, local administration and youths. Secondary stakeholders include; politicians and government officials. Tertiary stakeholders include; religious leaders, section of local administrtaion, NGOs and civil societies. The study sought to establish the challenges experienced in the management of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts by stakeholders in Nakuru County, Kenya. The results were as presented in Table 6.3

Table 6. 3: Challenges Faced by Stakeholders in Management of Resource Use Inter Ethnic Conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya

Challenges Faced by Stakeholders	Frequency	Percentage
Financial constraints	148	60%
Inadequate personnel	27	11%
Lack of cooperation from the government and other stakeholders	71	29%
Total	**246**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2019)

Based on the findings in Table 6.3, the study found out that the major challenge experienced in the management of resource-use inter-ethnic conflict by non-state actors was 148(60%) financial constraints, 27(11%) inadequate personnel and 71(29%) lack of cooperation. These findings were supported by the data from FGDs where one of the respondents noted that:

> Lack of enough finances to support the people affected during resource-use a conflict is a challenge to non-state actors. Initiating various programs when a conflict strikes becomes difficult if there are no finances. Inadequate personnel and lack of cooperation between the non-state actors was also a challenge.
>
> **Source: Field Data 17/6/2019**

Earnest (2019), who claims that although Kenya is perceived to be tranquil in comparison to her neighbors, a deeper inspection uncovers an unprecedented wave of internal and cross-border resource-use disputes, lends weight to the thesis put up by FGDs.

Resource-use conflicts, which largely manifest themselves as economic, political, and environmental conflicts, conflicts over natural resources and land, tribal clashes, and, more recently, terrorism, are sending signals that all is not as rosy as the outside world has been led to erroneously believe that everything is. Pastoralism in Northern Kenya have borne much of the brunt of internal conflicts, and considerable efforts have been directed at addressing the specific conflict environment that they face by a number of stakeholders, including the government of Kenya, civil society organizations, religious organizations, and community-based organizations (CBOs). Because of the prevalence of resource-based conflicts in ASALs, development programs have been completely distorted, and the civil administration of this vast and rugged countryside has been eroded, presenting a challenge to the stakeholders.

6.3 Impacts of the Challenges in Management of Resource-use Practices

The study sought to establish the impact of the challenges in management of inter-ethnic conflicts. The 246 respondents gave their feedback on the extent to which they agreed or disagreed on the impacts of the challenges in management of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflicts. The results are as indicated in Table 6.4.

Table 6. 4: Impacts of The Challenges in Management of Resource-use Practices in Nakuru County, Kenya

Impacts of the Challenges	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	169	69%
Agree	40	16%
Undecided	15	6%
Disagree	22	9%
Strongly disagree	0	0%
Total	**246**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2019).

The results in Table 6.4 show that 169(69%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 40(16%) agreed, 15(6%) undecided, 22(9%) disagreed and 0(0%) strongly disagreed that the challenges experienced in the management of resource based inter-ethnic conflicts have an impact to the residents of Nakuru County, Kenya. The resource based inter-ethnic conflicts impact closure of schools to the local community, education is disrupted whenever the conflicts occur. Teachers and pupils stayed away from school due to insecurity problems as a result of the conflict. Majority of the respondents agreed that the challenges impact management of resource use inter-ethnic conflicts because there is also displacement of people due to insecurity and lack of shelter interfered with the social economic lives of the residence, as they had to depend on aid survival and could not continue with their social lives as usual. In this sense, the findings of this study agreed with the argument of (Lang, 2019) who reported that in order to meet the challenge of our times, human beings will have to the goals set. Management of natural resources and land is one of the most critical challenges facing humanity.

The study further indicates that respondents agreed on the challenges to impact resource use inter-ethnic conflicts. The impacts had a great implication on the economic activities of the communities living in the area. These findings were affirmed by the results from the four FGDs conducted in the study area. An FGD member from Kuresoi North indicated that;

> Ethnic conflict has a great impact on the residents and is a challenge too. People run away from their homes due to fear of insecurity, this causes inconvenience as normal activities cannot take place, for example schools close, the market place and other basic services needed.

Source: Field Data 18/6/2019

In another FGD, conducted in Kuresoi South, 6 out of 10 of the participants opined that;

> The repeated incidence of violence by one ethnic group targeting another ethnic group tends to lead to the situation where members of each ethnic group look at each other like enemies.

Source: Field Data 19/5/2019

As Choudhary& Reksulak (2019) opines, ethnic tensions and violence are on the rise. Ethnic conflicts are not new, but the levels of violence being witnessed today are very disturbing hence social cohesion should be enforced to eliminate the perceived threat.

6.4 Measures Taken to Address the Challenges in Management of Resource-use Practices on Inter-ethnic Conflicts

The study sought to establish the measures taken to address the challenges in the management of resourced based inter-ethnic conflict. The results were as designated in Table 6.5.

Table 6. 5: Measures taken to Address the Challenges in Management of Resource Use Practices on Inter-ethnic Conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya

Measures Taken to Address the Challenges	Frequency	Percentage
Peace initiatives by government	52	21%
Providing security	131	53%
Civic education	63	26%
Total	**246**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2019).

The results in Table 6.5 indicated that out of 246 respondents, 52(21%) indicated that peace initiatives by the government were measures taken to address the challenges in the management of resourced based inter-ethnic conflicts, 131(53%) indicated provision of security while 63(26%) indicated civic education. These results were consistent with the results from FGDs as the respondents indicated that these measures had been put in place and that the national government should put more effort in empowering security, peace keeping programs and civic education to enable the community acquire knowledge on importance of resource-use and avoid inter-ethnic conflicts from recurring. The key informants both from the government and civil society indicated that they were working with the local community at the grass root level to make sure that the measure is put in place and the issues that were leading to inter-ethnic conflicts such as resource-use and insecurity were handles so as to ensure that the ethnic communities live in peace.

The key informants also indicated that they were actively involved in peace initiatives at the grassroots with the aim of reaching out to the people affected by resourced based conflicts on the ground. A key informant revealed that;

> The community members came up with peace initiatives in the area like sporting activities that were organized by Civil Society Organizations to unite the communities. Inter community dialogue meetings organized by the Faith Based

Organizations were also organized to promote peace in the area. Public barazas were also held at the chief's camp. He further noted that the youth were empowered through platforms like social media, for example Facebook, to maintain peace in the area and should not be targeted for violence.

Source: Field Data 20/6/2019

Based on the arguments of key informants and key informants, indeed the measures indicated in Table 6.5 were used to address the challenges in management of resource use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in the study area. The government of Kenya had worked towards managing the inter-ethnic conflicts by taking various actions, including sending a parliamentary commission in the area to investigate the conflicts. 3 out of 10 respondents in an FGD held in Kuresoi market indicated that they once in 2017 attended a parliamentary commission meeting, that was looking for ways to solve the conflicts in the area.Another key informant from Kuresoi indicated that;

NGOs including the Kenya red-cross society, supported various peace initiatives in the area, by providing humanitarian support to the affected people and also restoring peace by providing activities aimed at restoration of peace in the area. Churches including the catholic church, Seventh Day Adventist and PCEA were also involved in activities that were aimed at fostering peace. The national government had been actively involved in responding to the conflicts by use of police officers and to calm down the tension experienced in the area.

Source: Field Data 20/6/2019

The findings were in tandem with findings from NGO's including World Vision (2019) stated they supported various peace initiatives in the study area for example supporting activities that were aimed at restoration of peace in the area, through conferences, workshops and dialogues to educate residents of Nakuru County to

always maintain peace in the area, for their benefit and also for the coming generation.

6.5. Opportunities for Management of Resource-use Practices on Inter-ethnic Conflicts by Local Community

The study sought to establish the opportunities for management of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts by the local community. The results are as indicated in Table 6.6.

Table 6. 6: Opportunities for Management of Resource-use Practices on Inter-ethnic Conflicts by Local Community in Nakuru County, Kenya

Opportunities by the Local Community	Frequency	Percentage
Peace activities	65	26%
Valid documents; Title deed	64	26%
Joint Programs	117	48%
Total	**246**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2019)

The results indicated that out of 246 respondents who gave feedback, 65(26%) agreed on peace in the area by the local community as opportunities for management of resourced based inter-ethnic conflicts. The locals indicated that they were involved in activities that were meant to ensure peace in the area. They agreed that reconciliation programs were another important activity in the study area as it ensures peace is maintained in the area.

The study also indicated that 64(26%) indicated valid documents. The land registration offices together with the government made sure that land owners were provided with valid documents to land owners so as conflicts do not arise over land issue, 114(48%) indicated joint programs as opportunities to the local government in the area. Ethnic communities in Nakuru county, indulged in joint activities so as to

ensure integration between them. Business activities done together ensured that they interacted well within the community and that peace was maintained.

One of the respondents said that;

> They learn other ethnic groups' language and speak as a way of interacting with other groups. They also exchange business ideas while in the market place to empower individuals of different ethnic groups on how to conduct business successful.

Source: Field Data 21/6/2019

This was supported by another respondent who added that;

> They have inter married as an indicator where different groups in the society admit each other as equals. It is also a form of interaction between groups because it connects not only the two spouses but also the social networks to which they belong. It also reduces ethnic identities and prejudice in the long term because the children of mixed marriages are less likely to identify themselves with a single group. The respondent further said that intermarriage make it more difficult to delineate the boundaries of ethnic groups, thereby weakening the salience of ethnic definitions in the society.

Source: Field Data 22/6/2019

Intermarriage, according to Kulu and Hannemann (2019), educates society on the value of tolerance and cultivates the ability to demonstrate empathy for people from a variety of countries. In addition to this, they help to enhance ties between nations as well as the various ethnic groups inside those nations. Both the social lives of those around you and your shared interest in history and culture will flourish as a result of this growth. Ethnic minorities can be safeguarded via the promotion of democratic government.

6.6 Opportunities for Management of Resource-use Practices on Inter-ethnic Conflicts by the Government

The study sought to establish the opportunities for management of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts by the government. The results were as indicated in Table 6.7

Table 6. 7: Opportunities for Management of Resource-use Practices by the Government in Nakuru County, Kenya

Opportunities by the Government	Frequency	Percentage
Initiating more peace programs	45	18%
Civic education	27	11%
Easy access of security	174	71%
Total	**246**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2019)

The results in Table 6.7 indicate that out of the 246 respondents, 45(18%) supported initiating of peace programs, 27(11%) civic education and 174((71%) and 174(71%) easy access of security as opportunities for management of resource use inter-ethnic conflicts by the government. The respondents agreed the government and its officials established their roles to include various peace building initiatives, provision of civic education to community members on resource-use practices to avoid conflicts from arising. The governments also train the security personnel on the basics dispute resolution through meetings held that include chiefs from the study area. Therefore, the respondents agreed that the mentioned were opportunities for management of resource based inter-ethnic conflicts by the government in the study area.

Various studies have touched on resource-based conflict, for example Esteban & Ray 2008, talked about resource-based conflicts in drought prone North Western Kenya: The drivers and mitigation mechanisms where resource scarcity dominates the debate on eco violence in patrol areas, where conflicts among communities have traditionally been linked to competition over scarce resources and invariably drought because of its role in resource depletion. The study shows that competition for scarce natural resources aggravated by frequent droughts is central to violent conflicts witnessed in the study area an indication of weak local institutions, ill-informed interventions that address the symptoms instead of the root cause of the problem and inadequate policies to address complex issues in patrol area disregard of traditional role communities' participation in resolving resource-based conflicts.

Whereas this study focused on resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya hence the government has empowered people mostly affected by inter communal conflict and open more opportunities for the to understand each other better, work together more and learn from each other. The government has also the mandate with a view to cultivate and foster harmony to its citizens to ensure there is no inter-ethnic violence over natural resources (Cao *et. al.*, 2018).

During an FGD a youth participant revealed that;

> The national government has impacted knowledge to the community on peace initiatives and the disadvantages of inter-ethnic conflict by holding peace meetings in the area which focused on conflict resolution skills, risk reduction strategies and peace building among community members. The government has also played a major role in training the security personnel on the basis of dispute resolution through organized meetings.
>
> **Source: Field Data 23/6/2019**

6.7: Opportunities for Management of Resource-use Practices by Stakeholders

The study sought to establish the opportunities for management of resource based inter-ethnic conflicts by Stakeholders. The results are as shown in Table 6.8.

Table 6. 8: Opportunities for Management of Resource-use Practices by Stakeholders in Nakuru County, Kenya

Opportunities by Stakeholders	Frequency	Percentage
Financial support from other organizations and government	202	83%
Teaming up with the government, locals and stakeholders.	44	17%
Total	**246**	**100%**

Source: Field Data (2019)

The survey found that out of 246 families, 202 (83%) reported receiving financial help from other groups and the government, and 42 (17%) reported chances for management of resource-use inter-ethnic disputes by teaming up with the government, locals, and stakeholders. The findings from the households corroborated the findings from the key informants, who had also suggested that stakeholders had potential in the management of resource-based inter-ethnic disputes in the area. They were given funding by the government and other NGOs to keep the peace in the region. Management of resource-use inter-ethnic disputes provided another chance for non-state actors in the study region to coordinate and join up with the government, the local community, and other stakeholders. During the course of the interview, one respondent mentioned that;

> The red-cross society of Kenya played a major role during conflicts in the area by providing humanitarian support to the victims of conflicts and their families.
>
> **Source: Field Data 24/6/2019**

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This was seconded by other respondents who said that;

> Red-cross always provide basic needs such as food, clothing and other necessities during resource-use conflicts. Other civil society organizations like Faith based organization and community-based organizations did other important activities like reconciliation activities in the area.

Source: Field Data 25/6/2019

These findings are consistent with the County government of Nakuru, where one of the key informants said that stakeholders had opportunities for management of resource use practices. The federal government's efforts to aid the afflicted regions' local populations were prominent. Political officials such as MCAs, sub county administrators, municipal administrators, and others provided further backing. Key informant findings were consistent with those of interviews conducted by several civil society organizations. The CSOs reported taking part in initiatives that aimed to improve stakeholder participation in resource management. In an interview, a representative for the Kenya Red Cross stressed the importance of the group in assuring access to healthcare, food, and shelter for the local population. As was discussed in the discussion, the World Vision collaborates with the Kenya Red Cross to help those who have been impacted by interethnic violence recover economically. The NGOs have stated that their assistance is intended to help communities recover from interethnic disputes and encourage people to embrace peace in order to reduce the likelihood of revenge attacks.

Primordial a theoretical perspective emphasized the significance of deep-rooted, inherent, and long-standing identities, such as ethnicity, in shaping societal dynamics. In the context of Nakuru County, Kenya, where resource-use practices

often intersect with inter-ethnic conflicts, primordialism can offer insights into both the challenges and opportunities for managing these conflicts.

Primordialism suggested that ethnic identities are deeply ingrained and can contribute to a sense of group identity and loyalty. In Nakuru County, these identities may be tied to specific resource-use practices, intensifying competition among different ethnic groups for resources. This can lead to conflicts based on historical ethnic divisions. Primordialism accentuated the long-standing nature of ethnic identities. In Nakuru County, where historical ethnic tensions exist, resource-use practices might exacerbate these tensions by triggering or exacerbating conflicts between groups, stemming from deeply rooted identities and allegiances. The strong emphasis on ethnic identities according to the primordialism perspective may hinder cooperation between different ethnic groups. Resource management often requires collaboration and compromise, which can be challenging when primordial ethnic identities contribute to distrust or lack of cooperation.

In conclusion, the challenges and opportunities for managing resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya, present a complex landscape that demands a nuanced and multifaceted approach. The deeply entrenched ethnic identities in the region significantly contribute to competition and historical tensions, resulting in conflicts over resource utilization. These challenges underscore the need for careful consideration and tailored strategies to address the underlying causes of inter-ethnic disputes.

However, within these challenges lie opportunities for effective conflict management and sustainable resource use. Embracing ethnic diversity and understanding the cultural significance of various groups offers a platform for inclusive and culturally sensitive approaches. Engaging the diverse ethnic communities in decision-making processes and conflict resolution initiatives can foster cooperation and shared responsibility.

The identification of shared interests and the promotion of collaborative efforts for sustainable resource management offer hope for mitigating conflicts. By leveraging the potential for cooperation among different ethnic groups, there exists an opportunity to develop solutions that not only address resource scarcity but also foster harmony and mutual benefit among the communities.

To achieve successful conflict management and resource utilization, strategies should be tailored to respect and accommodate the diverse cultural practices and historical grievances within the county. In doing so, Nakuru County can move towards fostering inclusive, equitable, and sustainable practices that address inter-ethnic conflicts while promoting a peaceful and cooperative environment for resource utilization and community development.

6.7.1 Summary
The chapter has discussed the difficulties encountered by the local community, the government, and the stakeholders in the management of resource-use inter-ethnic conflicts; the impacts of the difficulties encountered in the administration of inter-ethnic conflicts; the action was taken to address the difficulties encountered in the planning of resource-based inter-ethnic conflicts; and the opportunities for the management of asset inter-ethnic conflicts.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

The primary objective of the study was to analyze the factors that impact interethnic conflict in the county of Nakuru in Kenya by focusing on the behaviors that are associated with the exploitation of resources. This aim was addressed properly by the study design and the utilization of both qualitative and quantitative methods through the use of questionnaires, interviews, focused group discussions, secondary data, and descriptive statistics as described in chapter three. In addition, this objective was adequately addressed by the research methodology. The study approach also did a good job of addressing this target in the appropriate way. As a consequence of this, a synopsis of the discoveries, some conclusions, some recommendations, and some suggestions for further research are offered in this chapter.

7.2 Summary of Findings

In accordance with the first purpose, this study examined the type and scope of resource-use practices that influence disputes in Kenya's Nakuru County. Initially, the study found that sub-county regions in Kuresoi were more affected by inter-ethnic disputes that were driven by resource-use patterns. The analysis finds that Kuresoi North and South were the regions most affected by resource-use-influenced interethnic conflicts.

The survey finds that 47% of respondents felt that the nature of the conflict was predominantly violent, 22% reported robberies, 12% reported fatalities and rapes, and 8% reported internal displacement.

The study also finds that resource conflicts and interethnic conflicts were the most prevalent kinds of conflict in the studied region. The home results were reinforced by the key informants (KII) and focus group discussions (FGD), which suggested that resource competition was the most prevalent type of ethnic conflict in the region.

35% of respondents stated that politicians were the primary participants in inter-ethnic disputes in Nakuru County, Kenya, while 34% indicated that thieves were parties involved in inter-ethnic conflicts. The survey also revealed that 23% of ethnic groups perpetrated inter-ethnic disputes in the area, and 19% of respondents said that the local community in Nakuru County, Kenya, was involved in inter-ethnic conflicts.

111 (45%) of the household respondents in the research said that agriculture was the most important economic activity in the studied region. Other economic activity identified by the survey include trading for investment (supported by 81 (35%) respondents) and mining (supported by 54 (22%) respondents). Agricultural land has put a great deal of strain on land resources, leading to disputes in the region.

Land (24%), forests for catchment areas (21%), farm products and water (18%), dams and mines (9%) are utilized by the respondents in the study area primarily for the provision of basic needs, as 45 (18%) are supported by respondents, 185 (15%) highly utilized the resources for financial benefits, and 16 (7%) utilized the resources present for pasture of their livestock, according to the findings of the study. The study also revealed that resource-use patterns have an economic, political, and physical impact on interethnic disputes.

In accordance with the study's second particular purpose, the effects of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflicts in Kenya's Nakuru County were assessed. Death 76 (31%), miscommunication 46 (19%), insecurity 37 (15%), discrimination 19 (8%) and misunderstanding 15 (6%) were identified as the impacts of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflict in the research region. The study found that resource-use practices influenced inter-ethnic conflicts in a number of ways, including: effects on socio-economic dynamics; loss of life 49(20%), IDPs 48(20%), loss of property 47 (19%) ethnic differences 44 (18%) low income 38(15%), orphans 19(7%), effects on infrastructure development were very destructive 120(49%) while others indicated destructive 119(51%) effect on inter-ethnic relations where 222(90%) agreed

The responses were as follows: very big extent, 160 (65%), and large extent, 84 (35%). The study of the findings also revealed that a number of mitigation measures had been implemented to prevent conflicts resulting from resource-use practices in the study area, including: 7(3%) government intervention, 72(29%) peace keeping programs, 76(31%) productive youth activities, 24(10%) engagement of representatives of different ethnic groups, 51(21%) government security, and 15(6%) joint programs.

The third particular purpose was to analyze the obstacles and potential for managing interethnic resource use conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya. The researcher discovered that the study region presented both obstacles and opportunity. The survey also identified the obstacles encountered by each group. Local community, 124 (50%) respondents noted miscommunication between ethnic communities, 76 (31%) respondents indicated potential for violence, and 46 (19%) respondents mentioned insecurity in the region. Government 2(1%) lack of follow-up, 13(5%) mortality, 26(11%) miscommunication, 100(41%) insecurity, 25(10%) food insecurity, 33(13%)

lack of collaboration, 30(12%) providing of proper documentation to land owners, and 16(7%) insufficient resources. 148 (60%) of the stakeholders cited budgetary restrictions, 27 (11%) inadequate people, and 71 (29%) lack of collaboration.

These obstacles impacted the management of resource utilization inter-ethnic disputes in a variety of ways, including a lack of security. Lack of financial assistance and trauma rehabilitation. The home respondents said that neither the government nor the stakeholders' peace attempts addressed the core causes of inter-ethnic disputes in Nakuru County, Kenya. Respondents concurred that the majority of activities were more reactive than proactive, which led to the recurrence of disputes in the research region. The study revealed that religious leaders failed in their efforts to resolve conflicts. As noted by the local population in the research region, indigenous techniques for promoting peace were nonetheless crucial. As a government-mandated agency tasked with addressing inter-ethnic disputes, the NCIC has not collaborated with communities at the grassroots level to guarantee lasting peace.

The research also revealed to the local community the prospects for managing resource usage interethnic conflicts. According to the findings of the survey, 26% of respondents cited the creation of peace in the region, 26% cited the provision of legitimate documentation through land registration offices, and 48% cited cooperative activities. Government opportunities included beginning more peace initiatives (18%), civic education (11%) and simple access to security (71%). Additionally, stakeholders had access to 202 (83%) financial resources from other organizations and the local government. 42 (17%) are collaborating with the government, the community, and other stakeholders. The local community, government, and stakeholders all played crucial roles in the process of establishing peace in the region under consideration.

NCCK AND CJPC had a significant role in establishing peace to the study region, according to the research.

7. 3 Conclusion

The study concludes, based on its primary goal, that the nature and scope of resource-use practices influence inter-ethnic conflicts. Cases of farming both subsistence and commercial, tourism, geothermal power generation, small scale trade, dairy farming and flower farming were examples of resource-use practices. There are ideological, status, resource, and inter-ethnic varieties of resource-use disputes. The resource-use disputes have significantly impacted the lifestyles and means of subsistence of the local inhabitants.

In accordance with the second objective, the study concludes that the effects of resource-use practices on interethnic conflicts include loss of life, population displacement, discrimination, loss of property, and loss of market for goods, all of which have a significant impact on the economic status of the affected community.

In support of the third purpose, the study concludes that control of resource-use practices on interethnic conflicts in the study area presents both problems and opportunities. In order to prevent a repetition of inter-conflicts in the study region, it is simply necessary to address the underlying concerns of resource-use practices in order to avoid the obstacles experienced by the local community, government, and stakeholders. The conclusion of the study is that resource-use disputes sparked by politics can be mitigated by establishing a grassroots peace committee that will continue to function in the future. The community's resources can be distributed equitably, and youths who are typically enticed into destructive behavior can be

employed. Consequently, resource-use disputes in Nakuru County, Kenya result in the loss and destruction of lives and property, as well as the paralysis of numerous social institutions.

The overall conclusion of this study is that resource use practices influence inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru county, Kenya. Kezner & Kezner (2017) notes that two measures are needed: Developing a structure and capacity for good governance of resources and Improving the civil society's capacity to participate in governance processes. However, this study concludes that a better working connection should be established between the local community, the government, and civil society in order to introduce more initiatives that keep the peace and integrate the various ethnic groups who live in the region. The theories utilized were pertinent to the findings because they guided the research of inter-ethnic conflict causes in the study area.

7.4 Recommendations

In light of the findings and inferences drawn from the research, the authors of the study suggest the following:

To begin, the research suggests that all of the major factors for the nature and extent of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic conflicts be addressed by both national and county governments right from the ground up with the assistance of community members. This would be done in conjunction with the study's finding that resource-use practices contribute to inter-ethnic conflict. Greater attention should be placed on the various ethnic populations that can be found in the area under investigation.

Second, the research suggests that the consequences of resource-use practices on inter-ethnic disputes in the study area should be improved both at the national and county levels. This would make it possible for the people living in the area to advance economically. The research suggests that politicians and religious leaders should be actively involved in the management of conflict and the preaching of peace at all times, not just during election season, in order to avoid the effects of resource-use conflicts. This recommendation is made both during election season and at other times.

Thirdly, the study recommends that, New National land policies to enable legislation put the new principles and procedures into practice. Moreover, county government should be given significant powers to manage land within their counties. Also, land administration should be brought under the rule of law with some powers diffused through devolution to the new county government. Furthermore, change of power because individuals expected to implement land administration allocation and relocation have veto powers to fight back.

In conclusion, the research suggests that a better working connection should be established between the local community, the government, and civil society in order to introduce more initiatives that keep the peace and integrate the various ethnic groups who live in the region. In order to improve the effectiveness of local peace initiatives, there should be a combination of formal conflict resolution procedures and the strengthening of indigenous techniques of conflict settlement.

7.5 Suggestions for further Research

After doing the study and having the conversations, the following recommendations were developed since they were not emphasized sufficiently:

A study should be conducted on the nature of resource-use practices on ethnicization in Kenya.

A study should be conducted on appropriate mechanisms on conflict resolution resulting from inter-ethnic conflicts in Kenya.

A study should be conducted on existing approaches and best practices on the management of resource conflicts in Kenya.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Introductory letter

Introduction

Dear respondent

I am a Masters student at Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology (MMUST) conducting Academic research on "***Resource-use Practices Influencing Inter-ethnic conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya***" as a requirement of the qualification for the conferment. The findings of this study will contribute immensely to the resolution of the conflicts in the area. I have prepared a questionnaire so that you can give your opinion on the issues raised. Please note that your very honest responses will be highly appreciated and will be treated with uttermost CONFIDENTIALITY. You are therefore requested not to write your name on the questionnaire. Kindly respond to all questions.

Your participation in this study will be of high value.

Yours Sincerely

Zipporah Momanyi.

Appendix II: Questionnaire for Household Heads

SECTION ONE: General Information

Please use an (x) or (tick) in the box with an appropriate response. Only one box should be marked.

1. Gender

     Male **( )**   Female **( )**

2. Age Bracket

18-24 **( )**   25-35 **( )**   36-45 **( )** 46-55 **( )**   56and above **( )**

3. Marital Status

Married **( )**   Widowed **( )**   Not married **( )** Others (**specify**)………

4. What is your highest level of education?

Primary **( )**   Secondary **( )** Tertiary **( )**   Others (**specify**)……………

5.What ethnic group do you come from?

....

6. Do you own land? If yes, do you poses a title deed?

....…………………………………………

……………………….………………………………………………………………………

……………

7.How you or your family ever experienced Resource-use Conflicts in Kuresoi Sub-

    counties?……………………………………………………………………………………

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

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

    ………………

8.. How frequently do conflicts occur in Kuresoi sub-county?

Never ( )   Rarely ( )   Often ( )   Very often ( ) I don't know ( )

9.How long have you been a residence of Kuresoi sub-counties?

5 years and below ( ) 6-10 years ( )   11-15 years ( ) Above 16 years ( )

10.Who are the parties involved in Resource-use Conflicts in Kuresoi Sub-counties

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………

SECTION TWO: Nature and Extent of Resource-use Practices Influencing Conflicts

11.What is the nature of conflicts in Kuresoi sub-counties?

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………….……………………………………………………………………

………………..…………………………………………

………………

12. What are the Types of conflict in Kuresoi Sub-counties?

a) Land Use   b) Water resource-use   c) State funds   d) Forests

13. What are the economic activities of resource-use conflicts in Kuresoi sub-counties? …………………………………………………………………………

14. What are the resources present in Kuresoi sub-counties?

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………….…………………………………………………………………….

15.How do the Resources present in Kuresoi sub-counties utilized in Kuresoi sub-counties

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………

SECTION THREE: Effects of Resource-use Practices on Inter-Ethnic Conflict

16. Effects on the Socio-Economic Dynamics in Kuresoi sub-counties?

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....

....

17. Effects on Infrastructure Development in Kuresoi sub-counties?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

…………

18. Effects on Social Inequality in Kuresoi sub-counties.

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

…………

19. To what extent does resource-use practices influence inter-ethnic conflicts in

    Kuresoi sub- Counties?

Extreme ( )   Large level ( ) Very small ( )Small extent ( ) Don't know ( )

20. What measures have been put in place to mitigate inter-ethnic conflicts arising

from resource use practices in Kuresoi sub-counties, Kenya?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

…………

SECTION FOUR: Challenges and Opportunities for Management of Resource Based Inter-Ethnic Conflicts

21. What are some of the challenges experienced in the management of resource based inter- ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi sub-county?

a) Local community

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

………………

b) Government

……………………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………..……………………………………………………………

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c) Stakeholders

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………

………………

22. What are the measures put in place to address the challenges in the management of resource-use conflicts in Kuresoi sub-counties?

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……………………………………………………………………………………………

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23. What measures have been taken to address the challenges that management of resource based inter-ethnic conflict in Kuresoi sub-county?

…………………………………………………………………………………………

…………………….…………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………….

………………

24. Do you think there are opportunities for management of resource based inter-ethnic conflicts? If yes, briefly describe the opportunities available for;

a)   Local community

…………………………………………………………………………………….

……

b)   Government

…….………………………………………………………………………………

…………………………………………………………………………………….…

…………

c)   Stakeholders

…….………………………………………………………………………………

……

This is the end of the questionnaire. Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Appendix III: Key Interview Schedule

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR COUNTY COMMISIONER, OFFICER, CHIEFS, LAND REGISTRATION OFFICER AND ETHNIC LEADERS

My name is Zipporah Momanyi, a student at Masinde Muliro University. I am undertaking a study on *Resource-use practices influencing inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi Sub County* with reference to Kuresoi North and South Sub-County. The purpose of this interview is to get your views on the above study problem. For the purpose of this study, it is important for the researcher to understand what your specific functions are in relation to the subject matter. All information will be treated as confidential and for educational purposes alone. Please assist through the contribution of information towards this study by responding to these oral questions.

Job Position

……………………………

Location

……………………………

Organization/Ministry…………………………

Level: Local **( )**   County **( )**   National **( )**   International **( )**

1. Do conflicts occur in Kuresoi sub-county?

2. What is the nature and extent of conflicts in Kuresoi sub-county?

3. What are the causes of conflicts of conflicts in Kuresoi sub-county?

4. What are the types of the conflicts in Kuresoi sub-county?

5. What ate the factors that influence the types of conflicts in Kuresoi sub-county?

6. Who are the perpetrators of the conflicts in Kuresoi sub-county?

7. What are some of the available resources in Kuresoi sub-county?

8. What are the economic activities in Kuresoi Sub- County?

9. What are some the effects of inter-ethnic conflicts arising from resource-use practices in Kuresoi sub-county?

10. How have the inter-ethnic conflicts arising from resource-use practices affected communities in Kuresoi sub-county?

11. What are some of the measures put in place to mitigate resource based inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi sub-county?

12. What are some of the challenges experienced in the management of resource based inter- ethnic conflicts?

13. What are some of the available opportunities for the management of resource based inter- ethnic conflicts?

Appendix IV: Focus Group Discussion Guide

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION FOR FARMERS (MEN AND WOMEN)

1. Does Kuresoi sub county experience conflicts?

2. What is the nature and extent of conflicts in Kuresoi sub-county?

3. What are the causes of conflict in Kuresoi sub-county?

4. What types of conflicts occur in Kuresoi sub-county?

5. What factors influence the type of conflicts in Kuresoi sub county?

6. Who are the main perpetrators of inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi sub-county?

7. What are some of the available resources in Kuresoi sub-county?

8. What are the common economic activities in Kuresoi sub-county?

9. What role(s) do men/women play in resource-use in Kuresoi sub-county?

10. What are the effects of inter-ethnic conflicts arising from resource-use practices in Kuresoi sub-county?

11. How have the inter-ethnic conflicts arising from resource-use practices affected communities in Kuresoi Sub- County?

12. What are some of the measures put in place to mitigate resource based inter-ethnic conflicts in Kuresoi sub-county?

13. What are some of the challenges experienced in the management of resource based inter- ethnic conflicts?

14. What are some of the available opportunities for the management of resource based inter- ethnic conflicts?

Appendix V: Approval of Proposal

MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (MMUST)

Tel: 056-30870
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Website: www.mmust.ac.ke

P.O Box 190
Kakamega – 50100
Kenya

Directorate of Postgraduate Studies

Ref: MMU/COR: 509099

16th April, 2019

Zipporah Kerubo Momanyi,
CPC/G/01-58344/2016,
P.O. Box 190-50100,
KAKAMEGA.

Dear Ms. Momanyi,

RE: APPROVAL OF PROPOSAL

I am pleased to inform you that the Directorate of Postgraduate Studies has considered and approved your Masters proposal entitled *"Resource Use Practices Influencing Inter-Ethnic Conflicts in Nakuru County, Kenya"* and appointed the following as supervisors:
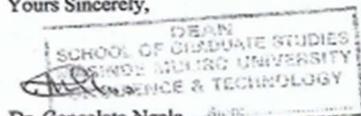
1. Rev.Fr.Dr. Kizito Muchanga - SASS, MMUST
2. Dr. Ruth Simiyu   - SDMHA, MMUST

You are required to submit through your supervisor(s) progress reports every three months to the Director of Postgraduate Studies. Such reports should be copied to the following: Chairman, School of Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance Graduate Studies Committee; Chairman, Peace and Conflict Studies & Departmental Graduate Studies Committee. Kindly adhere to research ethics consideration in conducting research.

It is the policy and regulations of the University that you observe a deadline of two years from the date of registration to complete your Master's thesis. Do not hesitate to consult this office in case of any problem encountered in the course of your work.

We wish you the best in your research and hope the study will make original contribution to knowledge.

Yours Sincerely,

DEAN
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Dr. Consolata Ngala
ASSOCIATE DEAN, DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

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Appendix VI: Research Permit

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: 371246

Date of Issue: 14/August/2019

RESEARCH LICENSE

This is to Certify that Miss.. ZIPPORAH MOMANYI of Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology, has been licensed to conduct research in Nakuru on the topic: RESOURCE USE PRACTICES INFLUENCING INTER-ETHNIC CONFLICTS IN NAKURU COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 14/August/2020.

License No: NACOSTI/P/19/559

371246

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