



International Peace Support Training Centre Nairobi, Kenya

Protracted Conflict and Food Insecurity: Assessing the Role of Institutional Frameworks in Baringo and Turkana Counties in Kenya



OCCASIONAL PAPER: SERIES 10, N^o 3

MAJOR S D MWACHINALO
2019

*“Expanding Frontiers of Peace and Security:
Consolidating Lessons Knowledge and Skills”*

Compiled by

IPSTC Peace and Security Research Department
@ 2019 International Peace Support Training Centre
Nairobi, Kenya.

All Rights Reserved.

No part of this publication may be produced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form, by any means; mechanical, via photocopying, recording or otherwise- without prior permission from the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC).

Information contained in this Occasional Paper has been obtained by the author from sources believed to be reliable and correct to the best of his knowledge. Further, statements and views expressed herein are those of the author and are not necessarily the views of IPSTC.

Published by

International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC)
P.O Box 24232-00502 Karen, Kenya
Tel: 254 791 574336 / 786 585167
Fax: 254 20 388 3159
Email: info@ipstc.org
Website: www.ipstc.org



@IPSTCKENYAOFFICIAL
ISBN: 978-9966-104-07-6

Editing by:

Dr. Fatuma Ahmed Ali

Layout, Design & Printing:

Liberty Brands

Cover Photos Courtesy of:

The East African (2017) & APA News (2017)

Preface

The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) guided by the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), conducted this study entitled *Protracted Conflict and Food Insecurity: Assessing the Role of Institutional Frameworks in Baringo and Turkana Counties in Kenya*. This study is particularly anchored on SDGs number 2: 'End Hunger, Achieve Food Security, Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture and number 16; 'Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions'. Furthermore, the study is premised on Vision 2030 which envisages an industrial take off by 2030. The key thrust of this vision is enshrined in Article 43 of the Kenyan Constitution (2010) and in the President of the Republic of Kenya, Uhuru Kenyatta's Big Four Agenda particularly on Food Security.

Besides, the Centre has further been persuaded by the former United Nation's Secretary General, Kofi Annan, who argued that sustainable peace cannot occur in absence of development and that lack of development precipitates conflict. He also highlighted that both sustainable peace and development are anchored on respect for human rights. Access to food and peace are fundamental human rights. Therefore, institutions have a key role in assuring that all the members in a community are free from hunger and enjoy peaceful environment.

In realising freedom from hunger and conflict, it is imperative that both formal and informal institutions play an equal role in determining initiatives, programs, policies and legislations that aim to interdict the cyclic problem of long drawn conflict and food insecurity. Inherent to this, is inclusive participation of members of the community regardless of; gender, age, ethnicity, political affiliation, religion amongst others. Thus, against this background, the study assessed the role of institutional frameworks in addressing protracted conflict and food insecurity in Baringo and Turkana Counties in Kenya.

Acknowledgement

I am sincerely grateful to the County Commissioners and County Secretaries of Baringo and Turkana Counties for enabling me to access my desired respondents. Also, I would like to enormously thank the people of Baringo South, Tiaty, Turkana East and Turkana South Sub Counties for volunteering to respond to the study's survey questionnaire. I genuinely hope that this study will help to improve the situation of human suffering resulting from persistent conflict and food insecurity.

I owe a debt of gratitude to the Director of IPSTC Brig R. A. Elmi for his constant support and ensuring that the study is realised. I would like to acknowledge that a lot of resources were invested in this study which underlines the commitment of the Centre and that of its Director to pursue peace through evidence-based knowledge production that aims to build the capacity of various peace builders. I also appreciate the responsibility assigned to me by the Head of Research Col B R Mwangonga and I am grateful for the confidence that he has bestowed upon me.

Special thanks go to my colleagues in the Peace and Security Research Department. I am particularly indebted to Col D Nduwimana, Ms Margaret Cheptile and Ms Monica Musyoni for their invaluable assistance and input during the process of this study. Thank you for walking with me through this journey that has culminated to the publication of this occasional paper.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for their invaluable support particularly in financing the editing and subsequent publication of this study. Thank you.

List of Abbreviations

ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CSG	County Steering Group
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GOK	Government of Kenya
GPI	Global Peace Index
HH	Households
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEP	Institute for Economics & Peace
IPSTC	International Peace Support Training Centre
KAS	Konrad Adenauer Stiftung
KIs	Key Informants
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NPC	National Peace Council
NPR	National Police Reservists
PEV	Post Election Violence
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UCDP	Uppsala Conflict Data Program
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

Abstract

This study examined how protracted conflict influence food insecurity in Baringo and Turkana Counties in Kenya. It further assessed the role of institutional frameworks on protracted conflict in both Counties. To fulfil the objectives of this study, a household survey of 512 respondents was done in Tiaty, Baringo South, Turkana East and Turkana South Sub Counties. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected and analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and content analysis. The study found a linkage between protracted conflict and food insecurity. This is manifested inter alia in the form of; increased time in fetching water and pasture by the households, food scarcity and unstable market prices for agricultural products. The institutional frameworks in place were found to be in a state of paralysis which is demonstrated in the form of systemic failures, non-responsive strategies, static structures and non-conforming societal values. Projects and initiatives on conflict management and food security were more elitist driven than by the local communities. The study drawing from its theoretical underpinning based on the Theory of Human Behaviour and Post Development Theory recommends the development of participation and peace building policies to give more voice to the local communities in developing their own solutions. This study also specifically advocates for security operations to be conducted with the intention of changing the mind-sets of the local communities to be more receptive to change.

Keywords: Protracted Conflict, Food Insecurity, Institutions, Institutional Framework, Participation, Inclusion.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	ii
Acknowledgement	iii
List of Abbreviations	iv
Abstract	vi
List of Tables.....	ix
List of Figures	x
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	2
1.3 Research Questions	4
1.4 Research Objectives	4
1.5 Hypotheses	5
1.6 Justification of the Study.....	5
1.7 Scope of the Study.....	6
1.8 Definition of Key Terms	6
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW, THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	8
2.0 Introduction	8
2.1 Literature Review.....	8
2.2 Gaps in the Literature Reviewed.....	17
2.3 Theoretical Framework.....	18
2.4 Conceptual Framework	20
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	21
3.0 Introduction	21
3.1 Research Design.....	21
3.2 The Site of the Study	21
3.3 The target Population of the Study.....	22

3.4	Sample Size and Sampling Procedure	22
3.5	Data Collection Method and Tools	27
3.6	Data Analysis.....	27
3.7	Reliability and Validity.....	28
3.8	Ethical Considerations.....	30
CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION.....		31
4.0	Introduction	31
4.1	The Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Security.....	31
4.2	Institutional Framework’s Role in Conflict Management	40
4.3	The Level of Participation of the communities in Food Security Initiatives	53
4.4	The Level of Participation of the communities in Conflict Management Initiatives	56
4.5	Inclusiveness in Food Security Initiatives	58
4.6	Inclusiveness in Conflict Management Initiatives	60
4.7	Hypothesis Testing.....	63
CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....		75
5.0	Introduction	75
5.1	Summary of the Findings	75
5.2	Conclusion and Recommendations	77
References		80

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1:	The Population and Number of HH in 2013.....	22
Table 3.2:	KIs and FGD Sample Distribution.....	24
Table 3.4:	Age Distribution of Main HH Respondents.....	26
Table 3.5:	Reliability Analysis.....	29
Table 4.1:	The Influence of Conflict on Food Accessibility	32
Table 4.2:	The Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Availability	34
Table 4.3:	The Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Stability.....	37
Table 4.4:	The Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Utilization	39
Table 4.5:	The role of Strategy in Conflict Management in Baringo and Turkana counties.....	41
Table 4.6:	The role of Structures in Conflict Management in Baringo and Turkana counties.....	43
Table 4.7:	The role of Systems in Conflict Management.....	47
Table 4.8:	The role of Societal Values in Conflict Management.....	50
Table 4.9:	The Level of Participation of the communities in Food Security Initiatives	54
Table 4.10:	The Level of Participation of the communities in Conflict Management Initiatives	56
Table 4.11:	Inclusiveness in Food Security Initiatives	58
Table 4.12:	Inclusiveness in Conflict Management Initiatives	61
Table 4.13:	Hypothesis testing on the Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Accessibility.....	63
Table 4.14:	Hypothesis testing on the Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Availability	64
Table 4.15:	Hypothesis testing on the Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Stability	65

Table 4.16:	Hypothesis testing on the influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Utilisation	66
Table 4.17:	Hypothesis testing on the role of Strategy in Conflict Management	67
Table 4.18:	Hypothesis testing on the role of Structures in Conflict Management	68
Table 4.19:	Hypothesis testing on the role of Systems in Conflict Management	69
Table 4.20:	Hypothesis testing on the role of Societal Values in Conflict Management.....	70
Table 4.21:	Hypothesis testing on the Level of participation of the communities in Food Security Initiatives.....	71
Table 4.22:	Hypothesis testing on the level of participation in Conflict Management Initiatives	72
Table 4.23:	Hypothesis testing on Inclusiveness in Food Security Initiatives.....	73
Table 4.24:	Hypothesis testing on Inclusiveness in Conflict Management Initiatives	74

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1:	Global Acute Malnutrition [GAM] Trends	3
Figure 2.1:	Arnstein (1969) Ladder of Participation	15
Figure 2.2:	Conceptual Framework	20
Figure 3.1:	Sampling Distribution of HH.....	23
Figure 3.2:	Sex and Age Disaggregated Profile of Main HH Respondents ..	25
Figure 3.3:	The highest Education Level of the Main HH Respondents	27

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The world's state of peace as measured by Global Peace Index [GPI] has been on a downward trend since the year 2014 (Institute for Economics & Peace [IEP], 2018). In 2018, about 92 countries in the world were in a state of conflict (IEP, 2018). Of the 92 countries, over 19 of them had long drawn violent conflict with 489 million people affected (Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], 2018). This worsening conflict situation has portended human life negatively. In 2016, Uppsala Conflict Data Program [UCDP] (as cited in Bruck & d'Errico, 2019) estimate loss of human life as a consequence of conflict to be 102,000 up from 19,601 in 2006.

The prevailing conflict situation negatively impacts on global food security (FAO, 2018). Consequently, about 40% of the world's food insecurity situations are now more long drawn than it was in 1990 (FAO, 2018). About 815 million of the world's populace were afflicted by enduring hunger in the year 2018 (FAO, 2018). The worsening state of protracted conflict and long drawn food insecurity in the world has taken the form of enduring crisis (FAO, 2018). In fact, the 19 countries categorised by FAO as engaged in long drawn conflict were afflicted by perpetual food insecurity (FAO et al., 2017). This in turn placed a huge burden on global economy. The economic cost of violent conflict stood at \$ 1,988 per person globally as at 2017 (IEP, 2018). Furthermore, food insecurity eroded potential economic contribution amongst the world's poorest people trapping them in a vicious cycle of poverty and hunger (FAO, 2018; Maxwell, Russo & Alinovi, 2011).

Despite millions of people being affected by both protracted conflict and food insecurity worldwide, institutions have generally failed to offer the required respite to cushion the afflicted and assure them protection from conflict and freedom from hunger (FAO, 2005). Institutions have generally collapsed or at best offered homogenous response to crises (FAO, 2005). An examination of various approaches and systems meant to avert hunger and conflict on the global arena reveal standard short term methods with huge reliance on food aid as a solution to hunger (FAO, 2005).

Capacity building which is a long term intervention measure for example is a seldom relied upon measure (FAO, 2005). This is erroneous as humanitarian needs are varied, keep on changing and are culture and context sensitive (FAO, 2005). The dire humanitarian situation is further exacerbated by politically tinged and resource constrained environment in which institutions operate (FAO, 2005).

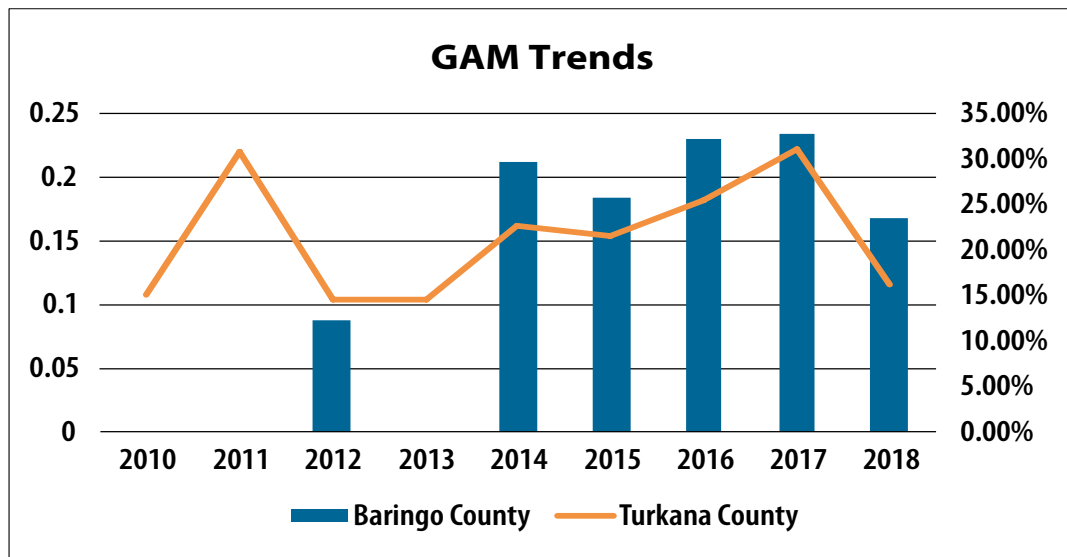
1.2 Statement of the Problem

Fatema and Kibriya (2019) (as cited in Bruck & d'Errico, 2019) argue that institutions play a key role in alleviating conflict and assuring food security. Adano, Dietz, Witsenburg and Zaal (2012) reinforce this view by positing that various evidence based studies show that institutions shape communities' attitudes towards triggers of violence and food insecurity and thus influence their decisions to uphold peace and engage in alternative livelihoods. They further aver that at the centre of institutions' role lies political machinations that shape communities' perceptions.

Despite this fundamental role of institutions, inter-ethnic violence based on cultural motivated livestock raiding between the communities in Baringo and Turkana Counties has been in existence for over centuries (Eaton, 2008). The nature of violent conflict took a new direction in the 1990's from culturally motivated livestock raiding to diverse violence triggers such as; political incitement, border delimitation disputes, livestock raiding for commercial motive, perpetual revenge missions amongst others (Adano et al., 2012; Eaton, 2008; Greiner, 2013; Mkutu, 2008). This change in conflict dynamics translated to escalation of conflict in Baringo and Turkana Counties from 2007 onwards (Schilling & Akuno, 2012).

On the other hand, both Baringo and Turkana Counties have persistently faced food insecurity as manifested by the Global Acute Malnutrition [GAM] indicator as shown in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1: Global Acute Malnutrition [GAM] Trends



Source: Adopted from Baringo County Government, 2017, 2018; Turkana County Government, 2017, 2018

World Health Organization [WHO] (2000) describes GAM as a health condition in children of between 6 – 59 months caused by poor food nutrition resulting to moderate to severe emaciation of muscle tissues. From the available data between the years 2010 to 2018 as shown in Figure 1.1, on average the GAM rates have been at 18.54% and 21.3% for Baringo (Tiati Sub County) and Turkana Counties. These averages are well above 15% and hence are categorised as critical emergencies as per the World Health Organization’s 2006 criteria (Tufts University, 2018). High GAM rates over a long period are indicative of persistent hunger, ill health and lack of proper care (Tufts University, 2018).

A long drawn crisis of violent conflict and food insecurity could ultimately lead to the Government to lose its constitutional sole authority of violence. Therefore, this study sought to investigate the influence of protracted conflict on food security in Baringo and Turkana Counties in Kenya. It also aims to assess the role of institutions in addressing the menace.

The study specifically aims to evaluate the role of, strategy, structures, systems and societal values in the conflict from the perspective of the local communities. It further seeks to determine the level of participation and inclusion of the diverse members of the community in initiatives aimed at addressing conflict and food insecurity.

1.3 Research Questions

This study seeks to answer the following research questions.

- a) To what extent does protracted conflict influence food insecurity in Baringo and Turkana Counties?
- b) How does the institutional framework influence the management of the protracted conflict in Baringo and Turkana Counties?
- c) What is the level of participation of the communities in Baringo and Turkana Counties in initiatives aimed to address food insecurity and protracted conflict?
- d) To what extent are initiatives aimed to address food insecurity and protracted conflict in Baringo and Turkana Counties inclusive?

1.4 Research Objectives

The following are the specific objectives of this study.

- a) To assess the influence of protracted conflict on food insecurity in Baringo and Turkana Counties.
- b) To examine institutional framework's role in protracted conflict in Baringo and Turkana Counties.
- c) To analyse and categorize the level of participation of the communities in Baringo and Turkana counties in the development and implementation of initiatives aimed to address food insecurity and protracted conflict.
- d) To evaluate the extent of inclusiveness in the development and implementation of initiatives aimed to address food insecurity and protracted conflict in Baringo and Turkana Counties.

1.5 Hypotheses

The assumptions of this study is based on the following null hypotheses.

H_{O1} The influence of protracted conflict on food insecurity in Baringo and Turkana Counties is the same.

H_{O2} The impact of the institutional framework on conflict management in Baringo and Turkana Counties is the same.

H_{O3} The level of participation by the community in initiatives aimed to address food insecurity and protracted conflict in Baringo and Turkana Counties is the same.

H_{O4} The extent of inclusiveness of initiatives aimed to address food insecurity and protracted conflict in Baringo and Turkana Counties is the same.

1.6 Justification of the Study

The protracted nature of conflict and persistent food insecurity warrants examination of the role of the institutional frameworks. Lecoutere, Vlassenroot and Raeymaekers (2009) posit that institutions have huge impact on food security and also play an influential role in envisioning and mitigating risks associated with conflict. However, Bruck et al (2019) and Justino, Bruck and Verwimp (2019) (as cited in Bruck, d’Errico & Pietrelli, 2019) hold that there is limited knowledge in filtered analysis of all constituent factors impacting on violent conflict and food security. Therefore, this study aims to contribute to the existing literature on institutional framework’s influence on violent conflict and food security by examining perceptions and beliefs of the communities in Baringo and Turkana Counties in Kenya. This is done by examining how institutional strategy, structures, systems, societal values, level of participation and inclusion impact on protracted conflict and food insecurity.

Moreover, the study aims to inform practise and policy by carrying out a context based analysis of the influence of institutional frameworks on food security and conflict. It is also anticipated that the findings will inform optimal customised intervention strategies, programs and policies to address the long drawn conflict and food insecurity in Baringo and Turkana Counties in Kenya.

1.7 Scope of the Study

This research is confined to the study of institutional frameworks in Baringo and Turkana Counties in Kenya. These two Counties have a history of long drawn inter-ethnic conflict amidst persistent food insecurity (Reliefweb, 2015). The study is also mainly focused on Tiaty and Baringo South Sub Counties in Baringo County and Turkana South and Turkana East Sub Counties in Turkana County. Additionally, this study is premised on primary data collected from households (HH) in both counties.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

Food Accessibility	It is the affordability of diverse harmless nourishing food to households in desired quantities and quality at any given time (FAO, 1996).
Food Availability	It is the sustainable supply in desired quality and quantity of diverse harmless nourishing foodstuff to households as and when required from domestic or foreign firms (FAO, 1996, 2006).
Food Security	It is the sustainable availability and affordability of diverse harmless nourishing food to all households at any given time (FAO, 1996).
Food Stability	It refers to sustainable maintenance of households' purchasing power and food supplies over long periods (FAO, 2006).
Food Utilisation	It is the optimal assimilation of nutrients from food ingested to assure healthy households (FAO, 2006).
Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)	World Health Organization [WHO] (2000) describes GAM as a health condition in children of between 6 – 59 months caused by poor food nutrition resulting to moderate to severe emaciation of muscle tissues.

Inclusion

It is the extent to which programs/interventions are sensitive and responsive to the needs of; men, women, girls, boys and the vulnerable groups in a way in which they are immune to influence of one population segment to the detriment of the others (McCann, 2015).

Institution

It is a common character that manifests in all actions and inactions of individuals in informal and formal organizations in often repeated events (Schotter, 1981).

Institutional Framework

It is a collection of laws that guides how things pan out or it can be the watchdogs of the rules (Osabohien, Osabuohien & Urhie, 2018). It includes; strategy, structures, systems and societal values.

Participation

It is a deliberate process that aims to change a community by giving power and authority to it on interventions/programs/projects that affect it without any form of prejudice to any segment of the population (Almeida & Silva, 2017).

Protracted Conflict

It is a conflict that has stretched over a long period and triggered by homogenous or diverse issues that keep on recurring and resulting to human suffering (International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC], 2016).

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW, THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Introduction

This chapter reviews the existing literature on protracted conflict and food insecurity. It examines literature that discusses the institutional frameworks, participation and inclusion in conflict management and food security. It further outlines the gaps in literature that the study sought to fill. Likewise, it explains the theoretical and conceptual framework that anchors this study.

2.1 Literature Review

This section is organised thematically to provide a wide overview of academic and policy literature that broadly discusses protracted conflict and food insecurity in general and specifically to Kenya. It also reviews institutional frameworks, participation and inclusion in conflict management and food security. Furthermore, the purpose of examining these selected literature is geared to benefit from the different perspectives used to analyse the subject matter of this study theoretically and scholarly.

2.1.1 Protracted Conflict and Food Insecurity

World Bank (2010) argues that the concepts of protracted conflict and food insecurity are mutually reinforcing creating a cyclical relationship. However, Lecoutere, Vlassenroot and Raeymaekers (2009) reinforce this view by holding that in the first instance protracted conflict causes shrinkage in productive land and available markets, thus ultimately reducing food availability and accessibility. On other hand, Arezki et al (2019) (as cited in Bruck & d’Errico, 2019) found that food insecurity precipitated violence. They state that chronic food scarcity coupled with rising food prices tend to trigger unrest amongst the populace leading to violence.

2.1.2 Protracted Conflict and Food Insecurity at the Global Level

As of July 2019, six countries in the world that is Iraq, Syria, Yemen, South Sudan, North Eastern Nigeria and Democratic Republic of Congo were listed as food emergency situations amid protracted conflict (World Food Programme [WFP], 2019). Meanwhile, Tranchant et al (2019) posit that in conflict zone most often than not food access and availability are weaponized to decide battles between adversaries. Yet, Bruck and d'Errico (2019) go further to stipulate that the prevalence of violence in those countries negatively affected food security through limiting availability of productive labour, commodity markets and constraining already scarce productive agricultural land. Labour availability is impacted by violence through internal displacement and in some instances by fleeing to other countries.

In Syria, for example, Baliki, Bruck and Stojetz (2018) found that the prevailing war forced internal displacement of 6 million people while United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] (as cited in Bruck & d'Errico, 2019) documented 5 million people seeking refuge in surrounding countries. Tranchant et al, (2019) further postulate that even in small scale conflict such as in Naxal insurgency in India, households [HH] resilience has been impacted upon. They hold that as a result, episodes of droughts and ill health cause acute food insecurity as the conflict restrict movements of households and their coping mechanisms.

Furthermore, Bruck, de'Errico and Pietrelli (2019) examined how the Gaza conflict in Palestine in 2014 impacted on food security and the household coping mechanisms. Employing a case study approach, the study randomly sampled 2, 412 HH in Gaza. They found that the household grew more vulnerable as a consequence of conflict. Also, the sources of income for the households were constrained and the levels reduced as a result of the conflict. These scholars further report that to cushion and strengthen households coping strategies, organizations both national and international conducted programs that involved cash and materials transfer amongst others, thus re-establishing resilience.

2.1.3 Protracted Conflict and Food Insecurity in Africa

WFP (2019) indicate that 3 out of 6 countries listed to be in a state of food security emergency while embroiled in long drawn conflict as of July 2019 were in Africa. These countries are South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria. Helland and Sorbo (2014) suggest that food insecurity has on the other hand triggered conflicts in North Africa and Horn of Africa.

In 2011 violence was experienced in Egypt, Algeria and Tunisia as a result of escalating food prices (FAO, 2011). According to Rosenberg (2014) (as cited in Helland & Sorbo, 2014), he claims that food price inflation in North Africa in 2011 played a significant role in transforming the initial unrest as a result of food crisis to political upheavals. Similar experience in the past were documented in Mauritania, Senegal, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan (Helland & Sorbo, 2014).

Tranchanat et al. (2019) examined the influence of humanitarian assistance given to communities afflicted by hunger in a conflict active Mopti region of Mali. The study design was longitudinal based on quasi experimental research methodology in which 66 random communities were sampled. The study found that expenditures related to food were generally high for communities in near vicinity of belligerent forces. The study however concluded that food assistance helped in building resilience of the communities in active conflict.

Protracted conflicts and food insecurity have not spared East Africa. In Somalia, Korf and Bauer (2002) assert that the Al Shabaab regularly engaged in stealing of food aid hence, compromising hungry populations in their bastions between 2010 and 2012. They further conclude that Al Shabaab used food denial as a war instrument to coerce the general population to submission. Furthermore, Valentino 2002 (as cited in Korf & Bauer 2002) reports that similar tactics were employed by the Sudan Forces in South Kordofan and Blue Nile State to contain civil strife.

2.1.4 Protracted Conflict and Food Insecurity in Kenya

Rohwerder (2015) posits that Kenya has over time experienced escalated violence in the form of inter-ethnic clashes, terrorism and elections related conflict. She attributes the increased incidences of conflict to; ethnic bigotry, competition for scarce resources especially pasture and water amidst climatic change impact, increase in number of small arms amongst civilians and other factors. She further identifies the regions afflicted by protracted conflict to include the Rift Valley Province, Nairobi, Arid and Semi-Arid Lands [ASALs] which are bastions of pastoralists and the Coast region.

It is in these ASALs that Hendrix and Brinkman (2013) argue that inter communal conflicts generally coalesce. They further claim that the conflicts between communities in ASALs most of the times occur in the context of food insecurity. Therefore, Chopra (2009) further asserts that the inter-ethnic conflicts mainly escalate in periods of prolonged drought and instances of political incitement. Consequently, they worsen food security situation and negatively impact on livelihoods.

2.1.5 The impact of Protracted Conflict on Food Security in Baringo and Turkana Counties in Kenya

The Government of Kenya [GOK] (2019) categorizes both Baringo and Turkana Counties as ASALs. Moreover, the GOK (2019) asserts that the two Counties reported incidences of conflict amidst food insecurity in 2019. It also attributes the conflict triggers to; competition for pasture and water in Turkana East and Turkana South, cattle rustling in Baringo South and general banditry in Turkana and Baringo borderline. Devine (2016) further declares that the conflict amongst communities in these two Counties has been protracted and is symptomatic of little State presence, institutionalized ethnic violence and ethnic bigotry amongst others.

On food insecurity, both Counties had the worst food insecurity situation in Kenya as at 2019 (USAID, 2019). As of August 2019, about 379, 300 people were food insecure in Turkana County (GOK, 2019).

World Food Program [WFP] (2016) held that Turkana is the most food insecure county in Kenya. It further averred that Turkana had in a period of 15 years been affected by persistent droughts severely impacting on its food security. WFP (2016) explains that the drought situation reduces Turkana community's income fetched from their pastoralism livelihood thus impacting on their food access through reduced purchasing ability. Furthermore, WFP (2016) indicates that there is a causal link between illiteracy, low incomes and food insecurity in Turkana.

Meanwhile, according to WFP (2016) at least 60% of the Households (HH) are food insecure in Baringo County. As of August 2019, about 105,600 people were food insecure in Baringo (GOK, 2019). Tiaty Sub County is the most vulnerable of all Sub Counties in Baringo with a crisis level food insecurity classification as at August 2019 (GOK, 2019).

2.1.6 Institutional Framework on Conflict Management

Eliason (2015) argues that responsive institutions are key in assuring sustainable peace and security. Rohwerder (2015) affirms that the Kenyan Constitution 2010 provides the anchorage of all conflict management practices in Kenya. She further explains that the enactment of the Constitution in 2010 was to amongst other reasons respond to the Post Election Violence [PEV] of 2007 to 2008. The Kenyan Constitution thus provides a panacea for formal institutional reform to assure; improved security, accountable governance structures and address unequal development.

Consequently, the Kenya National Policy on Peace building and Conflict Management (2015) was adopted by the Kenyan Legislature on 17 August 2015 (Saferworld, 2015). This policy outlines the institutional framework for assuring peace and security as composed of the; Ministry of Interior, National Peace Council [NPC], NPC Council Secretariat, County Peace Secretariat, Local Peace Committees and Stakeholders' Peace Fora (GOK, 2011). Besides, the policy advocates for the participation and inclusion of all formal and informal organizations including local communities in an effort to assure peace and security (GOK, 2011).

2.1.7 Institutional Framework on Conflict Management in Baringo and Turkana Counties in Kenya

The institutional framework of conflict management in all Counties in the Republic of Kenya are guided by the Kenya National Policy on Peace Building and Conflict Management Policy 2015 (Saferworld, 2015). However, Devine (2016) observed that the ethnic institution of Pokots (Baringo County) and Turkana appear not readily receptive to change and require considerable length of time to effect any transformation on them. He claims that ethnic based prejudice is deeply embedded in the two communities which shape their views of justice, peace and what is right or wrong. He further postulates that under the circumstances, it is the formal structures such as State institutions that are more malleable to change.

In Baringo, Melil (2018) observed that communities have mechanisms to assure intra-ethnic group peace and security that are based on traditional customs, values and beliefs. While studying the Tugen, Ilchamus and Pokot community within Baringo County, Melil (2018) found that these communities hugely relied on their elders to arbitrate disputes. He however found a policy gap that limited the application of this mechanism on inter-ethnic conflict.

In Turkana, intra-ethnic group traditional dispute resolution mechanisms are also respected. Adhiambo (2014) examined traditional peace building strategies amongst the Turkana using descriptive research design. The main objective of the study was to gauge the type and extent of the use of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms amongst the Turkana. To facilitate the achievement of the objective, the study relied on a sample of 74 respondents whose data was analysed quantitatively. The study findings shows that the Turkana community esteemed traditional conflict resolution mechanism which in most instances involved public meetings led by respected community elders. Furthermore, the study findings alluded to the success of the traditional mechanism in assuring peace and security amongst the Turkanas.

2.1.8 Participation in Conflict Management and Food Security Initiatives

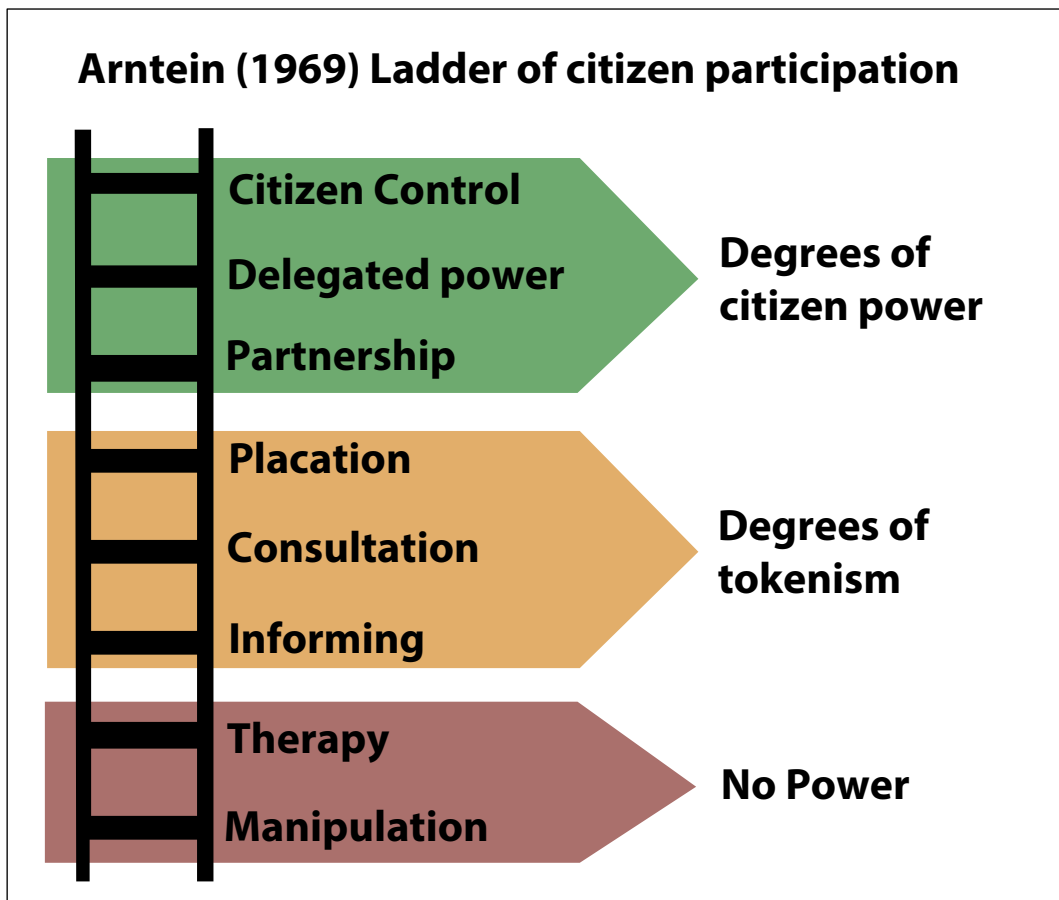
Fighting inequality and assuring participation and inclusion forms part of the thrust for Millennium Development Goals [MDGs] (FAO, 2005). Arnstein (1969) used 8 steps of a ladder to explain various levels of participation. In the ladder of participation, Arnstein (1969) used the first two steps of manipulation and therapy to denote complete exclusion of the citizenry. According to her, in these two first steps the intent of those who hold power is to generate community support of the initiatives while retaining authority and influence.

Moreover, Arnstein (1969) goes further to categorise step 3 to 5 of the ladder of participation as efforts by those holding power to assure bare minimum participation of the affected community. She says that in step 3, which is about informing, the citizenry are subjected to top down information flow with no expected feedback. While in step 4 which is about consultation, Arnstein (1969) holds that the citizenry is duped to think that their opinion counts yet the converse is true. For step 5 which is about placation, she argues that select member(s) of the community are integrated into committees to assist in planning and advising but yet those who hold power retain the influence on what is adopted.

Arnstein (1969) also explains steps 6 to 8 in the ladder of participation to be at the level in which the community assumes some power. Step 6 which is about partnerships, Arnstein (1969) maintains that in this step the citizenry exercise equal powers in planning and decision making. Bilateral talks on equal terms are normally held between those holding instruments of power and the community. Authority in planning and decision making is then distributed. The intent is to capacitate and firm capabilities of indigenous institutions.

Furthermore, Step 7 which is about delegation, Arnstein (1969) explains that the citizenry assume both authority and accountability of the project(s) in question. The pinnacle of participation according to Arnstein (1969) is citizen control. It involves inclusion of all segments of the citizenry in all phases of the project from conceptualisation to implementation to monitoring and evaluation. It involves complete delegation of authority and responsibility where each segment of the society has an equal say. At the apex of participation, Arnstein (1969) envisions a community that has intrinsic motivation to change its own circumstances. Figure 2.1: illustrates participation typology as postulated by Arnstein (1969).

Figure 2.1: Arnstein (1969) Ladder of Participation



Source: Arnstein (1969)

While citizenry participation is crucial in any form of intervention or program, Korf and Bauer (2002) observe that most interventions in crisis situations such as in violent conflicts and food insecurity tend to be coined for as opposed to with the beneficiaries. They further argue that the persuasion of intervening actors is one holding the beneficiaries of assistance as powerless yet left to own design they tend to adopt and survive predicaments facing them.

Consequently, FAO (2005) posit that the success of interventions are measured by how responsive they are to local dynamics and how effective they are in reinvigorating indigenous capacities. This therefore requires the participation and inclusion of all segments of the beneficiary population. Further, Norad (2013) holds that the level of participation of the final beneficiary in an initiative is directly related to its success.

Thus, the study employed Arnstein's (1996) participation typology to interpret the findings. However, Korf and Bauer (2002) note that participation has been a fad used by agencies to attract funding for their projects. They argue that in most instances agencies involved in responding to crises tend to compromise participation as benefactors seek to see instant tangible results. They further hold that achievement of meaningful participation requires deliberate slow procedure to build trust and achieve unanimity of action which at times produces unpredictable results.

Besides, Korf and Bauer (2002) argue that the process of achieving meaningful participation is fraught with challenges. They also contend that since any given community is heterogeneous and hardly cohesive, power play manifests which needs to be accommodated in envisaging participation. Bierschenk (2002) (as cited in Korf and Bauer, 2002) exemplify this power play by arguing that different segments of the community perceive intervention projects by intervening agencies in crises as a cake that needs sharing out. The haggling process for the 'cake' thus takes place at multiple levels of the community pitting various segments of the populace from the sophisticated to the vulnerable (Korf & Bauer, 2002).

The literature reviewed revealed that there is scanty empirical studies on participation in conflict management and food security initiatives in Baringo and Turkana Counties. On conflict management, Chepkwony (2018) found that conflict management strategy in Baringo South Sub County involved amongst others dialogue and negotiations, conducting visits to advocate for peace and holding workshops on peace. However, the study did not indicate the extent of community participation in the conflict management initiatives.

On participation in food security, Konrad Adenauer Stiftung [KAS] (2016) conducted an exploratory study using mixed methods to gauge the institutional framework in Baringo and West Pokot Counties. The study relied on household survey of 397 respondents and 4 groups of farmers as key informants. KAS (2016) found that households [HH] were mostly not meaningfully engaged in food security activities by the National Government and its associated organizations except in distribution of relief food. Furthermore, the study also established that politicians in Baringo County were not proactive in food security issues and were only engaged to the extent of demanding tokens for their constituents.

2.1.9 Inclusiveness in Conflict Management and Food Security Initiatives

Hendrix and Brinkman (2013) argue that the inclusion of all segments of the population in all phases of a project meant to address conflict and food insecurity increases its general acceptance and builds on its credibility in the wider society. Moreover, McCann (2015) supports this view by stating that the full acceptance of externally designed initiatives by indigenous institutions is often rare. He further argues that in most instances, local institutions participate in such initiatives due to allure of funds that comes with the project or from external pressure.

Furthermore, the literature reviewed generated that there is limited empirical information on inclusion in conflict management and food security initiatives in the two Counties. Ayuka and Chopra (2008) conducted a study in Baringo (East Pokot/Tiatty), Garissa and Isiolo between July and November 2007 that gauged amongst other issues of women's inclusion in food security and conflict management initiatives. The main source of data collected were from both formal and informal institutions including Households (HH). Hence, their findings generally indicated that the inclusion of women was at par with that of men in food security initiatives like management of water resources and food aid distribution. They also found out that the women had a firm understanding of food insecurity issues and they could articulate them well. However, the study found that women played insignificant or subordinate role to men in decision making involving peace and security. Therefore, the study attributed patrilineal tendencies amongst pastoralists' communities to this low participation and inclusion of women to peace building.

2.2 Gaps in the Literature Reviewed

The concurrent manifestation of a long drawn conflict and protracted food insecurity could be indicative of malfunctioning institutions (Bruck & d'Errico, 2019). It could also point to a nexus between protracted conflict and food insecurity. Bruck et al (2019) (as cited in Bruck & d'Errico, 2019) affirm that there is little evidence based research on what interventions actually work in such established nexus. One of the identified gaps in the literature reviewed indicates that there is a limited studies on examination of institutional frameworks in Baringo and Turkana Counties in the context of protracted conflict and persistent food insecurity. The other gap identified points to a very limited studies that have been conducted to examine participation and inclusiveness in these two counties. Participatory and inclusive strategies ought to be part and parcel of meaningful change steered by formal and informal agencies. Thus, it is imperative that a detailed investigation of the institutional frameworks that regulate social relationship is conducted.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical underpinnings of this study is based on two theories that is the *Theory of Human Behaviour and Post Development Theory*. The Theory of Human Behaviour was chosen because it underscores the need for transformational change of institutions although in a slow incremental manner to realize peace and security. On the other hand, the Post Development theory is useful because it argues for citizen controlled level of participation in initiatives for food security and re-orientation of development agenda to be politically sensitive.

2.3.1 Theory of Human Behaviour

This theory was postulated by John Burton in 1990. It is heavily influenced by the thinking of Abraham Maslow in Hierarchy of Needs Theory (1943) and Paul Sites in Control Theory (1981). Burton (1990) argues that acceptable social conduct amongst human beings is as a result of met needs. He outlines that, what constitutes the needs are determined by societal values of one's community. He claims that the most basic of all needs is the concept of self-determination. He further argues that unsatisfied needs result to irritation which may manifest in violence.

In prolonged conflicts such as in inter communal violence, Burton (1990) holds the view that they could easily escalate if coercive measures are used. According to him the need to satisfy unmet needs transcends the threat of strong arm tactics used to effect compliance. He further argues that inter-ethnic conflict is symptomatic of firmly embedded issues that require deeper analysis. In such form of conflict, Burton (1990) states that communities tend to be persuaded by their culture which in most instances has biased view of issues that reduce the rival community to objects.

Additionally, Burton (1990) proposes a critical analysis of strategy, structures, systems and societal values that maybe contributing to the conflict. He suggests that slow deliberate and tolerable changes be made to the institutional framework to address the underlying issues. Therefore, he advocates for a shift in status quo to slow incremental change of institutions that govern conduct and moderate relationships.

2.3.2 Post-Development Theory

Ziai (2012) claims that this theory was advanced by Arturo Escobar, Gustavo Esteva amongst others in the 1980s to 1990s. Karplus (2014) asserts that post-development theorists' main thesis is that the mis-conceptualisation of development to fit Western (first world) perspectives have led to many unsuccessful interventions particularly in third world economies. Likewise, the post development theorists hold that so long as development is viewed from the Western lens no amount of intellectual acumen from technocrats will assure success of programs and initiatives (Karplus, 2014).

Karplus (2014) further identified food security as a development objective whose interventions and programs have mostly been influenced by western meaning of development in the third world countries. He posits that post development theorists argue that politics and food security are mutually inclusive. He states that empirical evidence is abound proving a disconnect between food security interveners and politics within spheres of food security thus making their efforts futile. He further argues that depoliticising food security and thereafter intervening in a technocratic manner leads to symptomatic treatment of power inequalities thus neglecting its fundamental cause.

Furthermore, Kippler (2014) (as cited in Karplus, 2014) argues that the reason why western world defined development fail in the third world is because it is dictatorially defined by the powerful in the society and implemented in an elitist manner. Karplus (2014) thus argues that the voice of the under privileged in such a circumstance is subordinated. He observes that in such a scenario the power of self-determination is removed from the recipient of aid instead is placed on intervening bodies like the government, Bretton Wood Institutions, United Nations (UN) and related agencies amongst others.

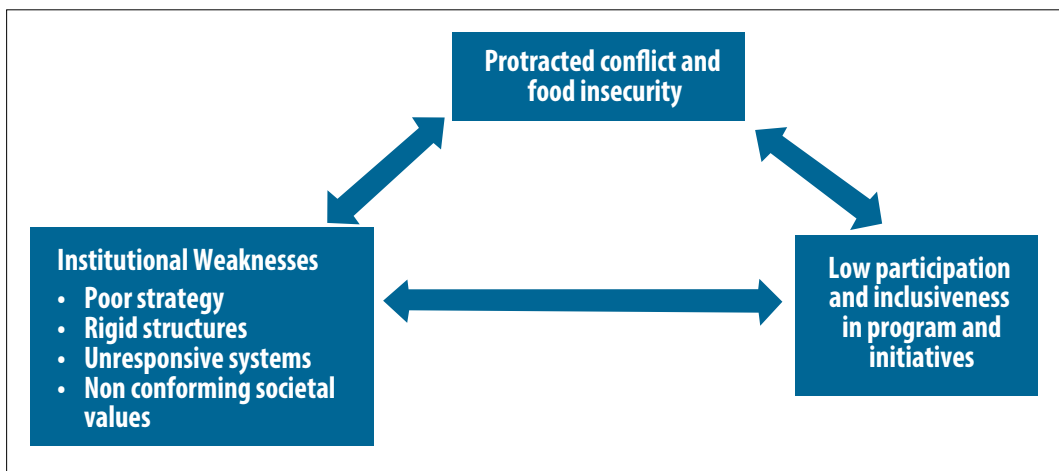
Rahnema (2014) suggests prescription of attaining development from post development theorists' perspective. He argues that the solution lies in harnessing local knowledge and capacities to target achievement of development goals that reflect communal values. Kippler (2004) claims that if the feeling of community ownership is achieved and the general populace gets the impression that power is in their hands then any project can succeed. He argued that the converse will result to failure.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

From the review of the empirical and theoretical literature, the study holds that protracted conflict and food insecurity in Baringo, and Turkana Counties is both the result and a cause of institutional weaknesses. Institutional weaknesses on the hand, result to low participation and inclusion of local communities which in turn further reinforces the institutional weaknesses.

The study also holds that low participation and inclusion of local communities in programs and interventions meant to address conflict and food security result to protracted conflicts and chronic food insecurity which ultimately reinforces further marginalization of the locals. Figure 2.2 illustrates the conceptual framework adapted by this study.

Figure 2.2: Conceptual Framework



Source: Author, 2019

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the research design used by the study. It explains the sampling procedure that was used to gather data and how the data was subsequently analysed. It describes the site of the study and highlights on how the reliability and validity of the study were verified and enhanced. Finally, this chapter discusses the ethical consideration of this study since the data was collected from individuals through Household Surveys, Key informants Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FDGs).

3.1 Research Design

The study employed a survey research design. A survey involves the collection of data from the study population at a given point in time to explain a minimum of two variables (Bryman, 2008). Singleton and Straits (2015) hold that a survey effectively brings out the perceptions and beliefs of a study population in the desired aspects under examination. Therefore, the study choose this research design to exploit this strength.

3.2 The Site of the Study

The study was conducted in Baringo and Turkana Counties in Kenya. Ombaka (as cited in Rohwerder, 2015) places these two Counties together with ten others at the nerve centre of protracted insecurity in Kenya which manifest in the form of inter-ethnic violence. Furthermore, three out of the four Sub Counties in which the study focused on that is Turkana South and Turkana East (in Turkana County) and Tiaty (in Baringo County) had the highest GAM status in Kenya of 15-29.9% (Reliefweb, 2018; Turkana County Government, 2018). GAM rating of above 15% indicate a critical level of severe malnutrition (WHO, 2000). On the other hand, Baringo South had GAM of 7.8% as of 2018 which is categorised as ALERT stage by the WHO (Baringo County Government, 2018). These two Counties were thus chosen for having a history of protracted conflict and food insecurity.

3.3 The target Population of the Study

The primary target population of the study consisted of all households [HH] in Baringo South and Tiaty Sub Counties in Baringo County and Turkana South and East Sub Counties in Turkana County. In Baringo, the study estimated a total of 37,975 HH in the focus area of the study as per the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics [KNBS] (2013a) figures. In Turkana County, the focus area of study had about 27,836 HH as per KNBS (2013b) figures. Table 3.1: gives an elaborate breakdown of the HH per study area.

Table 3.1: The Population and Number of HH in 2013

County	Sub County	Male	Female	Total	HH
Baringo	Tiaty	69,078	62,992	132,070	21,152
	Baringo South	40,138	40,091	80,229	16,823
Turkana	Turkana East	48,291	41,989	90,280	10,964
	Turkana South	71,299	62,673	133,972	16,872

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics [KNBS], 2013a, 2013b

The secondary target population consisted of actors working in conflict management and food security operational lines drawn from; the National Government, County Government, Parastatals, Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), United Nations (UN) related agencies, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) amongst others.

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

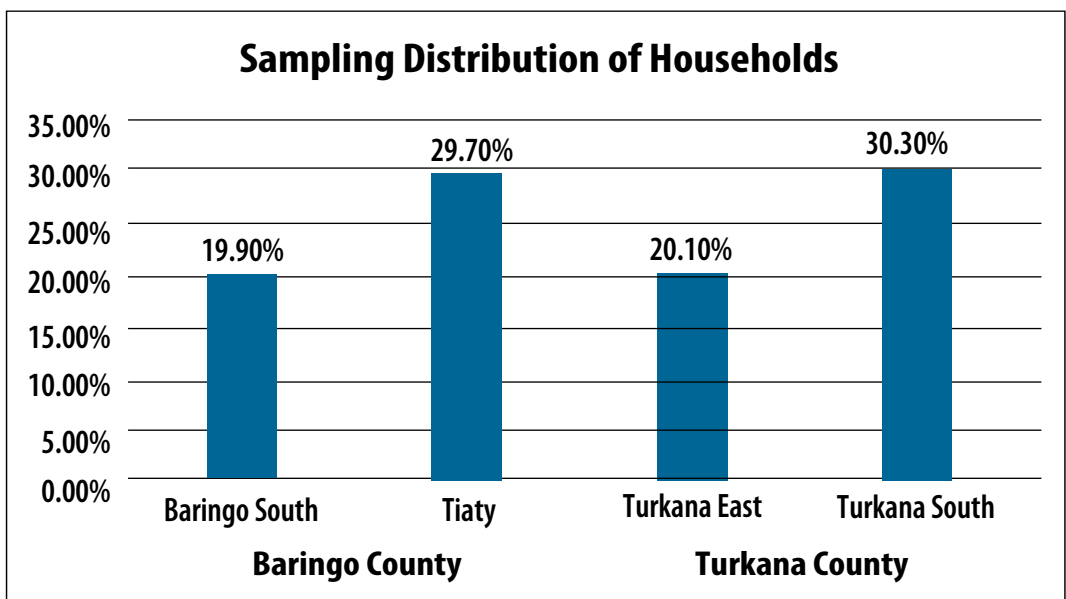
Krejcie and Morgan (1970) recommend a sample size of 380 HH and 379 HH for a study population of 37,975 HH and 27,836 HH respectively at 95% confidence level. The study therefore targeted 380 HH in Baringo County and 379 HH in Turkana County. The study sample was later drawn using disproportional stratified sampling. Disproportionate stratified sampling refers to a technique where the study population is categorised into homogenous sub groups and then a sample is drawn from them randomly in unequal size (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2012).

The study strata was based on ethnic groups living near or at the border between Baringo and Turkana. These communities are the Pokots in Tiaty, Tugens in Baringo South and Turkana's in Turkana East and South Sub Counties. Over sampling was done for the communities in Tiaty (Pokots) and Turkana South (Turkanas) due to their proximity to the border between Baringo and Turkana Counties. Normally, over sampling is recommended when there is need to increase replicability of a study by producing sufficient perceptions, attitudes and beliefs of the stratum of interest (Visser, Krosnick, & Lavrakas, n.d.).

3.4.1 Sampling Size Distribution of the Respondents

The study sampled a total of 512 HH. Baringo County accounted for 254 HH which translated to 66.84% response rate for the targeted 380 HH. In Turkana, 258 HH were interviewed which accounted for 68.07% response rate for the targeted 379 HH. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) scale a response rate of above 60 % but below 70% as good. The study's response rate was thus adjudged as good. Figure 3.1 shows how sample HH were drawn.

Figure 3.1: Sampling Distribution of HH



Source: Research Data, 2019

From the total of 512 HH sampled in Baringo and Turkana Counties each accounted for 49.6% and 50.4% HH respectively. The four Sub Counties in which the study took place accounted for the sample drawn as follows; Baringo South 19.9% (102 HH), Tiaty 29.7% (152 HH), Turkana East 20.1% (103 HH), and Turkana South 30.3% (155 HH).

Moreover, the study further sampled Key Informants (KIs) and held Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) to collaborate and add further information obtained from the HH. Mugenda and Mugenda (2012) explain that KIs as persons of in depth knowledge on a matter under examination. A total of 18 and 16 KIs were interviewed in Baringo and Turkana Counties respectively. The sample size of the KIs was based upon attainment of data saturation. Fusch and Ness (2015) define data saturation as a point in which further sampling of KIs does not yield new perspectives and/or knowledge.

FGDs refers to method of data collection from 6 to 10 homogenous persons in terms of knowledge and experience on a particular issue (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2012). Only one FGD per County were held. In Baringo County the FGD was held in Tiaty whereas in Turkana County it was held in Turkana South. The distribution of sampled KIs and FGD is as tabulated in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: KIs and FGD Sample Distribution

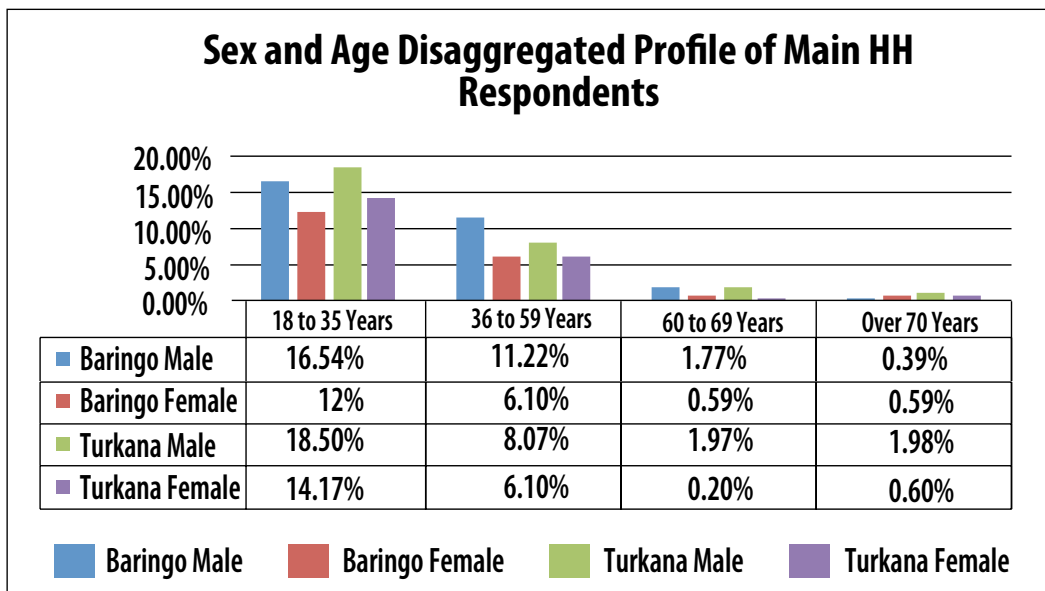
Designation	Baringo County			Turkana County		
	HQs	Tiaty	Baringo South	HQs	Turkana South	Turkana East
FGD		1			1	
Religious Leader			1	1	1	
County Government Officials	6	1	1	4	1	1
National Government Officials and related agencies	4	1			2	
UN Related Agencies	1			1		
CSOs/NGOs	1			2	1	
Community Elders		1			1	
Total	12	4	2	8	7	1

Source: Research Data, 2019

3.4.2 Sex and Age Disaggregated Profile of Main Household Respondents

Byrne and Baden (as cited in Eklund & Tellier, 2012) holds the view that men and women respond in diverse ways to calamities due to differing levels of susceptibility and adaptive mechanisms. The types of responses, levels of susceptibility and adaptive behaviour also vary across various age ranges (Eklund & Tellier, 2012). The sampled HH main respondents were thus purposively chosen to reflect sex and age diversity. Purposive sampling refers to a sampling methodology that involves deliberate choice of respondents due to certain quality that they hold (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2012). The aim of purposive sampling of the main respondents to the HHs was to get a comprehensive view of the perceptions, attitudes and beliefs of the variables under study. Figure 3.2 outlines sex and age disaggregated data of the main respondents to the HHs.

Figure 3.2: Sex and Age Disaggregated Profile of Main HH Respondents



Source: Research Data, 2019

From figure 3.2 it can be deduced that of the 512 HH sampled by the study approximately 59% of the respondents were males while 41% were females. The sample was drawn from different age cohorts as follows, about 61% of the total HH respondents from the 18 to 35 years cohort, approximately 31% from 36 to 59 years cohort, 5% from 60 to 69 years cohort and 3% from those over 70 years.

Generally, in Baringo County 68% of the HH respondents were of the ages between 23.422 and 48.138 years. The youngest HH respondent was 18 years while the oldest was 80 years. The age range between the oldest and youngest HH respondents in Baringo County stood at 62 years. In Turkana County, 68% of the HH respondents were of the ages between 20.824 to 47.456 years. Like in Baringo County, the youngest respondent in Turkana County was 18 years, however, the oldest respondent was 76 years. Table 3.4 outlines the age distribution of main HH respondents in Baringo and Turkana Counties.

Table 3.4: Age Distribution of Main HH Respondents

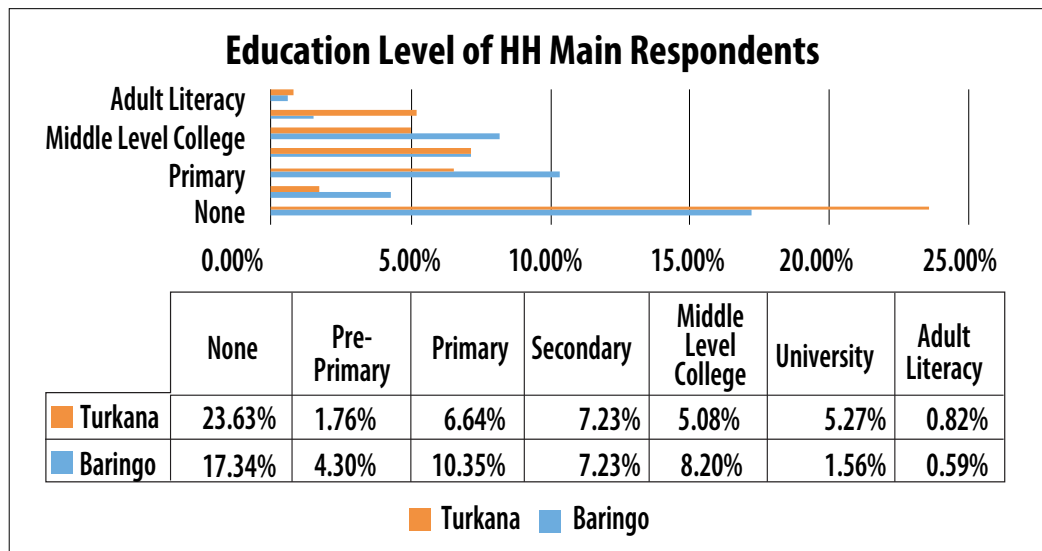
County	Age Range	Minimum Age of Respondent	Maximum Age of Respondent	Mean Age of Respondents	Std. Deviation	Range at 1 Std. Deviation
Baringo	62	18	80	35.78	12.358	23.422 to 48.138
Turkana	58	18	76	34.14	13.316	20.824 to 47.456

Source: Research Data, 2019

3.4.3 Education Level of the Main Household Respondents

The education levels of the respondents were diverse. Approximately 41% of the respondents had no education. Those with tertiary levels of education accounted for about 20% of the respondents. Pre-primary level of education accounted for approximately 6% of the respondents while Primary and Secondary levels of education was associated with 18% and 15% of the respondents respectively. Figure 3.3 below outlines the education levels of the respondents in both Baringo and Turkana Counties.

Figure 3.3: The highest Education Level of the Main HH Respondents



Source: Research Data, 2019

3.5 Data Collection Method and Tools

Survey research design data collection tools involve either structured questionnaires containing scaled responses or open ended questions or both (Ponto, 2015). Therefore, this study utilised both forms of questions as suggested by Ponto (2015) to collect data. A 5 Scale Likert type questionnaire was used to collect data from the households while an interview guide with open ended questions was employed on Key Informants [KIs] and in Focus Group Discussions [FGDs]. Hence, the data collection methodology was based on household surveys and interview guides.

3.6 Data Analysis

Olsson (as cited in Gadermann, Guhn & Zumbo, 2012) posit that Likert type questionnaires produce ordinal data. The study thus used Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to generate the ordinal data statistics. Besides, to measure central tendency, Sullivan and Artino (2013) recommend the use of the median for ordinal data. Patel (2009) goes further to include the mode in addition to median as a measure of central tendency for ordinal data. Thus, the study used both the median and the mode to analyse and interpret quantitative data collected from the HH.

To measure dispersion, the Inter Quartile Range (IQR) was used. IQR equal to or less than 2.0 was considered to reflect unanimity of perceptions and beliefs amongst respondents. An IQR greater than 2.0 was considered to reflect divergence of views. To further measure the agreement amongst the various respondents on the concept under study, Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance (W) was also used. Verbic and Kuzmin (2009) mention that the Kendall's W Coefficient can be used to both rank and measure levels of agreement amongst various respondents in a study. To interpret Kendall's W Coefficient the study adopted Kraska-Miller (2013) who holds the view that a rating of 0 signifies zero unanimity while 1 portends perfect agreement.

To compare ordinal data obtained from Baringo and Turkana Counties the Mann – Whitney U test was used. Patel (2009) says that the Mann - Whitney U test can be utilised to compare ordinal data for different categories. The study therefore utilised the Mann - Whitney U test to examine the null hypotheses generated from the various concepts of the study.

The study also yielded qualitative data from the interview guides administered to KIs and FGDs. Content analysis was thus employed to analyse the qualitative data. Content analysis refers to a method of drawing meaning from data manifesting in the form of often repeated words, phrases or themes (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2012).

3.7 Reliability and Validity

Mugenda and Mugenda (2012) define reliability of the study as the capability to replicate the findings using the same data collection instruments in similar circumstances. Kane (as cited in Gadermann, Guhn & Zumbo, 2012) suggests that the strength of interpretations drawn from collected and analysed data is contingent upon its reliability. Sijtsma (as cited in Gadermann, Guhn & Zumbo, 2012) declares that most scholars utilise Cronbach's alpha to measure reliability of studies. The study therefore employed the Cronbach's alpha to measure reliability. Gliem and Gliem (2003) state that Cronbach's alpha statistic lies between 0 and 1. The findings on reliability analysis for the study are as shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Reliability Analysis

Item	Baringo County Cronbach's Alpha	Turkana County Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
Institutional framework on conflict management			
Strategy	0.319	0.163	5
Structures	0.496	0.360	6
Systems	0.411	0.554	8
Societal values	0.608	0.444	14
Impact of protracted conflict on food accessibility	0.767	0.562	7
Impact of protracted conflict on food availability	0.823	0.780	9
Impact of protracted conflict on food stability	0.577	0.778	8
Impact of protracted conflict on food Utilisation	0.806	0.739	4
Level of participation in food security initiatives	0.740	0.808	7
Level of participation in conflict management initiatives	0.777	0.757	6
Inclusiveness in initiatives used to address food security	0.780	0.720	4
Inclusiveness in initiatives used to address conflict management	0.447	0.616	4
Overall	0.629	0.607	82

Source: Research Data, 2019

To interpret the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, the study employed George and Mallery's (as cited in Gliem & Gliem, 2003) understanding which postulated that a rating between; 0.9 to 1.0 is excellent, 0.8 to 0.89 is good, 0.7 to 0.799 is acceptable, 0.6 to 0.699 is questionable whereas a score below 0.5 is unacceptable. From George and Mallery's interpretation, it can be deduced that the indicators on institutional framework on conflict management generally had on average unacceptable reliability (Cronbach's Alpha < 0.5) for both Turkana and Baringo Counties. Unacceptable reliability alpha was also recorded with respect to inclusiveness in initiatives used to address conflict management in Baringo Counties (Cronbach's Alpha < 0.5).

The low reliability score could be attributed to some respondents opting for I don't know as a response to some aspects that were being examined or completely skipping the question as a default response. According to Dillman et al. (as cited in Ponto, 2015) the failure to respond together with I don't know responses impact on a study's reliability. Coombs and Coombs (as cited in Visser, Krosnick & Lavrakas n.d.) attribute.

I don't know response to apprehension of the implication of a response amongst the study respondents rather than to lack of knowledge especially on sensitive issues. Whereas failure to respond is common error in survey design (Ponto, 2015).

Web et al. (as cited in Chakrabartty, 2013) further aver that low reliability coefficients can be attributed to amongst other reasons; diversity of items testing a particular theme and a heterogeneous sample population. The study mirrors this view since it had multiple items testing various aspects of institutional framework. A total of 33 items were tested. Visser, Krosnick, and Lavrakas (n.d.) further suggest that contextual and cultural differences greatly shape perception, beliefs and attitudes of a study populace. Therefore, this study drew its sample population from three different ethnicities (Tugen, Pokot and Turkana) living in different areas which reinforced contextual and cultural differences. This greatly impacted on the reliability coefficient of the study.

On the other hand, reliability alpha was on average acceptable (Cronbach's Alpha > 0.7) for indicators on; impact of protracted conflict on the four aspects of food security, levels of participation and inclusiveness in conflict management and food security initiatives. In general the study had an aggregate Cronbach's Alpha of 0.629 and 0.607 for Baringo and Turkana Counties respectively. George and Mallery's (as cited in Gliem & Gliem, 2003) hold that such reliability alphas are questionable. However, some scholars such as Thai (2009) believe that a cronbach alpha of above 0.6 is good. Since this requirement is satisfied by the study, hence its reliability has been proven.

Mugenda and Mugenda (2012) define validity as the extent to which a study truly reflects the phenomenon under examination. To enhance the validity of the study, verbatim extracts of the respondents were embedded. This method of assuring a study's validity was recommended by Noble and Smith (2017). Furthermore, the validity of the study was strengthened through eliminating and/or further explaining inconsistencies found through triangulation of quantitative and qualitative data as suggested by Patton (as cited in Golafshani, 2003).

3.8 Ethical Considerations

The study was undertaken after obtaining a research permit from Kenya's National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). In the field, informed consent was obtained from the respondents after having informed them of the objectives of the study and purpose it would be put to. Respondents were assured of confidentiality and were given latitude to not respond to issues they felt uncomfortable about.

CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study. It further offers an interpretation of the findings. Moreover, this chapter compares the findings of both Baringo and Turkana Counties through the null hypothesis testing.

4.1 The Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Security

This section sought to examine the influence of protracted conflict on food security in Baringo and Turkana Counties. Individual analysis of the four aspects of food security viz; accessibility, availability, stability and utilisation was thus made. Data collected was based on a 5 scale Likert type questionnaire with responses ranging from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree (1-5).

4.1.1 The Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Accessibility

In Baringo County, Households (HH) strongly agreed with absolute unanimity (Median = 1.00; IQR = 0.00) to the assertion that the protracted conflict had increased distance to grazing lands and had in the process led to unequal access of pasture amongst them. HH also strongly agreed with unanimity with very minimal divergence of views (Median = 1.00; IQR = 1.00) to statements indicating that protracted conflict influenced; prices of food leading to their non-affordability, long drawn poverty levels, increased distances to water points and unequal access to relief food. The HH also strongly agreed albeit with little divergence of views (Median = 1.00; IQR = 2.00) to the statement that protracted conflict had led to change in their dietary preferences. As to whether the protracted conflict had led to unequal food share amongst; men, women, girls and boys, the respondents somewhat agreed albeit with large divergence of opinion (Median = 2.00; IQR = 3.00).

Generally, the HH respondents in Baringo County strongly agreed to 6 out of the 7 indicators that were used to measure the influence of protracted conflict on food accessibility. The remaining indicator was somewhat agreed to. The agreement amongst the various HH respondents in rating the seven indicators was however found to be weak (Kendall's W = 0.134; $\chi^2 = 199.519$; $df = 6$; Sig = 0.000). The top 3 statements that had almost near agreement amongst the HH were (from highest to lowest); increased distance to grazing lands (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 3.45), increased distance to water sources (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 3.47), and persistent poverty (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 3.83).

Table 4.1 outlines the findings on influence of protracted conflict on food accessibility in Baringo and Turkana Counties.

Table 4.1: The Influence of Conflict on Food Accessibility

Statement	Baringo County		Kendall's W Test – Mean Rank	Turkana County		Kendall's W Test – Mean Rank
	Median	IQR		Median	IQR	
Non affordability of food	1.00	1.00	3.98	1.00	0.00	3.33
Persistent poverty	1.00	1.00	3.83	1.00	0.00	3.35
Unequal food share to men, women, boys and girls	2.00	3.00	5.03	2.00	2.00	4.69
Change of cultural norms and values that influence demand for certain food	1.00	2.00	4.36	2.00	4.00	4.83
Increased average return distances to water points Unequal access to water holes	1.00	1.00	3.47	1.00	1.00	3.49
Increased average return distances to pasture Unequal access to pasture	1.00	0.00	3.45	1.00	1.00	3.80
Unequal access to relief food	1.00	1.00	3.88	2.00	3.00	4.52
Overall	1.00			1.00		

Source: Research Data, 2019

In Turkana County, the HH were unanimous in strongly agreeing to the statements alluding to protracted conflict resulting to unaffordable food prices and poverty (Median = 1.00; IQR = 0.00). They also strongly agreed with minimal divergence of views to the assertion that protracted conflict accounted to increased turnarounds and unequal access to grazing lands and water (Median = 1.00; IQR = 0.00). Unlike Baringo County, the HH in Turkana County agreed somewhat albeit with divergent opinion that protracted conflict accounted for unequal access to relief food (Median = 1.00; IQR = 3.00). To justify this view one of the Key Informant responded as follows:

“In times of hunger, transporters of relief food rarely venture to Kapedo, Lomelo and Kamugi due to security concerns” (Key Informant [KI], 06 August 2019).

The HH in Turkana County also somewhat agreed with minimal divergence of views that protracted conflict influenced food portions amongst men, women, boys and girls leading to inequality (Median = 2.00; IQR = 2.00). They however held divergent views while agreeing somewhat to the statement whether the protracted conflict had influenced their dietary preferences (Median = 2.00; IQR = 4.00).

Generally, the HH in Turkana County strongly agreed to 4 out of the 7 indicators measuring influence of protracted conflict on food access and somewhat agreed to the outstanding 3. The general agreement amongst the HH in rating the various indicators was however weak (Kendall’s W = 0.145; $\chi^2 = 219.15$; df = 6; Sig = 0.000). The top three indicators that had the highest agreement amongst the HH in rating were (from highest to lowest); non affordability of food (Kendall’s W Test Mean Rank = 3.33), persistent poverty (Kendall’s W Test Mean Rank = 3.35), and increased distance to water points (Kendall’s W Test Mean Rank = 3.49).

The findings on influence of protracted conflict on food accessibility mirror the findings of Bruck, d’Errico and Pietrelli (2019) in their study of Gaza Conflict. Like in their study, the protracted conflict in Baringo and Turkana caused reduction in real purchasing power and accounted for low incomes amongst the HH which was reflected in poverty. The low access to water and grazing land as a result of conflict is also of significant importance as it accounts greatly to HH resilience amongst the pastoralists. Water inaccessibility increases the vulnerability of the HH to sicknesses which create shocks on HH resilience (Bruck, d’Errico & Pietrelli, 2019).

4.1.2 The Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Availability

This study also measured the influence of the protracted conflict on food availability in the two counties. In Baringo County, out of the 9 indicators that were tested, the HH unanimously strongly agreed on one indicator (Median = 1.00; IQR = 0.00) and likewise did with the outstanding indicators with minimal divergence of views (Median = 1.00; IQR = 1.00). The indicator that was unanimously strongly agreed upon was that protracted conflict influenced the availability of feed supplements for livestock. The findings on the influence of protracted conflict on food availability are as shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: The Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Availability

Statement	Baringo County			Turkana County		
	Median	IQR	Kendall's W Test – Mean Rank	Median	IQR	Kendall's W Test – Mean Rank
Reduced strategic stock piling of cereals and grains	1.00	1.00	5.07	1.00	1.75	5.37
Food scarcity	1.00	1.00	5.00	1.00	0.00	4.43
Disregard for rehabilitation of critical water sources like boreholes	1.00	1.00	5.03	2.00	2.00	6.09
Reduced market for cereals and grains	1.00	1.00	5.34	1.00	1.00	5.12
Reduced market for livestock	1.00	1.00	4.71	1.00	1.00	4.63
Loss of livestock	1.00	1.00	4.96	1.00	0.00	4.45
Worsened animal health	1.00	1.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	4.52
Worsened human health	1.00	1.00	5.06	1.00	1.00	4.95
Reduced availability of supplementary feeding of livestock	1.00	0.00	4.81	1.00	2.00	5.45
Overall	1.00			1.00		

Source: Research Data, 2019

On the influence of protracted conflict on availability of food and markets for grains, cereals and livestock, a KI respondent remarked that:

“Markets are no longer vibrant as potential buyers and sellers are put off by the persistent insecurity” (KI, 05 August 2019).

KIs also asserted that food availability had been affected by population displacement in some locations of Baringo County like Arabal in Baringo South Sub County where the Tugens were displaced to Kimalel location as a result of raids from neighbouring communities. The KIs further averred that four irrigation schemes in; Koloa, Mukutani, Embossos and Oignoi had been abandoned for over four years as result of displacement caused by incessant conflict. The net effect of the population displacement severely influenced food security activities ultimately leading to low production levels.

Generally, the HH in Baringo County had a very weak agreement in rating the 9 indicators measuring impact of protracted conflict on food availability (Kendall’s $W = 0.010$; $\chi^2 = 20.243$; $df = 8$; $Sig = 0.000$). The top three indicators in which the HH had very strong agreement (from the highest to the lowest) were; reduced markets for livestock (Kendall’s W Test Mean Rank = 4.71), reduced availability of feed supplements for livestock (Kendall’s W Test Mean Rank = 4.81) and led to livestock losses (Kendall’s W Test Mean Rank = 4.96).

In Turkana County, the HH strongly agreed unanimously that protracted conflict influenced food scarcity and loss of livestock (Median = 1.00; IQR = 0.00). The HH also strongly agreed albeit with minimal divergence of views that protracted conflict influenced; markets for livestock and grains/cereals, human and livestock health (Median = 1.00; IQR = 1.00). On the influence of protracted conflict on human health one of the Key Informant observed that:

“Nurses have refused to be deployed to Loyapat Dispensary because of insecurity. At Kapedo, livestock health is at a risk. Veterinary practitioners rarely visit the place” (KI, 05 August 2019).

The HH also strongly agreed with minimal divergence on the views that strategic storage of grains and cereals had been influenced by long drawn conflict (Median = 1.00; IQR = 1.75). Similarly, there was strong agreement with divergence of opinion (Median = 1.00; IQR = 2.00) that the protracted conflict negatively influenced programs on restoration of water sources and the availability of feed supplements for livestock.

On the overall rating of the various indicators on the influence of the long drawn conflict on food availability, the HH in Turkana had very weak agreement (Kendall's W = 0.075; $\chi^2 = 149.397$; df = 8; Sig = 0.000). The top 3 statements in which the HH strongly agreed on in their rating were on (from highest to lowest) the protracted conflict influencing food scarcity (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 4.43), loss of livestock (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 4.45) and worsened livestock health (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 4.52).

Furthermore, the study validated Chepkwony's (2018) findings which held that conflict in Baringo County had resulted to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Baringo South Sub County. It also affirmed the same study's findings that as consequence of displacement of people, livelihood activities had been affected thus reducing food availability. KAS (2016) echo this view by stating that the inter-ethnic conflict amongst the communities in Baringo, Turkana and West Pokot Counties interfered with farming activities and thus resulting to low agricultural production. On the other hand, the study contributed to lacuna of knowledge on how conflicts influenced markets by finding that it caused market shrinkage, hence, leading to low effective supply of products. However, Justino (as cited in Bruck, d'Errico & Pietrelli, 2019) believes that there is little empirical evidence on how markets are affected by conflict.

4.1.3 The Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Stability

This study further examined the influence of the protracted conflict on food stability in these two counties. Eight indicators were used. In Baringo County, the HH concurred and strongly agreed to the indicator showing that protracted conflict contributed to volatility of livestock market prices (Median = 1.00; IQR = 0.00). For the remaining 7 indicators the HH Strongly agreed with little divergence (Median = 1.00; IQR = 1.00). These indicators showed that protracted conflict led to reduced; effective supply of livestock for restocking, human and animal health intervention access, availability of safety net programs for the vulnerable, alternative livelihoods capacity building initiatives and unstable grains and cereals market prices.

The HH in Baringo County however had a very weak agreement in rating all the indicators pertaining to the influence of protracted conflict on food stability (Kendall's $W = 0.015$; $\chi^2 = 25.847$; $df = 7$; $Sig = 0.001$). The top three indicators that most HH agreed in their rating were (from top to bottom) that conflict; led to volatility in livestock prices (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 4.14), negatively influenced emergency programs for IDPs and victims (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 4.36) and reduced safety net program coverage (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 4.42).

In Turkana County, the HH strongly agreed with minimal divergence of views (Median = 1.00; IQR = 1.00) that protracted conflict led to reduced human and animal health interventions and volatility in market prices for livestock, grains and cereals. The HH also strongly agreed albeit with a little more divergence (Median = 1.00; IQR = 2.00) that conflict reduced the effective supply of livestock for restocking. The HH however somewhat agreed with some little divergence (Median = 2.00; IQR = 2.00) that the protracted conflict led to reduced safety net program coverage for the vulnerable and lowered alternative livelihoods capacity building programs. Table 4.3 outlines the impact of protracted conflict on food stability in Turkana and Baringo Counties.

Table 4.3: The Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Stability

Statement	Baringo County			Turkana County		
	Median	IQR	Kendall's W Test – Mean Rank	Median	IQR	Kendall's W Test – Mean Rank
Reduced accessibility and availability of replacement livestock	1.00	1.00	4.66	1.00	2.00	4.67
Reduced animal health interventions	1.00	1.00	4.71	1.00	1.00	4.25
Reduced human health interventions	1.00	1.00	4.49	1.00	1.00	4.42
Reduced emergency programs to victims and IDPs	1.00	1.00	4.36	1.00	1.00	4.48
Reduced safety net programs for vulnerable populations	1.00	1.00	4.42	2.00	2.00	4.74
Lowered capacity building programs to alternate livelihoods	1.00	1.00	4.46	2.00	2.00	5.18
Instability of market prices for cereals and grains	1.00	1.00	4.76	1.00	1.00	4.17
Instability of Livestock market prices	1.00	0.00	4.14	1.00	1.00	4.10
Overall	1.00			1.00		

Source: Research Data, 2019

The study findings shows very weak agreement amongst the HH in Turkana County in rating the influence of conflict on various indicators of food stability (Kendall's $W = 0.033$; $\chi^2 = 57.097$; $df = 7$; $Sig = 0.000$). The top three indicators in which the HH had the highest agreement in rating were (from top to bottom) conflict led to; volatility in market prices for livestock and cereals and grains (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 4.10 and 4.17 respectively) and reduced access to animal health interventions (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 4.25).

The findings on the influence of protracted conflict on food stability shows that the HH in both Baringo and Turkana Counties agree that conflict has led to volatility of prices for their livestock. This underlines the importance they attach to livestock as their primary source of income. On the other hand, the findings on reduced animal health interventions confirm those that were averred by KAS (2016) in their study of the HH in Baringo County. The study findings also mirror those of Bruck, d'Errico and Pietrelli (2019) in their study of Gaza Conflict. Like in Gaza, volatility of market prices for livestock, cereals and grains certainly means increased expenditures by the HH on dietary products they do not produce amid shrinking incomes from the sale of their livestock due to reduced markets as a result of insecurity.

4.1.4 The Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Utilization

This study also examined the influence of protracted conflict on food utilisation. Four indicators were used. In Baringo County, the HH concurred in strongly agreeing that the protracted conflict had led to lack of safe food products and diseases (Median = 1.00; IQR = 1.00). The HH were however not decisive in somewhat agreeing that the conflict had led to poor cooking practices (Median = 2.00; IQR = 4.00) and that had compromised standard storage practices (Median = 2.00; IQR = 3.00). The HH also disagreed somewhat to the assertion that water points were being poisoned by their adversaries however this opinion was highly divided (Median = 4.00; IQR = 4.00).

Generally, the HH in Baringo County had a weak agreement in the overall rating of the influence of protracted conflict on food utilisation (Kendall's $W = 0.267$; $\chi^2 = 202.141$; $df = 3$; $Sig = 0.000$). The top 3 statements in which the HH had the most agreement in their rating were (from top to bottom); conflict led to food unsafety and diseases (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 1.79) and that it compromised storage and cooking practises (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.54 and 2.66 respectively). The findings are as shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: The Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Utilization

Statement	Baringo County			Turkana County		
	Median	IQR	Kendall's	Median	IQR	Kendall's
			W Test – Mean Rank			W Test – Mean Rank
Negatively compromised standard cooking practices	2.00	4.00	2.66	1.00	1.00	2.09
Negatively compromised standard storage practices	2.00	3.00	2.54	1.00	1.00	2.27
Food unsafety and diseases	1.00	1.00	1.79	1.00	2.00	2.30
Poisoning of water points	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	3.34
Overall	2.00			1.00		

Source: Research Data, 2019

In Turkana County, the HH strongly agreed with minimal divergence of views that the conflict compromised their cooking and storage practices (Median = 1.00; IQR = 1.00). The HH also strongly agreed with minimal divergence of views that the conflict resulted to food unsafety and diseases (Median = 1.00; IQR = 2.00). Like their counterparts in Baringo County, the HH in Turkana County also disagreed somewhat amid divergent views to the assertion that the protracted conflict lead to poisoning of water points (Median = 4.00; IQR = 3.00).

Largely, Turkana County’s HH had a weak agreement in the overall rating of the indicators measuring the influence of conflict on food utilisation (Kendall’s W = 0.299; $\chi^2 = 231.096$; $df = 3$; Sig = 0.000). The top three indicators that the HH had the highest agreement in their rating were (from top to bottom) that the conflict compromised cooking and storage practices and basically made food unsafe (Kendall’s W Test Mean Rank = 2.09; 2.27 and 2.30 respectively).

The assertion that protracted conflict was causing food unsafety and diseases confirms KAS (2016) study that found many reported cases of crop and animal diseases in Baringo South Sub County.

While the causality of the protracted conflict on crop and animal diseases is on its initial stage and requires further investigation, it can be deduced that perhaps the rates of diseases is linked to lack of extension services to the farmers due to the precarious security situation. On the other hand, the findings on whether the conflict led to poisoning of water points attracted huge divergence of views in Baringo and Turkana Counties. This divergence of view confirms Burton (1990) thesis on the institution of ethnicity in explaining human behaviour. The ethnic groups in Baringo and Turkana Counties seem to be suspicious of each other. This is as consequence of their socialisation which shape their views about each other.

4.2 Institutional Framework's Role in Conflict Management

The study aimed to examine institutional framework's role in conflict management. The institutional framework role was evaluated through its constituents namely, strategy, structures, systems and societal values. The following are the findings of the institutional framework's role in conflict management.

4.2.1 The Role of Strategy in Conflict Management

In Baringo County, the HH were generally unaware with clearly divergent views of the existence of any system or structure for information sharing that would allow for synchronised response nor of the involvement of mass media in conflict interdiction (Median = 3.00; IQR = 4.00). The HH were also unaware albeit with divergent views on whether the general community was involved meaningfully in peace building (Median = 3.00; IQR = 3.00). To explain the divergence of views on community participation in peace and security activities, a KI mentioned that:

“Most community barazas (meetings) are held in urban centres! In my view that is the wrong audience. Those people who have guns don't stay in towns neither are those that are impacted by conflict and hunger” (KI, 30 July 2019).

The HH in Baringo County disagreed somewhat albeit with divergence of views on whether politicians used ethnic grievances as a mobilisation strategy to be kingpins over resources (Median = 4.00; IQR = 4.00). To underline the divergence of views on the role of politicians, one of the KI observed that:

“Politicians have been allowed to take charge of security and they are proving dishonest while at it” (KI, 29 July 2019).

The HH strongly agreed with little divergence of views that conflict management interventions were *ad hoc* and reactionary (Median = 1.00; IQR = 2.00). For instance, one of the KI was critical to the strategy of deploying National Police Reservists (NPR) to man unpoliced areas with the following remarks:

“The whole concept of National Police Reservists (NPR) is flawed. Arming civilians with no or a little training at best is akin to the State abdicating its responsibility to protect its citizenry” (KI, 29 July 2019).

Table 4.5 presents the findings on the role of strategy on conflict management.

Table 4.5: The role of Strategy in Conflict Management in Baringo and Turkana counties

Statement	Baringo County			Turkana County		
	Median	IQR	Kendall's W Test – Mean Rank	Median	IQR	Kendall's W Test – Mean Rank
There is a system or structure of information management for enhancing and harmonizing capacities critical to a coordinated response to conflict.	3.00	4.00	3.14	3.00	3.00	3.24
Active community participation in developing, monitoring and evaluating conflict management activities.	3.00	3.00	3.04	2.00	2.00	2.40
Politicians use ethnic affiliation and ethnic grievances for political mobilisation to gain power and control over resources.	4.00	4.00	3.33	3.00	4.00	3.07
Use of mass media in conflict management	3.00	4.00	3.17	4.00	3.00	3.53
Conflict management interventions are ad hoc and reactionary in nature.	1.00	2.00	2.31	2.00	2.00	2.77
Overall	3.00			3.00		

Source: Research Data, 2019

Generally, the HH in Baringo County had a very weak agreement in the overall rating of all indicators on the role of strategy in conflict management (Kendall's $W = 0.079$; $\chi^2 = 77.736$; $df = 4$; $Sig = 0.000$). The top three indicators that had the highest agreement in rating amongst the HH were (from highest to lowest) that; conflict management interventions were *ad hoc* and reactionary (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.31), they did not know whether there was active participation of the community nor of the use of the media in peace building (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 3.04 and 3.17 respectively).

However, in Turkana County, the HH somewhat agreed with minimal divergence (Median = 2.00; IQR = 2.00) that the community actively participated in peace building and that the conflict management interventions were *ad hoc* and reactionary in nature. On conflict management interventions, one of the KI commented that:

“The Government is not really addressing the underlying issues. There is a lot of political interest in the matter. How can 18 Hectares of land at Kapedo be at the centre of continuous conflict between the Pokots and Turkanas?” (KI, 09 August 2019).

Furthermore, the HH in Turkana indicated that they did not know though with divergence of views whether there was deliberate strategy for information exchange to enable synchronised response to conflict (Median = 3.00; IQR = 3.00) nor of politicians using ethnic grievances for political mobilisation (Median = 3.00; IQR = 4.00). The HH disagreed somewhat with divergence of opinion amongst them on the application of media in conflict management (Median = 3.00; IQR = 4.00).

Mostly, the HH in Turkana County had a weak agreement in the overall rating of the indicators on the role of strategy in conflict management (Kendall's $W = 0.092$; $\chi^2 = 91.708$; $df = 4$; $Sig = 0.000$). The top 3 indicators that had the highest unanimity amongst the HH in rating from the highest to the lowest were; there was active participation of the community in peace building (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.40); conflict management interventions are *ad hoc* and reactionary (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.77) and that they did not know whether politicians incite violence (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 3.07).

Therefore, the critique on the findings on the nature of conflict management interventions by the HH validates the study by Hendrix and Brinkman (2013) who argued that long drawn conflict tend to affect institutions negatively leading to sub optimal interventions. The findings therefore justify for a re-evaluation of the intervention measures. The attestation of the HH in the two counties that they lacked information on the strategy for synchronised information exchange for coordinated response to conflict is an indictment on the level of man-made disaster preparedness for Baringo and Turkana Counties.

4.2.2 The role of Structures in Conflict Management

This study also examined the role of formal and informal structures in conflict management in the two Counties. The findings are presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: The role of Structures in Conflict Management in Baringo and Turkana counties

Statement	Baringo County			Turkana County		
	Median	IQR	Kendall's W Test – Mean Rank	Median	IQR	Kendall's W Test – Mean Rank
The absence of adequate State security has intensified conflict.	1.00	0.00	2.42	1.00	1.00	2.47
Failed traditional governance institutions account for the long drawn conflict.	1.00	2.00	3.28	2.00	3.00	3.38
Religious organizations have failed in mitigating conflict.	3.00	4.00	4.16	3.00	4.00	3.78
The Civil Society contribute to conflict through non conflict sensitive initiation of projects and developments.	2.00	3.25	3.73	3.00	3.00	4.23
Local media has been used to inflame conflict.	5.00	3.00	4.68	5.00	2.00	4.99
Poor socioeconomic conditions account for protracted conflict.	1.00	1.00	2.72	1.00	1.00	2.15
Overall	1.5			2.5		

Source: Research Data, 2019

In Baringo County, the HH were unanimous in strongly agreeing to the assertions that conflict had been fuelled by; lack of adequate manning by State Security apparatus, failed local communities' administrative institutions and poor socio-economic conditions (Median = 1.00; IQR = 1.00). Regarding the absence of State security, one of the KI said that:

“Silale and Torioko are very large administrative areas yet they have no schools, security presence nor health facilities” (KI, 29 July 2019).

Regarding whether the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) played a part in intensifying the conflict through the initiation of projects and developments without being sensitivity to the dynamics of inter-ethnic violence, the HH in Baringo County somewhat agreed but with wide divergence of views (Median = 2.00; IQR = 3.25). For instance, one of the KI expressed the frustrations of some of the HH by stating that:

“The CSOs have a niche mentality which denies opportunities to hitherto marginalised areas. In fact, it is in the best interest of some of these CSOs to have an enduring conflict so that donor funds keep on streaming in” (KI, 30 July 2019).

Concerning whether religious organizations had failed in mitigating the conflict, the HH in Baringo county indicated that they did not know albeit with divergent opinions (Median = 3.00; IQR = 4.00). However, the HH also strongly disagreed with divergent views that the local media played a role in fuelling the conflict (Median = 5.00; IQR = 3.00).

Overall, the HH in Baringo County had a weak agreement in rating all the 6 indicators related to structures under institutional framework (Kendall's $W = 0.282$; $\chi^2=346.558$; $df = 5$; $Sig = 0.000$). The top 3 indicators in which the HH had the strongest agreement were (from strongest to weakest) the conflict had been fuelled by; the absence of State security (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.42); poor socio-economic conditions (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.72) and failed indigenous administrative structures of the local communities (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 3.28).

Besides, in Turkana County, the HH strongly agreed with minimal divergence that the absence of State security and poor socio-economic conditions were fuelling the conflict (Median = 1.00; IQR = 1.00). The HH further agreed to some extent although with divergence of views that failed indigenous administrative structures of the local communities accounted for the conflict (Median = 2.00; IQR = 3.00). The HH also indicated that they didn't know albeit with divergent views whether CSOs were fuelling the conflict through the initiation of projects and developments without being sensitive to the dynamics of inter-ethnic violence (Median = 3.00; IQR = 3.00). Hence, one of the KI said that:

“CSOs have destroyed the mentality of the community. They have reinforced donor dependency and have encouraged community to attend meetings for allowances” (KI, 09 August 2019).

Furthermore, the HH also indicated that they did not know whether religious organizations had failed in mitigating the conflict though with divergent views (Median = 3.00; IQR = 4.00). They however strongly disagreed with minimal divergence that the local media was being used to inflame the conflict (Median = 5.00; IQR = 2.00).

Generally, the HH in Turkana County had an average agreement in the overall rating of all 6 indicators of structures within the institutional framework (Kendall's $W = 0.403$; $\chi^2=496.101$; $df = 5$; $Sig = 0.000$). The top 3 indicators in which the HH had the strongest agreement were (from top to bottom) that conflict was as a result of; poor socio-economic conditions, absence of State security and failed indigenous administrative structures of the local communities (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.15; 2.47; and 3.38 respectively).

The findings on absence of State security, poor socio-economic condition and failed traditional governance institutions as structural issues that fuel the protracted conflict in the two counties confirms the view of Devine (2016). They also validate the thesis of Burton (1990) in the theory of human behaviour that unmet needs in this case physiological ones fuel violence. The need for structural analysis as proposed by Burton (1990) is thus an important consideration to prescribe solution to the conflict.

4.2.3 The role of Systems in Conflict Management

This study also sought to analyze the role of systems in conflict management. Therefore, in Baringo County, the HH strongly agreed to the assertion that cattle raiding was a commercial venture and thus accounted for most of the conflicts (Median = 1.00; IQR = 1.00). To understand the role of cattle raiding in fuelling the conflict, one of the KI reported that:

“Peace and security forums including traditional dispute resolution mechanisms are not working due to commercialisation of banditry” (KI, 31 July 2019).

This finding was probed further amongst the other KIs and it was found that the youths in Baringo and Turkana had created collaborative syndicates amongst them to facilitate commercialised livestock raiding. Youths from either side would raid their own communities before handing over the livestock to the other syndicate in the other community at the border for onward movement and sale. All this while, traders would wait with cash and Lorries to pay and pick up their cargo. To explain this observation further one of the KI said that:

“Increased incidences of highway banditry and raiding occur during the school holidays” (KI, 31 July 2019).

Another KI observed that:

“We have vibrant markets for stolen livestock at Namale in Uganda and Bumala in Western Province of Kenya. It is traders who are actually arming and financing these youths to conduct the raids” (KI, 31 July 2019).

Moreover, the HH in Baringo County slightly agreed even though with minimal divergence of views that the criminal justice system was compromised (Median = 2.00; IQR = 2.00). They also fairly agreed to the view that disarmament exercises were prejudiced against them though they had minor differences (Median = 2.00; IQR = 2.00). Therefore, a KI remarked that:

“Disarmaments campaign are carried out without putting in place proper security structures. This has increased the vulnerability of our community as our adversaries tend to strike when we have been disarmed” (KI, 31 July 2019).

The HH in Baringo County also somewhat agreed with minimal divergence of views that development projects were not being delivered in a conflict sensitive manner (Median = 2.00; IQR = 2.00). For instance, a KI mentioned that:

“The development projects being implemented are not sensitive to the vision of Kenya’s Sessional Paper 10. We are not feeling the Government in the closed districts” (KI, 07 August 2019).

Ochola (2016) holds the view that Government of Kenya’s Sessional Paper 10 of 1965 was meant to act as panacea for development planning to assure equity in opportunities, justice and wealth. He however avers that the aspirations of sessional paper 10 have been criticised over time by Kenyan scholars. Meanwhile, Okoth (2016) posits that Kenyan scholars amongst them Dr David Ndi, Prof Mutakha Khangu and Prof Okoth Ogendo criticised the policy paper for being a political dogma bereft of any semblance of planning nor policy. Table 4.7 demonstrates the findings on the role of systems in conflict management.

Table 4.7: The role of Systems in Conflict Management

Statement	Baringo County			Turkana County		
	Median	IQR	Kendall’s W Test – Mean Rank	Median	IQR	Kendall’s W Test – Mean Rank
Disarmament campaigns are prejudiced.	2.00	2.00	3.83	3.00	2.00	4.75
The criminal justice system is compromised.	2.00	2.00	3.78	2.00	3.00	4.32
Cattle raiding is Commercialized thus accounts for most conflicts.	1.00	1.00	2.87	1.00	2.00	3.50
There are mechanisms for compliance and enforcement of peace agreements including penalties for non-compliance.	3.00	3.00	5.04	3.00	4.00	4.99
The mechanisms for compliance and enforcement of peace agreements actually work.	4.00	2.00	5.95	3.00	3.00	5.28
The community participates in the development of the peace agreement frameworks.	2.00	3.00	4.31	2.00	2.00	3.42
Development project are not delivered in a conflict sensitive manner.	2.00	2.00	3.76	3.00	3.00	4.43
Funds, technical skills and knowledge are made available to strengthen the capacity and activities of actors involved in conflict management.	5.00	1.75	6.47	3.00	3.00	5.30
Overall	2.00			3.00		

Source: Research Data, 2019

The HH in Baringo County also agreed somewhat albeit with divergence of views that they were participants in the development of peace agreement frameworks (Median = 2.00; IQR = 2.00). Regarding whether there were mechanisms for compliance and enforcement of peace agreements, the HH indicated they did not know albeit with divergence of views (Median = 3.00; IQR = 3.00). They further disagreed somewhat with minimal divergent views that peace compliance and enforcement mechanism were working (Median = 4.00; IQR = 2.00). They however strongly disagreed with unanimity that efforts had been put in place to capacitate actors involved in conflict interdiction (Median = 5.00; IQR = 1.75).

The HH in Baringo County largely had a weak agreement in the overall rating of all indicators pertaining to systems (Kendall's W = 0.298; $\chi^2 = 506.908$; df = 7; Sig = 0.000). The top 3 indicators that HH had the most agreement were (from top to bottom; cattle raiding is commercialised (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.87); development projects are not delivered in a conflict sensitive manner (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 3.76) and that the criminal justice system was compromised (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 3.78).

In Turkana County, the HH were also of the opinion that cattle raiding had been commercialised (Median = 1.00; IQR = 2.00). They also held the view that the community somewhat participated in the development of peace agreement frameworks with minimal divergence of views (Median = 2.00; IQR = 2.00). The HH further somewhat agreed albeit with divergent views that the criminal justice system had been compromised (Median = 2.00; IQR = 3.00).

The HH however indicated that they did not know albeit with minimal divergent views on whether the disarmament campaigns were prejudiced (Median = 3.00; IQR = 2.00). One of the KI observed that:

“Disarmaments campaigns never work. The focus should be on disarming the minds of the community. If you remove a gun today, they will find another weapon tomorrow” (KI, 09 August 2019).

Furthermore, the HH also indicated that they did not know albeit with divergent view (Median = 3.00; IQR = 3.00) on whether; mechanisms for compliance and enforcement of peace agreements actually work, development projects are delivered in a conflict sensitive manner and whether efforts are made to capacitate activities of peace actors. The HH were also unaware albeit with divergent views of the existence of compliance and enforcement mechanisms of peace agreements (Median = 3.00; IQR = 4.00).

Generally, in Turkana County, the HH had a weak agreement in the overall rating of the indicators related to systems (Kendall's W = 0.112; $\chi^2 = 194.899$; df = 7; Sig = 0.000). The top 3 indicators in which there was high level of concurrence amongst the HH in their rating were (from top to bottom) that; the community participate in peace building activities (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 3.42), cattle raiding had been commercialised (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 3.50) and that the criminal justice system was compromised (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 4.32).

Therefore, the findings of this study on the role of systems in conflict management affirms those of ICRC (2016) which found that capabilities of socio-economic infrastructures are downgraded in long drawn conflict situation. While in ICRC's (2016) study the down grading was in the form of capacity, this study revealed that structures such as courts and national security structures were increasingly perceived as prejudiced and lacked efficacy. Coleman, Bui - Wrzosinka, Vallacher and Nowak (2006) confirm the change of perception on efficacy of systems by HH as inevitable in a long drawn conflict. They thus recommend in such a circumstance a continuous evaluation of the system is imperative to change the direction of the system's efforts.

4.2.4 The Role of Societal Values in Conflict Management

The study also assessed the role of societal values in conflict management. In Baringo County the HH strongly agreed with consensus that their ethnic community was under threat (Median = 1.00; IQR = 1.00). To justify the claims of perceived threats, one of the KI insisted that:

“The Government has consistently deployed security apparatus to protect Turkanas. How come we don't have such heavy deployment in Tiaty as it is in Kapedo?” (KI, 31 July 2019).

The HH also strongly agreed with minimal divergence that they were marginalized in accessing opportunities to employment and development (Median = 1.00; IQR = 2.00). They also somewhat agreed with minimal divergence of opinion that the voice of their ethnic group is not heard in peace building (Median = 2.00; IQR = 2.00). They further somewhat agreed albeit with divergence of views that the focus of most peace initiatives were on disarmament and not on changing the marginalized state of their ethnic group (Median = 2.00; IQR = 3.00). The findings on the role of societal values in conflict management are presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: The role of Societal Values in Conflict Management

Statement	Baringo County			Turkana County		
	Median	IQR	Kendall's W Test – Mean Rank	Median	IQR	Kendall's W Test – Mean Rank
Cattle raiding enhances one's status.	5.00	4.00	7.90	3.00	3.00	6.23
Our ethnic community is under threat.	1.00	1.00	4.40	2.00	3.00	6.58
We are marginalised in terms of employment opportunities and development.	1.00	2.00	4.56	1.00	2.00	4.37
It is okay to kill or raid for livestock from other ethnicities.	5.00	1.00	9.92	5.00	1.00	10.59
My community in general supports violence against other ethnic groups.	5.00	0.00	10.41	5.00	1.00	10.21
Our ethnic group voice in conflict management is subordinated.	2.00	2.00	4.46	3.00	3.00	7.61
Cultural rituals and religion necessitate us to engage in cattle raiding and conflict.	4.00	3.00	7.47	3.00	4.00	7.56
Violent conflicts are not about cattle raiding	3.00	4.00	7.11	5.00	3.00	8.81
The conflict between our communities will end once livestock stocks get depleted.	4.00	3.00	7.71	3.00	4.00	7.26
Need for revenge for my aggrieved community overrides all other considerations.	5.00	3.00	8.50	3.00	4.00	6.74
Focus is on disarmament to assure State Security than on transforming our marginalized livelihoods.	2.00	3.00	5.25	2.00	2.00	5.48
I trust individuals and/or groups of other ethnicities.	4.00	3.00	8.53	3.00	3.00	7.92
Our ethnic group is culturally superior.	5.00	1.00	9.27	4.00	2.00	8.67
My ethnic group in a situation of conflict is uncompromising and hostile.	5.00	1.00	9.51	2.00	4.00	6.98
Overall	4.00			3.00		

Source: Research Data, 2019

The HH in Baringo County indicated that they did not know albeit with divergent of views if violent conflicts were as a consequence of cattle raiding as a trigger (Median = 3.00; IQR = 4.00). However, they somewhat disagreed without unanimity that conflict would end if there were no livestock to raid and that raiding was as result of cultural motives (Median = 4.00; IQR = 3.00). They also disagreed somewhat albeit with divergent views if they held any trust for people outside their communities (Median = 4.00; IQR = 3.00).

Besides, the HH in Baringo County were unanimous in strongly disagreeing that their community supports violence with no divergence of views (Median = 5.00; IQR = 0.00). They also strongly disagreed with minimal divergence (Median = 5.00; IQR = 1.00) on whether; it was okay to kill someone from a rival community, that their ethnic group was relatively culturally superior and that their behavioural orientation was based on hostility in conflict situation. The HH also disagreed strongly albeit with divergent views that their communities were sucked into endless revenge trap (Median = 5.00; IQR = 3.00). They further disagreed with divergent thoughts on whether cattle raiding enhanced one's status in the community (Median = 5.00; IQR = 4.00).

The HH in Baringo County had an average agreement in rating all the indicators relating to social values (Kendall's $W = 0.309$; $\chi^2 = 900.722$; $df = 13$; $Sig = 0.000$). The top 3 indicators that most of the HH strongly agreed in their rating were that (from strongest to weakest); their ethnic group was under threat and their voice had been subordinated (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 4.40 and 4.46 respectively) and that they were increasingly being marginalized (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 4.56).

In Turkana County, the HH strongly agreed with minimal divergence that they were being marginalized in accessing opportunities for development and employment (Median = 1.00; IQR = 1.00). The HH also somewhat agreed with minimal divergence that there was too much concentration on disarmament rather than on transforming the marginalised positions of the community (Median = 2.00; IQR = 2.00). They further somewhat agreed with divergent views that their ethnic group was under threat (Median = 2.00; IQR = 3.00). On behavioural disposition of their ethnic group in a conflict situation, the HH somewhat agreed with divergent views that they were usually hostile and unyielding (Median = 2.00; IQR = 4.00).

For instance, a KI remarked that:

“The communities in Baringo and Turkana Counties have supremacy mentality. When there is a small bandit attack, they feel like this our time to flex our muscle and retaliate” (KI, 09 August 2019).

Moreover, the HH indicated that they did not know albeit with the divergence of views on (Median = 3.00; IQR = 3.00) that they; had trust in individuals from other ethnicities, thought cattle raiding enhanced the social status of raiders and felt that the voice of their community had been muzzled. They also indicated that they did not know albeit with increased divergence (Median = 3.00; IQR = 4.00) on; whether cultural practices triggered cattle raiding, or if the conflict would end with depletion of livestock or whether they were trapped in an ever ending revenge and counter revenge cycle.

The HH somewhat disagreed with minimal divergence on the assertions they were culturally superior to their neighbouring community (Median = 4.00; IQR = 2.00). They further strongly disagreed with minimal divergence of views (Median = 5.00; IQR = 1.00) to the assertions that it was okay to kill or raid a neighbouring community and that their community supported violence against other ethnicities. They further strongly disagreed with conflicting views that violent conflicts were about cattle raiding (Median = 5.00; IQR = 3.00).

Generally, in Turkana County, the HH had a weak agreement in rating all the indicators pertaining to societal values (Kendall's $W = 0.195$; $\chi^2 = 605.524$; $df = 13$; $Sig = 0.000$). The top 3 statements in which the HH agreed most in their rating (from top to bottom) were that; they were being marginalised in employment and development opportunities (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 4.37), focus was on disarmament rather than transforming the marginalized livelihoods of the HH (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 5.48) and that they did not know whether cattle raiding increased one's social standing (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 6.23).

Breton (1964) holds that ethnic groups as social institutions act as a binding glue that coalesce and shape relationships amongst individuals within them. He argues further that ethnic institutions build strong interpersonal relationship within them that influence collective views of the community against those outside it like the State, CSOs amongst others and as a result it influences its defensive tendencies. The findings of this study on how HH responded to indicators that portrayed their ethnicity negatively reveal the community's stand of protecting itself. The HH were generally dismissive of indicators that portrayed them as being aggressors but were quick to claim that they were being unfairly treated.

4.3 The Level of Participation of the communities in Food Security Initiatives

This study also sought to measure the level of participation of the communities in food security initiatives. In Baringo County, the HH generally concurred that they were completely excluded from the development of food security master plan (Median = 0.00; IQR = 1.00). On probing further, one of the KI revealed that Baringo County's food security plan was integrated within its County Integrated Development Plan [CIDP]. The HH also felt completely excluded from programs that aimed to improve storage and general agricultural infrastructure albeit with minimal divergence of views (Median = 0.00; IQR = 2.00).

On other food security initiatives, the HH felt that they had been manipulated albeit with minimal divergence of views (Median = 1.00; IQR = 2.00). These initiatives were on; activities meant to increase availability of principal dietary meals and livestock production, alternative livelihoods programs distinct from farming, mother and child health programs, sanitation infrastructural projects and health programs on HIV and AIDS. A KI reported that:

“Most a times CSOs look down upon the community. You cannot serve the community while you feel they are inferior. Give them knowledge and let them have an equal place in the project” (KI, 09 August, 2019).

The feelings of this KI in Baringo County about the contempt meted out by CSOs confirms McCann's (2015) assertion that in most instances external intervening actors tend to deal with sophisticated components of the local populace due to their literacy and language skills. He goes on to argue that this form of prejudice robs noble initiatives from achieving true local ownership.

The HH in Baringo County mostly felt manipulated in all indicators of participation to food security initiatives (Median = 1.00). The HH however had a very weak agreement in rating all the indicators of participation to food security initiatives (Kendall's $W = 0.075$; $\chi^2 = 99.556$; $df = 6$; $Sig = 0.000$). The top 3 indicators in which the HH had the most agreement (from the strongest to the weakest) were that; the HH were excluded in the development of food security plan and in development of initiatives meant to improve storage and general agricultural infrastructure (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 3.30 and 3.74 respectively) and that they were manipulated in participation in initiatives to increase availability of principal dietary meals and livestock production (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 3.75).

According to Arnstein (1969), the HH in Baringo County can be categorised as holding no power in initiatives and programs meant to address food insecurity. Table 4.9 outlines the findings on level of participation of the HH in food security initiatives.

Table 4.9: The Level of Participation of the communities in Food Security Initiatives

Statement	Baringo County			Turkana County		
	Median	IQR	Kendall's W Test - Mean Rank	Median	IQR	Kendall's W Test - Mean Rank
Development of food security master plan.	0.00	1.00	3.30	0.00	1.00	2.76
Agricultural programs where the aim is to improve household food availability by increasing staple food and livestock production.	1.00	2.00	3.75	1.00	2.00	3.48
Agricultural programs where the aim is to improve household food availability by improving storage facilities and agricultural infrastructure.	0.00	2.00	3.74	1.00	2.00	3.38
Income generation (access) programs that aim to improve household access to food by increasing non-farm income and savings.	1.00	2.00	3.83	1.00	2.00	4.04
Health projects on child survival, and maternal and child health that aim to improve the individual's ability to utilise food.	1.00	2.00	4.48	2.00	3.00	4.78
Health projects on improved sanitation infrastructure that aim to improve the individual's ability to utilise food.	1.00	2.00	4.25	2.00	3.00	4.44
Health projects on HIV and AIDs education that aim to improve the individual's ability to utilise food.	1.00	2.00	4.65	2.00	3.00	5.12
Overall	1.00			1.00		

Source: Research Data, 2019

Meanwhile, in Turkana County, the HH felt completely excluded in the development of food security master plan (Median = 0.00; IQR = 1.00). They felt manipulated albeit with minimal divergence of views in their participation in; agricultural programs meant to increase availability of principal dietary meals and livestock production, improvement of storage and general agricultural infrastructure and designing and executing alternative livelihoods projects distinct from farming (Median = 1.00; IQR = 2.00).

On other initiatives, the HH in Turkana County felt that they were just informed albeit with clearly divergent opinions (Median = 2.00; IQR = 3.00). These initiatives in which the HH claimed they were just informed on were on; mother and child health programs, sanitation infrastructural projects and health programs on HIV and AIDS. Generally, the HH in Turkana felt that they had been manipulated in participation in all initiatives of meant to address food security (Median = 1.00).

In rating all the indicators pertaining to the HH participation in food security initiatives, Turkana County's respondents had a weak agreement (Kendall's $W = 0.206$; $\chi^2 = 310.438$; $df = 6$; $Sig = 0.000$). The top 3 indicators in which the HH had the strongest agreement were (from strongest to weakest); the HH were completely excluded from development of food security initiatives (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.76) and that they were just informed on improvement of storage facilities programs and general agricultural infrastructure and on initiatives meant to increase availability of principal dietary meals and livestock production (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 3.38 and 3.48 respectively). According to Arnstein (1969), the HH in Turkana County can also be categorised as holding no power in initiatives and programs meant to address food insecurity.

The findings on low participation in food security initiatives by the HH in both counties validates the assertions of post development theory on causes of persistent food insecurity. As Karplus (2014) observed, in Turkana and Baringo Counties the HH do not have the power to determine what initiatives actually work for them. This power is exercised by interveners thus making the implementation of the program an elitist exercise. In such an instance, Kippler (as cited in Karplus, 2014) held that all efforts are in vain.

4.4 The Level of Participation of the communities in Conflict Management Initiatives

This study endeavoured to measure the level of participation of the communities in conflict management. The HH in Baringo County generally held the view that they were completely excluded from the following initiatives; development of tools meant to encourage conformance to peace agreements, in disarmament, in creation of a deliberate strategy based on information exchange for timely recognition of hazards and risks and in promotion of education. This view had minimal divergence (Median = 0.00; IQR = 2.00). The HH were of the view that they being manipulated in the development of peace agreement frameworks albeit with some minimal divergence (Median = 1.00; IQR = 2.00). On community policing, the HH felt that they were just informed. This view was however divergent (Median = 2.00; IQR = 3.00). Table 4.10 shows the levels of participation of the communities in conflict management initiatives.

Table 4.10: The Level of Participation of the communities in Conflict Management Initiatives

Statement	Baringo County			Turkana County		
	Median	IQR	Ken-dall's W Test – Mean Rank	Median	IQR	Ken-dall's W Test – Mean Rank
Development of peace agreement frameworks	1.00	2.00	3.67	1.00	2.00	3.68
Development of mechanisms for compliance and enforcement of peace agreements including penalties for non-compliance.	0.00	2.00	3.45	1.00	2.00	3.41
Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration initiatives	0.00	2.00	3.03	1.00	2.00	3.05
Community policing initiatives.	2.00	3.00	4.22	1.00	2.00	3.36
Development of early warning systems based on relevant hazards and risks.	0.00	2.00	3.28	1.00	2.00	3.41
Promotion of literacy for adults, school enrolment and attendance drives and improvement of education infrastructures.	0.00	2.00	3.34	2.00	3.00	4.07
Overall	0.00			1.00		

Source: Research Data, 2019

When all the indicators are considered together, the HH in Baringo generally felt excluded from conflict management initiatives (Median = 0.00). However, the HH had a weak agreement in rating participation in all the indicators pertaining to conflict management (Kendall's $W = 0.070$; $\chi^2 = 83.342$; $df = 5$; $Sig = 0.000$). The top 3 indicators that the HH had the strongest agreement in their rating were (from strongest to weakest) that they were excluded from participation in decisions pertaining; disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration, development of early warning systems and promotion of education campaigns (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 3.03; 3.28 and 3.34 respectively). According to Arnstein (1969), the HH in Baringo County were categorised as holding no power in initiatives and programs meant to address conflict.

In Turkana County, the HH felt manipulated in participation in the development of the following initiatives; peace agreement frameworks, tools meant to encourage conformance to peace agreements, in disarmament and associated initiatives and in the development of early warning systems. This view amongst the HH had minimal divergence of opinion (Median = 1.00; IQR = 2.00). On promotion of education initiatives, the HH felt they were just informed albeit with divergent views (Median = 2.00; IQR = 3.00).

Generally, the HH in Turkana County felt manipulated in their participation in peace building initiatives (Median = 1.00). They also had a very weak agreement in rating their participation levels in the various indicators of peace building (Kendall's $W = 0.049$; $\chi^2 = 61.049$; $df = 5$; $Sig = 0.000$). The top 3 indicators in which the HH agreed strongly in their rating (from strongest to weakest) were that the HH felt manipulated in disarmament (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 3.05) and in community policing initiatives (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 3.36). To complete the top three, two indicators had similar level of agreement (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 3.41). These indicators showed that HH felt manipulated in the development of early warning systems and in establishment of tools meant to encourage conformance to peace agreements. According to Arnstein (1969), the HH in Turkana were categorised as holding no power in initiatives and programs meant to address conflict

This study findings on the levels of participation in peace building initiatives validates McCann (2015) assertions who held that rarely do actors in conflict management take into serious considerations perceptions and views of local communities. The result of such a practice is that it robs all prescribed solutions their legitimacy and thus remain unworkable as they tend not to address underlying causes of conflict (Schaefer, 2010). The findings also validate the assertions of Burton (1990) in his theory of human behaviour which he argues that coercive measures only escalate conflict. The application of disarmament without full participation of the HH could be said to be coercive and yet to yield sustainable peace in Baringo and Turkana Counties.

4.5 Inclusiveness in Food Security Initiatives

The study also measured inclusiveness in food security initiatives amongst the HH. Table 4.11 shows the findings on inclusiveness in food security initiatives.

Table 4.11: Inclusiveness in Food Security Initiatives

Statement	Baringo County			Turkana County		
	Median	IQR	Kendall's W Test – Mean Rank	Median	IQR	Kendall's W Test – Mean Rank
Vulnerable groups participate in the development and implementation of food security activities.	5.00	3.00	2.66	1.00	3.00	2.45
Women and men are equitably represented in the development and implementation of food security activities.	4.00	3.00	2.47	2.00	2.00	2.49
County plans and strategies reflect clearly how community capacities will be used and supported in the development and implementation of food security activities.	4.00	2.00	2.58	2.00	2.00	2.44
Actions are taken to ensure equitable access to social protection programs services by both men and women.	4.00	3.00	2.28	2.00	2.00	2.61
Overall	4.00			2.00		

Source: Research Data, 2019

In Baringo County, the HH strongly disagreed albeit with divergent views that vulnerable groups participated in the design and implementation of food security initiatives (Median = 5.00; IQR = 3.00). They also somewhat disagreed albeit with divergence of views (Median = 4.00; IQR = 3.00) that women and men were equitably represented in the design and execution of food security initiatives. Same level of disagreement with similar divergence was found amongst the HH on whether there was affirmative action to ensure equitable access to social protection net by both women and men. The HH also disagreed somewhat with minimal divergence that community capacities were being integrated into plans and strategies of the County in conceptualisation and implementation of food security activities (Median = 4.00; IQR = 2.00).

Generally, the HH in Baringo County disagreed somewhat to all indicators of all inclusion in food security initiatives (Median = 4.00). The HH however had a very weak agreement in the overall ranking of all indicators of all inclusion (Kendall's W = 0.025; $\chi^2 = 19.057$; df = 3; Sig = 0.000). The top 3 indicators that had the highest agreement (from top to bottom) were; there is no equal access to social protection net programs for men and women (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.28), there was lack of gender parity in the development and implementation of food security initiatives (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.47) and that community capacities were not integrated into plans and strategies for the county (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.58).

In Turkana County, the HH strongly agreed while holding differing views that vulnerable groups participate in the design and execution of food security initiatives (Median = 1.00; IQR = 3.00). On the following indicators, the HH somewhat agreed with minimal divergence (Median = 2.00; IQR = 2.00); that there was gender parity in the design and execution of food security activities, that community capacities were harnessed onto County plans and strategies and that there was gender parity in access to social net programs.

Mostly, the HH in Turkana County somewhat agreed (Median = 2.00) to all inclusion indicators pertaining to food security activities. However, there was a very weak agreement in the overall rating of all the indicators (Kendall's W = 0.005; $\chi^2 = 4.073$; df = 3; Sig = 0.254). The indicators that drew the highest agreement (from the highest to the lowest were); that community capacities were reflected in County plans and strategies (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.44), that vulnerable participated in design and execution of food security initiatives (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.45) and that there was gender parity in food security activities initiation and execution (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.49).

The findings of participation and inclusion in food security activities in Baringo County are similar. In participation, the HH were resolute that they had been manipulated and on inclusion of various population segments they somewhat disagreed. However, in Turkana County while the HH had indicated that they had been manipulated in the participation in food security activities, they held there was some level of inclusion. This was paradoxical! The study holds the view that the questions on inclusion were misinterpreted by the HH and thus further investigation is required. This thesis is supported by the relatively higher agreement in rating of participation by the HH in Turkana County in food security activities (Kendall's $W = 0.206$) as compared to the level of agreement in rating inclusion (Kendall's $W = 0.005$). This also reflects on the highly differentiated understanding of the concepts of participation and inclusion amongst the HH in Turkana.

4.6 Inclusiveness in Conflict Management Initiatives

This study also sought to examine the inclusion of the HH in conflict management initiatives. In Baringo County, the HH somewhat disagreed with minimal divergence that vulnerable groups were included in the initiation and execution of conflict management activities and that community capacities were integrated into County plans and strategies of peace building (Median = 4.00; IQR = 2.00). The HH further concurred in strongly disagreeing to the assertion that gender parity manifested in peace building activities (Median = 5.00; IQR = 1.00). One of the KI noted that:

“Women and children have been negatively impacted by the conflict. Enduring conflict has reduced their exposure to opportunities leading to a vicious cycle of conflict starting at household level before blowing up into inter community conflict” (KI, 09 August 2019).

The HH further strongly disagreed with divergent opinions that there was two way information exchange between actors in conflict management and the HH and that the early warning system harnessed on community knowledge (Median = 5.00; IQR = 3.00). Table 4.12 presents the findings on inclusiveness in conflict management activities.

Table 4.12: Inclusiveness in Conflict Management Initiatives

Statement	Baringo County			Turkana County		
	Median	IQR	Kendall's W Test – Mean Rank	Median	IQR	Kendall's W Test – Mean Rank
Vulnerable groups participate in the development and implementation of conflict management activities.	4.00	2.00	2.45	2.00	2.00	2.34
Women and men are equitably represented in the development and implementation of conflict management activities.	5.00	1.00	2.62	2.00	2.00	2.50
County plans and strategies reflect clearly how community capacities will be used and supported in the development and implementation of conflict management activities.	4.00	2.00	2.45	2.00	3.00	2.62
Early warning systems are based on community knowledge of relevant hazards and risks and include provisions for two-way information flow.	5.00	3.00	2.48	2.00	2.00	2.54
Overall	4.5			2.00		

Source: Research Data, 2019

In general, Baringo County HH were split between strongly disagreeing and somewhat disagreeing to the indicators measuring inclusion in conflict management activities (Median = 4.50). Furthermore, the HH in Baringo County had a very weak agreement in rating all the indicators pertaining to inclusion (Kendall's W = 0.007; $\chi^2 = 5.035$; $df = 3$; Sig = 0.169). The indicators that had the highest level of agreement in rating amongst the (HH from top to bottom) were; that vulnerable groups do not participate in conflict management (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.45); that community capacities are not harnessed into County plans and strategies (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.45) and that there was limited use of local community knowledge in the development of early warning system (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.48).

In Turkana County, the HH somewhat agreed with minimal divergence that vulnerable group, women and men participated in the initiation and execution of conflict management activities (Median = 2.00; IQR = 2.00). The HH further somewhat agreed with minimal divergence of views that community knowledge was reflected in the early warning system for the County activities (Median = 2.00; IQR = 2.00). Regarding whether the capacity of the community was harnessed into County plans and strategies, the HH somewhat disagreed with highly varied opinions activities (Median = 2.00; IQR = 3.00).

Generally, the HH in Turkana County somewhat agreed to all indicators pertaining to inclusion in conflict management activities (Median = 2.00). However, the HH had a very weak agreement in the rating of all the indicators (Kendall's $W = 0.012$; $\chi^2=9.339$; $df = 3$; Sig = 0.025). The HH had the highest agreement in the following indicators (from top to bottom); that vulnerable groups participated in peace building activities (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.34); that there was gender parity in the initiation and execution of conflict management activities (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.50) and that community knowledge was being used in the County's early warning system (Kendall's W Test Mean Rank = 2.54).

The findings of participation and those of inclusion in conflict management activities for HH in Baringo County were congruent. The HH indicated that they were completely excluded in participation in conflict management activities and were split between totally disagreeing and somewhat disagreeing to inclusion in the same. The findings on participation and those of inclusion in conflict management activities were paradoxical in Turkana County. For instance, on participation, the HH felt that they had been manipulated in participation but on the other hand somewhat agreed to inclusiveness of conflict management activities. This could be attributed to highly varied understanding of the concepts of participation and inclusion in conflict management activities as reflected by different levels of their agreement in rating participation and inclusion at Kendall's $W = 0.049$ and Kendall's $W = 0.012$ respectively. This means therefore further investigation needs to be done to determine the true levels of participation and inclusion in conflict management in Turkana County.

4.7 Hypothesis Testing

One of the task of this study was to also compare the HH responses in Baringo and Turkana Counties for the various indicators on institutional framework. To achieve this objective, Mann Whitney U Test was utilised at significance level $[\alpha] = 0.05$. This α score was equivalent to 95% confidence level. Out of 82 indicators testing various aspects of institutional framework, participation and inclusion only 21 of them (25.61%) revealed similar responses amongst the HH in Baringo and Turkana Counties. It can thus be concluded that HH in Baringo and Turkana Counties held different views on the indicators under study.

4.7.1 The influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Security

Comparison of responses from the HH was made across the four key components of food security viz; access, availability, stability and utilisation. Out of the 28 indicators measuring impact of conflict on food security only 8 had accepted H_0 which is equivalent to 28.57 %. It can thus be concluded that the HH in Baringo and Turkana Counties had different perceptions overall on how protracted conflict influenced food security.

4.7.1.1 Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Accessibility

This study tested the influence of protracted conflict on food accessibility. Table 4.13 outlines the detailed findings on the comparison between Baringo's and Turkana's Counties household's on how protracted conflict influenced food accessibility.

Table 4.13: Hypothesis testing on the Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Accessibility

Statement	Sig	Decision
The distribution of Non affordability of food is the same across categories of County	0.014	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Persistent poverty is the same across categories of County	0.041	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Unequal food share to men, women, boys and girls is the same across categories of County	0.209	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of Change of cultural norms and values that influence demand for certain food is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Increased average return distances to water points/ Unequal access to water holes is the same across categories of County	0.232	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of Increased average return distances to pasture/ Unequal access to pasture is the same across categories of County	0.001	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Unequal access to relief food is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis

Asymptotic Significances are displayed. The significance level is 0.05

Source: Research Data, 2019

Of the 7 indicators under examination, H_0 was retained in 2 which is equivalent to 28.57%. Generally, it can be concluded that the HH in Baringo and Turkana Counties differed on how protracted conflict influenced their access to food. However, similar responses were obtained in the following indicators that the conflict resulted to; unequal food share to men, women, boys and girls ($\alpha = 0.209$) and increased distances to water points ($\alpha = 0.232$).

4.7.1.2 The influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Availability

This study tested 9 indicators on food availability. Table 4.14 demonstrates the findings on comparison between Baringo's and Turkana's Counties HH on how protracted conflict influenced food availability.

Table 4.14: Hypothesis testing on the Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Availability

Statement	Sig	Decision
The distribution of Reduced strategic stock piling of cereals and grains is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Food scarcity is the same across categories of County	0.379	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of Disregard for rehabilitation of critical water sources like boreholes is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Reduced market for cereals and grains is the same across categories of County	0.125	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of Reduced market for livestock is the same across categories of County	0.012	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Loss of livestock is the same across categories of County	0.525	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of Worsened animal health is the same across categories of County	0.848	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of Worsened human health is the same across categories of County	0.132	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of Reduced availability of supplementary feeding of livestock is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis

Asymptotic Significances are displayed. The significance level is 0.05

Source: Research Data, 2019

Out of the 9, the HH in Baringo and Turkana Counties had similar responses in 5 which is equivalent to 55.56%. The retention of 55.56% H_0 can be inferred to mean that HH in both counties felt almost similar influence of conflict on food availability. The indicators in which the H_0 was retained were that protracted conflict resulted to the following in both Counties; food scarcity ($\alpha = 0.379$), reduced market for cereals and grains ($\alpha = 0.125$), loss of livestock ($\alpha = 0.525$), worsened animal health ($\alpha = 0.848$) and worsened human health ($\alpha = 0.132$).

4.7.1.3 The influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Stability

The study examined 8 indicators related to how protracted conflict influenced food stability. Table 4.15 outlines the comparison between HH responses in both Counties with respect to food stability.

Table 4.15: Hypothesis testing on the Influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Stability

Statement	Sig	Decision
The distribution of Reduced accessibility and availability of replacement livestock is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Reduced animal health interventions is the same across categories of County	0.012	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Reduced human health interventions is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Reduced emergency programs to victims and internally displaced persons is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Reduced safety net programs for vulnerable populations is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Lowered capacity building programs to alternate livelihoods is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Instability of market prices for cereals and grains is the same across categories of County	0.006	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Instability of Livestock market prices is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis

Asymptotic Significances are displayed. The significance level is 0.05

Source: Research Data, 2019

None of the assessed indicators attracted similar responses in both Counties. It can thus be concluded that the protracted conflict in both Counties influenced food stability in varied ways.

4.7.1.4 The influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Utilisation

This study analysed the influence of the protracted conflict on food utilisation using 4 indicators. Table 4.16 presents the detailed comparison of HH responses in both Counties with respect to food utilisation.

Table 4.16: Hypothesis testing on the influence of Protracted Conflict on Food Utilisation

Statement	Sig	Decision
The distribution of Negatively compromised standard cooking practices is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Negatively compromised standard storage practices is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Food unsafety and diseases is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Poisoning of water points is the same across categories of County	0.946	Retain the null hypothesis

Asymptotic Significances are displayed. The significance level is 0.05

Source: Research Data, 2019

Out of the 4 indicators only 1 attracted similar responses from HH in both Counties. This was equivalent to 25 % retained H_0 . It can thus be inferred that generally the protracted conflict impacted HH differently on food utilisation. The retained H_0 was that HH in both Counties agreed that the conflict led to no poisoning of water points ($\alpha = 0.946$).

4.7.2 Institutional Framework’s Role on Conflict Management

This study examined the role of institutional framework on conflict management. This analysis was based on 33 indicators on strategy, structure, systems and societal values. Out of the 33 indicators only 9 indicators had a retained H_0 amongst the HH in Baringo and Turkana Counties. This was equivalent to 27.27 % retained H_0 . It can thus be inferred that HH in both Counties generally had varied perceptions on how institutional frameworks impacted on the protracted conflict.

4.7.2.1 The role of Strategy in Conflict Management

The comparison of responses on how the HH perceived the role of strategy in conflict management was done for both Counties. Out of the 5 indicators under examination, 2 had their H_0 retained which equivalent to 40%. Generally, it can be concluded that the HH in both Counties had varying views on the role of strategy in conflict management. The indicators that had similar responses were that; respondents in both Counties did not know of the existence of a medium for the exchange of information to allow for harmonization of capacities ($\alpha = 0.113$) and that they both disagree somewhat that politicians incite inter-ethnic hatred to gain power ($\alpha = 0.133$). Detailed comparison of the responses by the HH in the two counties on their perception of the role of strategy in conflict management is demonstrated in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17: Hypothesis testing on the role of Strategy in Conflict Management

Statement	Sig	Decision
The distribution of There is a system or structure of information management for enhancing and harmonizing capacities critical to a coordinated response to conflict is the same across categories of County	0.113	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of Active community participation in developing, monitoring and evaluating conflict management activities is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Politicians use ethnic affiliation and ethnic grievances for political mobilisation to gain power and control over resources is the same across categories of County	0.133	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of Use of mass media in conflict management is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Conflict management interventions are adhoc and reactionary in nature is the same across categories of County	0.004	Reject the null hypothesis

Asymptotic Significances are displayed. The significance level is 0.05

Source: Research Data, 2019

4.7.2.2 The role Structures in Conflict Management

The study also compared the HH perceptions in both Counties on the role of various structures in the protracted conflict. Out of 6 indicators under examination, H_0 was retained for only 2 indicators.

This was equivalent to 33.33% similarity in responses for the HH for the indicators on assessment. It can thus be inferred that the HH in both Counties held differing views on the role of the different structures in conflict. The HH in both Counties shared similar responses in the following indicators that they both did not know whether religious organizations had failed in resolving the conflict ($\alpha = 0.265$) and that they strongly disagree that local media have been used to incite violence ($\alpha = 0.363$). Table 4.18 demonstrates a detailed findings on the comparison of responses from the HH in Baringo and Turkana Counties.

Table 4.18: Hypothesis testing on the role of Structures in Conflict Management

Statement	Sig	Decision
The distribution of The absence of adequate State security has intensified conflict is the same across categories of County	0.003	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Failed traditional governance institutions account for the long drawn conflict is the same across categories of County	0.015	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Religious organizations have failed in mitigating conflict is the same across categories of County	0.265	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of The Civil Society contribute to conflict through non conflict sensitive initiation of projects and developments is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Local media has been used to inflame conflict is the same across categories of County	0.363	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of Poor socioeconomic conditions account for protracted conflict is the same across categories of County	0.006	Reject the null hypothesis

Asymptotic Significances are displayed. The significance level is 0.05

Source: Research Data, 2019

4.7.2.3 The role of Systems in Conflict Management

The study also examined the similarity of the perceptions of the HH in Baringo and Turkana Counties on the role of various systems in conflict management. Out of the 8 indicators under assessment, only 2 indicators H_0 was retained. This is equivalent to similarity of responses of 25%. It can thus be deduced that the HH in the two Counties had differing views on the role of systems in the conflict.

The indicators that the HH in both Counties shared similar responses were that; they both somewhat agreed that the criminal justice system did not deliver justice as expected ($\alpha = 0.222$) and that they did not know of any mechanism for enforcing peace agreements ($\alpha = 0.424$). Detailed findings on the comparison of HH responses on the role of systems in conflict management is presented in Table 4.19.

Table 4.19: Hypothesis testing on the role of Systems in Conflict Management

Statement	Sig	Decision
The distribution of Disarmament campaigns are prejudiced is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of The criminal justice system is compromised is the same across categories of County	0.222	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of Cattle raiding is Commercialized thus accounts for most conflicts is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of There are mechanisms for compliance and enforcement of peace agreements including penalties for non-compliance is the same across categories of County.	0.424	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of The mechanisms for compliance and enforcement of peace agreements actually work is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of The community participates in the development of the peace agreement frameworks is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Development project are not delivered in a conflict sensitive manner	0.001	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Funds, technical skills and knowledge are made available to strengthen the capacity and activities of actors involved in conflict management is the same across categories of County.	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis

Asymptotic Significances are displayed. The significance level is 0.05

Source: Research Data, 2019

4.7.2.4 The role of Societal Values in Conflict Management

Table 4.20 presents the comparison findings on the role of societal values in conflict management for HH in both Baringo and Turkana Counties.

Table 4.20: Hypothesis testing on the role of Societal Values in Conflict Management

Statement	Sig	Decision
The distribution of Cattle raiding enhances one's status in the community is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Our ethnic community is under threat is the same across categories of County	0.001	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of We are marginalised in terms of employment opportunities and development is the same across categories of County	0.209	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of It is okay to kill or raid for livestock from other ethnicities is the same across categories of County	0.630	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of My community in general supports violence against other ethnic groups is the same across categories of County	0.031	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Our ethnic group voice in conflict management is subordinated is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Cultural rituals and religion necessitate us to engage in cattle raiding and conflict is the same across categories of County	0.033	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Violent conflicts in Baringo and Turkana are not about cattle raiding is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of The conflict between our communities will end once livestock stocks get depleted is the same across categories of County	0.046	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Need for revenge for my aggrieved community overrides all other considerations including safety to self is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Focus of peace initiatives are on disarmament to assure State Security than on transforming our marginalized livelihoods is the same across categories of County	0.373	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of I trust individuals and/or groups of other ethnicities is the same across categories of County	0.007	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Our ethnic group is culturally superior compared to other ethnic groups is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of The behavioural disposition of my ethnic group in a situation of conflict is uncompromising and hostile is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis

Asymptotic Significances are displayed. The significance level is 0.05

Source: Research Data, 2019

Out of the 14 indicators under examination only 3 attracted similar responses by the HH in the two Counties. This was equivalent to 21.43% similarity in responses for all the assessed indicators. It can thus be inferred that the HH perceived different roles of their respective values with respect to conflict management. H_0 was retained in the following indicators that the HH in both Counties held that; they strongly agree that the conflict is perpetuated by marginalization of their communities in development and employment opportunities ($\alpha = 0.209$), they strongly disagree that it is okay to kill or raid a different ethnic group ($\alpha = 0.222$) and that they both somewhat agree that the State is not interested in transforming their marginalized life but are more interested in assuring national security ($\alpha = 0.373$).

4.7.3 The level of Participation of the communities in Food Security Initiatives

Table 4.21 demonstrates findings on comparison of HH responses for Baringo and Turkana Counties with respect to the degree of participation in food security initiatives.

Table 4.21: Hypothesis testing on the Level of participation of the communities in Food Security Initiatives

Statement	Sig	Decision
The distribution of Development of food security master plan is the same across categories of County	0.164	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of Agricultural programs where the aim is to improve household food availability by increasing staple food and livestock production is the same across categories of County	0.520	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of Agricultural programs where the aim is to improve household food availability by improving storage facilities and agricultural infrastructure is the same across categories of County	0.087	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of Income generation (access) programs that aim to improve household access to food by increasing non-farm income and savings is the same across categories of County	0.009	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Health projects on child survival, and maternal and child health that aim to improve the individual's ability to utilise food is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Health projects on improved sanitation infrastructure that aim to improve the individual's ability to utilise food is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Health projects on HIV and AIDs education that aim to improve the individual's ability to utilise food is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis

Asymptotic Significances are displayed. The significance level is 0.05

Source: Research Data, 2019

Out of the 7 indicators under examination only 3 attracted similar responses from the HH in both Counties. This was equivalent to 42.86% similarity. It was therefore inferred that HH in both Counties had different perceptions on the level at which they participate in food security initiatives. The HH in both Counties both felt excluded from the development of food security master plan ($\alpha = 0.164$) and in the initiation and execution of initiatives meant to improve storage facilities and general agricultural infrastructure ($\alpha = 0.087$). Both Counties' HH also felt manipulated in their participation in the initiation and execution of programs meant to increase livestock and staple food production ($\alpha = 0.520$).

4.7.4 The level of Participation in Conflict Management Initiatives

The study also compared responses of HH in Baringo and Turkana Counties in regards to their perceived level of participation in conflict management activities Table 4.22 demonstrates the findings on comparison of HH responses for Baringo and Turkana Counties with respect to the level of participation in Conflict Management.

Table 4.22: Hypothesis testing on the level of participation in Conflict Management Initiatives

Statement	Sig	Decision
The distribution of Development of peace agreement frameworks is the same across categories of County	0.041	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Development of mechanisms for compliance and enforcement of peace agreements including penalties for non-compliance is the same across categories of County.	0.416	Retain the null hypothesis
The distribution of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration initiatives	0.026	Reject the null hypothesis
Community policing initiatives is the same across categories of County	0.002	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Development of early warning systems based on relevant hazards and risks is the same across categories of County	0.003	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Promotion of literacy for adults, school enrolment and attendance drives and improvement of education infrastructures is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis

Asymptotic Significances are displayed. The significance level is 0.05

Source: Research Data, 2019

Out of 6 indicators the HH had similar responses in 1. This translated to 16.67% similarity. It was thus inferred that the HH in both Counties had different views on their level of participation. For the retained H_0 , the HH in both Counties shared the view that they were excluded or at best manipulated in the participation of the coining and putting into practise penalties for noncompliance to peace agreements ($\alpha = 0.416$).

4.7.5 Inclusiveness in Food Security Initiatives

The study compared the HH responses in Baringo and Turkana Counties in regards to inclusiveness of food security initiatives. Out of the 4 indicators examined, the HH did not manifest similar responses in any. The responses of the HH were thus 100% disparate. The significance level for all the indicators was 0.000. Table 4.23 outlines the findings on comparison of the HH responses perception of inclusiveness in food security initiatives in Baringo and Turkana Counties.

Table 4.23: Hypothesis testing on Inclusiveness in Food Security Initiatives

Statement	Sig	Decision
The distribution of Vulnerable groups participate in the development and implementation of food security activities is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Women and men are equitably represented in the development and implementation of food security activities is the same across categories of County.	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of County plans and strategies reflect clearly how community capacities will be used and supported in the development and implementation of food security activities is the same across categories of County.	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Actions are taken to ensure equitable access to social protection programs services by both men and women is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis

Asymptotic Significances are displayed. The significance level is 0.05

Source: Research Data, 2019

4.7.6 Inclusiveness in Conflict Management Initiatives

This section carried out a comparative analysis of the HH responses on their perception of inclusiveness of conflict management initiatives for Baringo and Turkana Counties. Out of the 4 indicators under examination, zero overall similarity of responses was recorded. The study thus concluded that the responses of the HH in the two Counties were 100% disparate. An $\alpha = 0.000$ was recorded in all the indicators. The findings on comparison of the HH responses on their perceived inclusion in conflict management initiatives for Baringo and Turkana Counties are indicated in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24: Hypothesis testing on Inclusiveness in Conflict Management Initiatives

Statement	Sig	Decision
The distribution of Vulnerable groups participate in the development and implementation of conflict management activities is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Women and men are equitably represented in the development and implementation of conflict management activities is the same across categories of County.	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of County plans and strategies reflect clearly how community capacities will be used and supported in the development and implementation of conflict management activities is the same across categories of County.	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis
The distribution of Early warning systems are based on community knowledge of relevant hazards and risks and include provisions for two-way information flow is the same across categories of County	0.000	Reject the null hypothesis

Asymptotic Significances are displayed. The significance level is 0.05

Source: Research Data, 2019

CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the study findings. It provides the conclusion drawn from the study and finally offers some recommendations for policy makers, practitioners and academia.

5.1 Summary of the Findings

The HH in both Baringo and Turkana Counties strongly agreed that protracted conflict had influenced their ease of access to food. The main indicators that the HH in Baringo County had concordance in their rating was that protracted conflict had resulted to; increased distance to grazing lands, increased distance to water sources, and persistent poverty. In Turkana County, the HH held that the protracted conflict resulted to: high cost of food, persistent poverty, and increased distance to water points.

Further, the HH in both Counties also strongly agreed that the protracted conflict had influenced availability of food. In Baringo County, the HH strongly agreed in their rating that the protracted conflict had resulted to; reduced markets for livestock, reduced availability of feed supplements for livestock and led to livestock losses. In Turkana County, the HH had more concordance in indicating that the protracted conflict resulted to food scarcity, loss of livestock and worsened livestock health.

Moreover, the HH in both Counties also strongly agreed that the protracted conflict had influenced food stability. In Baringo, HH were in concordance that the protracted conflict resulted to; volatility in livestock prices, reduced access to emergency programs by IDPs and victims and generally reduced safety net program coverage. In Turkana County, HH agreed that the conflict had resulted to; market prices instability for livestock and cereals and grains and that conflict reduced access to animal health interventions. Concerning the influence of protracted conflict on food utilisation, the HH in Baringo County somewhat agreed that it had resulted to food unsafety and diseases and that it compromised storage and cooking practises. In Turkana County, the HH strongly agreed that the conflict led to poor cooking and storage practices and made food unsafe.

Regarding the role of institutional framework in conflict management, the HH in Baringo and Turkana Counties were generally unaware of the strategy in use and its efficacy in curbing the conflict. In both Counties, the HH held that conflict management interventions were *ad hoc* and reactionary. They also did not know of any deliberate strategy to allow for coordinated response to the conflict through information sharing. Generally, the emergent strategy inferred was not based on any prior planning.

Both Counties HH indicated that formal structures in the shape of State security organs and CSOs had contributed to the conflict through lack of presence in hot spots and through initiation of projects without sensitivity to the conflict. Informal structures in the form of local communities' administrative system failure was also found culpable. The HH also strongly agreed that structural issues like persistent poverty exacerbated the conflict.

The study also yielded systematic failures that accounted for the protracted conflict. The HH in both Counties' perceived disarmament campaigns as prejudiced. They also held that the criminal justice system could not be expected to deliver justice. Furthermore, the HH in both Counties felt that little was being invested in building capacities of peace builders.

While analyzing societal values, the study found that HH in both Counties had deeply embedded ethnocentrism. The HH in both Counties felt that their communities were under threat and that they were marginalized. They held that little effort was being made to emancipate them from marginalization. They posited that State organs were only interested in assuring national security.

Regarding the participation in food security activities, the HH in both Baringo and Turkana indicated they were either excluded or at best manipulated. They exhibited absolute no power in initiation, execution and evaluating the success of food security activities. On inclusion in food security initiatives, the HH in Baringo County held that the needs of different members of the community such as men, women and vulnerable groups' needs were not well addressed. In Turkana County, the HH had a different view of inclusiveness which was not congruent to what they had averred on participation. The HH somewhat agreed that the food security initiatives accommodated various population segments like the vulnerable groups.

In terms of participation in conflict management activities, the HH in both Baringo and Turkana Counties indicated that they were either excluded or at best manipulated. The HH in Baringo County further averred that conflict management initiatives were not inclusive. In Turkana County, the HH differed and somewhat agreed that the conflict management initiatives were inclusive. This was paradoxical as they had averred that they had lower participation in conflict management activities.

5.2 Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, the study validates the Post Development theory in the sense that despite of many initiatives used to address food insecurity in Turkana and Baringo Counties, the problem had been persistent. Hence, part of the problem that caused this chronic food insecurity was the exclusion of the local communities in determining what solutions actually work for them. This was manifested in their low levels of participation.

The study findings also pointed to ethnic institutions that were not malleable to drastic change as shown, for example, by their negative views of disarmament exercises and their strong opinion on perceived marginalisation. The formal institutions were also deduced to have a strategic orientation of doing things in similar manner over time despite the not so positive results. To change the situation of the protracted conflict, the study held that a reorientation was required. The study held that a new responsive strategy needed to be formulated and structures, systems and shared values of formal institutions be reconfigured to suit their operating environment. This would require more participation and inclusion of the local communities in conflict management initiatives. The study thus supported Burton's (1990) assertion in the theory of human behaviour that unless the needs of the communities in Baringo and Turkana Counties were met, peace would be a mirage. In a nutshell, it is clear that the needs revolve around giving power to the communities to self-determine what peace initiatives work for them.

5.2.1 Policy Recommendations

- i. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation
 - a. Should advocate for review of the Meat Act (2012) and include requirement for meat traceability. This will require Radio Frequency Identification [RFID] micro chipping of all livestock in Kenya to enhance meat safety and discourage raiding.
 - b. Should embed the requirement of RFID micro chipping of all livestock in Kenya in the draft National Livestock Policy (2019).
- ii. Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government
 - a. Should develop a communication strategy to act as a front of countering negative narratives peddled by politicians and address the issues of perceived marginalisation.
- iii. County Governments of Baringo and Turkana
 - a. Should enact a legislation and further develop policy for the coordination of non-State humanitarian actors. The aim is to strengthen the role of County Steering Group [CSG] in coordination.
 - b. Should develop a Peace Building and Conflict Management Policy.
 - c. Should develop a Public Participation Policy and further allocate more funds for public participation.

5.2.2 Recommendations to Practitioners

- i. County Governments of Baringo and Turkana
 - a. Should establish a system of forward delivery contract purchase. This will entail supplying seed capital and commitment to purchase certain quantity of grains and cereals from the populace at predetermined prices.
 - b. Should develop a Market Information System [MIS] riding on mobile telephone network to assure up to date information is available to both producers and consumers.

- ii. Community
 - a. Should revive the traditional range management system (called Epaka in Baringo) to assure sustainable use of pastures.
- iii. National Police Service
 - a. Should conduct conflict sensitive deployment of Force to avoid perception of prejudice.
 - b. Should invest more in psychological operations to disarm the minds of the local communities.
- iv. NGO's and UN Related Agencies such as UNDP, FAO, WFP, Mercy Corps and World Vision
 - a. Should invest more in public participation and inclusion in initiatives. Aim to achieve citizenry control level of participation.
 - b. Should extend reach of programs and interventions to far flung areas currently not covered such as in Tiaty Sub County in Baringo.
 - c. Should coin project timelines and objectives to be responsive to unique cultural dynamism of the areas of intervention.

5.2.3 Recommendations to International Peace Support Training Centre (IP-STC)

- i. Should invest more in capacitating peace building actors in Baringo and Turkana through knowledge.
- ii. Should conduct gendered training needs assessment for various institutions (formal and informal) and develop responsive trainings in conflict management.

5.3 Suggestion for Further Research

- i. Analysis of participation and inclusion in conflict management and food security activities in Turkana County.
- ii. The role of institutional framework on food insecurity.
- iii. Gender and responses to food insecurity and conflict.
- iv. The linkage between conflict and household resilience.

References

- Adano, W. R., Dietz, T., Witsenburg, K., & Zaal, F. (2012). Climate change, violent conflict and local institutions in Kenya's drylands. *Journal of Peace Research*, 49(1), 65 – 80.
- Adhiambo, A. J. (2014). *Indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms among pastoralist communities in the Karamoja Cluster – A case study of the Turkana*. Unpublished MA International Conflict Management Research Project, University of Nairobi.
- Almeida, H., & Silva, A. M.C. (2017). Critical reflections concerning the concept of participation in social interventions and research. *European Journal of Social Sciences Education and Research*, 11(2), 293 – 300.
- Arnstein, S.R. (1969). A ladder of citizen participation. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 35(4), 216-224.
- Ayuko, B., & Chopra, T. (2008). *The illusion of inclusion: Women's access to rights in Northern Kenya*. Nairobi, Kenya: Legal Resources Foundation
- Baliki, G., Bruck, T., & Stojetz, W. (2018). *Monitoring and impact analysis of the BMZ and EU funded FAO resilience programme in Syria*. Berlin: ISDC
- Baringo County Government. (2017). *Smart Survey Final Report East Pokot Sub County*. Kabarnet, Baringo: Author
- Baringo County Government. (2018). *Baringo (Baringo North/Marigat and Tiaty) Smart Survey Report July 2018*. Kabarnet, Baringo: Author
- Breton, R. (1964). Institutional completeness of ethnic communities and the personal relations of immigrants. *American Journal of Sociology*, 70(2), 193 -205
- Bruck, T. & d'Errico, M. (2019). Food security and violent conflict: introduction to the special issue. *World Development*, 117, 167 -171

- Bruck, T., d'Errico, M., & Pietrelli, R. (2019). The effects of violent conflict on household resilience and food security: evidence from the 2014 Gaza conflict. *World Development*, 119, 203 -223
- Bryman, A. (2008). *Social research methods (3rd ed.)*. New York: Oxford Press.
- Burton, J. W. (1990). *Conflict: Resolution and Provention*. New York: St Martin's Press
- Chakrabartty, S. N. (2013). Best split half and maximum reliability. *Journal of Research & Method in Education*, 3(1), 01 – 08.
- Chepkwony, I. (2018). *Role of conflict in population displacement in Baringo South Sub County, Baringo County*. Unpublished MA Philosophy in Forced Migration Research Project, Moi University.
- Chopra, T. (2009). *Justice versus peace in Northern Kenya*. Washington, D.C., United States: World Bank
- Coleman, P.T., Bui - Wrzosinska, L., Vallacher, R. R. & Nowak, A. (2006). Protracted conflicts as dynamical systems. *ResearchGate*, 61-74
- Devine, P. R. (2016). *Persistent conflict between the Pokot and the Turkana: Causes and policy implications*. Unpublished Doctor of Philosophy in Political Science and Public Administration Thesis, University of Nairobi.
- Eaton, D. (2008). *Violence, Revenge and The History of Cattle Raiding Along the Kenya - Uganda Border*. Halifax: Dalhousie University.
- Eklund, L. & Tellier, S. (2012). Gender and international crisis response: do we have the data, and does it matter? *Disaster*, 36(4), 589 – 608.
- Eliasson, J. (2015). There is no peace without development, there is no development peace. Retrieved from <http://www.euractiv.com/section/development-policy/news/jan-elia'sson-there-is-no-peace-without-development/>

- FAO. (1996). *The state of food and agriculture; Food security: some microeconomics dimensions*. Rome, Italy: Author
- FAO. (2005). *Food security in protracted crises: building more effective policy frameworks*. Oxford, United Kingdom: Author
- FAO. (2006). *Policy Brief Issue 2: Food Security*. Rome, Italy: Author
- FAO. (2011). *World food situation*. Oxford, United Kingdom: Author
- FAO. (2018). *2017 The impact of disasters and crises on agriculture and food security*. Rome, Italy: Author
- FAO., IFAD., UNICEF., WFP., & WHO. (2017). *The state of food security and nutrition in the world 2017. Building resilience for food security and nutrition*. Rome, Italy: FAO
- Fusch, P. I., & Ness, L. R. (2015). Are we there yet? Data saturation in qualitative research. *The qualitative report 2015*, 20(9).
- G.O.K. (2011). National Policy on Peace Building and Conflict Management. Retrieved from <https://www.refworld.org/docid/5a7ad25f4.html>
- G.O.K. (2019). Drought and food security situation in ASAL Counties; Assessment of the performance of 2019 long rains. Retrieved from <https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/resource-center/send/68-2019/5308-summary-2019-1ra-national-report>
- Gadermann, A. M., Guhn, M., & Zumbo, B. D. (2012). Estimating ordinal reliability for Likert-type and ordinal item response data: A conceptual, empirical, and practical guide. *Practical Assessment & Evaluation*, 17(3), 1- 13.
- Gliem, J.A., & Gliem, R. R. (2003). Calculating, interpreting and reporting Cronbach's Alpha reliability coefficient for Likert Type. *Proceedings of the 2003 Midwest research to practice conference in adult, continuing and community education* (pp 82 – 88) Retrieved from <https://scholarworks.iupui.edu/bitstream/handle/1805/344/Gliem%20%26%20Gliem.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- Golafshani, N. (2003). Understanding reliability and validity in qualitative research. *The qualitative report*, 8(4), 597 -607

- Greiner, C. (2013). Guns, land, and votes: cattle rustling and the politics of boundary (re) making in Northern Kenya. *African Affairs*, 112(447), 216 - 237
- Hellan, J. & Sorbo, G. M. (2014). *Food security and social conflict*. Oslo, Norway: CMI
- Hendrix, C. S. & Brinkman, H. (2013). Food insecurity and conflict dynamics: casual linkages and complex feedbacks. *International Journal of Security & Development*, 2(2), 26, 1-18.
- ICRC. (2016). *Protracted conflict and humanitarian action; some recent ICRC experiences*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author.
- IEP. (2018). *Global Peace Index; measuring peace in a complex world*. Sydney, Australia: Author
- Karplus, L. (2014). Post-Development Theory and Food Security: A case Study in Swaziland. *Capstone Projects- politics and Government*, 20, 1-52
- KAS. (2016). *Food security mapping and analysis report*. Nairobi, Kenya: Author
- KNBS. (2013a). *Exploring Kenya's inequality; pulling apart or pulling together? Baringo County*. Nairobi, Kenya: Author
- KNBS. (2013b). *Exploring Kenya's inequality; pulling apart or pulling together? Turkana County*. Nairobi, Kenya: Author
- Korf, B., & Bauer, E. (2002). *Food security in the context of crisis and conflict: Beyond continuum thinking*. Berlin, Germany: International Institute for Environment and Development
- Kraska - Miller, M. (2013). *Non Parametric Statistics for Social and Behavioural Science* [ebrary Reader version]. Retrieved from ebrary database.
- Krejcie, R. & Morgan, D. (1970). *Determining sample size for research activities*. New York: Free Press
- Lecoutere, E., Vlassenroot, K., & Raeymaekers, T. (2009). Conflict, institutional changes and food insecurity in Eastern D. R. Congo. *Africa Focus*, 22 (2), 41 - 63.

- Maxwell, D., Russo, L., & Alinovi, L. (2011). Constraints to addressing food insecurity in protracted crises. *PNAS Early Edition*, 1-5
- McCann, J. (2015). *Local ownership – an imperative for inclusive peace building. Development Dialogue 2015* (pp 16 -27). Geneva, Switzerland: Interpeace
- Melil, K.M. (2018). *Understanding cattle rustling and the role of indigenous conflict resolution mechanism among the Tugen, Ilchamus and Pokot of Baringo County 200 -2015*. Unpublished MA in Armed Conflict and Peace Studies Research Project, University of Nairobi
- Mkutu, K. A. (2008). *Guns and governance in the Rift Valley: pastoralist conflict and small arms*. Bloomington, USA: Indiana University Press
- Mugenda, O. M., & Mugenda, A. G. (2003). *Research methods: Quantitative and qualitative approaches*. Nairobi, Kenya: Act press.
- Mugenda, O. M., & Mugenda, A. G. (2012). *Research methods: Dictionary*. Nairobi, Kenya: Applied Research & Training Services.
- Noble, H., & Smith, J. (2017). Issues of validity and reliability in qualitative research. *Evidence based nursing*. Retrieved from <http://ebn.bmj.com/content/18/2/34>
- Norad. (2013). *A framework for analysing participation in development*. Oslo, Norway: Author
- Ochola, S. (2016). Assesment of sessional paper number 10, 1965 in the context of equity and development in Kenya. *Proceedings of the IBD, SID & Katiba Institute equity week*. Retrieved from <https://www.internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/ibpkenya-equity-week-2016-sessional-paper-10-critique-shem-ochola-9-19.pdf>
- Okoti, M., N'gete, J. C., Ekaya, W.N., & Mbuvi, D. M. (2004). Land use, ecology and socio-economic changes in pastoral production system. *Journal of Human Ecology*, 16(2), 83 -89.
- Osabohien, A., Osabuohien, E., & Urhie, E. (2018). Food security, institutional framework and technology: examining nexus in Nigeria using ARDL approach. *Current Nutrition & Food Science*, 14(2), 154 -163
- Patel, P. (2009). Introduction to quantitative methods. *Empirical Law Seminar*. (pp 1 -14).

- Massachusetts, USA: Harvard University Retrieved from https://hls.harvard.edu/content/uploads/2011/12/quantitative_methods.pdf
- Ponto, J. (2015). Understanding and evaluating survey research. *Journal of the advanced practitioner in oncology*, 6(2), 168 – 171.
- Pretty, J. (1995). Participatory learning for sustainable agriculture. *World Development*, 2(3), 1247 - 1263
- Reliefweb. (2015). Kenya: inter-communal conflict and AOG related incidents by County (January – June 2015). Retrieved from <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-inter-communal-conflict-and-aog-related-incidents-county-january-june-2015>
- Reliefweb. (2018). UNICEF Kenya humanitarian situation report January to December 2018. Retrieved from <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/unicef-kenya-humanitarian-situation-report-january-december-2018>
- Rohwerder, B. (2015). *Conflict analysis of Kenya*. Birmingham, United Kingdom: GDRC, University of Birmingham
- Saferworld. (2015). Finally! A peace policy for Kenya. <https://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/news-and-analysis/post/174-finally-a-peace-policy-for-kenya>
- Schaefer, C. D. (2010). Local practices and normative frameworks in peace building. *International Peacekeeping*, 17 (4), 499 -514
- Schilling, J., & Akuno, M. H. (2012). Raiding the future – impacts of violent livestock theft on development and an evaluation of conflict mitigation approaches in North-western Kenya. *Case studies in peace building competition*. Washington D.C, United States: United States Institute of Peace
- Schotter, A. (1981). *The Economic Theory of Social Institutions*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Scott, W. R. (2014). *Institutions and organizations (4th ed.)*. Los Angeles, United States: Sage Publications

- Sullivan, G. M., & Artino, A. R. (2013). Analysing and interpreting data from Likert type scales. *Journal of graduate medical education*, 541-542
- Thai, V.V. (2009). Effective maritime security: conceptual model and empirical evidence. *Maritime Policy & Management*, 36(2), 147 – 163
- Tranchant et al. (2019). The impact of food assistance on food insecure populations during conflict: evidence from quasi-experiment in Mali. *World Development*, 119, 185 – 202.
- Tufts University. (2018). *Persistent global acute malnutrition*. Somerville, USA: Author
- Turkana County Government. (2017). *Turkana Smart Nutrition Survey Report*. Lodwar, Turkana:Author
- Turkana County Government. (2018). *Turkana Smart Nutrition Survey Report*. Lodwar, Turkana:Author
- USAID. (2019). *Food assistance fact sheet – Kenya*. Retrieved from <https://www.usaid.gov/kenya/food-assistance>
- Verbic, M., & Kuzmin, F. (2009). Coefficient of structural concordance and an example of its application: labour productivity and wages in Slovenia. *Panoeconomicus*, 2, 227 -240.
- Visser, P. S., Krosnick, J. A., & Lavrakas, p. j. (n.d.).Survey research. Retrieved from <https://web.stanford.edu/dept/communication/faculty/krosnick/SurveyResearch.pdf>
- WFP. (2016). Comprehensive food security and vulnerability survey: summary report Kenya 2016. Nairobi, Kenya: Author
- WFP. (2019). Where we work. Retrieved from <https://www.wfp.org/countries>
- WHO. (2000). *The management of nutrition in major emergencies*. Geneva, Switzerland: Author
- World Bank. (2010). *Food security and conflict; World Development Report 2011*. Washington, D.C., United States: Author
- Ziai, A. (2012). Post-Development. Retrieved from www.uni-bielefeld.de/cias/wiki/p_Post_Dev

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Maj Mwachinalo is currently an Applied Researcher at IPSTC. He holds a Master's Degree in Strategic Management and a Bachelor's Degree in Education from the University of Nairobi. He previously worked at Kenya Military Academy and 77 Artillery Battalion as an Assistant Lecturer and Education Officer respectively. He served in United Nations' Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) between the years 2011 and 2012.

Publication

Maalu, J., & Mwachinalo, S. D. (2016). Knowledge Management Strategy and Organizational Change in Commercial Banks in Kenya. *Review of Social Sciences*, 1(7), 32 – 43. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18533/rss.v1i7.44>

Conference Paper

Maalu, J., & Mwachinalo, S. D. (2016). Knowledge Management Strategy and Organizational Change in Commercial Banks in Kenya. Paper presented at the 7th Africa International Business Management (AIBUMA) Conference on 28 July 2016 held at the University of Nairobi.



International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC)

P.O Box 24232-00502 Karen, Kenya

Tel: +254 791574336 / 786585167

Email: info@ipstc.org

Website: www.ipstc.org

This publication has been edited and printed courtesy of UNDP



ISBN 978-9966-104-07-6



9 789966 104076