

**.Research Article**

## Effects of the Inter Clan Conflicts in Mumias East Sub County Kenya

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### **Abstract:**

Inter-clan conflicts are widely spread in the world Africa leading in such cases. Conflict management and peace building in Kenya continues to face challenges in the current national and regional environments. Clans in mumias east sub-county have been in conflict from time immemorial. Strategic coordination amongst key actors has been seemingly lacking in conflict management and peace building. The objective of the study was to assess the effects of inter-clan conflicts on socio-economic development in mumias east sub-county, kenya and; evaluate the strategies put in place to reduce inter-clan conflicts in mumias east sub-county, kenya. The study adopted a conceptual framework. Theories employed were; intergroup contact theory and linear stages of growth theory. The study employed descriptive, evaluation, historical, ranking and cross sectional research designs. The study population comprised assistant-chiefs, clan chairpersons, mcas, ward administrators, cbos, religious leaders, deputy county commissioners, assistant county commissioners, sub-county administrator, police, probation officer, village elders, chiefs and households heads totaling to 475 respondents. This study adopted stratified random sampling for sampling sub-locations, proportionate random sampling, and simple random sampling to sample household's heads and purposive sampling for assistant chiefs, clan chairpersons, mcas, ward administrators, cbos and religious leaders. The study population was derived from (9) selected sub-locations in mumias east sub-county. Primary data collection was done using questionnaires, interviews schedules, observations checklists, and focus group discussion (fgd) guides. Secondary sources included relevant documents and reports. Qualitative data was analyzed using thematic narratives. Quantitative data was analyzed using statistical package for the social sciences (spss) and Microsoft excel to obtain measures of central tendency, ranking was done and charts were used to present data.

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### **Operationalization of Concepts:**

**Clan:** refers to a group of people united by actual or perceived kinship and descent. Even if lineage details are unknown, clan members may be organized around a founding member or apical ancestors. Clans in indigenous societies are exogamous, meaning that their members cannot marry one another.

**Conflict Resolution:** conflict resolution is a way where two or more parties find a peaceful solution to a disagreement among them; that's; personal, financial, political, or emotional. When a dispute

arises, the best action is negotiation.

It is the process whereby a conflict can be resolved with the help of a third party. Conflicts: refers to disagreements or misunderstandings between groups as they compete over resources, incompatible goals, interests; and they express hostile attitudes, or pursue their interests through actions that damage the other parties. Integrated post-conflict management strategies: this refers to the attuned conflict intervention efforts by core actors within the social, economic and political domains aimed at attaining sustainable peace. Inter-clan conflict: in this

study inter-clan conflict refer to a disagreement that occurs between clans or individuals of different clans.

**Inter-group relation:** inter-group relations refers to relations between groups, for example those based on race, ethnicity, nationality, gender, age, ability and socio-economic status, provide the context for everyday life. Intergroup relations frame the way one define himself and others, the way we behave, and the way in which we treat and think about others and how they treat and think about us. Intergroup relations refer to both individual interactions involving members from different groups and the collective behavior of groups in interaction with other groups.

**Majority clans:** refer to the largest clans in mumias east sub-county, that is; abash tsetse and abakolwe clans.

**Peace:** in this study peace has been defined as the absence of war, fear, conflict, anxiety, suffering and violence.

**Royal clans:** refers to the majority clans where ruling kings came from in mumias east sub-county, these are; abash tsetse and abakolwe clans.

**Sub-ethnic group:** refers to larger ethnic group subdivided into smaller sub-groups known variously as sub-tribes which overtime may become ethnic groups themselves due to endogamy or physical isolation from the parent group.

**Sustainable peace:** in this study sustainable peace refers to the achievement of a more comprehensive view of peace and security which emphasizes addressing root causes of conflicts, human protection and societal transformation beyond absence of war, in the present and the future.

**Economic development:** is the process by which a nation or community improve economic, political and social well-being of its people and general improvement in living standards.

**Social development:** refer to putting people at the centre of development. Meaning that development processes need to benefit people particularly but not only the poor but also recognition that people and the way they interact in groups and society, norms that facilitate such interactions.

## Introduction

Inter-clan conflicts have at best prevented people from developing their bountiful human and natural potential. Mworio&ndiku (2012) denoted that at worst, the conflicts have given rise to conditions of

hopelessness. However, conflict management and peace building in kenya continues to face challenges in the current national and regional environments. Strategic coordination amongst key actors has been seemingly lacking in conflict management and peace building. The study may also yield guidelines that may support policy makers locally and internationally to mitigate inter-clan conflicts. Clans in mumias east sub-county have been in conflicts from time immemorial over leadership as denoted by (ogot, 1978). According to ogot (1978), earlier on and throughout its history, the wanga kingdom was prone to succession feuds the most notable resulting in the splitting of the kingdom when the sons of nabongoosundwa rivaled each other over the throne. The study intends to gain a better understanding of forms and prevalence of inter-clan conflicts in mumias east sub-county (mumias east sub-county security report, 2016).

There have been continuous conflicts among the clans the abash tsetse and abakolwe being the perpetrators of the conflicts. Since independence the two clans have been struggling for leadership and involve other clans by convincing them to support them and hence these clans are divided to support either of the two clans. This extends to uneven distribution of resources and management opportunities in terms of development projects. The efforts of the clan elders and administrators seem to be unsuccessful hence the need for the study in mumias east sub-county. Mumias east cdf annual report (2016) states that most projects were not completed because of disagreements within the projects management committees on inter-clan differences. Thus, the community members do not own the projects because their persons are not in management. The affected projects include schools, health facilities and police camps. An example is east wanga technical college which stalled because clans were competing for management of the project. The prime interest of this study is to investigate how inter-clan conflicts in mumias east affect socio-economic development in the area of study. Mumias east sub-county education report (2016) states that there is high rate of school drop outs from 280 in 2015 to 400 in 2016. There is also an increase in number of the youth who are unemployed and threatens security in the sub-county. The statistic states that at least one youth is arrested in a month while committing a felony (mumias sub-county security report 2017). poverty level is high since mumias sugar company

dropped in production. Farmers are shifting from cane to maize farming but the yield is too low and average production per year per farmer is 5 bags of 90kg per acre. This cannot sustain a family for the whole year (mumias sub-county agricultural report 2017). Kakamega county education board report (2016) states that enrollment of youth in shianda and malaha youth polytechnics is very low and hence still development among youth is very low. Since the research by (ogot,1978) no comprehensive research has been done in this area of study apart from government report such as agricultural report(2016), health report (2017), education (2016) and security report (2016, 2017 and 2018).

However mumias east sub-county has continuously experienced inter-klan conflicts that emanate from land disputes, struggle for resources, political competitions and leadership wrangles hence preventing the residents from developing their bountiful human and natural potential. Despite of the interventions, no effort has been made to examine inter-klan conflicts influence on socio-economic development in mumias east sub-county. There is therefore curiosity of whether strategic coordination amongst key actors in conflict management may foster sustainable peace to reduce the risks of inter-klan conflicts in mumias east sub-county.

### **Objective Of The Study:**

The objective of this study was to assess the effects of inter-klan conflicts on socio-economic development in mumias east sub-county, Kenya

### **Literature Review:**

#### **2.3 Socio-Economic Effects Of Inter-Clan Conflicts**

Inter-klan conflicts have several negative socioeconomic consequences as outlined in the literature review.

#### **2.3.1 Population Displacement:**

In 2009, the inter-klan conflict among the kuria community resulted into massive displacement of people. According to the united nation office for the coordination of humanitarian affairs (ocha) report of june 2009, around 6,290 persons were displaced from their homes. Ocha (2009) indicated that this resulted to formation of idp camps in kegonga and ntimaru divisions while others crossed over to the neighboring tanzania. These camps were concentrated in the main trading centers as well as churches. Due to congestion basic amenities like

clean water, food and clean toilets were not available making them vulnerable to communicable diseases. In addition the victims suffer psychologically as a result of the conflict. Among the displaced persons also included businessmen from other areas who had invested in the district, due to the conflict and displacement, they closed their businesses and left. Refugee effects: spread of infectious disease, reduced access to clean water and food in hosting communities – this is most significant in malaria (where the routes taken by refugees place them at greater risk of exposure, and their housing in camps provides only minimal treatment if any) and hiv/aids(where both children and young-and middle-aged adults of both genders are at risk students in conflict affected countries are twice as likely as children in other low income countries to die before completing their studies or be misplaced. Refugees and internally displaced people face major barriers to education, and conflict-affected countries have some of the largest gender inequalities and lowest literacy levels in the world.

#### **2.3.2 Effects On Learning Institutions:**

Aluvi (2013) noted that the clashes result in the closure of learning institutions which included primary and secondary schools. The inter-klan conflict among the kuria caused closure of schools that resulted in a drop in school attendance which further resulted in a drop of performance as reflected in the kcse and kcpe results in various schools in the district. The daily trust, 10 march (2014) indicated that due to the current prevailing peace in the district the performance in exams is expected to improve as well as an increase in enrollment numbers in the schools. There are threats in Nigeria by bokoharam radical groups of high profile kidnapping and abduction of school girls in chibouk. Apart from the paltry budgetary allocation by the government, the boko haram insurgency has been an obstacle to educational development in nigeria. By implication, boko haram translates to war against western education especially in northern nigeria. In borno state the attacks had destroyed over 882 classrooms as of august 2013, inyobe state all schools were shot from june to september 2013. On 6 march 2014, the federal government closed five federal colleges in adamawa, borno and yobe states, ordering their estimated 10,000 students to relocate to other schools. Parents fearing attacks have withdrawn thousands of children from schools in a region

already the most educationally backward in Nigeria. The study sought to examine the effects of inter-clan conflicts in learning institutions.

### **2.3.3 Effects on businesses and business opportunities:**

According to Aluvi (2013) conflicts led to closure of businesses in the district. Many shops remained closed as there was no meaningful activity going on due to the conflict. In addition there was no supply chain to businesses because some of the roads were barricaded by marauding youths from both clans hampering movement of people and goods within the district. Furthermore, the investors who began investing in the district fled making the district lose business opportunities due to insecurity, that would have come up had the investors invested in the district. Business opportunities were also lost due to discrimination along clans. Investors from neighboring clans could not invest due to the hostilities that were present at the time. Akerlund (2005) noted that the emergencies of complex violent conflicts have profound short and long-term consequences on economic resources and institutions. They destroy local and national economies, capital and investment, and skew productive economic activity this often deliberately removes the resource base on which populations depend. Mulu (2008) indicated that the conflict has destroyed the physical and social infrastructure, human capital and local economic institutions. Killings or forced conscription can mean insufficient labour for productive work deliberately disrupting trade and economic activity thereby reducing investment by the government, aid agencies and domestic and foreign entrepreneurs. Meier, Bond, & Bond (2007) noted that this has reduced the possibilities for recovery by frightening away foreign investment, reorientation of resources from socio-economic development to the military, further promoting the arms trade sales as the means to support armies of the warring communities thus diverting the resources that would have been used in a gainful means.

### **2.3.4 Loss Of Lives And Property:**

During the period that inter-clan conflicts occur, many lives are lost. Lives are lost when the rival clans fight. Furthermore lives were lost when groups of youth men went out to conduct cattle raids. This loss of lives robbed the community valuable human resources at the most productive

age in life. In addition a lot of property was lost through torching of houses. Many houses were torched during the incident which resulted to losses indicated by (Aluvi, 2013). Nomadic communities reside in over 21 countries across Africa. Many of these pastoralists' communities are affected by conflicts, while the East Africa region shows sustained levels of inter-pastoral violent conflicts with associated potential impacts on their livelihoods as noted by (Bevan, 2007). According to FAO (2010) pastoralism is a major economic production strategy whereby people raise herds of animals, mostly in arid and semi-arid lands. Asals make about 80% of Kenya's land territory and support a third of the country's human population and 72% of the national livestock herd. Nomadic pastoralism contributes approximately 10% to the Kenya's gross domestic product. According to Kaimba (2011) the livestock sector provides an estimated 93% of all employment opportunities as well as about 95% of household income in Asals. In north-eastern Kenya, nomadic communities have had a long history of involvement in inter-clan conflicts. A conflict can be defined as forceful interaction due to opposing views. These resources are lost through violent theft of livestock, cattle rustling, which is a contributing factor as well as an articulation of the conflict. Raiding leads to distrust among the communities and clans which is a prerequisite of a conflict as noted by (Mwangi, 2006). Eaton (2008) indicated that communities use raiding to articulate their hostility toward enemy communities. Traditionally, livestock raiding often involved small-scale and manageable violence and theft of the best livestock or replacement of animals lost during periods of droughts or diseases. Mahmoud (2011); Omollo (2010) noted that in recent years, due to the proliferation of modern arms, commercialization of livestock raiding, banditry, political incitements, dispute over land tenure rights, the cultural practice has become a widespread, sophisticated, more violent, and destructive activity among pastoral communities in northern regions of Kenya. The proliferation of modern automatic weapons is well documented as having had a negative effect on the scale and impact of armed violence in pastoral communities (Mkutu 2008). In addition, commercialized livestock raiding in which wealthy businessmen, politicians, traders and local people pursue economic objectives has interfered with pastoral livelihoods and contributed to conflicts among pastoral communities (Kaimba, 2011; Mkutu

2010; Eaton 2010).

### **2.3.5 Destruction Of Political Systems:**

(Matthew, Brown, & Jensen, 2009) states that complex and violent conflict destroys national political systems, killing current and future leaders, sowing bitterness and division between communities, destroying or altering traditional political institutions, and changing power relations and national political institutions (Matthew, Brown, & Jensen, 2009). In civil wars, the distribution of power or assets depends on who is harmed or spared; this distribution is often along ethnic or regional lines. Conflict worsens political inequalities, for example, when the powerful are enriched by stealing assets or when poverty affects a group's ability to exercise human rights. Democratic institutions are compromised when war suppresses press freedoms and civil rights thereby diverting scarce international resources into relief, peacekeeping, and reconstruction (Abdow, 2010; Lind, 2006; and Huho, 2012). According to Farer (2009) most borders in the northern tier of the greater horn were drawn through areas inhabited by lowland pastoralists, dividing ethnic groups and pasture lands, to worsen the already fragile situation, the Kanu administration (1982-2002) created many administrative units (sub locations, locations and divisions) in hitherto community-grazing areas in the district, mainly for political mileage. This brought about the effect of marginalization of pastoralists. The disputed Alungu location (both clans claiming ownership of the two locations, one in Mandera East and the other in Mandera Central constituencies) is a good example of conflict arising from creation and competition over administrative units. Murulle and Garreclans have accused each other of harboring and supporting foreign militia. Watering livestock at Alungu dam has often resulted in confrontations and armed violence (Wako, 2008).

### **2.3.6 Prejudice And Social Discrimination Towards The Competing Out-Group:**

Due to conflict of interest conflicts lead to inter-group threat, competition over scarce resources leads to intergroup hostility and conflicts group which have negative attitudes towards their rivals when resources are scarce must compete for them. Conflict is one of several complex processes that have contributed to weakening the ability of local communities to prepare for, cope with and recover from climatic stresses. Drought-affected communities, for example, often flee to other areas in search of fresh pasture and water

sources. This study assessed the effects of inter-clan conflicts. These population movements, also across administrative boundaries and international borders, can put enormous pressure on resources (often already scarce) and can result in violent clashes between farmers and pastoralist their group and clans. Scott-Villien and Pavanello (2013:4). Another challenge has struggled with inter and intra communal violence for decades over access to water and grazing land between pastoralist communities. Easy access to weapons and ammunition is responsible for much of the violence, state security had no capacity to provide protection to civilians or control the illicit flow of these armaments.

Mbugua (2012) put it that the problem of resources in South Sudan is accentuated by two major factors on economy that lacks diversification and governance that is still plagued by competition. Land is considered the most abundant resource in South Sudan. A number of scholars have noted associations between conflict and land tenure in the country. The land issue covers two aspects; use of land by large foreign companies and the traditional land tenure system and modern land use system. Disputes related to access to land arise within families, between communities, pastoralist and farmers, between traditional communities and state authorities, and between returnees from Sudan. A century of research on prejudice inter group relations demonstrates that people typically expect the worst from intergroup contact. People anticipate that they will feel anxious and have negative experiences when interacting with others who are from a different social group. This is true for people who belong to socially devalued or stigmatized groups. Negative expectations are often confirmed and intergroup contact is more unpleasant than contact with people from one's own social group. However, intergroup contact is not always negative. Allport (1954) argued the intergroup contact which creates friendship potential is one of our best hopes for reducing prejudice and discrimination.

### **2.3.7 Disruption Of Learning Process:**

Attacks on education and schools in general occur around the world, inside and outside the armed conflict situations. In many conflicts, armed groups like Boko Haram intentionally target schools, teachers, as well as students. These attacks violate the children's rights in addition to putting children at risk

of injury and death; they can also thwart students' chance to accessing education. Attacks on schools, teachers and students can cause children not go to school less often, or even to drop out totally, force schools to cut their hours, as well as destroy school buildings and materials (human rights watch, 2012d ; united nations,2013). Environments of violence and fear severely diminish the quality of children's education and the general education standards. Human rights watch (2012) define attacks on education facilities and schools as encompassing the full range of violations that place children at risk and deny them access to education. This encompasses attacks on school infrastructure and on teachers and students; the occupation of schools by the armed gangs, police and military; harassment, threats and even killing of teachers, parents, and students; and the recruitment of children from schools to join armed groups. In this era of heightened competition and expectations, school managers are in the hot seat to initiate innovative management practices that are geared towards the improvement of teaching and learning as is measured through enhanced students' academic performance (waweru&orodho, 2014). However, in mandera county, the situation is even harder for the school managers to enhance performance; the area is prone to conflicts that involve the clans, political tensions, the terrorism threat that is resulting from its proximity to somalia and the al-shabaab group. According to bosire (2015), in november 2014 the terrorists pulled 24 teachers from a bus alongside 17 other passenger and killed them on the spot. The teachers posted to schools in mandera pulled out and sought to be transferred to other areas considered safer. Conflict leads to destruction of social amenities already put in place (shah, 2009). For example, the education system is affected when teachers are forced to withdraw from conflict stricken areas and the communities re-locate their settlements for fear of being invaded. Education for children and the youth is affected and interrupted both in the short and long run. Conflict also acts as a disincentive to investment by the communities and development agencies, both in the long-term and short-term. At the local level, a lot of effort and funds go to contain conflicts and to militate against conflict-related effects rather than being channeled to development work (hussein, (2012).

## **2.4conceptual Framework Of The Study**

### **2.4.1 The Intergroup Contact Theory:**

The intergroup contact theory is a central part of the theories of inter-group relations. The contact hypothesis theoretical propositions are used to explain prejudice, reduction and discrimination in inter-group relations. The intergroup contact theory refers to the approach that brings members of different cultures together over concentrated period of time. It has been described as one of the best ways to improve relations among groups that are experiencing conflicts. The premises of the theory state that; under appropriate conditions interpersonal contact is one of the most effective ways to reduce prejudice between majority and minority members. The intergroup contact theory belongs to the extensive human relations movement that emerged after the second world war. It attempts to combat all forms of intergroup prejudice, racial, religious and ethnic differences. The intergroup contact theory is extended into other intergroup domains including the industrial relations movement and the international arena from which conflict resolution approaches and theories emerged. The intergroup contact theory reconsidered since its initial conception over 50 years ago, it has become one of the most popular ideas in social science. Its origins lie in the nature of prejudice, a monograph published by psychologist all port (1954), in which the author suggested that interpersonal contact between members of different racial or cultural groups can reduce prejudice and increase positive attitudes toward each other, and in turn reduces conflict between such groups. There are several mechanisms through which stereotyping and prejudice against racial or cultural minorities becomes reduced through contact because exposure to the other enhances knowledge about him or her. More recent scholarship argues that affective rather than simply cognitive processes are far more influential, in particular anxiety reduction has been posited as the mechanism through which contact elicits improved intergroup relations. Allport (1954) is often credited with the development of the contact hypothesis, also known as intergroup contact theory. Several attempts have been made to conceptualize and classify the literature on intergroup relations: lewin (1947,1988); all port (1954), sherif (1988), ashmur (1970), elrich (1973); tajfel (1982); peled and bargal (1983); amir (1976), ben- ariad, amir (1986), and hewstone and brown (1986), constitute the main bulk of researchers and have attempted to classify the theoretical literature on intergroup relations, especially the intergroup contact theory, which stood for many

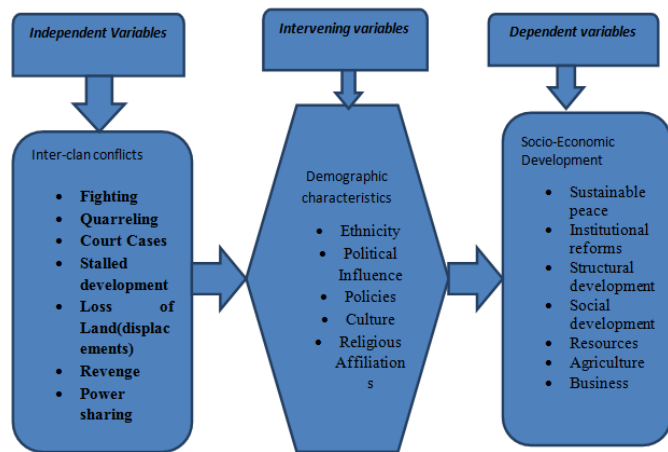
years as the main approach to solving intergroup conflict. In a comprehensive study of prejudice and intergroup relations, hewstone brown (1986), identified the main theoretical propositions of allport (1954), cook (1978), 1979) and pettigrew (1971). They emphasize a very fundamental distinction between the contact hypothesis and the intergroup relations approach, and suggest the adoption of intergroup processes as the bases for a theoretical explanatory framework. Proponents of the intergroup contact theory usually think of intergroup contact as having an effect on prejudiced attitudes and discriminatory behavior because of its effects on stereotyping. To simplify, they think that hostile stereotypes are born of social isolation and broken by personal acquaintance allport, (1954:16). They recognize, of course that the cognitive and emotional mechanism involved in the development and modification of intergroup attitudes is very complex; they can be affected by many variables. In principles, therefore, it should be possible to explain and predict different relations between contact and conflict (prejudices, discrimination, stereotyping, and hostility etc.) By taking these conditioning variables. It should be possible to specify the kinds and situations of contact that have desirable effects and those that have negative effects when contact is the right kind of contact, in a favorable setting, it should tend to reduce prejudice and discrimination otherwise, contact may have no effects or even had effects rather than breaking hostile stereotypes, it may just foster their growth. The contact hypothesis is a broad generalization about the effects of personal contact between the members of different ethnic or racial groups on their prejudiced opinions and behavior. the basic idea is that more contact between individuals belonging to antagonistic social groups (defined by culture, language, beliefs, skin color and nationality) tends to undermine the negative stereotypes they have on each other and to reduce their mutual antipathies, thus improving intergroup relations by making people move willing to deal with each other as equals. In short, more contact means less ethnic or cultural conflict, other things being equal. This is a familiar, even a better idea. It has been a staple of social scientists accounts of prejudice and discrimination for a long time in recent decades; it has generally been treated as an empirical hypothesis, tested in a variety of ways and frequently vindicated, despite the apparently contrary trends-more contact and more conflict- just noted (brewer and gaertner, 2001;

miller, 2002; pettigrew, 1998a, and pettigrew and tropp (2000). The contact hypothesis theory posited that if members of different ethnic groups interact with each other on an equal-status basis in pursuit of common goals- positive intergroup relations have resulted (allport, 1954). The theory addressed independent variables in the research topic which are inter-klan conflicts.

#### **2.4.2. The Linear Stages Of Growth Theory:**

This theory is under classical theories of economic development. The first generation of economic development models was formulated in the early years after the world war ii. These early models focused on the utility of massive injections of capital to achieve rapid gdp growth rates. The two famous models are rostow's stages growth and the harrod-domar model (todaro and smith 2009). Theorists of the 1950s and early 1960s viewed the process of development as a sequence of historical stages. This view was popularized by rostow (ingham 1995). Building on the historical pattern of the then developed countries, rostow (1960) claimed that the transition from underdevelopment to development would pass through five stages: the traditional society, the preconditions for take-off, the take-off, the drive to maturity and the age of high mass consumption. The decisive stage is the take-off, through which developing countries are expected to transit from an underdeveloped to a developed state. Increasing rate of investments is considered to be necessary to induce per-capita growth. Like rostow's stages growth model, the harrod-domar model emphasized that the prime mover of the economy is investments (ghatak 2003). Every country therefore needs capital to generate investments. The principal strategies of development from the stage approach were commonly used by developing countries in the early post-war years. With a target growth rate, the required saving rate can then be known. If domestic savings were not sufficient, foreign savings would be mobilized. Although rostow (1960), harrod (1948) and domar (1947) were right about the important role of investments that is most closely correlated with the economic growth rate, this is not the only condition for a country to develop. The key weaknesses of these models lie in their simplifying assumptions. A single production function is simply assumed for all countries (adelman 2000). Every economy is assumed to have the same necessary conditions and would pass through the same phasing, stage by stage. But that

economic growth path, which historically had been followed by the more developed countries, is not the only one pathway. The development process is actually highly nonlinear (Chenery 1960; Chenery and Syrquin 1975). Countries may pursue distinct development paths (Morris and Adelman 1988). Economies may miss stages, or become locked in one particular stage, or even regress depending on many other complementary factors such as managerial capacities, and the availability of skilled labour for a wide range of development projects (Todaro and Smith 2009). The theory is used to address dependent variables which are social-economic development.



**Figure 2.1: Model Showing Variables Of Inter-Clan Conflicts And Socio-Economic Development** (source: researcher, 2018)

**Methodology:**

**Research Design:**

The research employed descriptive and cross sectional research design. Orodho (2003) defines descriptive research design as a method of collecting information by interviewing or administering a questionnaire to a sample of individuals. On the other hand, Orodho and Kombo (2003) state that descriptive survey can be used to collect information about people’s attitude, opinions, habits or social issues.

**Study Area:**

Mumias east sub-county is an electoral constituency in Kenya. It is one of the sub-counties in Kakamega county. It has a population of 100,956. It has an area of 135.50k<sup>2</sup>. Mumias east sub-county is situated in Kakamega county, western Kenya. Majority of its inhabitants are employed by the government within the agricultural sector (Gok, 2012), with most of them being small-scale farmers.

**Study population**

The study population for the study consisted of households heads from 9 sub-location of Mumias East sub-county. The portion of the population to which the researcher had access comprised, police officers, chiefs, assistant chiefs, probation officer, members of county assembly, assistant county commissioner, deputy county commissioner, sub-county administrator, ward administrator, religious leaders, village elders, clans chairpersons, CBOs and religious leaders. The researchers have chosen on the above respondents because they are the ones who arbitrate and reconcile the perpetrators during conflicts.

**Table 3.3: Summary Of Population, Sampling Procedures, Techniques And Size**

S/N	Population	Size	Sampling procedures and Techniques	Sample Size
1.	ACC	1	100% ,census	1
2.	Ass-Chiefs	18	50% Purposive Sampling	9
3.	CBOs	5	50% Purposive Sampling	2
4.	Chiefs	9	100% purposive sampling	9
5.	Clans Chairpersons	36	50% Purposive Sampling	18
6.	DCC	1	100% census	1
7.	Households Heads	21434	Fisher Formula	384
8.	MCA	3	100% census	3
9.	Police Officers	15	30% purposive sampling	5
10.	Probation Officer	1	100% census	1
11.	Religious Leaders	200	10% Simple Random Sampling	20
12.	Sub-County Admin.	1	100% Census	1
13.	Village Elders	18	100% purposive	18
14.	Ward Administrators	3	100% ,census	3
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>475</b>		

**Source: researcher 2018**



**Methods And Instruments Of Data Collection:**

The study used both primary and secondary data. In using primary sources, data was collected from selected respondents using questionnaires, interview schedules, observation schedule and focus group discussions. It involved both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The use of the two approaches at the same time in basic research is recommended by gay (1996) as the best way to get sufficient results.

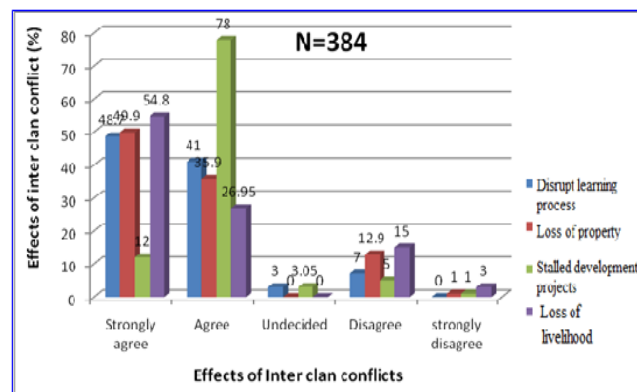
**Results And Discussion:**

This paper discusses the findings of the objective which sought to assess the effects of inter-clan conflicts in mumias east sub-county. This paper sought to assess some of the elements at risk of being lost or destroyed during conflict occurrences. The paper hence presents and discusses the disruption of learning, destruction of properties, stalled development and loss of livelihoods.

**5.2 Effects Of Inter-Clan Conflicts In Mumias East Sub-County:**

Analysis in figure 5.1 revealed that majority of the respondents both strongly agree and agree at higher percentages that there is substantial effects of conflicts during inter clan clashes. This is followed by respondents who disagree; who remain undecided and then those who strongly disagree that there are always effects of inter-clan conflicts in mumias east sub county. It is therefore evident that majority of the residents agree with the fact that inter-clan conflicts cause greater impact to the residents through peace instability each and every time conflict erupts between and among clans in the study area. The foregoing is indicative of conflicts that occur in other regions. According to huho (2012), conflict is manifested in structural inequity and unequal distribution of power. It is a situation with at least two identifiable groups in conscious wrangles with each other as they pursue incompatible interests and goals. Global environmental change coupled with population increases has led to unprecedented demand for resources (hassan, 2014). Hassan further opines that, the consequences have been competition over control of and access to the meager resources which in turn trigger conflicts. Besides, climate related environmental changes have been observed to be among the major causes of the conflicts as denoted by (mathew et al., 2009; meier et al., 2007; and sterzel et al., 2012).these scenarios experienced

elsewhere are akin to what takes place in mumias east sub-county. The majority feels among other contributing factors that, scarcity of resources, politics of dominance and historical clan rivalries are attributed to the incessant conflicts witnessed in the area. Manderu, wajir, marsabit, nyakach, baringo, laikipia are some of the conflict prone zones. Mumias east has also been affected by conflicts just as these regions have. There are incidents of youth idleness due to joblessness that escalate conflicts and tensions



**Figure 5.1: Effects Of Inter Clan Conflicts In Mumias East Sub-County**

Source: field data (2018)

**5.2.1 Disrupt Learning In Mumias East Sub-County :**

Analysis in figure 5.1 established that 48.7% strongly agree that inter-clan conflicts disrupt learning in learning institutions in mumias east sub-county, 41% agree, 3% were undecided, 7% disagree, and none of the respondents strongly disagreed with the fact that inter-clan conflicts disrupt learning in the study area. Those who strongly indicated that inter-clan conflicts interfere with the leaning process argued that inter-clan conflicts have affected them directly as well as affecting their livelihoods. Those who agreed to the interrogation also indicated that they have been affected by the inter-clan conflicts. The findings also indicate that a few were undecided; this implied that they either did not know of inter-clan conflicts or were simply defiant to the interrogation. A paltry of the respondents also disagreed on whether inter-clan conflicts had interfered with the learning in mumias east sub-county. Education advancement is very much essential. Therefore any interference with education in the community is deemed as the dearth of that particular community. Statistics show that majority of

inter-clan conflicts in the learning institutions are not solved amicably. Even when they are reported little attention is given. Every election for board of management and appointments of head teachers and principals in schools there is an increase of inter-clan conflicts and chances of mitigation are minimal.

The foregoing is corroborated by one of the participant of lubinu fgd who averred that: Many schools are dropping academically in performance due to inter-clan conflicts in mumias east. Every clan struggles to be in management and some demand their people to be either head teachers or principals of those schools. Especially if a school is neighboring two or three clans every clan compete for management at all times causing unrest in the schools. These cases are chronic in the following primary schools; shitoto, emutono, muroni, isongo, eshisenye, mwitoti, emabanga, khabondi, kamasha, emakhwale among others. We have had even cases of parents closing out some of teachers from some schools. These cases have been reported but little has been done to address the situation especially the local administration. The relationship between the learning institutions and the local residents have had sour relationship overtime (fgd participant, 7/11/2018, lubinu sub-location mumias east) One key informant a chief ekero location had the following to say that; Inter-clan conflicts affects learning in the area of study and in many occasions' people don't support schools to be constructed within their clans land. The schools experience a lot of resistance from the surrounding clans to give land for expansion as they feel their land will be grabbed by those in schools boards of management if they are not from their clans (key informant, chief ekero location, 16<sup>th</sup> december 2018) The findings indicate that inter-clan conflicts affect learning in a wider perspective. In lubinu fgd 8 participants out of 8 participants noted that these conflicts affect academic performance in most schools in the area of study due to struggle for management of schools. This was supported by one key informant who indicated that inter-clan conflicts affect expansion of schools due to people being unwilling to give land for expansion if those in management are not from their clans. full range of violations that place children at risk and deny them access to education. This encompasses attacks on school infrastructure and on teachers and students; the occupation of schools by the armed gangs, police and military; harassment, threats and even killing of teachers, parents, and students; and the recruitment of

children from schools to join armed groups.



**Plate 5.1: Chief Isongo Location And Sub-County Education Officer Solving:**

**A Conflict At Eshisenye Primary School Between Parents And School :**

**The Board Of Management (3/12/2018).**

Source: Field Data (2018)

In plate 5.1 the one addressing people was the sub-county education officer and the one seated in uniform is the chief isongo location.

In support of the findings from the plate 5.1 taken in isongo indicated that there are indeed inter-clan conflicts in schools where the sub-county education officer was solving a conflict in eshisenye primary school on 3<sup>rd</sup> december 2018. The respondent's sentiments indicate that there have been cases of interference with learning due to inter-clan conflicts. Importantly, the respondent noted that this situation is worse due to poor community relationship. Therefore, the pleas of the local residents fall on deaf ears when they complain to those in authority. Human rights watch, 2012d; united nations (2013) indicated that attacks on education and schools in general occur around the world, inside and outside the armed conflict situations. In many conflicts, armed groups like boko haram intentionally target schools, teachers, as well as students. These attacks violate the children's rights in addition to putting children at risk of injury and death; they can also thwart students' chance to accessing education. Attacks on schools, teachers and students can cause children not go to school less often, or even to drop out totally, force schools to cut their hours, as well as destroy school buildings and materials. Environments of violence and fear severely diminish the quality of children's education and the general education standards.

Human rights watch (2012) define attacks on education facilities and schools as encompassing the In this era of heightened competition and expectations, school managers are in the hot seat to initiate innovative management practices that are geared towards the improvement of teaching and learning as is measured through enhanced students' academic performance as indicated by (waweru&orodho, 2014). However, in mandera county, the situation is even harder for the school managers to enhance performance; the area is prone to conflicts that involve the clans, political tensions, the terrorism threat that is resulting from its proximity to somalia and the al-shabaab group. Bosire (2015) indicated that in november 2014 the terrorists pulled 24 teachers from a bus alongside 17 other passenger and killed them on the spot. The teachers posted to schools in mandera pulled out and sought to be transferred to other areas considered safer. Conflict leads to destruction of social amenities already put in place as noted by (shah, 2009). For example, the education system is affected when teachers are forced to withdraw from conflict stricken areas and the communities re-locate their settlements for fear of being invaded. Education for children and the youth is affected and interrupted both in the short and long run. Conflict also acts as a disincentive to investment by the communities and development agencies, both in the long-term and short-term. At the local level, a lot of effort and funds go to contain conflicts and to militate against conflict-related effects rather than being channeled to development work (hussein, (2012). Aluvi (2013) state that clashes result in the closure of learning institutions which included primary and secondary schools. The inter-clan conflict among the kuria caused closure of schools that resulted in a drop in school attendance which further resulted in a drop of performance as reflected in the kcse and kcpe results in various schools in the district. However due to the current prevailing peace in the district the performance in exams is expected to improve as well as an increase in enrollment numbers in the schools as denoted by (aluvi, 2013). There are threats in nigeria by boko haram radical groups with the high profile kidnapping and abduction of school girls in chibok. Apart from the paltry budgetary allocation by the government, the boko haram insurgency has been an obstacle to educational development in nigeria. By implication, boko haram translates to war against western education especially in northern nigeria. In

borno state the attacks had destroyed over 882 classrooms as of august 2013, inyobe state all schools were shot from june to september 2013. On 6 march 2014, the federal government closed five federal colleges in adamawa, borno and yobe states, ordering their estimated 10,000 students to relocate to other schools as indicated by (daily trust, 10 march 2014). Parents fearing attacks have withdrawn thousands of children from schools in a region already the most educationally backward in nigeria. The study sought to examine the effects of inter-clan conflicts on learning.

### 5.2.2 Loss Of Property During Inter-Clan Conflicts In Mumias East Sub-County.

The study sought to assess the effects of inter-clan conflicts on property in mumias east sub-county. The results in figure 5.1 revealed that 49.9% of the majority strongly agreed that residents of mumias east lost property during the inter-clan conflicts. Other respondents 35.9% agree, none was undecided, 12.9% disagree while 1% strongly disagreed that residents lose substantial amount of property during the inter-clan conflicts in mumias east sub-county.

One household head from lusheya location had the

Biasharazetuzimearibiwa,tumepotezamalinyinginap iatumehangaishwanamigororoyakilawakati.Ipohajay aserikalikuingiliakatiswalahilinakutatuumigogorohii .Watuwengisanakatikaukoombalimbaliwanalalamik aetiraslmalizaazimeporwanahakunayeyoteanayehus ikanakulipa (Our businesses have been destroyed, we have lost a lot of property and we have been troubled by endless conflicts. There is need of the government to intervene and resolve these conflicts. Many people in different clans are complaining that their property have been vandalized and apparently no one is compensating them (Household respondents, 13/11/2018, Lusheye location, Mumias East.)

Another key informant award administrator east wanga ward noted that;

A lot of property is lost during inter-clan conflicts and sited the incident in Emakhwale Sub-location where he witnessed a conflict between Abakulubi and Abashitsetse and a house was burned to ashes and presented a photo in the plate 5.0. He also said during Election period a lot of property is destroyed especially in market centres (Key informant, Ward Administrator, East Wanga ward, 2/12/2018, Mumias East Sub-County).



A participant of maraba fgd in makunga location signposted that;

During post-Election violence of 2007, a lot of property was looted in shops in Makunga market and the youth were targeting shops that were not belonging to their clan's people. He also said that the same incidence took place in Malaha and Shianda Markets (A participant of Maraba FGD, Makunga Location, 9/12/2018, Mumias East Sub-County).

From the findings one household head indicate that people's business has been destroyed and nobody takes care. He called upon the government to intervene these endless inter-clan conflicts. Another key informant ward administrator east wanga ward also supported the findings that inter-clan conflicts leads to destruction of property and mentioned an incident of emakhwalesub-location where a house was burned to ashes and provided the plate bellow. However it also emerged from maraba fgd where out of 8 participants 7 of them indicated that inter-clan conflicts have led to destruction of property in shopping centres especially in shops. From the findings it is clearly indicated that there is destruction of property as a result of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study.



Plate 5.2: a house burned to ashes due to inter-clan conflicts in emakhwale sub-location

Source: field data 2018.

in plate 5.0 a house burned to ashes during an inter-conflict between abakulubi and abashitsetse in emakwale sub-location over land boundary. The plate was provided by one key informant. Award administrator east wanga ward as secondary data.

These responses attest to the fact that the local residents have experienced incessant problems emanating from property destruction. They cry foul that little has been done to compensate them. This has escalated conflicts between various clans. Conflicts when not handled properly they are like the banana stem cut, they will spring up again. Therefore the government ought to engage properly in averting as well as managing conflict. When people's businesses are destroyed it means that their sources of livelihood are destroyed too. Consequently, this creates pressure on the existing resources thus augmenting the resource-based conflict. Mworio & Ndiku (2012) indicated that inter-clan conflicts have at best precluded people from developing their bountiful human and natural potential through acquired resources. At worst, the inter-clan conflicts have given rise to conditions of near hopelessness. Clans in mumias east have co-existed peacefully since their migrations and settlement. They have traded, intermarried and shared many social festivals. However, the clans have experienced unending conflicts spanning two or more decades despite existence of institutions that ought to have solved the conflicts. These conflicts have had far reaching consequences on their property and therefore exacerbating peace efforts and reconciliation of families (field data, 2018). During the period that inter-clan conflicts occur, many lives are lost. Lives are lost when the rival clans fight. Furthermore lives were lost when groups of youth men went out to conduct cattle raids. This loss of lives robbed the community valuable human resources at the most productive age in life. In addition a lot of property was lost through torching of houses. Many houses were torched during the incident which resulted to losses as noted by (aluvi, 2013). Nomadic communities reside in over 21 countries across africa. Many of these pastoralists' communities are affected by conflicts, while the east africa region show sustained levels of inter-pastoral violent conflicts with associated potential impacts on their livelihoods as indicated by (bevan, 2007). According to fao

(2010), pastoralism is a major economic production strategy whereby people raise herds of animals, mostly in arid and semi-arid lands. Asals make about 80% of Kenya's land territory and support a third of the country's human population and 72% of the national livestock herd. Nomadic pastoralism contributes approximately 10% to the Kenya's gross domestic product.

Kaimba (2011) indicated that livestock sector provides an estimated 93% of all employment opportunities as well as about 95% of household income in asals. In north-eastern Kenya, nomadic communities have a long history of involvement in conflicts. A conflict can be defined as forceful interaction due to opposing views. These resources are closely tied to the violent theft of livestock, cattle rustling, which is a contributing factor as well as an articulation of the conflict. Raiding leads to distrust among the communities and clans which is a prerequisite of a conflict as indicated by (Mwangi, 2006). Communities use raiding to articulate their hostility toward enemy communities (Eaton, 2008). Traditionally, livestock raiding often involved small-scale and manageable violence and theft of the best livestock or replacement of animals lost during periods of droughts or diseases.

However, in recent years, due to the proliferation of modern arms, commercialization of livestock raiding, banditry, political incitements, dispute over land tenure rights, the cultural practice has become a widespread, sophisticated, more violent, and destructive activity among pastoral communities in northern regions of Kenya as noted by (Mahmoud 2011; Omollo 2010). The proliferation of modern automatic weapons is well documented as having had a negative effect on the scale and impact of armed violence in pastoral communities as noted by (Mkutu 2008). Kaimba, 2011; Mkutu 2010; Eaton (2010) indicated that commercialized livestock raiding in which wealthy businessmen, politicians, traders and local people pursue economic objectives has interfered with pastoral livelihoods and contributed to conflicts among pastoral communities.

### 5.2.3 Stalled Development Projects During Inter-Clan Conflicts In Mumias East Sub-County:

The analysis of stalled development projects during inter-clan conflicts in figure 5.1: indicate that majority of the respondents 78% agree that a number of projects in the study area stalled due to inter-clan

conflicts. This is followed by 12% of the respondents who strongly agree, 5% disagree, 3.05% undecided, and just 1% disagreed about the stalling of development projects as a result of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub County. Therefore, the results indicate that inter-clan conflicts stalls development in the area of study.

In the FGD conducted in Ematietie village one of the participants a religious leader indicated that;

Most of the projects in Mumias East Sub-County are proposed by very few people based on those in leadership. At the same time he blamed members of Constituency Development Committee because they distribute projects unfairly. He noted that by now major projects like Mumias East Technical Training Institute and Mumias East Medical Training College are situated in one location where the Member of Parliament comes from and other areas of the Sub-County are neglected. He also said that as marginalized clans they will not own those projects at all (A participant of Ematietie FGD, Isongo Location, 11/11/2018, Mumias East Sub-County).

In an interview with a clan chairman of Abamulembwa clan had to say that;

Projects in Mumias East Sub-County stall because of poor management. Those who are appointed to manage development projects are chosen on political and Clannism basis. Thus some of them don't understand what is required in terms of construction if it is a construction project. Also the contractors are chosen through the influence of those in leadership and if it is a CDF project, politicians award their close campaigners and relatives (A key informant, Abamulembwa clans chairman, 11/12/2018, Shibinga Sub-Location).

One key informant, deputy county commissioner Mumias East Sub-County had the following to say that;

It is true that development Projects in Mumias East Sub-County stall because of poor management and lack of project ownership. Most projects are not proposed through proper public participation and this makes those who are not involved to feel neglected and at the end of the day they disown the projects. This cut across all the projects in the Sub-county in almost all

The finding from fgd was also in support with the findings from the household heads. In the ematietie fgd 7 out of 8 participants indicated that most projects are proposed by few people who are in leadership. They noted that major projects the likes of mumias east technical and medical training colleges are situated in one area and most of the people were not satisfied with the distribution of the colleges in the sub-county. Those who were not involved in project decision making were not ready to own the projects and that's why they stall. In support of the findings one key informant, a clan chairman abamulembwa clan noted that, project management committees are chosen on political and clannism basis. Politicians award their campaigner or relatives. However another key informant deputy county commissioner mumias east sub-county indicated that, development projects in the area of study stall because of poor management and lack of the people to own the projects. He lastly confirmed that there are inter-clan conflicts that really contribute to stalling of development projects in the area of study from his observation since he was posted to mumias east sub-county in 2016. The finding agreed with the cdf report that there is stalling of development projects and poor completion of projects especially the cdf projects in mumias east sub-county. Major projects the likes of mumias east technical training college, khaunga police post and malaha administration police post mumias east cdf report (2016). The inter-clan conflicts also led to the collapse of mumias sugar company which was the major source of livelihood of the people of mumias east and the poverty level has increased to a great extent mumias sugar annual general meetings (2014). Citizens believed that it was the duty of the government to prevent conflicts in kenya yet they failed to do so in mumias east sub-county and hence prevalence of conflicts.

#### 5.2.4 Effects On Livelihoods During Inter-Clan Conflicts In Mumias East Sub-County:

The results in figure 5.1 show that majority of the respondents 54.8% strongly agreed, followed by 26.95% who agreed, none undecided, 15% disagreed and 3% strongly disagreed that inter-clan conflicts impacts on different livelihoods whenever the conflicts occur and reoccur. The finding strongly indicates that the livelihood of the people is affected by inter-clan conflicts in the area of study. A set of activities performed to live for a given span involving

securing water, food fodder, medicine, shelter, clothing, and capacity to aquire necessities working either individually or as a group (field data, 2018). These findings were supported by the data from ebanja fgd where one of the participants a village noted that;

Inter-clans conflicts have an adverse effect on the livelihood of the people and those from minority clans suffer a lot to access basic needs. Those in power protect their people by supporting them with food, shelter, water medical care and clothing. She also gave an example of a conflict over water Well in Malaha location between Abakhami and Abamutu clans that has been there for a long time since 2000 to date. When there are conflicts people cannot concentrate on how to look for their daily needs (A participant of Epanja FGD, Malaha Location, and 30<sup>th</sup>

One key informant, an acc east wanga division had the following to say that;

Inter-clans conflicts have led to some people to lack shelter because in the course of the conflicts even houses are burned to ashes. He gave an example of Elusuba village conflict between Abakolwe and Abatecho clans where three houses were burned to ashes. At the same time people cannot access good medical care and quality education (A key informant, ACC, East Wanga Division, 20<sup>th</sup> December 2018).

The results from fgds concurred with the findings from household heads. participants in epanja fgd 7 out of 8 participants indicated that inter-clan conflicts has an adverse effects on the livelihood of people in the area of study and minority clans suffer to access basic needs. That is, water, food, shelter and capacity to acquire necessities. In support with one key informant, acc east wanga division noted that inter-clan conflicts have led to some people to lack shelter because some houses have been burned to ashes and site the example of elusuba village conflict between abakolwe and abatecho. From the overall findings from all the research tools indicated that inter-clan conflicts have an adverse effect on livelihood.

The findings are consistent with mulu (2008) opine that, livelihood failure can contribute to the emergence of conflict by weakening the social fabric of a community making people resort to inter-clan violence in order to obtain necessary resources, and

increasing individuals' vulnerability to those with an interest in promoting conflicts for political or economic gain. At the same time, conflict is a major threat to livelihoods. Conflict restricts or blocks access to one or more of these assets. When this happens, people try to find other ways of obtaining those resources, or compensate for the loss of one resource by intensifying their efforts to secure another. The foregoing is corroborated by studies of Hussein (2014) who avers that resource competition has led to others migrating to towns in search of new opportunities and alternative means of livelihoods. With the new competition over economic opportunities, political power emerges with each clan fighting to have a larger share of political power. Conflicts then erupt and what was economic in nature take a new face and becomes politically instigated. Aluvi (2013) indicated that conflict resulted to closure of businesses in the district. Many shops remained closed as there was no meaningful activity going on due to the conflict. In addition there was no supply chain to businesses because some of the roads were barricaded by marauding youths from both clans hampering movement of people and goods within the district. Furthermore, the investors who began investing in the district fled making the district lose business opportunities, that would have come up had the investors invested in the district. Business opportunities were also lost due to discrimination along clans. Investors from neighboring clans could not invest due to the hostilities that were present at the time. Akerlund (2005), note that the emergencies of complex violent conflicts have profound short-and long-term consequences on economic resources and institutions. They destroy local and national economies, capital and investment, and skew productive economic activity this often deliberately removes the resource base on which populations depend. The conflict has destroyed the physical and social infrastructure, human capital, and local economic institutions (Mulu, 2008). Killings or forced conscription can mean insufficient labour for productive work deliberately disrupting trade and economic activity thereby reducing investment by the government, aid agencies and domestic and foreign entrepreneurs. This has reduced the possibilities for recovery by frightening away foreign investment, reorientation of resources from socio-economic development to the military, further promoting the arms trade sales as the means to support armies of the warring communities thus

diverting the resources that would have been used in a gainful means (Meier, Bond, & Bond, 2007).

### **5. 7. Summary and Conclusion:**

Majority of the respondents both strongly agree and agree at higher percentages that there is substantial effects of conflicts during inter-clan conflicts. There were also other respondents who disagreed and those that remained undecided and then those who strongly disagreed that there are always effects of inter clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub County. It was therefore evident that majority of the residents agree with the fact that inter-clan conflicts cause greater impact to the residents through peace instability each and every time conflict erupts between and among clans in the study area. Consequently, the socio-economic development is disrupted. The study established that 48.7% strongly agree that inter-clan conflicts disrupts learning in Mumias East Sub-County, 41% agree, 3% were undecided, 7% disagree, and none of the respondents strongly disagreed with the fact that inter-clan conflicts disrupts learning in Mumias East Sub-County. The study sought to assess the effects of inter-clan conflicts on property in Mumias East Sub County. The study also revealed that 49.9% of the majority strongly agreed that residents of Mumias East lost property during the conflicts. Other respondents 35.9% agree, none was undecided, 12.9% disagree while 1% strongly disagreed that the households lose substantial amount of property during the inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub County. Majority of the respondents 78% agree that a number of projects in the study area stalled due to inter-clan conflicts. This is followed by 12% of the respondents who strongly agree, 5% disagree, 3.05% undecided, and just 1% disagreed about the stalling of development projects during inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County. Additionally, the study show that majority of the respondents 54.8% strongly agreed, followed by 26.95% who agreed, none undecided, 15% disagreed and 3% strongly disagreed that inter-clan conflicts impacts on different livelihoods whenever the conflicts occur and reoccur. It is evidently clear that inter-clan conflicts have caused enormous effects on the residents of Mumias East. Inter-clan conflicts disrupt learning, a lot of development projects stalled, massive property has been destroyed overtime. Disturbingly, a number of the residents have lost livelihoods. Consequently, this has contributed to poverty, incessant feuds over meager resources and sporadic acrimony among the

## 5. 8 Recommendations :

The study recommends establishment as well as strengthening of local peace building initiatives that can help curb the aftermaths caused by inter-clan conflicts. The study also recommends improved working relationship between the local residents, ngos, civil society and the clan members so as to make the peace initiatives more effective and also to address various concerns of the clans so that it is easy to eschew occurrences of inter-clan conflicts. However all clans should be involved in decision making in socio-economic issues to allow all clans to own the development projects within mumias east sub-county. Professionalism should be encouraged to improve on service delivery transparency and accountability to reduce mismanagement of public funds and people fairly without discrimination.

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