

Research Article**The Nature and Extent of Inter-Clan Conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, Kakamega County, Kenya****Samson Busalire¹; Professor Crispinous Iteyo²; Dr. Ruth Simiyu³**

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 this study was to examine the nature and extent of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, Kakamega County, Kenya. 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. 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. Results indicate that majority of the respondents 47% agreed that conflicts occur very often in Mumias East Sub-County. The study sought to establish the extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to gender, age, occupation, Marital status level of education, per location and in shopping centres. The types of conflicts addressed are; leadership wrangles, land ownership, land boundaries, political competition and resource distribution

4.0 Introduction

The study sought to examine the nature and extent of inter-clan conflicts as experienced in the study area. Under the nature of inter-clan conflicts the study sought to find out experience, frequency, and types of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study. Under the extent of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, there is a focus on extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to gender, age, occupation, marital status and level of education, in locations and in shopping centers. The chapter summary is also stated. The result of this chapter set ground for Interrogation of the impacts of the inter-clan conflict in Mumias East Sub County in the subsequent chapter.

4.1 Methodology

The study employed descriptive, Evaluation, Historical, Ranking and cross sectional research designs. The study area was Mumias East Sub-County, Kakamega County, Kenya. Mumias East is an electoral constituency in Kenya. The study population for the study consisted of households Heads from 9 Sub-locations 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 study used probability and non-probability sampling methods to come up with a total of 475 respondents. The above respondents were chosen because they are the ones who arbitrate and reconcile the perpetrators during conflicts. Data was collected from

selected respondents using questionnaires, interview schedules, observation schedule and focus group discussions. It involved both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Information from secondary data/sources, notably literature drawn from textbook, journals, media reports, and documents generated by (CSOs) and government agencies involved in Inter-Clan conflicts interventions, was deemed purposeful and was used to supplement and provide theoretical perspectives for discussing and drawing conclusions along the objectives of the study. Both quantitative and qualitative data collected was coded and analyzed using descriptive statistics with the aid of statistical package for social science (SPSS).

4.2 The nature and Extent of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, Kakamega County.

This section presents the results on the nature and extent of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, Kakamega County, Kenya.

4.2.1 The Study Response Rate (Responses from Household heads)

Out of 384 questionnaires which had been administered to the interviewees, 384 of them were returned for analysis. This translates to 100.0 percent return rate of the respondents. Overall, the response rate was considered very high and adequate for the study as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Distribution of the Household Heads by Responses Rate in Mumias East Sub-County

Response Rate	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Returned	384	384
Not Returned	0	0.0
Issued	384	100.0

Source: Field data 2018

4.2.2 The Study Response Rate (Responses from Key informants)

Out of 51 questionnaires which had been administered to the interviewees (key informants), 51 of them were returned for analysis. The researcher chose on the following key informants. Namely; Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs, Assistant and Deputy county commissioners, Ward and sub- county Administrators, police officers, clans chair persons and MCAs who are key stakeholders who deal with conflict management in the society and at the same time peace makers. This translates to 100.0 percent return rate of the respondents. Overall, the response rate was considered very high and adequate for the study as shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Distribution of the Key Informants by Responses Rate in Mumias East Sub-County

Response Rate	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Returned	51	51
Not Returned	0	0.0
Issued	51	100.0

Source: Field data 2018

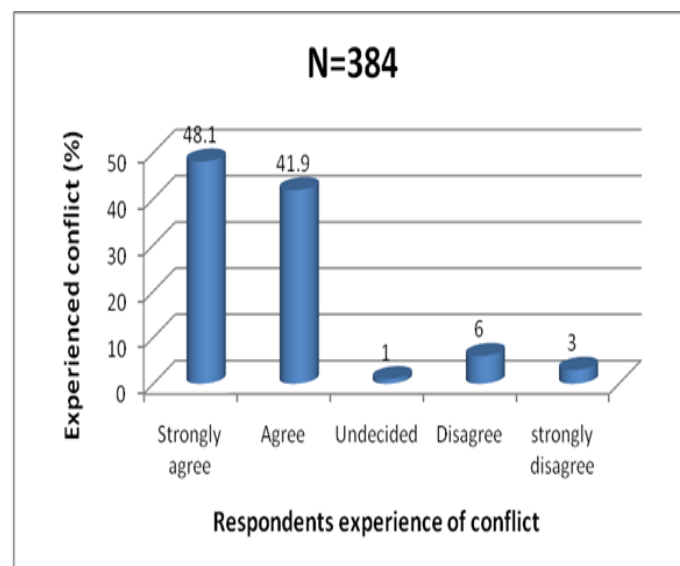
4.3 Nature of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-county

Under the nature of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-county, the study sought to find out experience of inter-clan conflicts by the respondents, frequency of inter-clan conflicts , period of residence of respondents in relation to inter-clan conflicts and types of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study.

4.3.1 Respondents experience of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County

The study sought to examine whether the household respondents have ever experienced inter-clan conflicts during their stay in the study area.

Figure 4.3: Respondents experience of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County



Source: Field data (2018)

The analysis in Figure 4.3 shows that a considerable number of the respondents 48.1% (185) strongly agreed, 41.9% (161) agree, 1(4) undecided, 6% (23) disagree, and 3% (12) strongly disagree that they have ever experienced inter-clan conflicts in the study area. The study hence found out that majority of the respondents have experienced inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East sub-county at (48.1%).

One the FGD participants a religious leader of Makunga FGD confirmed the findings by stating that:

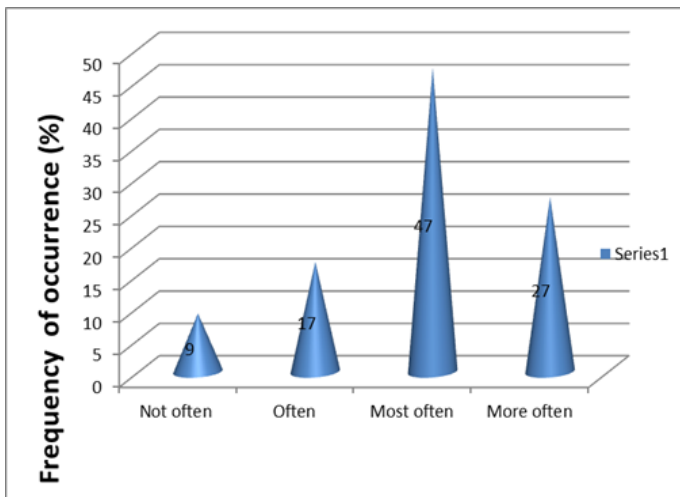
Those people from majority clans are the instigators of conflicts and violence. They grab the property of the minority clans and violate their human rights. The property include: land, water sources, jobs opportunities, leadership positions and political competitions. These cases are common in areas dominated by the majority clans; Abashitsetse and Abakolwe in Isongo, shianda, Malaha, East Wanga and Lubinu locations (FGD participant, Makunga location in Mumias East Sub-County, 02/11/2018).

The foregoing is an indication that people experience inter-clan conflicts and the major perpetrators are the majority clans. Youth represent a vulnerable group that is ready to serve at the whims of inter-clan conflicts masterminds. They provide both ground and fodder for conflict trigger as well as propagation.

4.3.2 Frequency of inter-clan conflict occurrence in Mumias East Sub-County

Results from the analysis in Figure 4.4 shows that at least the conflicts occur often in the study area. Majority of the respondents at 47% (180) indicated that the conflicts occur most often, followed by 27% (104) more often, 17% (65) often and 9% (35) not often in Mumias East Sub-County. From the findings it is evident that 47%(180) of inter-clan conflicts implies that their socio-economic development aspects could be jeopardized.

Figure 4.4: Frequency of inter-clan conflicts occurrence in Mumias East Sub-County



Source: Field data (2018)

The results indicated that, there are underlying root causes of inter-clan conflicts which have not been addressed adequately. Those who indicated that conflict occurs more often, reasoned that, it is majorly on frequent basis that conflicts occur in the area of study. Politically motivated conflicts occurs when politicians from different clans wrangle and fight over leadership dominance. Those who argued that conflict occurs most often were either victims or instigators of conflict (Field data, 2018)

In support of the foregoing, one of the household respondents averred that:

Conflict is unavoidable. We experience conflict every year. From social issues, environmental, economic and political competitions, we have experienced conflicts. It is even serious when we encounter land conflicts. Land is an emotive issue and attracts debates. In Makunga and Malaha Sub-locations we have experienced serious conflicts that cross-cut upon the boundaries we have in our areas of jurisdictions (Household Respondent, Makunga, Mumias East, 2/11/2018).

These findings were supported by data from one key informant, an MCA East Wanga Ward noted that;

Conflicts are experienced all over the Sub-county and at all times. They range from leadership wrangles, resources, land boundaries, and political competitions. He said during election period its worse because most people tend to support their clans aspirants and as a result conflicts escalate. He narrated that during 2017 election campaigns his supporters were assaulted by his opponent's supporters in (Emulambo) village where 18 people were injured seriously. He was followed up by the police to record a statement at shianda police station on 24/12/2017. Apart from that, complains from people who's land was grabbed is all over the Sub-County. Clans also fight over resource distribution within the Sub-County and at present they are complaining about construction of East Wanga Technical college and shianda Medical training college constructed within one area and other areas in the Sub-County are neglected (key informant, MCA East Wanga, 28/11/2018).

Source: Field Data (2018)

In contrast, a participant from (Shifuyo) FGD stated that;

In areas where we have clan groupings incidences of inter-clan Conflicts are experienced frequently because they always compete over leadership, resources and employment opportunities. He mentioned the following areas which are mostly affected by inter-clan conflicts; Isongo, Mung'ang'a, Mahola, Lubinu, Shibinga and Shitoto are occupied by the majority clans; Abashitsetse and Abakolwe who violates the rights of other clans within those area and hence inter-clan conflicts occurs (Eshifuyo FGD 7th December 2018).

Source: Field Data (2018)

The results from household respondent of Makunga, concurred with key informant of East Wanga Ward, and Eshifuyo FGD 7 out of 8 participants agreed that there is frequent occurrence of inter-clan conflicts and on a frequent basis.

Plate 4.1: Chief Makunga location in a Baraza solving inter-clan conflict between Abashitsetse and Abamulembwa clans over Land dispute in Musango village (12/10/2018)



Source: Field data 2018

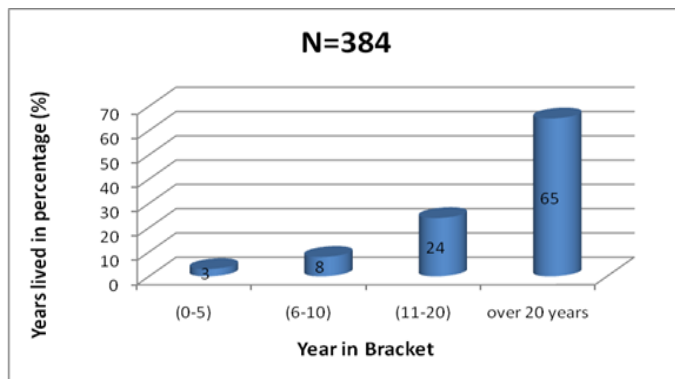
The researcher while collecting data in the field came across a Chief's Baraza and decided to attend. After some time he discovered that there was an inter-clan conflict among the two clans being solved by Chief Makunga over land boundary dispute. In due course he took the photograph, plate 4.1 as the evidence of the study. Those seated on the right were from Abakolwe clan and those on the left were from Abashitsetse.

The prevalent discussion is an indication that inter-clan conflicts in Mumias are indubitable. It also reveals that certain factors play a major role as far as the occurrence of inter-clan conflict is concerned. Notably, more often than not inter-clan conflicts have taken political dimensions, particularly when linked to issues of land boundaries and ethnic representation in the leadership of administrative institutions civic and constituency (DMI, 2008). In other studies carried out in Wajir County, clashes between Degodia and Garre have moved from the ritual and symbolic dimensions of feuding, to the role scarce resources play in fuelling conflict as indicated by (Temesgen, 2010). These scarce resources have had ripple effects even in Mumias East as it attracts a lot of inter-clan conflicts as indicated by most respondents (Field Data 2018).

4.3.3 Period of residence and inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County

The study sought to examine the period in which the household heads had lived in the study area and how it is related to inter-clan conflicts. This suggested whether the residents had enough information about the conflicts occurrence over the years. The analysis in Figure 4.5 found out that between (0-5) years, 3% (12) of the residents had lived in the study area, 8% (31) of the household interviewed had lived in the study area between (6-10) years, 24% (92) had lived between (11-20) and 65% (250) had lived for over 20 years.

Figure 4.5: Period of residence of the respondents in Mumias East Sub-County



Source: Field data (2018)

The majority of the household heads 65% (250) that were interviewed and had lived in Mumias East Sub-County over 20 years averred that they bought pieces of land at relatively cheaper prices; they also indicated they were attracted by the geographical terrain for farming.

In support of the prevenient discussions, one of the household respondents signposted that:

We have lived here close to twenty years. I was not born in this land but I have an ancestry and that is why I came back to manage property as soon as our parents were no more. I also love farming, though we don't have large tracts of land but it is better little than nothing at all. We live here also with people from diverse background, ethnicity and language. We have seen a number of several cases that amounts to Inter-clan conflict. These conflicts arise due to misunderstanding of different clans that have different interests, especially politically and economically. The situation is dire especially in an electioneering period. Claims that so and so has not been in power and lack of development in certain areas have contributed to conflict for the time I have been a resident of this place. (Household respondent, 11/11/2018, Khaunga Sub-location, Mumias East sub-County)

Source: Field Data (2018)

From the foregoing, it is evident that period of stay defines the nature of conflict as either political or economic depending on the activities that the local engage in. In support of the results one village elder in Mung'ang'a FGD of 24/11/2018, East Wanga location, Mumias East Sub-County had this to say:

Those people who bought land in Mumias East and stayed

in the Sub-County for a long time have overpowered the original residents and the extent of inter-clan conflicts is high because they are now the leaders in the area of study. As a result of this the majority clans; the Abashitsetse, Abakolwe and other indigenous clans are seriously fighting the buyers of land struggling to recover leadership positions and there land back (FGD participant, of 24/11/2018, Mung'ang'a Sub-location, East Wanga location, Mumias East Sub-County).

Source: Field Data (2018).

The finding from one respondent in Khaunga Sub-location on 11th November 2018 said that he bought land and he has stayed in the area of study for a long period more than twenty years. This is also supported by one FGD participant of 24th November 2018, Mung'ang'a Sub-location, East Wanga Location, Mumias East Sub-County who also said that buyers have stayed in the area of study for a long time and they have overpowered the indigenous people and they are now holding leadership positions in the area of study and the majority clans are always in conflicts with them over the struggle for leadership and resources.

4.4 Types of inter-clan conflicts

Responses from household heads on types of inter-clan conflicts in Muiaas East Sub-County.

Table 4.3: Types of Inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County

Type of inter-clan conflicts	Strong Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Total(N0.)
Leadership					
wrangles	280(72.9%)	65(16.9%)	20(5.2%)	19(4.9%)	384(100%)
Land ownership	147(38.3%)	172(44.8%)	34(8.9%)	31(8.1%)	384(100%)
Land boundaries	123(32.0%)	168(43.8%)	29(7.6%)	64(16.7%)	384(100%)
Political					
competition	314(81.8%)	51(13.3%)	0(0%)	19(4.9%)	384(100%)
Recource					
distribution	259(67.5%)	80(20.8%)	5(1.3%)	40(10.4%)	384(100%)

Source: Field data (2018)

The types of conflicts in Mumias East emanates from leadership wrangles, unfair distribution of resoures, politics competiotion, land ownership and land boundary and these are the common conflicts in the area of study. These types of conflicts cut across Mumias East Sub-county and affect the social-economic development in the area of study (Field Data 2018).

4.4.1: Leadership wrangles

Based on the findings in Table 4.3 the study found out that the major type of conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County was leadership wrangles as indicated by, 280 (72.9%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 65 (16.9%) Agreed, 20 (5.2%) undecided and 19 (4.9%) disagreed. These findings were supported by the data from one FGD participant from Makunga who noted that;

Most of the inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County often erupted as a result of struggle for leadership among the clans. The royal clan has been in leadership for long and other clans are demanding for their rights. Seats for local administrators have been occupied by the (Abashitsetse) clan from the time of Nabongo Mumia and it is because of resistance that come from other clans that now other clans are able to secure some few positions. Political seats are too competitive and now the seating member of parliament is getting a lot of resistance from other clan because he tends to support his own clan's people the (Abakolwe). (An FGD participant, 1/11/2018, Makunga location, Mumias East Sub-County)

Source: Field Data (2018).

Another key informant, Deputy County Commissioner Mumias East Sub-County noted that;

Inter-clan conflicts are common in schools whereby people always want to support their clan's people to be on the Board of Management. There was a lot of conflicts in Eshisenye primary school in Isongo location against the chairperson of the school just because the school was situated within Abatobe clan and the chairperson was from Abashitsetse clan. There was a conflict in Mung'ang'a primary school over the Headteacher because he was from Abaseya clan and the school was within Abakolwe clan. These inter-clan conflicts affect the standard of education and indeed the performance in the two schools have dropped. He also noted that the leadership in the shopping centres have been affected by inter-clan conflicts in the sense that market chairpersons don't want to see a person from another clan prospering. This leads to increased cases of robbery in markets within Mumias East Sub-County and this is common in shopping centres. That is; Shianda, Malaha, Isongo, Makunga, Mwitoti, Khaimba, Malaha and Lusheyia. (Key informant Deputy County Commissioner, Mumias East Sub-County, 22/12/2018).

Source: Field Data (2018).

The findings from an FGD Participant, from Makunga location on 1st November 2018 in Mumias East Sub-County indicated that leadership wrangles is a major issue that fuels inter-clan conflicts. He further tested that, majority clans have been in leadership for a long time and they don't handle other clans fairly. However one key informant, Deputy County Commissioner Mumias East Sub-County supported the findings in an interview stating that; there are inter-clan conflicts in schools and in leadership of market centres where the business has been affected through frequent robberies as people frustrate others who don't come from their clans. In relation to the research findings and the literature below

leadership wrangles contribute a lot towards inter-clan conflicts.

For a long time, the Clans in Mumias East Sub-County have been in conflict because of Leadership issues. Sons to the previous Nabongo fought because they could not agree on who should become the next king of the Wanga as indicated by (Ogot, 1978).

Mumias East Sub-County Education Report (2017), indicates that it is because of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County that the standards of education have been affected in the area of study. They have solved several cases in schools, on Board of Management and even parents closing Headteachers out of schools. However the clans surrounding schools want to be involved in the leadership of the school that is; board of management (Field Data, 2018). The Mumias Sub-County security report (2017), states that cases of robbery in the shopping centres within Mumias East are common and through investigation is that, some people want to paralyze others in business on clan basis.

The foregoing is indicative of conflicts that occur in other regions. Huho (2012), indicates that 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.

4.4.2: Land Ownership

Land ownership also emerged as a type of inter-clan conflict which was also supported by results shown in Table 4.3, 147 (38.3%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 172 (44.8%) Agreed, 34 (8.9%) undecided and 31 (8.1%) disagreed. These findings were supported by the data from Luche FGD participant, Areligious leader who noted that;

Land Ownership in Mumias East Sub-County is one of the major Conflict in the area of study. There has been land grabbing by the majority clans for a long time and the affected clans react all the time and hence, inter-clan conflicts emerges every now and then. He also stated that this problem cut across the Sub-County but pointed out the following areas where conflicts are rampant: Isongo, Lusheyia, Shianda, East Wanga, Ekeru and Makunga locations. He pointed out that most cases have been handled by the local administrators but all in vain. He narrated a story where in 2018 one person from (Abamwende) clan was evicted by another one from (Abakolwe) clan and nobody made a follow up he is now staying in a rental house with a very big family. Reports from land office reflect that people have processed title deeds of farms of other people just because they come from majority clans and the affected are not able to make a follow up and at the end of the day they are rendered landless (Luche FGD participant, 17th November 2018).

Source: Field Data (2018).

In an FGD of village elders conducted in Mung'anga one village elder had to say that;

(Abashitsetse) have grabbed land of other people and they brack that nobody can raise a complaint because they are the sons of the soil. They say that it is their fore fathers' land and nobody can compete with them over land (FGD participants, Mung'ang'a, 15th December 2018).

Source: Field Data (2018).

Another key informant, a clan chairman from Abashitsetse had this to say;

People who migrated to Mumias East have dominated property and land and now the owners of the soil have no say on the development issues. So far their people have sold the whole land to the buyers and the people are landless because they cannot claim their land back because they sold and as a result, inter-clan conflicts occur all the time (clan chairman Abashitsetse, Emayala village, 3rd December 2018).

Source: Field Data (2018).

The land ownership issue was greatly supported by results from FGDs, key informants and household heads. In Luche FGD held 17th November 2018, 7 out of 8 of the participants said that land grabbing is one of the major issue in the area of study. Also results from FGD held in Mung'ang'a 8 out of 8 of the participants pointed out that land grabbing is also a major issue in Mumias East Sub-county. It was pointed out that land grabbing by majority clans (Abashitsetse and Abakolwe) have rendered some people from minor clans landless and as a result inter-clan conflicts have reoccurred from time and again.

The findings from one key informant also indicated that people who migrated to Mumias East have dominated property and land and now the owners of the soil have no say on the development issues. So far their people have sold the whole land to the buyers and the people are landless because they cannot claim their land back because they sold and as a result, inter-clan conflicts occur all the time (Field Data, 2018).

The findings were in agreement with the study by (Simiyu 2008) who said that; The Conflict in Mount Elgon District can be traced back to the colonial policy of alienating African land to create room for white settler farms. In the case of the Sabaot community, their ancestral grazing land on the extensive plains of what is now Trans-Nzoia District was taken away from them in the early 1930s without compensation as indicated by (Simiyu, 2008). The Mount Elgon clashes have overtime conformed to a general pattern of ethnic cleansing, or ethnic clashes that occurred throughout the country, in areas such as Molo, Olenguruone, Burnt forest and Likoni.

The Sabaot of Mt Elgon also wanted to reclaim their land from migrants by evicting them. Many non-Sabaot, in particular Bukusu, had moved into Mt. Elgon in search of fertile agricultural land, which they purchased from the Sabaot, while others came from the neighboring Trans-Nzoia District and purchased land there or settled illegally along forest fringes (Simiyu, 2008). The first clashes between the Bukusu and the Sabaot occurred in 1991. By early 1993 Sabaot warriors, helped by their Sebei cousins hired from across the border in Uganda, had carried out several attacks against Bukusu,

including torching their houses, taking over their land, killing over 24 people and injuring many more, and displacing over 2 000 people (Human Rights Watch, 1993). In areas where the Bukusu dominated they reciprocated with revenge attacks against the Sabaot. By mid-1995, 6 500 families comprising an estimated 40 000 members had been displaced as noted by (Kenya Human Rights Commission, 1996).

4.4.3: Land Boundaries

In reference to the findings in table 4.3 the study indicated that one of types of conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County was Land Boundary as indicated by 123 (32.0%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 168 (43.8%) Agreed, 29 (7.8%) undecided and 64 (16.7%) disagreed. These findings were supported by the data from one household head from Emukaniro village who said the following;

Land boundary is one of the conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County and it has affected the relationship among clans. He pointed out that there has been a case of land boundary between Abashitsetse and Abang'ale in Ebulechia village which has been there for a long time and up to date it has not been solved (Household head, respondent, 06/11/2018, Emukaniro village, Mumias East Sub-County).

Source: Field Data (2018).

One of the participant from Lusheya FGD noted that;

Land boundary in Lusheya is one of the major conflict experienced. He pointed out that cases of land boundaries are all over among all clans but the perpetrators are the majority clans who either participate directly or incite other minority clans whenever there is a disagreement. He sighted an example of Abakolwe and Abamwende who have been in land boundary conflict for a long period. A number of agencies have been engaged to intervene but all in vain, the case has been in court and land office but no solution has been achieved (An FGD participant, 1st December 2018, Lusheya, Mumias East Sub-County).

Source: Field Data (2018).

In an interview from the Ward Administrator of Malaha, Makunga, Isongo ward signposted that;

There is Land boundary conflict in Isongo that has taken long between Abatobe and Abashitsetse clans. The case was handled by land and Environment Court but up to date no solution has been found and there is no peace among the two clans (Akey informant, Ward Administrator, 21st November 2018, Mumias East Sub-County).

Source: Field Data (2018).

One FGD participant, village elder from Mahola Sub-location had the following to say;

That Land boundary conflict in Mahola Sub-location is rampant between Abashitsetse and Abakhami clans because local Administrators and Council of Elders have tried to solve but the conflict still reoccur. He also stated that this conflict is complex and all stakeholders should be involved

that's; lands office and conflict management specialists to intervene (FGD participant, Mahola Sub-location, 13th November 2018).

Land boundary issue was supported by one FGD participant, a village elder. A photo of the plate 4.2 below was taken by the researcher as he observed a land boundary dispute between Abashitsetse and Abakhami clans.

Plate 4.2: Land boundary dispute between Abashitsetse and Abakhami clans in Mahola Sub-location, 29th November 2018



Source: Field data 2018.

In the above photograph, plate: 4.2 taken by the researcher in his field study, the two clans, Abashitsetse standing on the Right and Abakhami standing on the Left were in a conflict over land boundary but the village elder was already there calming them. Based on the findings from the household heads Emukaniro village of 6th October 2018, FGD participant of 1st October 2018 Lusheya and key informant, Ward Administrator of Malaha Isongo Makunga ward on 21st October 2018 consistently agree that land boundary is one of the types of conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County. Mumias East Sub-County security report (2018) indicates that land boundary is also a major issue in the area of study. However Kakamega County land office Report (2017) is in agreement with the study findings that Mumias East Sub-County had number of cases of land boundary disputes settled by land office from the area of study. Also Reports in Occurrence Book (2018) from Shianda police station indicated that cases of land boundary disputes among clans were reported and some of them resulted into assaults which were settled in Courts or referred back to clans council of Elders.

These findings are consistent with the Kenya Red Cross (2008) report which stated that contested boundaries have led to the burning of houses, hotels and a school in Chepilat area, these incidences were linked to forms of ethnic cleansing. Akinyi-Dar et al (2011).

4.4.4: Political competitions

Based on the findings in table 4.3 the study found out that one of the types of conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County was political competitions as indicated by 314 (81.8%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 51 (13.3%) Agreed, 0 (0%)

undecided and 19 (4.9%) disagreed. These findings were supported by the data from Makunga FGD where one of the participant noted that;

Political competition is also a type of conflict in the area of study and more so during the campaign periods. However after elections the fight continues whereby the supporters of the opponents tend to frustrate the efforts of the seating politicians and hence it stalls development projects. Politics extent upto learning institutions, Business premises, and health facilities. The funding of the above mentioned institutions for development is done politically and at the end of the day the affected people keep on demanding for their rights and at the same time they keep on opposing the leadership of the seating politicians (FGD Participant, Makunga Location, 15th November 2018, Mumias East Sub-County).

Source: Field Data (2018).

One key informant Clan Chairman Nyawinyi clan asserted that;

They are tired of supporting other majority clans to occupy Political seats and there after they are neglected. He said that, so far the seating Member of Parliament and their Member of County Assembly have not supported them in terms of employing their people and bringing development projects near to them and hence they are not ready to support anybody from another clan unless they get one from their own clan (key informant, clan chairman Nyawinyi clan, 22nd November 2018, Khabondi village, Khaunga location).

Source: Field Data (2018).

The findings were consistent with the Makunga FGD where 7 out of 8 participants strongly agreed that political differences is a type of conflict in the area of study supported by a key informant from Khabondi Village of 22nd November 2018 in Khaunga Location who strongly agree that political competition is a type of conflict in Mumias East Sub-County as the seating politicians tend to neglect people from other clans who are not from their clans and more so if they were not their political supporters during campaigns.

Recurring politically instigated ethnic clashes are attributed to political incitement, land issues, ethnic tensions and polarizations, consequent clashes and riots which occur with virtually every political campaign (Peters, 2009). The OHCHR (2008) identifies four main causes of Kenya's 2007 Post-Election Violence (PEV): longstanding dispute over land rights, recurrent violence and persistent impunity, pre-existing violation of economic and social rights, and vigilante groups. Dercon and Raxona (2010), blame it on institutional failures at the macro-level (Electoral Commission, police administration, the judiciary system, political parties) and the deterioration of trust in institutions and social capital at community level.

In support to this, the causes of Kenya's PEV can be attributed to macro-level as well as micro-level trigger, and root causes.

4.4.5: Resources distribution

In Table 4.3 the study found out that one of the types of

conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County was resource distribution as indicated by, 259 (67.8%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 80 (20.8%) Agreed, 5 (1.3%) undecided and 40 (10.4%) disagreed. These findings were supported by the data from a key informant, an Assistant Chief Emakhwale Sub-location noted that;

Resources distribution is also a major type of conflict in Mumias East Sub-county and this is as a result of high level of poverty due to the collapse of Mumias Sugar Company. As a result people struggle for the available resources and hence inter-clan conflicts. There is unfair distribution of resources especially by the political wing. They tend to support their clan's persons and campaign supporters. It has been observed that distribution of development projects is also not fair and as a result people are not satisfied and they keep on demanding for their constitution rights (key informant, Assistant Chief Emakhwale Sub-location, 30th December 2018).

Source: Field Data (2018).

Another view emerged from an interview by a CBO official who noted that;

Resources distribution contribute a lot on escalation of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study. The resources are the basis of livelihood and people are thirsty for accessing those resources. The resources that attract inter-clan conflicts are; job opportunity, land, food, Health services, shelter, water sources, business opportunities and education opportunities. He said that major clans and those in power usually grab the resources and the other clans are infringed of their rights (CBO official, Shianda Market, 2nd November 2018).

Source: Field Data (2018).

From the results it is evident from one key informant, Assistant Chief Emakhwale Sub-location that resource distribution is a type of conflict due to high level of poverty as a result of the collapse of Mumias sugar company. Poor distribution of the available resources by politicians escalates a lot of conflicts. Another CBO official also supported the findings by saying that resources that attract inter-clan conflicts are; jobs opportunities, land, food, shelter, water sources, business opportunities, education opportunities and health services. The study therefore makes it clear that resources have a huge influence on recurrence of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study.

In this regard, therefore horizontal inequities can be based on differences in group's culture that coincide with political economic differences between the groups and which can most likely lead to resentment and eventually cause conflicts in the form of struggle for equality as indicated by (Brown & Stewart, 2015). The struggle may be in the form of fight for regional differentiation such as those experienced in Aceh, Indonesia, where there are separatist movements or in the Tamil region of Sri Lanka, in other cases different identities may occur within the same geographical space such as in Rwanda, North Ireland and Uganda where political participation and economic and political rights are at stake

(Stewart, 2015).

Brown and Stewart (2015) indicated that there are various dimensions of horizontal inequities (HIs). These dimensions entail access to resources along political, economic and social vectors. On the basis of economic vector, access to income is important. However, apart from income, access to employment and to a range of assets, land, credit and education are also key. Based on the social vector, the scholars argue that access to shelter or housing, health care and water are important to people and form horizontal inequalities. Finally, the political vector entails access to power normally symbolised by the top political leadership such as the presidency and the cabinet as well as lower level, for instance in parliamentary assemblies and county government, in bureaucracy at all levels, and in the army and the police.

In as much as horizontal inequities are major drivers for ethnic conflicts, the most relevant inequities are those that matter to people and they vary across societies (Guichaoua, 2012). For instance, in Zimbabwe unequal access to land is important, while in Northern Ireland conflict concerned HIs in housing, education and jobs (Brown & Stewart, 2015). The inequities seem to be more provocative where they are consistent across the political and economic dimensions (Mansfield & Snyder, 2007). In this regard, economic and social differences provide the conditions that lead to dissatisfaction among the general population. Reynal-Querol (2002) noted that, they gave rise to the possibilities of political mobilization, nonetheless political exclusion is likely to trigger conflicts by giving group leaders a powerful motivation to organize in order to gain support.

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 pastoralists their group and clans as indicated by Scott-Villiers 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.

According to Mbugua (2012) the problem of resources in South Sudan is accentuated by two major factors on economy that lacks diversifications 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.

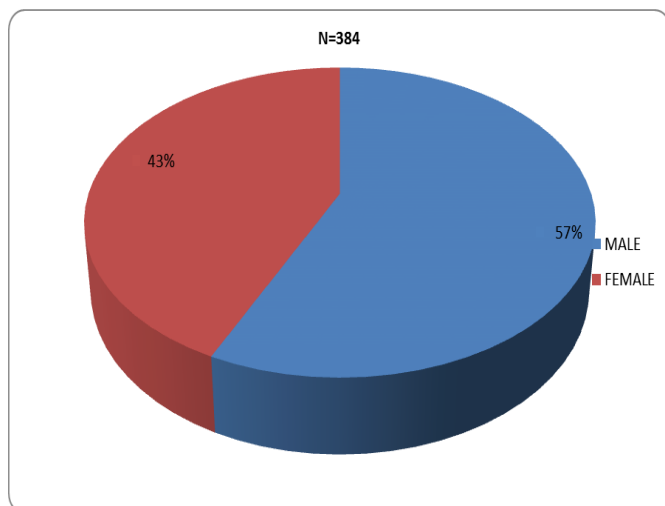
4.5 Extent of inter-clan conflicts and demographic characteristics of respondents

The demographic characteristics of interest for this study included gender, age, level of education, marital status, and occupation of the household heads of the respondents. The household is the basic unit of a society where individuals cooperate and compete for resources.

4.5.1. Extent of inter-clan conflicts and gender in Mumias East Sub-county

The study established the extent of inter-clan conflicts on gender and the results are presented in Figure 4.6.

Figure 4.6: Gender of the household Heads respondents in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya



Source: Field data (2018)

The study found out that the majority of the household heads who participated are 57% (219) male while 43% (165) were female. Kabeer (1997) indicated that gender issues are not restricted to the domestic arena, albeit households constitute a preponderant institutional site. This implies that aspect of gender is not just a household name but shaping of gender identities by larger communities and groups is quite important. However the study indicated that the male gender is very much involved in inter-clan conflicts compared with the female gender as male are the providers of the family and at most they struggle resources, land, political seats and leadership. Male are also involved in protecting the clan's property and these makes them crush shoulders with members of other clans when they infringe them their rights. For example; land ownership, employment opportunities, and leadership positions among others. In few cases female gender is also involved in inter-clan conflicts especially the widows who take the responsibility of the father and the mother. They also struggle to acquire resources for their families and hence, chances of

being involved in inter-clan conflicts are there. Also in Wanga culture women are considered as weak elements in the society and in issues of the clan are not involved fully at most time (Field Data 2018).

The findings from one of the Key Informant Deputy County Commissioner Mumias East Sub-County proffers that the cultural norms are deeply ingrained and embedded as facts within the household fabric and consequently the stereotypical characteristics of men ,such as competitiveness, acquisitiveness, autonomous and confrontational aspects of behaviour works against women's stereotypical view of cooperative, nurturing and group orientation. Intriguingly, the findings suggest that a lot of emphasize is laid on the male gender at the expense of the female gender. Disturbingly, women could be serving elsewhere as migrant labourers, thus the composition as per the findings. However findings from one key informant an Assistant chief of Eluche Sub-location stated that men are very much involved in inter-clan conflicts because in the wanga culture they are the one who own property and in most cases they struggle to acquire resources like land, job opportunities, and leadership (Field Data 2018).

One of the Key informants a clan chairman Abanashieni clan from Lubinu Indoli village had to say the following:

In Wanga culture the work of awoman is to take care of the home and children and they are not supposed to be involved in issue pertaining the clan in terms of property ownership, leadership, marriage, solving of land disputes among others. Incase of anything they are the men who take charge. He also said that among the royal clan (Abashitsetse) it was a taboo for the female to appear before men while they are handling their issues. Thus, female involvement in conflicts is minimal compared to men in the area of study because men are on the front-line in struggling for resources, leadership and other oppotunites for livelihood. (key informant a clan chairman Abanashieni clan , Indoli village , Lubinu Location, 23/11/2018).

Source: Field Data (2018).

In support of the findings from households heads one key informant a clan chairman from Indoli indicated that in Wanga culture the work of women is to take care of the home and children and they are not supposed to be involved in issues pertaining property ownership and leadership. Incase of anything they are men who take charge and said that, among the royal clan (Abashitsetse) it was taboo for female to appear before men while handling their clan issues. Thus, female involvement in inter-clan conflicts is minimal in the area of study because men are on the front-line in struggle for resources, leadership and other opportunitites for livelihood (Source: Field Data 2018).

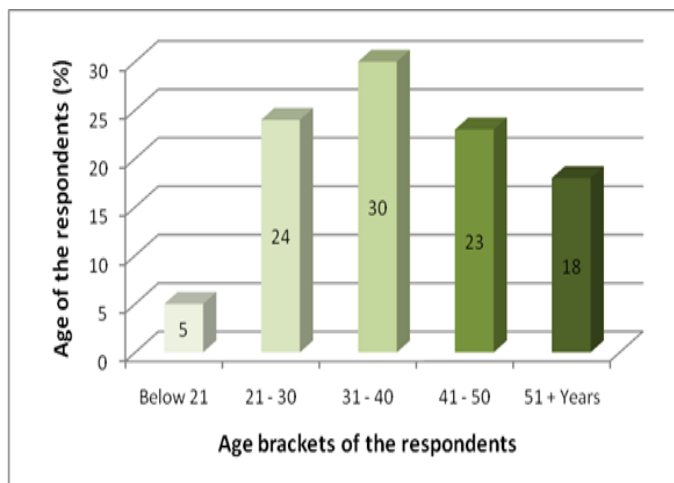
The fidings were consistent with the KDHS 2014 study which indicated that men are the major decision makers in most of the important household activities. According to KDHS 2014, only 20% of married women make decisions mainly in important issues such as purchase, meaning that it is mostly men who who make key household decisions (KNBS, 2015) This findings also agree with Walker (2009) who indicated that

the socio-economic status of women in the society make them vulnerable to negative impacts of conflicts and therefore making them disadvantaged. Both men and women play an active role in conflicts but also get affected differently by these conflicts. Women's participation in conflicts can be analysed in three levels. That is in the personal sphere, where they experience and participate in conflicts as individuals, in the private sphere, where they experience conflicts as mothers and wives and in the public sphere, where they interface with societal structures that limit their participation in decision making process on important issues in the society.

4.5.2 Extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to age

The study sought to establish the extent of inter-clan conflicts on age and the results are presented in Figure 4.7. The respondents were asked to identify the age group that is most involved in inter-clan conflicts.

Figure 4.7: Age of the respondents in Mumias East Sub-County



Source: Field data (2018)

Analysis by age revealed that 5% (19) were aged below 21 years old, 24% (92) were aged (21-30), 30% (115) were aged between (31-40), and 23% (88) between (41-50) and 18% (69) were aged above 51 and above years old. The study therefore reveals that the majority of the household heads who participated in the study 24% (92) were aged between (21-30) and 30% (115) were aged between (31-40) years the youth bracket.

The findings suggest that the population's median age is 35; this is still a youthful age, vibrant and capable of pursuing various social, economic and political issues. Changes in composition of different age groups are linked with household movements in and out of conflict arising from poverty. The young require intensive investment in health and education whereas prime age adults require supply of labor and savings. The aged requires health care and retirement income. These effects on age, demographically may inform us of possible indicators of inter-clan conflict. For instance, despite the majority being between (21-30) and (31-40), the results indicate that; it is those between 21-30 years that are prone to conflict because they are used by the perpetrators of conflicts. For example politicians use the youth to oppose their

opponents for their own political gain.

One of the Ekeru FGD participants indicated that:

Vijana sana sana kati ya umri wa ishirini na thelathini ndio wanaochochea ghasia na fujo. Wanajihusisha na malumbano ya kiukoo sana. Wanajiingiza kwa mambo yasiyo wafaa. Wakati mwingine wanashabikia wanasiasa kwa mitazamo ya chuki na ubaguzi. Jambo hili linapopuuzwa, mara nyingi migogoro huzuka hasa maeneo ya Ekeru na Eluche. (The youths in most cases aged between twenty to thirty years, are the instigators of mayhem and violence. They involve themselves in clan arguments. They poke their noses in issues that do not concern them. In other instances, they support the politicians from the lens of hatred and discrimination. Whenever this matters are ignored, in most cases conflict occurs, especially in Ekeru and Luche (FGD participant, Ekeru and Luche Mumias East, 21/12/2018).

Source: Field Data (2018).

One of the key informants Assistant Chief Shibinga Sub-location had this to say:

The youth of age between eighteen and thirty five years old are much involved in inter-clan conflicts because it is the age comprising of very vibrant people and idlers especially the unemployed. They are easily convinced by those in conflicts as they are given handouts after countering their opponents. They are also used as immediate defense during campaign periods by the politicians as their campaigners to support their clan's person and when they meet their opponents the probability of having a conflict is high. He sighted an inter-clan conflict in (Emashebwewe) village where we had serious inter-clan conflict between Abakolwe and Abaleka over a land boundary and 26 youth were injured (key informant, Shibinga Sub-location, 27/11/2018).

Source: Field Data (2018).

Another FGD participant a village elder Talamuti village had the following to say;

People above 51 years old are the most vulnerable group during inter-clan conflicts. He said that at this stage they are helpless because they depend on the youth age which is more productive and when youth are involved in conflicts production is low and those who depend on them suffers a lot because of loss of livelihood (FGD Participant, Talamuti village, Malaha Location, Mumias East Sub-County, 28th November 2018).

Source: Field Data (2018).

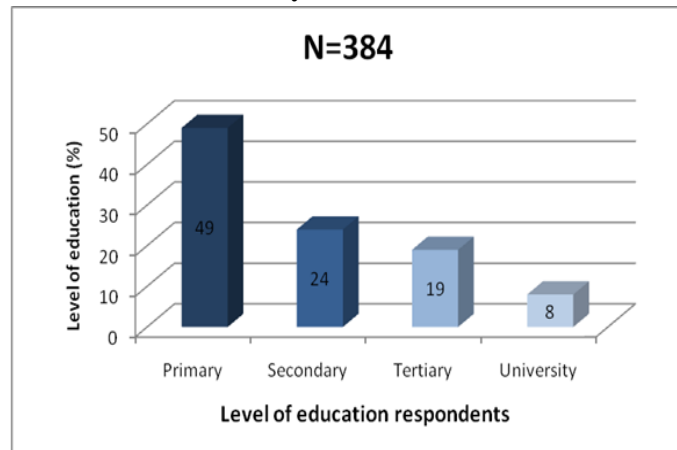
The findings from FGD 8 participants out of 9 participants of Ekeru and Luche FGDs, 21st December 2018 indicated that the youth between the age of 20-30 years prone to inter-clan conflicts and they are mostly used by the politicians during the campaigns. One key informant Assistant Chief Shibinga sub-location on 27th November 2018, also supported the findings by saying that the age between 18-35 years is more vibrant and comprise of idlers who are used by politicians to achieve their goals during election periods. However in another FGD 7 participants out of 8 participants, of Talamuti

FGD on 28th November noted that the old aged people are very much vulnerable during inter-clan conflicts because when the productive age is involved in conflicts production reduces and the old ones suffer because they depend on the youth for livelihood (Field Data, 2018).

4.5.3 Extent of inter-clan conflicts and level of education of the people of Mumias East

Analysis sought to establish the extent of inter-clan conflicts and the level of education of the respondents in the area of study as presented in Figure 4.8;

Figure 4.8: Level of education of the respondents in Mumias East Sub-County



Source: Field data (2018)

Analysis sought to establish the extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to the level of education among the household heads in the area of study as presented in Figure 4.7. The results revealed that 49% (188) among the household heads had attained primary level of education, 24% (92) attained secondary education, 19% (73) had tertiary education and 8% (31) had achieved university education in Mumias East Sub County, Kenya.

Education is typically seen as a means of improving people's welfare. One key Informant the Senior Chief Malaha location stated that; where there is no education people suffer, wallow in abject illiteracy and perpetuate ignorance on a large scale. Considerable evidence indicates that the majority of the households have only attained a near basic education in the contemporary educational status. The findings also indicate that those who have attained higher education by attending to the university are but a paltry. Thus, the extent of inter-clan conflicts is high among people who are not well educated and this has a contribution towards the extent of inter-clan conflicts as they are the majority of people living in Mumias East Sub-County (Field Data, 2018).

The findings from FGD 8 participants out of 8 participant of Shianda FGD also indicate that; those who have attained higher education by attending to the university are but a paltry. This is an indication that there still exist a knowledge gap considering that the more we have more people educated the faster the solutions are provide for the ills that ails our society. Thus the extent of inter-clan conflicts is high among people who are not well educated and they are the majority of people living in Mumias East Sub-County (Field Data, 2018).

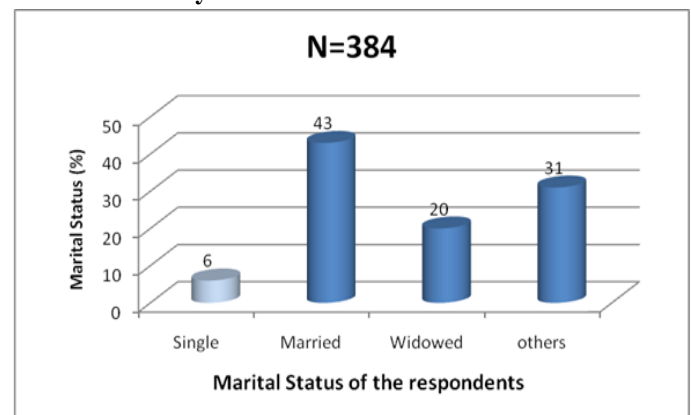
Considerably, from one key informant Ass-chief Maraba Sub-location noted that; even in settings where people are deprived of essential service like sanitation, clean water is an indication of uneducated lot who are vulnerable are vaguely knowledgeable of their rights and therefore prevalence of struggling for resources is high and hence the extent of inter-clan conflicts is high within the area of study. The opposite is true where we have educated population, demand and access to resources is not as challenging and elusive as in uneducated population (Field Data, 2018).

The findings were consistent with (Bloom *et al.*, 2003) who indicated that; Education therefore levels the fields of opportunity and offers both technical and professional skills, apposite and reliable for the betterment of the society. Death of education is an underling cause of conflict. Clans that are more educated have less conflict those clans with little education. Consequently, this boils down to socio-economic parameters of the community. Additionally, education can be avenue for forms of social stratification and segmentation that determines socio-economic background. Thus, a well-functioning education system encourages education.

4.5.4 Extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to marital status

The study sought to establish the inter-clan conflicts and marital status of the household heads in the study area and result is presented in Figure 4.9.

Figure 4.9: Marital status of the respondents in Mumias East Sub-County



Source: Field data (2018)

The results indicate that 6% (23) of the household heads were single, 43% (165) were married, 20% (77) were widowed while 31% (119) constituted of others who indicated as separated or never indicated their marital status.

The result therefore found out that majority of the household heads who participated, 43% (165) were married in Mumias East Sub-County. This implied that majority valued families as well as being closely knit. On the contrary, fewer respondents averred that they were single and that they still enjoyed their status. Comparatively, those that have full families are likely to influence the unmarried. As far as inter-clan conflict is concerned, socio-economic development may take a different dimension depending on various understanding on how

conflict occurs.

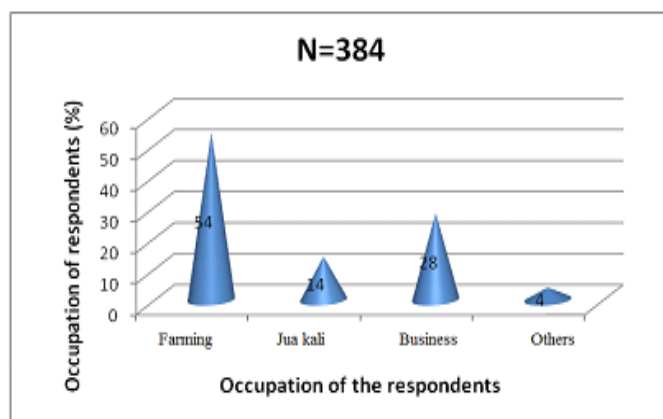
Marital status has an influence on inter-clan conflicts in the sense that the married people have a lot of obligations in terms of empowering their people economically and socially. This attracts competition over the available resources, job opportunities and leadership positions to sustain their families in terms of education, health care and shelter (Field Data, 2018).

The widows to an extent have an influence on inter-clan conflicts in terms of struggling for the available resources to take care of their families and as a result the likelihood of involving themselves in inter-clan conflicts is there. From the findings the others include mostly the unmarried who is still in the youth bracket and in most cases this is a vibrant age prone to conflicts either demanding for employment opportunities or supporting their clan's people to achieve what they want from other clans. They are used as reinforcement when it comes to violent conflicts (Field Data, 2018).

4.5.5 Extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to occupation of the respondents in the study area

Analysis sought to establish the extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to occupation of the household heads in the area of study as presented in Figure 4.10. The results found out that 54% (207) of the respondent practice farming, 14% (54) are occupied in Jua Kali, 28% (108) do small business and 4% (15) of the house hold respondents were involved in other occupations such as National and County government employment and employment in private sector.

Figure 4.10: Occupation of the respondents in Mumias East Sub-County, Kenya



Source: Field data (2018)

Small working population means that only a few people in the entire population continue to carry a burden of taxation and feeding the members of a family. However, according to the results in figure 4.10, above average population have some work to do whereas others are engaged in small business. On this basis, it is possible to deduce that the Mumias East population is a working population because at least everyone is occupied in some trade (Field Data, 2018).

However, one key informant, Ass-Chief Eluche Sub-location indicated that the main occupation is cane farming which is the main source of income in Mumias East Sub-County and other occupations depend on the income from cane farming. Due to the collapse of Mumias Sugar Company the economical source

of income is very low in the area of study and therefore inter-clan conflicts have increased as clans struggle for limited resources. This indicates that inter-clan conflicts emanate from the occupation of the people in the area of study if the occupation generates enough income there are few conflicts and if income low conflicts increases. It means that, when a society is occupied then much time is spent on productive ventures other than idle engaging in issues conflictive in nature. Therefore, a big working population works towards income generation to alleviate the suffering of members of the community. It can also be argued that household occupation has tremendous implication on the welfare and wellbeing of a community (Field Data, 2018).

Household that have no occupying and income generating work are liable to vicissitudes of poverty and conflicts. Access to jobs therefore, is essential for overcoming inequality and reducing poverty. Unemployed are also vulnerable and more often than not are perpetrators of inter-clan conflicts. This has dire ramifications on the socio-economic development of any given society (Field Data, 2018).

One key informant, Abamwente clan Chairman . Lusheya sub-location stated that;

The main occupation of the people in the area of study is farming and the main cash crop is sugar cane. Due to the collapse of Mumias sugar company the economic status of the people is too low and other occupations cannot sustain them economically. So far people conflict over scarce resources. At the same time Business and Jua Kali has gone down because they were depending on the income from cane farming and as a result inter-clan conflicts are high due to struggle for scarce resources for their livelihood (Key informant, Chairman Abamwente clan, 25th November 2018, Lusheya Sub-Location).

Source: Field Data (2018).

In support of the findings from the household heads one key informant chairman Abamwente clan indicated that; the main occupation in the area of study is farming and sugar cane is the main cash crop. Due to the collapse of Mumias Sugar Company the economy of the people is too low and it has affected income from business and jua kali because they were depending on income from cane farming. As a result inter-clan conflicts are increasing as the people struggle for the limited resources that are there in the area of study (Field Data, 2018).

The findings are consistent with the finding from Bloom *et al* (2003) who indicates that demographic structure has significant implication on labor, provision of social services and issues of social security, where levels of occupation play a critical role. Small working population means that only a few people in the entire population continue to shoulder the burden of taxation and feeding the members of a family. However, according to the results in table 4.9, above average population have some work to do whereas others are engaged in small business but depend on sugar cane farming as the main occupation. On this basis, it is possible to deduce that the Mumias East population is a working population because at least everyone is occupied in some trade.

It means that, when a society is occupied then much time is spent on productive ventures other than issues conflictive in nature. Therefore, a big working population works towards alleviate the suffering of members if the community. It can also be argued that household has tremendous implication on the welfare and wellbeing of a community.

Household that have no occupying and income generating work are liable to vicissitudes of poverty. Household therefore is an indicator key in determining the levels of poverty. Household with large number of people report high levels of poverty because there is little income to sustain members of the households. Access to jobs therefore, is essential for overcoming inequality and reducing poverty. Unemployed are also vulnerable and more often than not are perpetrators of conflict. This has dire ramifications on the socio-economic development of any given society.

4.5.6 Extent of inter-clan conflicts per location in Mumias East Sub-County

The study sought to examine the extent of inter-clan conflicts per location in Mumias East Sub-County through the household respondents. The analysis in Table 4.5 shows that Lusheya location has high extent of inter-clan conflicts in the are of study (15.6% (60), East Wanga 14.3% (55), Isongo 14.3% (55), Shianda 13% (50), Lubinu 11.7% (45), Ekeru 11% (44), Makunga 9.1% (35), Malaha 7.8% (30), Khaunga 2.6% (10) strongly agree that the extent of inter-clan conflicts varies per location in the study area. The study hence found out that all all locations experience inter-clan conflicts but at different extent. Lusheya location has high extent of inter-clan conflicts due to high poverty index as shown in Social Protection Report (2016) from social services office Mumias East Sub-County rated the poorest in the whole Sub-County. Also the location is mostly occupied by the Abashitsetse and who infringe the rights other clans in the location.

Response from household heads as indicated in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Extent of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County per location

Location	Frequency	percentage	Rank
Malaha	30	7.8%	8
Khaunga	10	2.6%	
East Wanga	55	14.3%	9
Lubinu	45	11.7%	
Lusheya	60	15.6%	2
Shianda	50	13.0%	
Makunga	35	9.1%	5
Isongo	55	14.3%	
Ekeru	44	11.5%	1
			4
			7
			3
			6
Total	384	100%	9

Source: Field data 2018

Akey informant, a police officer from shianda police station stated the that;

Inter-clan conflits are rapant in some of the locations in Mumias East Sub-County. He further stated that reports from the following locations have been recorded in occurance book frequently: Lusheya, East Wanga, Isongo, Shianda, Lubinu and Ekeru. Most cases were land ownership and resources based. Some cases have been forwarded to court and others to the clans council of elders. However he also pointed out that, other locations such as Malaha, Makunga and khaunga have got minimal cases of inter-clan conflicts. From his contribution he indicated that there is disperity in the extent of inter-clan conflicts per location depending on the settlement of the royal clans within this locations, poverty level and education level. Statements from complainants mostly mentioned that they are mistreated on clannism basis. (Interview from Kenya police officer, 26/12/2018, Mumias East Sub-County)

Another key informant, Chief Shianda Location had this to say;

She said that there is aprivalance of Inter-clan conflicts in her location cross-cutting across land issues, leadership wrangles, political competition and resource distribution. Local leaders have tried to intervene but conflicts reoccur all the time especially land ownership. Some people assault one another because land is a source of livelihood as people depend on Agriculture to take care of their families. She also said that she gets a lot of resistance from the residents of shianda location because most of them feel that as alady and a person from the minority clan is not supposed to be their Chief. When the vaccancy for Assistant Chief Luche was advertised, there was a lot of conflict between the major clans that is Abashitsetse and Abakolwe. However at the end of the day Assistant Chief was appointed from Abashitsetse which atleast made people to settle abit. Therefore the location is dominated by the royal clans and tend to compete for resources and leadership (Interview from Chief Shianda Location, 26/11/2018, Mumias East Sub-County).

Anohter key informant, probation officer indicated that;

The probation officer based in Mumias law court said that there is aprivalance of Inter-clan conflicts in most of the location in the area of study apart from khaunga and Malaha which have got minimal cases and this was based on the cases they handled as they discharge there duties (Interview from probation officer Mumias Law Court, 13/11/2018).

The study sought to find out why there is a high prevalece of inter-clan conflicts in some locations while in other locations they are minimal. From the findings it was indicated that the locations which are occupied by royal clans that is; Abashitsetse and Abakolwe are the most affected locations by inter-clan conflicts. Majority of the respondents indicated that the two clans tend to undermine other minority clans , grab resources and deny them their rights. The findings were also

supported by key informant, police officer, Shianda police station, 26th November 2018. The most affected Locations were; Lusheya, Isongo, EastWanga, Lubinu, shianda and Ekeru. Those locations with minimal cases were Makunga, Malaha and Khaunga.

The findings were also supported by the fact that In locations where the Chiefs come from minority clans and again being a female face a lot of resistance from the majority clans. This was indicated by key informant, Chief Shianda location, 26th December 2018 the results were clear through the report from the key informant, probation officer, Mumias Law Court that there is high prevalence of conflicts in most locations apart from Malaha and Khaunga where cases reported are too low.

The findings of the study were consistent from the sentiments of the Household heads and key informants agreed with (Pkalya & Muhammad, 2006) who indicated that The Government of Kenya has been proactive in addressing conflict as a development issue in collaboration with other partners such as civil society, private sector and development partners. A number of interventions have been put in place to address conflict at community, national, regional and global levels. The study intends to gain a better understanding of forms and prevalence of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County and come up with strategies to address the root causes of the conflicts to attain a peaceful environment. The findings are consistent with the police report from Shianda police station (2018) that there are a lot of criminal/ conflict reports from most of the locations in Mumias East Sub-County apart from Khaunga and Malaha locations.

4.5.8 Extent of inter-clan conflicts in shopping centre in Mumias East Sub-County

The study sought to examine the extend of inter-clan conflicts in shopping centres in Mumias East Sub-County through the household respondents.

Table 4.6: Extent of inter-clan conflicts in shopping centres in Mumias East Sub-county

Shopping centre	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
Khaunga	10	2.6%	10
Malaha	30	7.8%	
Makunga	65	16.9%	6
Shianda	95	24.7%	
Lusheya	20	5.3%	2
Isongo	40	10.4%	
Khaimba	15	4%	1
Shikulu	25	6.5%	
Ekeru	44	11.5%	8
mwitoti	40	10.4%	
			5
			9
			7
			3
			4
Total	384	100%	10

Source: Field data 2018.

The analysis in Table 4.5 shows that shianda shopping centre has high extent of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study in Shianda 24.7% (95), Makunga 16.9%(65), Ekeru 11.5%(44). Isongo 10.4% (40), Mwitoti 10.4% (40), Malaha 7.8% (30), Shikulu 6.5%(25), Lusheya 5.3%(20), Khaimba 4% (15), Khaunga 2.6% (10) strongly disagree that the extend of inter-clan conflicts varies per shopping centre in the study area. The study hence found out that all shopping centres experience inter-clan conflicts but at different extent but in Shianda shopping centres inter-clan conflicts are high because of improved business in the centre and people are conflicting over plots for business. Also clans surrounding the centre want to dominate all business in the centre and frustrate other people who do business and come from far. Thus they destroy business through robbery.

Inter-clan conflicts in shopping centres depends on where they are situated. The key informant, Sub-County Administrator had the following to say that;

Inter-clan conflicts are high in some shopping centres while in others is low due to a number of reasons. In the first place those shopping centres situated in areas with good business the probability of having conflicts is high and many people struggle to get plots from there so that they can do business. As a result there is a lot of land grabbing in those centres by the majority clans and if one happens to do business from there the surrounding clans may organize for destruction of property or loot the goods of business. Another reason may be because some centres are situated on the main road where people can easily reach and rob the property organized by neighbouring clans against other clans. He was noting that looking at the shopping centres with high rates of conflicts the likes of Shianda, Makunga and Mwitoti compared with those in the rural areas (Key informant, Sub-County Administrator, Mumias East Sub-County, 16/11/2018).

One participant of Namwaya FGD had the following to say that;

Inter-clan conflicts in some shopping centres are high because some of them are surrounded by majority clans and they always want to suppress other smaller clans. As a matter of fact Shianda is surrounded by Abshitsetse and Abakolwe, Makunga by Abashitsetse and Mwitoti by Abashitsetse. He also said that these shopping centres are also densely populated and hence people struggle for scarce resources attracting conflicts (participant of Namwaya FGD, a village elder Namwaya village, Khaunga Sub-Location, 26/11/2018).

The findings from FGDs were supported by the findings from household heads and key informants. The findings from the household heads indicated that inter-clan conflicts differ per shopping centre Shianda being the leading by 94 (24%). The findings from the key informant, Sub-County Administrator Mumias East Sub-County indicated that inter-clan Conflicts is high in some shopping centres while in some shopping are low. He noted that conflict is high in some shopping centres where there is good business and people struggle to acquire

plots for business especially from the majority clans. He also noted that some shopping centres are situated on the main road and accessibility is high in these centres and hence robberies are high organized by the clans surrounding the centres.

In support from Namwaya FGD out 8 participants 7 participants indicated that inter-clan conflicts are high in major shopping because most of them are surrounded by majority clans who tend to suppress people from other clans to do business in this centres. The main centres are Shianda, Makunga, Mwitoti and Ekeru. These centres are densely populated and people within these centres struggle for scarce resources.

The findings are in agreement with the security Report Mumias East Sub-County (2018) which indicates that there are frequent reports of robbery in Shianda, Makunga, Mwitoti and Ekeru shopping centres

4.6 Summary of the Findings

The objective of the study was to examine the nature and extent of inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County, Kakamega County, Kenya. To achieve the objective objectives, the research was conducted in line with the specific objectives of the study utilizing descriptive research design.

The demographic results of the household respondents were skewed against female gender. Out of 384 questionnaires which had been administered to the interviewees (household heads), 384 of them were returned for analysis. This translates to 100.0 percent return rate of the respondents. Overall, the response rate was considered very high and adequate for the study. Out of 51 questionnaires which had been administered to the interviewees (key informants), 51 of them were returned for analysis. The researcher chose on the following key informants. Namely; Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs, Assistant and Deputy county commissioners, Ward and sub- county Administrators, police officers, clans chair persons and MCAs who are key stakeholders who deal with conflict management in the society and at the same time peace makers. This translates to 100.0 percent return rate of the respondents. Overall, the response rate was considered very high and adequate for the study

The study sought to examine whether the household respondents have ever experienced inter-clan conflicts during their stay in the study area. The analysis shows that a considerable number of the respondents 48.1% (185) strongly agreed, 41.9% (161) agree, 1(4) undecided, 6% (23) disagree, and 3% (12) strongly disagree that they have ever experienced inter-clan conflicts in the study area. The study hence found out that majority of the respondents have experienced inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East sub-county at (48.1%).

Results from the analysis that at least the conflicts occur often in the study area. Majority of the respondents at 47% (180) indicated that the conflicts occur most often, followed by 27% (104) more often, 17% (65) often and 9% (35) not often in Mumias East Sub-County. From the findings it is evident that 47%(180) of inter-clan conflicts implies that their socio-economic development aspects could be jeopardized

The analysis found out that between (0-5) years, 3% (12) of the residents had lived in the study area, 8% (31) of the household interviewed had lived in the study area between (6-10) years, 24% (92) had lived between (11-20) and 65% (250) had lived for over 20 years.

Based on the findings the study found out that the major type of conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County was leadership wrangles as indicate by , 280 (72.9%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 65 (16.9%) Agreed, 20 (5.2%) undecided and 19 (4.9%) disagreed.

Land ownership also emerged as a type of inter-clan conflict which was also supported by results shown in Table 4.3, 147 (38.3%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 172 (44.8%) Agreed, 34 (8.9%) undecided and 31 (8.1%) disagreed.

The study also indicated that another type of conflict in Mumias East Sub-County was Land Boundaries as indicate by ,123 (32.0%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 168 (43.8%) Agreed, 29 (7.8%) undecided and 64 (16.7%) disagreed.

Study found out that another type of conflict in Mumias East Sub-County was political competitions as indicated by ,314 (81.8%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 51 (13.3%) Agreed, 0 (0%) undecided and 19 (4.9%) disagreed.

Study also found out that another type of conflict in Mumias East Sub-County was resource distribution as indicated by, 259 (67.8%) of the household heads strongly agreed, 80 (20.8%) Agreed, 5 (1.3%) undecided and 40 (10.4%) disagreed.

The study established the extent of inter-clan conflicts on gender and the study found out that the majority of the household heads who participated are 57% (219) male while 43% (165) were female.

The study sought to establish the extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to age distribution of the household heads that were involved in the study. Analysis by age revealed that 5% (19) were aged between below 21 years old, 24% (92) were aged between (21– 30), 30% (115) were aged between (31 – 40), and 23% (88) between (41 – 50) and 18% (69) were aged above 51 and above years old. The study therefore reveals that the majority of the household heads who participated in the study 30% (115) were aged between (30 – 40) years. The study also revealed that the minority of the respondents were below the age of 21 years the youths who are much involved in conflicts.

Analysis sought to establish the extent of inter-clan conflicts in relation to the level of education among the household heads in the area of study as presented in Figure 4.7. The results revealed that 49% (188) among the household heads had attained primary level of education, 24% (92) attained secondary education, 19% (73) had tertiary education and 8% (31) had achieved university education in Mumias East Sub County, Kenya.

The study sought to establish the inter-clan conflicts and marital status of the household heads in the study area. The results indicate that 6% (23) of the household heads were single, 43% (165) were married, 20% (77) were widowed

while 31% (119) constituted of others who indicated as separated or never indicated their marital status. The result therefore found out that majority of the household heads who participated, 43% (165) were married in Mumias East Sub-County.

The study sought to establish extent inter-clan conflicts in relation to occupation of respondents. The results found out that 54% (207) of the respondent practice farming, 14% (54) are occupied in Jua Kali, 28% (108) do small business and 4% (15) of the house hold respondents were involved in other occupations such as National and County government employees and employees in private sector .

The study sought to examine the extent of inter-clan conflicts per location in Mumias East Sub-County through the household respondents. The analysis in Figure 4.4 shows that Lusheya location has high extent of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study (15.6% (60), East Wanga 14.3% (55), Isongo 14.3% (55), Shianda 13% (50), Lubinu 11.7% (45), Ekero 11% (44), Makunga 9.1% (35), Malaha 7.8% (30), Khaunga 2.6% (10) strongly disagree that the extent of inter-clan conflicts varies per location in the study area.

The study sought to examine the extent of inter-clan conflicts in shopping centres in Mumias East Sub-County through the household respondents. The analysis shows that shianda shopping centre has high extent of inter-clan conflicts in the area of study 24.7% (95), Makunga 16.9% (65), Ekero 11.5% (44), Isongo 10.4% (40), Mwitoi 10.4% (40), Malaha 7.8% (30), Shikulu 6.5% (25), Lusheya 5.3% (20), Khaimba 4% (15), Khaunga 2.6% (10) strongly disagree that the extend of inter-clan conflicts varies per shopping centre in the study area.

4.7 Conclusions

the study concludes that demographic aspects have a direct correlation with conflict, for instance, household heads that have no occupation and income generating work are liable to vicissitudes of poverty and conflicts due to struggle for scarce resources. Household heads within youth age are therefore an indicator key in determining the levels of conflicts as they are jobless and idle they are used by people for personal gain especially politicians during election periods. When inter-clan conflicts arise they fight back as reinforcement of their clans. Gender has an influence on inter-clan conflicts because findings indicate that men are mostly involved in inter-clan conflicts as they compete for resources and opportunities to support their families where as women are involved but play a passive role because most of them are provided for by their partners apart the widows who play double roles and sometimes they get involved in conflicts. Prevalence of inter-clan conflicts differs in locations and shopping centres depending on the majority of clans settling there, local leaders of the area and economic status of the people. Areas of Jurisdiction with large number of people report high levels of poverty because there is little income to sustain members of the households. Education level of the people in the study area has contributed to the prevalence of inter-clan conflicts because from the household heads who were interviewed most of them

were below secondary level of education and to some extent the findings indicated that the level of education influence inter-clan conflicts in the area of study. Inter-clan conflicts in Mumias East Sub-County are as a result of the following; leadership wrangles, Land ownership, land boundaries, political competition and resources distribution. Unemployed are also vulnerable and more often than not are perpetrators of conflict. Those who have stayed longer in Mumias East have experience inter-clan conflicts longer than those who have sojourned lately. The impacts of inter-clan conflicts therefore weigh heavily on socio-economic development of those that have stayed in Mumias East for long.

4.8 Recomendations of the Study

The study recommends improved coordination and integration through enhanced inter-clan forums dealing with the conflict perpetrators that arise periodically. Also distribution of resources opportunities should be done equally among all clans without discrimination to make all clans feel recognized and respected to reduce struggle for resources. However the residents in the area of study should be engaged in income generating activities. Apart from the normal occupation the youth should be encouraged to go for technical trainings so that they should be productive to the community and at same time be always busy to avoid idleness. There should be gender equity in issues of development because everybody has a contribution in community development in term of labour or capital.

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