



**COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (CASS)**

**CENTER FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT (CCM)**

**THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS IN FOSTERING  
PEACE AMONG THE PASTORALIST COMMUNITIES IN  
KENYA : A CASE OF ISIOLO COUNTY**

**A Dissertation Submitted to the University of Rwanda in Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Award of Master's Degree in Peace Studies and  
Conflict Transformation**

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**Musanze, June 2022**

**DECLARATION**

I, the undersigned, declare that this dissertation titled *“The role Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralists communities in Kenya : A case of Isiolo County”* is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university or examining body, for the award of an academic credit. All information from other sources has been duly acknowledged.

Student’s Name

Fatuma Hadi Ali

Signature.....

Date .....

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this dissertation to my beloved mother Anab Hirsi Wais, my children Jawahir Abdi, Mohamed Hassan, my niece Mariam Samatar, my nephew Abdirahman Samatar my sisters and brothers for their great support, their patience throughout my studies and for standing with me during the entire period of study. I also dedicate my dissertation to the people of Isiolo County which is my home county for their support and endless love. Lastly, I dedicate to the School of Arts and Social Sciences of University of Rwanda and National Police College Rwanda for the great academic impacts to me, through their support and encouragement.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The aim of the research was to examine the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities in Kenya who constantly compete for the limited available resources including grazing lands and water points for their animals that leads to inter-tribal conflicts. The study used the theory of conflict as it highlights the need to share the limited available resources between warring communities to enhance peace. The study adopted the descriptive research design for the data collection and analysis process. It used questionnaires, interviews and focused group discussions to collect primary data from respondents. The collected data was analyzed qualitatively to generate descriptive statistics. The study found out that the pastoralists communities do not trust the Public Administrators hindering them to initiate programs that promote peace and stability. This lack of trust indicates negative state society relations as the Public Administrators are representatives of the state. Hence, there is need for workable strategies to be put forth by both national and local administrators. Public Administrators should initiate peace resolution approaches that involve the active participation of local residents, such as holding meetings in churches and community gatherings. In terms of contribution to knowledge, this study will contribute significantly to the understanding of the contribution of Public Administrators, and the role of trust in fostering peace in pastoralist communities.

***Key Words: Public Administrators, Fostering Peace, Pastoralists Communities and Kenya***

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	- Assistant County Commissioner
ADR	- Alternative dispute resolution
CAK	- Communication Authority of Kenya
DCC	- Deputy County Commissioner
DiPaP	- Women Peace Crusader and Daima Initiative for Peace and Development
GSU	- General Service Unit
HOA	- Horn of Africa
IOM	- The International Organization for Migration
KRCS	- Kenya Red Cross Society
LGPC	- local government peace committee
LPC	- Local Peace Committees
NGOs	- Non-Governmental Organizations
OCS	- Officer Commanding Station
PEDP	- Pokot Education and Development Programme
SCPC	- Sub County Police Commander

## **CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

The aim of this study was to investigate the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities in Kenya specifically in Isiolo County. The study was guided by the research objectives which were; to examine the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist's communities, to examine the effectiveness of Public Administrators in fostering peace among pastoralist communities and to explore the opportunities and challenges faced by the Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities. This chapter consists of the background of the study, problem statement, research objectives, research questions, significance of the study, scope, delimitation, limitation of the study and the organization of the study.

### **1.1 Background of the study**

The political instability that has been common in the Horn of Africa (HOA) continues to threaten long-term regional peace, security, and socio-economic development in various parts of the region. This instability affects regions that fall within the boundaries of HOA, including Northern Kenya and the pastoralist communities dwelling there. A large section of the population in these conflict-prone areas often faces displacement and consequent destitution risks arising from frequent internal and cross-border wars (Adetula, et al. 2020). Traditionally, the conflicts have been over limited natural resources in the regions, including grazing lands and animal watering points. As a result, most pastoralist communities are constantly moving from place to place in search of the availability of resources, and as they encroach on other people's lands, war erupts.

In the African continent, from the Tuaregs of Mali to the Pokots and the Maasai of Kenya, inter-tribal conflicts, violence, and inter-clan warfare are often closely associated with pastoralism and nomadic lifestyle. However, in most parts of the East African regions, including Northern Kenya, the nature of the traditional pastoral conflicts is slowly changing to become more violent and deadly. The changes are attributable to various factors, including climate change, increased competition for limited natural resources such as water and grazing lands, and the increased proliferation of guns among pastoralist communities. According to (Ambelu et al. 2017),

increased human settlement and the emergence of zoned conservancies have also led to decreased grazing lands. This implies that livestock-keeping communities must compete for the few remaining natural sources, including watering points and grazing grounds. As a result, there is an increased sense of hostility and aggression, leading to frequent violent inter-tribal conflicts. The situation is further aggravated by weakening traditional governance systems, the politicization of the inter-tribal peacekeeping process, and the persistent warrior culture among most pastoralist communities has also made such conflicts intractable.

Many factors contribute to rising cases of conflicts among pastoralist communities. (Ltipalei et al. 2020) observe that inter-tribal disputes within or between pastoralists, such as cattle-rustling and raiding, have long cultural traditions and may be considered part of a people's culture. Nonetheless, such 'traditional' conflicts that might have been used to define pastoralists culture have evolved to become increasingly destructive and far less manageable by the exiting local leadership. A review of the HOA, particular regions dominated by pastoralist communities, reveals various factors contributing to inter-tribal conflicts among these communities. In recent years, cattle rustling has intensified and evolved to be more violent and deadly. (Odary et al. 2020) observe that the once traditional livestock raids have moved to become wider criminal networks used for selling livestock to be sold in the regional black markets. The situation has been accelerated by the increased proliferation of small arms such as automatic and semi-automatic weapons. The availability of these weapons in the region has made the traditional cattle rustling practice more deadly and violent. Subsequently, with many weapons in the hands of cattle rustlers, the conventional approach to conflict management and resolution has proved futile and unfruitful.

In Northern Kenya, inter-tribal violence and conflicts within and between pastoralist communities are not new in the region. Over the years, livestock rustling has been used as an instrument of violence to cause chaos and insecurity among pastoral communities. In their view, (Odary et al. 2020) argue that contemporary pastoral conflicts have evolved from being mere localized competition over limited natural resources to become a manifestation of violence deeply rooted in the country's political divisions at the ethnic levels. In Kenya, in collaboration with local leaders, the government has implemented various prevention and management strategies to eradicate the dehumanizing practices of livestock rustling to no success. The cultural

practice has made policing of the pastoralist communities a Herculean task for the Kenyan government through various law enforcement agencies.

Today, unlike in the recent past, pastoralist communities are equipped with sophisticated weapons which they claim to use to guard and protect their livestock against predators, including rustlers (Beyene, 2017). This practice has seen livestock rustling transcending from a mere cultural affair to become a lucrative opportunistic approach for criminals to accumulate wealth. According to (Galaty, 2016), cattle rustlers and bandits are equipped with sophisticated weapons and ready to conduct extreme forms of violence and destruction to achieve their goals. The destructive nature of such ensuring conflicts exerts pressure on the government to implement sustainable solutions to ensure peaceful coexistence among pastoralist communities.

The conflicts stemming from this region have been significant concern over the years since it limits the region's ability to exploit its resources for economic development fully. The establishment of a local administrative system has contributed significantly to conflict resolution and peace-building. The process has initiated modern approaches to conflict management instead of the indigenous methods previously used (McPeak, et al 2011). However, to find a lasting solution to the rising conflicts among these communities, the local public administration must demonstrate its commitment to addressing the underlying causes of the conflicts and involving the pastoralist communities in decision-making regarding peace.

Among the pastoralist communities, the loss of livestock and depleting resources during droughts are sufficient justification for engaging in raids against other communities to offset their losses and restock their herds. Such communal raids usually result in violence and wars. This aggressive confrontation is an essential component of the pastoralists' strategies to restore their depleted livestock during drought (Odedeji 2016). In most cases, it is a highly accepted practice despite the devastating consequences. As a result, cattle raiding can be considered a response to the effects of disasters like drought and insurance against dry seasons in which communities attempt to increase their livestock wealth by acquiring more. Peace and drought resilience are interconnected challenges in arid and semi-arid areas of Northern Kenya, where the vulnerable communities continuously face cycles of violence, drought, and poverty. The frequent conflicts among these communities have adverse effects on the means of livelihoods and assets in the region. In addition to the direct loss of human lives and livestock from the wars, (Berger,

2003) notes that violent conflicts further restrict pastoralist communities' migration, economic activities, and the abilities of the communities to peacefully negotiate access to resources such as water, pasture, and markets. Therefore, these raids and violence are some of the primary coping strategies used by pastoralist communities during droughts.

For a long time, the pastoralist communities have relied on established communal consciousness to settle inter-tribal conflicts. In such settlement agreements, conflict resolution was achieved through consensus under the guidance of community elders and leaders. (Huho, 2012) describes this approach to conflict resolution as a peace-building process, and among many African indigenous communities, the peace process was characterized by symbols and rituals. For some reason, these peace-building processes effectively realized peace among the communities and ensured a sense of accommodation. The community elders played a significant role in negotiating with the warring tribes and establishing a truce to restore peace in the communities. However, in the recent past, the elders' influence in ensuring peace and coexistence is slowly fading away as many people become exposed to formal forms of local governance. As a result, cattle rustling and the subsequent inter-tribal conflicts and violence have increased and become unmanageable.

The local governments have proven to lack the necessary capacity to foster peace to the pastoralist communities. According to (Ambelu, et al. 2017), inadequate policing and the existing national security policies have failed to eradicate the dehumanizing practice of cattle rustling. Failure by the government has only led to increased insecurity as the attached communities engage in retaliatory attacks, which result in further revenge attacks on end. Besides, the government's approach to arm the local communities to respond to the security problems in the region has also exacerbated the situation. (Odedeji, 2016) observes that such local authority's response often leads to the emergence of the local militia that causes significant havoc to the neighboring pastoralists communities. The increasing proliferation of arms among the pastoralist communities also implies heightened levels of insecurity and ongoing conflicts.

The government approach to managing the inter-tribal conflicts between pastoralists has also undermined or neglected the existing traditional governance systems. (Huho, 2012) argues that most pastoralist communities like the Maasai or the Pokot are committed to their cultures and traditional ways of governance. These local leaders are highly respected and can decide on

various issues affecting their local communities for the pastoralists. However, the widespread civilization and modernity that threaten the traditional systems have weakened governance institutions. As a result, the communities are incapacitated to effectively manage and prevent inter-tribal conflicts and criminality among their people. According to (Ltipalei et al. 2020), most pastoralist lands are managed through traditional governance systems that might be inconsistent with the government's formal legal structure. This implies that formal systems might not effectively help the local pastoralist communities by resolving the emerging conflicts.

In most cases, government agencies often fail to engage with the local traditional governance systems, resulting in unresolved tensions that lead to further disputes between pastoralist communities. Public Administrators must closely coordinate with local leaders to ensure lasting peace between warring pastoralist communities. Therefore, understanding the contribution of local governance structures is essential in promoting lasting peace in regions inhabited by pastoralist communities.

Public administration plays a critical role in various overarching issues of communal development and peacekeeping. The issues that arise from public administration functions are considered decisive to ensure the legitimacy of a nation, and this rests in its ability to deliver on its political promises. Public administration, therefore, provides systems that are enacted at the local government to facilitate the functions of the national government. As noted by (Merriman, 2018) one of the critical roles of public administration is providing governance in society. The authors argue that public administration offers a myriad of services to the public, including ensuring the security and protection of lives and public property. Moreover, public administration maintains law and order in society, thus creating peace and cohesion among the members. Given the importance of Public Administrators in modern societies in providing various services, the study examines their role in fostering peace, focusing on pastoralist communities in Kenya that usually experience continuous conflicts.

The local administrators often act as instruments for implementing government policies. According to (Ltipalei et al. 2020), through its security agencies in collaboration with local institutions, the government formulates and adopts sound peace policies that aim to promote peace and coexistence among the pastoralist communities. Such policies are regarded not as mere regulations printed on paper but as ones that must be effected to realize their stipulated

goals. The local public administration is responsible for translating the paper declarations into reality by spearheading various actions aimed at converting the said agreements into peaceful existence in the affected regions. (Sangotegbe et al. 2016) observe that the public administration also plays a significant role in ensuring stability in the community. As local leaders in the society, Public Administrators act as the go-intermediaries and reconcilers responsible for ensuring optimal cohesion and accommodation among various interest groups in the society.

## **1.2 Problem Statement**

Perennial conflicts among pastoralist communities in the Kenyan arid and semi-arid areas date back to the pre-colonial periods. Over the years, the pastoralist communities have always struggled over limited resources, including grazing lands and water points for their animals. The ensuing stiff competition and disputes have led to deaths, displacements, and loss of significant properties (Issifu, 2016). For this reason, these areas inhabited by pastoralists have experienced retarded economic growth given the instability and insecurity of the area. According to (Mbih, 2020), several explanations explain the causes of conflicts between pastoral communities.

One approach associates the emerging conflicts with the dynamics of population growth and the inevitable competition for scarce resources. This scarcity hypothesis proposes that inter-tribal conflict between pastoral communities is often stimulated by decreased rainfall evolving into prolonged drought, leading to scarcity of water and grazing land. In most communities prone to such conflicts over natural resources, local-based leadership structures are designed to help resolve emerging conflicts. Empirical evidence shows that the local leadership structure has been effective in resolving inter-tribal conflicts among pastoralist communities. Moreso, whereas a lot of literature has explored various conflict management and resolution among warring pastoral communities, little or no studies have focused on the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace in their respective local communities leaving a gap.

A gap is something that remains to be explored, an aspect which is still not answered by research, a body of knowledge that may still be lacking leaving a vacuum which raises certain questions to be answered by yet another research above what is already known concerning a phenomenon (Robinson, 2011). The importance of a research gap is to address or to close a knowledge gap. According to (Miles, 2017) research attempts to contribute new scientific research literature rather than duplicate what already exists. In this regard, a study has to answer

a prevailing question that may have been raised from previous research because one of the purposes why research is usually conducted is to close an existing research gap. Closing this gap provides a new body of knowledge and that is why it is key for researchers to always identify the research gap.

Moreso, whereas a lot of literature has explored various conflict management and resolution among warring pastoral communities no studies have engrossed on the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace in their respective local pastoralist communities therefore the need for this study to understand the linkage between the role Public Administrators play and how it contributes in fostering peace to answer this research gap. This supports what (Miles, 2017) signifies that a gap is something that remains to be done or learned in an area of research and a gap in the knowledge of the researcher in the field of research. Therefore, this study examines the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities in Kenya, specifically Isiolo County.

### **1.3. Objective of the Study**

#### **1.3.1 General Objective**

The research seeks to examine the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities in Kenya, specifically Isiolo County.

#### **1.3.2 Specific Objectives**

- i) To examine the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.
- ii) To examine the effectiveness of Public Administrators in fostering peace among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.
- iii) To explore the opportunities and challenges faced by the Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

- i) What is the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County?

- ii) How effective are the Public Administrators in fostering peace among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County?
- iii) What are the opportunities and challenges faced by the Public Administrators in fostering peace in Isiolo County?

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

In line with the government's objective of ensuring that all the citizens enjoy peace, it is expected that this study outcome would be significant to policymakers, Public Administrators, and the public, particularly the pastoralist communities. For the policymakers, the study is expected to provide valuable insights on the contribution of Public Administrators in fostering peace among pastoralist communities across areas occupied by the pastoralist communities in Kenya. The findings will help identify different approaches to engage the pastoralist communities and establish effective ways to achieve sustainable peace in the regions. As a result, policymakers will develop evidence-based policies that are more likely to reflect the pastoralists' lifestyle and promote harmony.

The findings will highlight approaches to engage with the pastoralist communities and achieve lasting peace effectively for Public Administrators. Notably, unlike other communities, pastoralists tend to lead a different life, one that is based on tradition and cultural values. Understanding these people is central to establishing a workable policy framework that would help achieve the desired peace in the region. For instance, traditionally, the pastoralist communities believed that livestock rustling was their way of life and part of their identity. Thus, understanding the way of life of these people will help Public Administrators establish effective strategies to eliminate risk factors that may lead to violent retaliatory attacks from neighboring pastoralist communities.

For the general public, particularly the pastoralist communities, the study findings are expected to inform and inspire them on effective ways to work with the local Public Administrators to achieve lasting peace. Through the Public Administrators, the government can only guarantee stability and security to its people when it works together with the local people. In many instances, the public considers the assigned Public Administrators, for example, the police, as newcomers with little interest in the ongoing issues in their local regions. Therefore, the study

findings will seek to highlight the best ways through which the general public can collaborate with Public Administrators to achieve the desired peace. In this way, the study will help determine the most effective approaches that Public Administrators can use to foster lasting peace among pastoralist communities.

### **1.6 Scope of Study**

The study aims to examine the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. For this reason, the scope of the study will be geographically restricted to the pastoralism regions, particularly Isiolo.

### **1.7 Delimitation of the study**

Setting delimitations and subsequent justifications helps the researcher maintain objectivity in a study. It also helps other researchers reconstruct a study or advance future research on the same topic. Delimitations provide the scope within which researchers conclude findings and determine a study's reliability or external validity. Therefore, the study looked at the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities and how the opportunities and challenges available have affected these roles. This was important to avoid encompassing a large group of respondents, who may not have the necessary understandings of the workings of the concept of devolution, and therefore offer irrelevant data.

### **1.8 Limitation of the Study**

One of the limitations that the researcher encountered in the course of the study was lack of cooperation from the research participants during the data collection process. This entails situations where respondents feared participating in the data collection process, perhaps because of the resulting consequences from their leaders. For instance, Public Administrators did not want to expose failure in their responsibilities to provide security and also fostering peace to the pastoralist communities. However, to overcome this challenge, the researcher informed the respondents that the study is only for academic purposes. The researcher assured the respondents that their names will not be included in the study but remain anonymous throughout the data collection process.

## **1.9 Organization of the Study**

The researcher presented this study in five chapters. Chapter one details the general introduction of the study, which includes the background of the study, research problem, objectives of the study, research questions, scope, delimitation, limitation and organization of the study.

In Chapter Two, the researcher reviews and synthesizes related research and literature on the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among pastoralist communities from global, regional, and local perspectives. The chapter also covers related theories that would be used to anchor the study findings.

Chapter three focuses on the research methodology used to address the research objectives. It details the research design, target population, sample and sampling techniques, data collection instruments and procedures, and data analysis methods. The chapter also addresses the reliability and validity of research data collection instruments and ethical considerations.

Chapter four covers research data presentation analysis and interpretation and finally chapter five captures the findings, conclusions and recommendations.

Therefore, to study the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities in Kenya specifically in Isiolo County, the researcher reviewed related studies earlier conducted and literature review from different sources that informs the study.

## CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.0. Introduction

This chapter reviews literature related to the study using published journals, written texts, and past research. The chapter is organized mainly along with the specific research objectives under different sub-sections. It entails the review of the literature that relates to the purpose of the study. The chapter is organized according to the objectives so as to continue the relevance of the study problem. It also focuses on reviewing the literature that was done on the role of fostering peace among the pastoralist communities. The theories used in this chapter will help more in understanding the study conducted. The relationship between the independent and dependent variable is shown in this chapter by use of conceptual framework complete with intermediate variables that rules out the conflict that exist between the independent and dependent variables.

### 2.1 Definition of key concepts

**2.1.1 Peace** – this relates to the state of societal harmony and friendship devoid of violence and hostility (Rissler & Shields, 2018). Therefore, peace is crucial in a social perspective to indicate freedom from violence and lack of war. Albert Einstein’s view on peace is that peace is not only an absence of war, but it means or includes the presence of justice, law, order or government in the society as he said “Peace is not merely the absence of war but the presence of justice, of law, of order in short, of government”.

**2.1.2 Public Administration** – relates to the implementation of federal policies (Rissler & Shields, 2018). In the current systems, public policy also extends to having the responsibility of determining the specific government programs and policies.

**2.1.3 Public Administrators** – professionals concerned with planning, researching, coordinating, managing and implementing government policies, projects and programs within a specific country (Rissler & Shields, 2018).

**2.1.4 Pastoralist communities** – these are nomadic communities who move from one place to another with their domesticated animals in search of water and pasture (Shields & Soeters, 2017).

## **2.2 Literature on Public Administration**

All operations with the goal of implementing or enforcing public policy are classified as public administration. This entails a methodical application of the legislation. Public administration can also be the implementation of policies, practices, rules, and regulations, and the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government are all included (Kona, 2014). He went on to argue that, like bills and acts, public administration is a part of the political process because it plays such an important role in policymaking the year.

While public administrator's day-to-day responsibilities vary widely depending on the sort of organization for which they work, they all share a strong desire to serve their communities and contribute to their overall betterment (Blair, 2014). The Kenyan government has used various weapons of state security forces to respond to outbreaks of violence in pastoralist communities on multiple occasions. The administration police, General Service Unit (GSU), Anti-stock theft unit, and, in more serious circumstances, the army are among them. While effective, this technique is very reactive in a crisis situation, especially given the few numbers of security personnel in conflict-prone zones which is mostly evident along Kenya's leaky boundaries. It has also come up with other ways of addressing conflicts especially among the pastoralist communities. This subtitle entails public administration concepts which the researcher feels are important for the study and are linked so that the reader gets to know them very well

### **2.2.1 National policy**

Trade, livestock, agriculture, land, water, justice, electoral law, policing, foreign affairs and many other areas are covered by laws and national policies that indirectly impact security and peace in the pastoral dry areas. However, if violence and conflict should be effectively addressed, national policies that particularly address conflict management and peacebuilding, as well as the legal and institutional framework to lead local and national strategies and activities, must be developed and implemented (Juma, 2000).

Kenya's National Policy on Peace Building and Conflict Management, which also addresses conflict in pastoralist communities, was developed in 2009. (GOK, 2009). This is a significant step forward since it provides a comprehensive framework for guiding interventions and harmonizing multiple policy areas. The policy acknowledges and commits to promote the

harmonization of traditional peacekeeping and justice systems with formal systems. Despite this acknowledgement, no obvious ties to national legal frameworks have been established. Furthermore, it is problematic to see how cross-border coordination or local methods can be successfully executed and continued in the absence of complementing policies in surrounding nations.

### **2.2.2 The Local Administration**

At both the district and county levels, the government has established local security committees. These committees coordinate government officials such as intelligence and police to discuss security issues such as violence and crime in the area. Local government has a crucial role at the community level, since it provides state security, administers humanitarian aid and relief, and facilitates the implementation of government programs (Blair, 2014).

The local government frequently intervenes in disputes as third-party neutrals through the offices of Chiefs, District Officers, and Commissioners who are Public Administrators. They have been crucial in resolving disputes over land, family, and, in some circumstances, conflicts among communities. Their advantage is that, unlike formal justice institutions, they are located at the community level, and in some cases, they are the only governmental help available at the community level.

The government has handled the Northern parts of Kenya which is mostly occupied by pastoralist communities as a security issue since colonial times. Other efforts have mostly focused on persuading nomads to settle down. Authorities have used emergency powers to circumvent the legal system. Despite the fact that a range of colonial and post-colonial legislation has been alternately implemented and disregarded, draconian measures are freely available and frequently deployed. These have included the ability to arrest, relocate, or detain persons, confiscate or destroy livestock, forbid public meetings, and impose a mandatory death penalty for unlawful firearm ownership. The Northern regions are trust lands, which have very limited expropriation defenses, which is a key aspect in efforts to privatize land, especially for grazing.

### **2.2.3 Integration of Pastoral Communities**

Pastoralist marginalization and neglect are linked to policy and governance, as represented in three primary areas that, if addressed, create pastoralist peace. The first is the policymaking process failure to incorporate pastoralists in policy discussion and debate. The second issue is a lack of coordination across pastoral ministries when it comes to developing and executing coordinated pastoral programs and policies that are grounded in local realities. The incapacity of pastoralist institutions and civil society organizations to organize themselves around the long-term collective effort required to have political impact in policy circles is the third challenge.

To address these matters, major governing institutions must strengthen their capability to handle pastoralism by increasing accountability, transparency, and responsiveness. The initial step in this capacity-building process is to strengthen pastoral customary institutions' ability to manage natural resources and coordinate access and control. Strengthening these institutions' ties with formal institutions at the national and regional levels is an important part of their capacity building since it helps pastoralists to influence policymaking in their favor.

A second critical aspect of overcoming pastoralist marginalization is strengthening the capacity of pastoral civil society organizations to lobby for policy reform that promotes pastoralism. A third aspect is strengthening pastoralist institutions and civil society organizations to find ways to ensure that there is a body within the government that coordinates and supervises integrated development interventions and places pastoralists and their institutions at the center of policymaking. Pastoralist issues are currently dispersed across and within several ministries, departments, and other agencies within national and regional administrations. This leaves governments with limited, if any, room to coordinate and solve pastoralist challenges, as well as plan and implement comprehensive policy and development.

### **2.2.4 Reducing access and Disarmament of Small arms**

Small arms and light weapons proliferation in the country poses a major threat to public safety in pastoral communities. Many incidents of armed conflict inside pastoralist zones, as well as armed crimes and growing acts of terrorism, are clear evidence that many arms are in the wrong hands. The rise in illegal small arms and light weapons is posing a significant challenge to the government as it attempts to address rising insecurity among pastoral communities.

Attempts to restrict small-arms access have frequently failed in the past. Kenya is a regional leader in the fight against small arms proliferation. Within the state, these firearms are mostly prohibited. However, pastoral strife provides a local incentive to keep the arms trade going. As a result, weapons are obtained from states that have more permissive weapons legislation. Over one hundred thousand small arms and light weapons have already been destroyed according to the Regional Centre for Small Arms and Light Weapons (RECSA). However, the efficacy of such ventures is sometimes questioned. Because of the high expenses of completing such big undertakings, the destruction of weapons is sometimes reliant on outside funding. Because the government is not a shareholder in this situation, it has no reason to participate. Scholars have noted the ongoing cycle of illicit weaponry import and subsequent destruction (Bordone, 2015).

Despite its role to dispute resolution, the local government confronts difficulties in delivering services. Local communities see the local administration with fear, suspicion, and animosity in situations where the government is a prominent player, either as an originator of violence or as a partisan bystander. Furthermore, there is little consistency in the application of conflict resolution procedures due to government policy that compels administrators to be relocated regularly.

The government should have only limited jurisdiction over rural areas. On paper, policies governing resource management, property ownership, and cattle movement exist, but they are frequently not applied properly. To negotiate access to resources or resolve disputes, many pastoral and farming communities continue to turn to traditional leaders or customary courts. The end result is a pluralistic system in which numerous authorities (traditional chiefs, town councils, politicians, customary courts, agricultural ministries, and law enforcement agencies) wield authority but handle disagreement using different rules or procedures (Lind, 2016).

The incidence of cross-border conflicts and the proliferation of small guns and light weapons in the country are both consequences of this lack of effective governmental security presence.

This raises the risk of instability and insecurity even further. Community policing, the supply of extra Kenya Police Reservists, and improved communication among security agents are among the measures to be taken to encourage peace and security among pastoralists, a role that the country's public administration may accomplish.

## **2.3 Literature on Peace Building**

Peacebuilding, defined as any effort aimed at preventing, mitigating, or resolving conflict, and a common practice among warring groups. Peacebuilding entails both government and political leaders conducting peace negotiations, as well as external entities like grass-roots initiatives and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The number of conflicts in the county has decreased generally as a result of several peace-building measures, with the exception of conflicts over natural resources. Socio-cultural traditions and historical competitiveness had substantially reduced conflicts. Fights over pasture and water control and access in the county and surrounding counties, on the other hand, persisted and were linked to extreme weather events. This subtitle entails peace building concepts which the researcher feels are important for the study and are linked so that the reader gets to know them very well.

### **2.3.1 NGO's and Educational programmes**

According to (Lind, 2016), donor agency operations in “pastoral areas of eastern Ethiopia, northern Kenya, southeastern Sudan, and northern Uganda are centered on conflict resolution and peacebuilding”. The World Vision Kenya (WVK) and Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) had created peace-building interventions in the county. The World Vision peace intervention, for example, started operating in 1997 with the goal of educating enemy groups about the benefits of living peacefully, providing formal education, piping and drilling water from the highlands to the low areas, and providing drought-resistant cattle breed like the Sahiwal. For example, the WVK launched a water project in 2010 in Chepareria, West Pokot, Kenya, that delivered safe drinking water to almost 68,000 people. The Kenya Red Cross made a significant effort by distributing food and other supplies towards the impacted people. The provision of food resulted in a decrease in the frequency and intensity of disputes. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) main focus was to prevent conflict, protect conflict victims, develop and strengthen the initiatives that enhance peace within the communities, and promoting collaborations with formal and grassroots institutions such as peace agencies in West Pokot County, thanks to a grant from Japan (IOM, 2011).

The Pokot Education and Development Programme (PEDP) took part in a number of community development activities, most of which focused on conflict resolution. PEDP facilitated inter-community peace talks between warring factions. On March 28th, 2003, for example, PEDP

hosted a peace convention between the Pokot and Marakwet communities (ITDG Practical Action, 2003). Women Peace Crusader and Daima Initiative for Peace and Development (DiPaP) were two more NGOs interested in conflict mediation. These non-governmental organizations focused on a participative collective approach to achieving peace and nonviolent cohabitation.

Though WVK recognizes that the best way to achieve long-term peace is to improve sustainable livelihoods sources, it has urged for a transition away from pastoralism and toward more viable alternatives (Weiss, 2014). As a result, climate change mitigation as a method for avoiding future fights on natural resources was lowly prioritized. In pastoral areas, conflict resolution is based on favorable climatic circumstances. As a result, all peace-building efforts must include climate mitigation measures, which have been a missing link in conflict-resolution attempts.

### **2.3.2 Community-driven development projects**

Activities targeted toward climate change mitigation should be the focal topic if pastoral communities are to enjoy long-term harmony. This happens since substantial and consistent rainfall would provide a stable source of income and improve food security while also reducing rivalry for natural resources. This statement is in line with (Juma's, 2000) that the process of peacebuilding entails improving the socioeconomic circumstances of contending communities instead of stopping and taming the warriors.

Nevertheless, an examination of the peacebuilding projects' activities in West Pokot County indicated that long-run solutions to battles brought on by climate change were insufficiently considered. The majority of the county's peace programs focused on averting current crisis situations rather than addressing the core causes of the crises.

Most peacebuilding programs, on the other hand, focus on the context of the conflict rather than the fundamental causes of the dispute, resulting in peace only lasting a limited time. According to (Juma, 2000), enduring peace between warring groups can only be reached by addressing the conflict's core causes. Peace can be attained, according to the study, if pastoralists engage in profitable activities like as agriculture, which provide them with a long-term source of income, food security, and lower poverty levels. Peaceful coexistence was demonstrated in irrigated low lands and agricultural potential highlands. Irrigation, on the other hand, remained debatable as a

long-term answer to a sustainable source of livelihood, particularly in light of the projected exhaustion of low aquifer water levels as due to climate change.

### **2.3.3 Cultural and Sporting activities**

Pastoralists participate in sports between warring sides and educate the public about the significance of peace and cooperation as part of the peace project. Annual cultural fashion exhibits, intermarriage celebrations, religious activities, passing of rites, cultural competitions, and peace races are organized by competing communities with the support of local leaders and elders, bringing together the Karamajong, Samburu, Sabiny, Pokot, Sabaot and Turkana.

Such a charity organizes peace sports in Uganda and Kenya every year and Moroto, West Pokot, Tana River and Kapenguria. The Great Turkwel peace and beauty and the Kapenguria peace race, which incorporated a traditional beauty show and a 10 km running competition (25th September 2010), and the peace race in Moroto in Uganda are just a few of the recent notable events (27th -28th May, 2011). All members of the rival pastoral communities were welcome to participate in these peace races (Kengen, 2011).

### **2.3.4 Disarmament programmes**

The government and international NGOs are both cooperating towards formal peace-building projects. The Kenyan government has initiated peace-building efforts on several occasions, including disarmament interventions in 2006, 2009-2010, and the 1979 establishment of game reserves in Nasolot to serve as a buffer between the warring Turkana and Pokot communities, as well as beefing up security by deploying the army to conflict-affected areas and establishing more police stations in interior regions. To counter the Pokot-Turkana raids in November 1995 and to contain post-raids situation, the government sent security personnel, the Administrative Police, the regular Kenya Police and the GSU. The Kenyan government also tried to disarm the Marakwet, Pokot and Turkana tribes (Nangulu, 2001).

Peacekeeping attempts at the macro level have also run into difficulties. According to one scholar, state-led peacekeeping efforts frequently fail because to corruption, a lack of legitimacy, a lack of resources, and, ultimately, institutional weakness. Attempts to mediate ethnic conflict issues in a government where ethnic politics are strongly established tend to increase social tensions (Mahmoud, 2017). Government action is seen as a continuation of ethnic biases, and as

a result, groups respond to mediation attempts in the same way they do to livestock raids: by dividing defense along community lines.

### **2.3.5 Mediation and alternative dispute resolutions**

Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) is the most popular component of peacebuilding programs, especially in locations where official institutions, such as courts, are poor, such as desert and semi-arid areas. Mediation programs are the most popular type of this. According to the notion, if confrontations do not escalate into violence, sentiments between groups will not worsen if ADR is used.

Additionally, seeing groups with a history of violence amicably resolving conflicts may cause pastoral community members to modify their ideas of social norms, attitudes, or both. Despite the fact that there has been a lot published on the theoretical utility of these approaches (Bordone, 2015). One exception is Liberia, where communities with trained mediators experienced lower rates of violence, faster resolution of land disputes, and stronger nonviolence norms one year after the program ended (Blair, 2014). Three years after the program ended, the rate of violent disagreements remained low, and nonviolent dispute resolution norms continued, albeit degraded to some extent (Blattman, 2018).

### **2.3.6 Communal treaties**

Peace treaties were formed at the grass-roots level by community elders from warring communities. This approach involves goat slaughtering and the cleansing of the area with goat's blood. The elders of the warring clans sharing a meal was a gesture of peaceful coexistence.

This method, on the other hand, was designed to deal with the issue at hand and so was useful in certain conflict situations. According to the findings, even after a peace agreement was reached through the council of elders, confrontations erupted on occasion, depending on the severity of the communities' socio-economic distress.

Additionally, despite significant efforts by government and the NGOs to enhance peaceful coexistence among pastoralists, (Kona, 2014) notes that most peace-building projects face challenges in breaking the cyclical trend of battles in pastoral societies. Despite the Kenyan government's attempts, cattle raiding remains a big problem among the Pokot, according to **Nangulu (2001)**. Consistent confrontations among pastoral communities have occurred over the

last two decades caused by a diminishing pastoral economy as grazing and water supplies become rare as a result of climate change. Conflicts arise as a result of increased competition for scarce water and pastures. This finding backs up (Huho & Ngaira, 2012) and (Huho et al. 2009) claims that the greatest danger to the pastoral industry in northern Kenya is a lack of water and pasture owing to climate change-induced increases in drought frequency and duration.

## **2.4 Theoretical Review**

The study findings will be anchored on Conflict Theory and Realistic Conflict Theory.

### **2.4.1 Conflict Theory**

Conflict Theory is derived from the works of Karl Marx, who argued that society is fragmented into units or groups that often compete for limited social and economic resources. In his view, social order is maintained by domination, with the power of those with the most significant political, economic, and social resources. When consensus exists, it is often attributed to people being brought together around common interests, mostly opposed to other groups with varying interests. According to (Omer & Jabeen, 2016), conflict theory maintains that inequality in society exists because those in control of a disproportionate share of the available resources actively defend their advantages from those who seek to take it from them. The masses are not bound to their respective societies by the common values they share but by the coercion at the hand of those in power (Moshiri, 2019). In this way, it emphasizes social control rather than conformity and consensus. Thus, those with resources can exercise power over others, resulting in inequality and power struggles. This theory is relevant to the study as it highlights the need to share the limited available resources between warring communities to enhance peace. It underscores the competition for resources and manipulation that emerge due to commercialized inter-tribal conflicts instigating by the political elites among the pastoral communities.

### **2.4.2 Realistic Conflict Theory**

Realistic Conflict Theory traces its roots at the beginning of the 20th century when it was regarded as one of the earliest social psychological theories that relate to prejudice and discrimination. According to (McKenzie & Gabriel, 2017) this theory proposes that intergroup conflicts often arise between different groups as they compete over the same limited resources. The emerging struggle for the available resources is said to be the possible cause of prejudice

and discrimination among people in a community. It explains how intergroup hostility can emerge due to conflicting goals and competition over available resources. The theory also explains the feelings of prejudice and discrimination that one group develops towards out-group (Makashvili et al. 2018). The feeling of resentment emerges when the competing groups consider the competition over available resources as having a zero-sum fate, which implies that one group must win while the other loses. The winner is one of the groups that manage to obtain the wanted resources and the loser fails to get the limited resources.

In the beginning, the theory was used to describe the consequences of competition between two groups of equal status, but it was later expanded to include competition between people of unequal status. (Jonason et al. 2020) observe that the competition with an equal group implies that the in-group members develop hostility towards the out-group and this can lead to conflicts as they struggle over the available resources. The other conflict is the domination of the out-group by the in-group which occurs when the groups do not have equal status. When the domination occurs, the subordinate group may have two responses. The first response is stable oppression, in which the subordinate groups accept the dominating groups' attitude and values on some particular issues. The subordinate group has limited choices but to submit to the dominant group in an attempt to avoid further skirmishes. The second response is unstable oppression which occurs when the subordinate group rejects the dominant group's oppression and the lower status subject upon them. The subordinate group considers the dominant group as oppressive, one that should be eliminated. This leads to further conflicts between the two groups.

The Realistic Conflict Theory will help address the objective of this study. Understanding the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among pastoralist communities must begin with establishing the factors that lead to conflict. The theory explains the primary source of inter-tribal conflicts among pastoralists as the competition over the limited available resources such as animal watering points and grazing lands. Therefore, this theory provides a theoretical background that would help understand the findings of this study in light of the emerging conflicts among pastoralists.

## **2.5. Empirical Review**

### **2.5.1 Role of Public Administrators in fostering Peace among the pastoralist communities**

Public Administrators play a significant role in ensuring peace and tranquility in their respective areas of jurisdiction. They are the representative of the responsible government agencies in the local area. According to (Amusan et al. 2017), decentralization and localization of government services are crucial developments with multifaceted implications on pastoral communities. Decentralization is designed to bring about local development issues closer to the people, including security between communities. A study by (Issifu, 2016) examined the role of Local Peace Committees (LPCs) in conflict resolution and peace building in Africa. According to the scholar, conflicts emanating from competition for natural resources, politics, ethnicity, and religion remain protracted in Africa despite the efforts from the international community and local government to promote peace and social cohesion.

The study findings revealed that LPCs continue to play a pivotal role in maintaining, managing, and resolving most inter-tribal wars and long-drawn-out conflicts in Africa. For this reason, the scholar recommends continued support and use of LPCs to foster peace and enhance local security through large-scale financial support and legal mandate. The empirical evidence suggests that locally based peace committees contribute towards ensuring peace and collaboration between pastoral communities.

(Adebayo et al. 2016) examined the role of indigenous institutions for collective actions in promoting peace for sustainable land management among pastoral communities and crop farmers in Ogun State, Nigeria. The researchers used the purposive sampling technique to select 200 respondents, including Fulani pastoralists and crop farmers. The study findings showed that the Fulani respondents were facing challenges such as loose collaboration between statutory and indigenous institutions, illegal entry of new herders, and interruption of migratory pastoralists. The researchers concluded that self-regulation and intervention as critical components of collective actions procedures designed to promote peace, security and ensure sustainable utilization of the biophysical environment. Thus, the indigenous institutions among pastoralist communities should be formalized to enhance their capacities to effectively foster peace and cooperation among the local people.

Locally, (Tagi, 2011) investigated the effects of social media usage by public administration on community mobilization and security improvement in Umoja Ward, Lanet Sub County, Nakuru County, Kenya. The study used a sample of 28,012 participants, comprising are chief, assistant chiefs, administration police officers, support staff, and adult residents. The study findings revealed that the key motivators for the widespread use of social media by the public administrator included government policies, technological advancement, community staff, and mounting pressure from other government agencies. According to scholars, the use of social media led to increased community involvement and participation in public affairs, including community policing. It also led to enhanced public administrative transparency and increased accessibility of the public services by the local communities. In their view, whereas Public Administrators are increasingly using various social media platforms, there has been no research that has investigated the implications of these platforms to the officers' daily work.

The study recommended the formulation of policies that would promote the use of social media by Public Administrators to enhance community participation (Tagi, 2011). The government should also provide prerequisite infrastructure and devices that would facilitate these interactions. The government agencies, particularly the Communication Authority of Kenya (CAK) should create public awareness on the pivotal role of social media platforms in information exchange to enhance security in the region.

### **2.5.2 Effectiveness of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities**

The effectiveness of Public Administrators in fostering peace has attracted wide scholarly attention. This could be attributed to the ongoing cases of increased insecurity and frequent inter-tribal conflicts among pastoralist communities despite the presence of local Public Administrators in the region. A study done by (Odedeji et al. 2016) analyzed the contribution of indigenous institutions in promoting collective action towards fostering cooperation and collaboration among pastoral communities in Ogun State, Nigeria, revealed that the institutions play a pivotal role in ensuring peace among the communities.

According to the researchers, indigenous institutions are locally established rules, values, and informal leadership designed to help manage problems relating to local resources at the grassroots level. In their view, the leadership institutions in the pastoral communities are crucial

in making an authoritative decision regarding the use of limited resources. The institutions promote collective actions to foster a good relationship, cohesion, and peace between pastoral groups. The study findings revealed that negotiation and self-regulation are effective collaborative action processes in ensuring cooperation and collaboration between warring communities to foster a common benefitting pursuit for the local people.

In a similar study, (Sangotegbe et al. 2016) investigated the effectiveness of Local Government Peace Committee (LGPC) in preventing farmer-pastoralist conflicts in the Ibadan Agricultural zone of Oyo State, Nigeria. Using a total of 10 respondents comprising 86 farmers and 84 pastoralists, the scholars argued that the main causes of farmer-pastoralist conflicts included water pollution, destruction of crops by animals, and competition for the limited resources, namely land and water. Some of the preventive measures that PSC had adopted included fine payment by violators of the set regulations, education of herders and farmers, and the formation of a local community association.

In their view, (Sangotegbe et al. 2016) observed that these measures used by the PSC were ineffective in resolving farmer-herder conflicts and enhancing peace in the region. They proposed incorporating a more proactive measure through a participatory approach. The farmers and herders undergo an enlightening process to consider each as partners in progress rather than competitors.

Locally, (Greiner, 2017) investigated the emerging conflicts in the transition from communal property ownership to private tenure and the role of traditional conflict resolution institutions. The study used prominent land disputes around the Baringo area as exemplary cases to examine the functions of traditional gerontocratic authorities in resolving the growing number of land disputes. The study also examined the influence of patrilineal clans and local elites in the implementation of access to land and the government's incompetence to effectively resolve emerging land disputes. According to the scholar, the Pokots living on the highlands of the Baringo area in Kenya are increasingly practicing semi-nomadic pastoralism.

The community is rapidly decentralizing and practicing rain-dependent agriculture in areas suitable for farming. These dynamics have led to an increase in the claims to individual landownership on de facto communal rangelands. The rising tensions are increasingly threatening the peace and security of the community. In his view, the customary institutions are

failing on the responsibilities to ensure land tenure security and as a result, women and marginalized people are at risk of displacement.

### **2.5.3 Opportunities and challenges faced by the Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities**

Public Administrators often encounter myriad challenges while conducting their duties of fostering peace among pastoralists. The significant challenges are also the main drivers leading to the inter-tribal conflicts between communities in the arid- and semi-arid regions.

In a study, (Galaty, 2016) observed that the pastoralist communities rarely own land on an individual or communal basis, but instead, they rely on the available land for pasture and water for their animals as shared resources. This is often done in agreement with the local communities under the supervision of the area administrative personnel. However, prolonged drought and famine in the regions usually intensify competition over the limited resources leading to tribal wars. According to (Biwot & Mberia 2019), climate change and acute variability and unpredictability of rainfall patterns exert pressure on pastoralist communities. This implies that with longer dry seasons and shorter rainy seasons, the communities are forced to struggle over the available resources, and this creates significant tensions and hence conflicts.

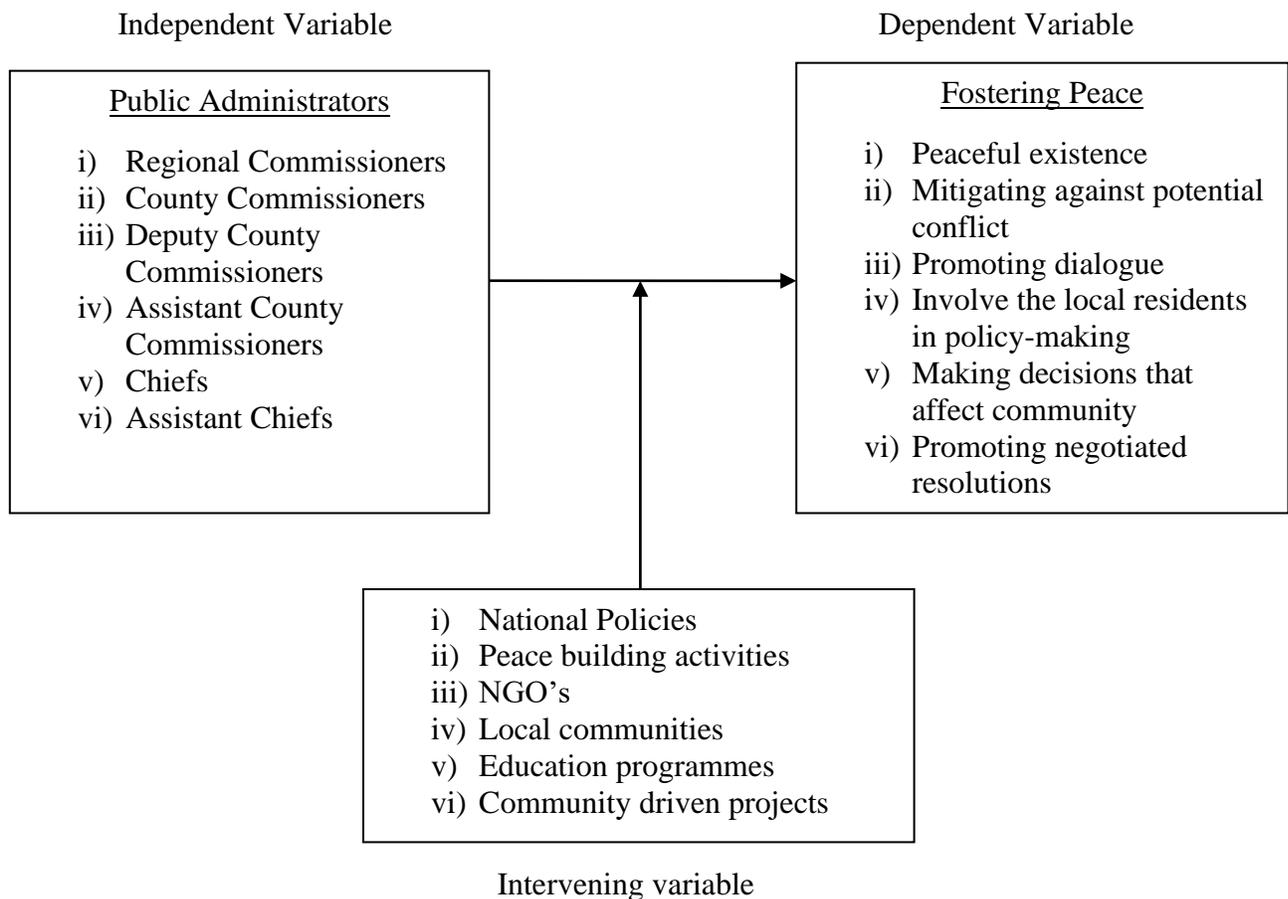
The efforts of the public administration to foster peace among pastoralists are also hampered by the proliferation of small arms for macro-level conflicts. The availability of the weapons increases the likelihood of banditry as the people consider commercial raids more viable. Increased use of firearms has intensified the nature of traditional inter-tribal conflicts as they fuel revenge killings between pastoralist communities. (Mbih, 2020) observes that this is often the case where conflicts occur on top of other existing rivalry compounded by prevailing insecurity or struggle for limited resources.

In such a situation, the local public administration officers are usually incapable of using the available resources to restore peace and ensure community security. Besides, increased use of firearms among the local people exposes the Public Administrators to risk of being injured in the cross-fire. The vulnerability of the security agencies to threats of assault compromises their effectiveness to foster peace among pastoralist communities.

## 2.6 Conceptual framework

A conceptual framework is an analytical tool with several variations and contexts. It is used to show how the independent and dependent variables relate, make conceptual distinctions and organize ideas. Strong conceptual frameworks capture something real and do this in a way that is easy to remember and apply.

**Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework**



There is the existence of a conflict between the two variables (dependent and independent variables). The Public Administrators have a role to play to ensure that peace exists among the pastoralists communities and they can achieve this through coloration with the communities and other stake holders such as politicians and civic leaders. In addition, they can also come up with peace building activities, Education programmes and enforce national policies. In this case, the intermediate variables minimize the conflict between the independent and dependent variables.

## **2.5 Summary**

Conflict theory and realistic conflict theory were used in the study. Empirical literature on different study variables and the conceptual framework was also presented and the relationships of the variables explained.

The explanation painted a picture that Public Administrators have a role to play in fostering peace among the pastoralist's communities who due to their way of life have been faced with several incidences such as cattle rustling, ethnic clashes among others that threaten their peace. On the other hand, fostering peace among these communities requires the involvement of the community, the political leaders, civic leaders and other government organs. Therefore, this study through a case study of Isiolo County pursues what are the roles of the Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities.

## **CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **3.0 Introduction**

The study focuses on examining the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities in Kenya. The chapter captures the research methodology that the researcher employed to find answers to the research problem. Therefore, research methodology provides a roadmap to achieve the study's objectives, and the chapter addresses the various aspects of research methods. It explains the research design that was used for the study, the target population, sample, and sampling process adopted to select study representatives from the population, data collection method, and subsequent statistical models for analysis. Besides, it elucidated the research ethics that were observed during the data collection and analysis process.

### **3.1 Research Design**

A research design is a road map that helps answer the research questions to achieve the study objectives. (Lewis, 2015) observed that a research design relates to the overall strategy that a researcher adopts to integrate the various components of a study coherently and logically to effectively address the research problem under investigation. Therefore, the design acts as the blueprint that shows the data collection approaches, variable measurement, and ultimate data analysis that are adopted in a research project. This study adopted descriptive research design for the data collection and analysis process. The research design primarily focuses on describing the underlying characteristics or properties that define a particular phenomenon that is of interest to the researcher. Besides, the descriptive design aims at identifying patterns that exist within data without exploring or making inferences to the cause-effect associations between the variables in the data (Williams, 2007). Descriptive design was deemed appropriate for this study since it enabled the researcher to develop an in-depth understanding of the research problem by interacting directly with those affected by the phenomenon under investigation. The researcher, therefore, observed and collected the perception of the participants to answer research objectives. Besides, the design created the flexibility of adopting various data collection instruments like questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussions to enhancing the study findings.

### 3.2 Area of Study and Map

The area of study was limited to Isiolo County, since the region has high number of pastoralists. The area was also chosen because it is home to many pastoralists communities who have experienced violence and have been directly affected by lack of peaceful coexistence due to violence resulting from conflicts among the communities mostly triggered by scarcity of resources like water, pasture for livestock, crimes like cattle rustling, ethnic clashes among others. Additionally, the researcher and in capacity as a resident of Isiolo had also been a victim of insecurity and has severally in her capacity contributed to some peace programmes in the area to ensure that peace prevails.

**Figure 3.1: Administrative map of Kenya showing Isiolo County**



*Source : Isiolo District Administration Office*

### **3.3 Study Population**

Population constitutes every subject of interest to the researcher. The items that form the target population have qualities that are of interest to the researcher and the study to be undertaken. As (Opie, 2019) notes, a population in a study exists only if its subjects have distinguishable characteristics from other items that do not belong to the very population that is under investigation. Therefore, the target population is that group of individuals from whom the researcher collects data to draw conclusions that answer the research problem. The study population was sampled from various Public Administrators in the county including public administration officers, civic leaders, senior county personnel like the SCPC and OCS, and local residents since they are directly affected by the research problem. They were also identified because of their special knowledge about the study, their desire and availability to take a part in the exercise of the study. The pastoralist communities in the county were considered for the study based on the high level of insecurity resulting from criminality such as cattle rustling, ethnic violence that is often witnessed as communities fight for pastures, livestock, and water points.

### **3.4 Determining Study Sample**

A population sample is a subset of the population. The concept emanates from the inability of a researcher to test every subject within a given population. Sampling involves the process of identifying a representative portion of the target population whose features conform to the designated set of subjects that are under study. The sampling process allows a researcher to draw accurate generalizations from the population and limit study bias (Omair, 2014). The sample chosen was significantly enough to allow for analysis. Considering the size of the county and the dispersion of the pastoralist's communities, it was extremely expensive, time-consuming, and highly impossible to collect data from all members of the target population.

### **3.5 Sampling Design**

The researcher adopted both probability and non-probability sampling approaches, especially the simple random and purposive sampling approaches to gather the required data due to the lifestyle of the pastoralists community who keep on moving from one point to another. The researcher used simple random sampling for the local residents especially the pastoralists and civic leaders working in Isiolo County. A simple random sampling approach was preferred since it ensures

that every subject in the target population has an equal chance of selection. On the other hand, purposive sampling was used to select Public Administrators and senior security officers who work in Isiolo County. As provided by (Singh & Masuku, 2014) purposive sampling is often used to ensure that only participants who are knowledgeable about the research problem are selected to participate in a study. Therefore, this approach was applied to sample the County's DCC's, ACC's, SCPC, and OCS. To ensure equal representation from all the regions of the county, stratified sampling was used to create fair participation in the study.

### 3.6 Sample Size

Using the aforementioned sampling approaches, the researcher aimed at sampling a total of 150 participants, comprising of 100 local residents, 10 Public Administrators, 35 civic leaders, and 5 senior security officers. The breakdown of the preferred sample size used in the study is given in the sampling matrix below highlighting how each segment of the participants was selected to participate in the study process.

**Table 3.1: Sampling Matrix**

<b>Respondent</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Local residents	100	67%
Public Administrators	10	7%
Senior security officers	5	3%
Civic leaders	35	23%
Total	150	100%

*Source: Researchers' field work January, 2022*

### 3.7 Methods of Data Collection

The study used primary data collected from the field because it is reliable and direct from the source which helps the researcher understand more on the views and voices of the people. The data collection process involves the administration of the questionnaires to collect the primary data. The researcher accompanied the questionnaires with letters from the researcher explaining what they were for and a consent form requesting the participants' willingness to participate in the process. The respondents were informed in good time before the data collection process,

preferably one week prior to data collection. The research process took one week after which the researcher with a certified research report collected the questionnaires.

### **3.8 Research Instruments**

Data was collected through the use of structured and closed-ended questions on questionnaires self-administered by the researcher and interviews. As provided by (Fowler Jr, 2013), survey research is often considered a valuable means of data collection approaches since they are highly efficient and effective in a relatively large sample within a short time. Secondary data on peace of the pastoralist that was to be used to support the primary data was not obtained from the Isiolo County due to some difficulties which were encountered however existing literature, and other public documents on relevant theories were used.

#### **3.8.1 Structured Questionnaires**

The researcher used questionnaires to collect data and was administered to the sampled local residents and civic leaders. The questionnaires were deemed appropriate for the study since they provided a great sense of anonymity due to limited face-to-face interaction with study subjects. In areas where the study was sensitive, it also increased the level of accuracy in obtaining the correct information.

The questionnaires were structured with questions that stem from the formulated research sub-questions to guide the participants' responses. The open-ended questions focused on getting insights on new ideas on the research problem, while closed questions ensured that the respondents were properly guided to the particular direction of interest.

#### **3.8.2. Interview Schedule**

Interviews are one of the most trusted methods of collecting qualitative data since it is a much more flexible approach that allows a researcher to be able to pose questions and have a direct conversation between the interviewees. The questionnaires/interview schedules were administered to the identified respondents/interviewees through face-to-face interviews. An arrangement to collect some of the questionnaires at a later time was agreed from those who were not able to work on them at that time.

### **3.9 Validity and reliability of Instruments**

Validity relates to the extent to which the research instruments measure what they should in a research process. It highlights the degree to which results obtained from a research analysis represent the actual variables of the study. The research instruments in this study were measured using a content validity test. The expert judgment of content validity of the questionnaires was used (Mohajan, 2017). The instruments were scrutinized by the university supervisors and research experts in the department of peace and conflict studies to determine whether the items in the instruments adequately address the objectives of the study and measure what they are intended for in the study.

On the other hand, reliability relates to the level of internal consistency of the research instruments, specifically examining whether they have variable errors. Therefore, the reliability measured the consistency of the instruments if similar results could be achieved if the study was repeated in future studies under the same circumstances (Mohajan, 2017). The reliability of the questionnaires was tested using the repeated trials and this was accompanied by the pilot study. The questionnaires, as one of the research instruments, were pre-tested and reviewed in order to understand their reliability. This was important because it guided in making corrections on errors noted in the questionnaire hence improved on the quality of data collected.

### **3.10 Research Ethics**

Before commencing the data collection process, the researcher also had an introduction letter from the university explaining the study's primary purpose, which helped the participants understand their role in the process. Besides, consent forms were provided to the respondents explaining that their participation in data collection was on voluntary and they could exist at any time (Bell, et al. 2018). The consent of the participants was essential in limiting the level of potential harm during the process. Furthermore, participants were assured of the confidentiality of the information they provided and that the information was only be used for research purposes. The confidentiality of the information was achieved by ensuring that there was no unauthorized access to the data unless expressly authorized by the respondents. The researcher also maintained the anonymity of the participants by not collecting personally identifying information that can compromise their privacy.

### **3.11 Data Analysis and Presentation**

Analysis of data is a process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision making. The researcher used the qualitative data analysis. Qualitative data analysis is a form of description that does not use numerical statistical data, hence only uses words while quantitative data analysis involves use of distribution tables and also graphical representations of a frequency distribution which involved pie charts and bar graphs. The discussion of the results was based on the research objectives. Thematic analysis was preferred because the researcher was interested in perspective arranged in particular themes to maintain a logical sequence.

### **3.12 Data Processing, Editing and Coding**

After collecting the primary data using the administered questionnaires, the researcher embarked on the data analysis process. As provided by (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003), data obtained from the field in raw form is highly challenging to analyze and interpret. As such, therefore, it must be cleaned and coded for analysis. It is the results of such an analysis that enable a researcher to interpret and make sense of the data collected.

### **3.13 Challenges**

During the research process, the researcher experienced various challenges that threatened the success of the process to some extent. One of the major challenges experienced was the non-responsiveness of the respondents. Some of the participants were not willing to take part in the study process. Moreover, the researcher faced the challenge of Covid -19 pandemic whereby some of the respondents were not ready to participate in the interview sighting fears of being infected. Therefore, the researcher only relied on those who agreed to take part in the interview. Another challenge was the expensiveness of developing and administering questionnaires to the respondents in the study area. The cost incurred in the process was relatively high, thus the researcher was forced to limit the study to sections of the county that were deemed to have the highest number of pastoralists as an approach to mitigate costs.

### **3.14 Summary**

The chapter illustrated the methods that the researcher adopted in answering the research questions formulated to find a solution to the research problem. It illustrates the research design

adopted, which in this case was a descriptive design, considering the objective of the researcher to have an in-depth understanding of the research problem by interacting directly with the population. It further elucidates the target population from which data was collected, the sampling design, and the sample size of the participants that was representative of the target population. The chapter also discussed the methods of data collection used and the research instruments that were administered to collect data. Based on the discussions, the researcher adopted questionnaires as the most appropriate method of collecting primary data.

The chapter further offers the approach used to test the reliability of the instruments, followed by the research ethics that guided the entire research process to ensure that it aligns with the required academic standards. Lastly, the researcher expounded on how the primary data from the questionnaires was prepared, edited, coded, and analyzed. The analysis method illustrated explains how the researcher answered the research problem. Some of the challenges experienced during the research process and data collection are also identified as providing foundational information for future studies.

## CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter is an important part of the research which informs the study's objectives. It discussed the data analysis, presentation and interpretation of findings collected from the respondents and related to the research objectives.

It also comprised of qualitative data analysis using descriptive statistics and summary of the data analysis at end of the chapter. It explains the procedures and techniques applied to analyze and present the data acquired through the use of questionnaires, focused group discussions and interviews which the data expressed respondent's views on examining the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities in Kenya specifically Isiolo County.

### 4.1 Background Information

In the collection of data, the researcher used various methods such as administering questionnaires to the respondents, interviews and focused group discussions. Additionally, the presentation of the data takes the thematic approach which is working with themes that emerged from respondents and interviewees responses/voices.

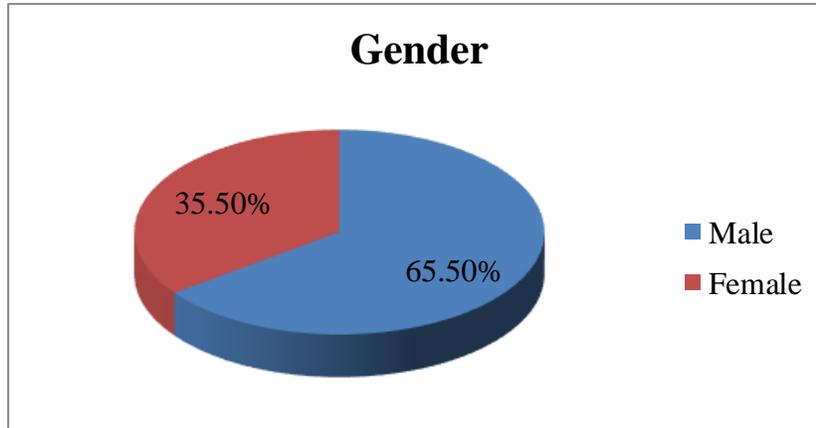
The data presented in this chapter therefore is the extract of the feedback from the respondents through the tools that were used by the researcher that shall be adduced in the Chapter to draw the summary, conclusion and recommendations on the way forward in the next Chapter.

### 4.2. Demographic trends of respondents

**Table 4.1: Table showing Distribution of Respondents by their Gender**

Gender		
Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Male	91	65.5
Female	48	34.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Researchers' field work January, 2022*



*Source: Researchers' field work January, 2022*

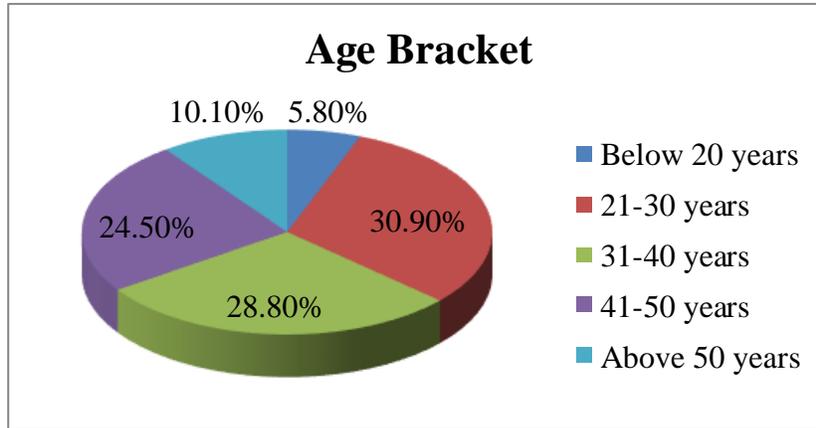
**Figure 4.1 : Distribution of Respondents by their Gender**

As shown in Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1, over half (65.50%) of those who participated in the study were male with women only accounting for 25.50% of the target population.

**Table 4.2: Table showing Distribution of Respondents by their Age**

Age Group		
Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Below 20 years	8	5.8
21 – 30 years	43	30.9
31 – 40 years	40	28.8
41 -50 years	34	24.5
Above 50 years	14	10.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Researchers' field work January, 2022*



*Source: Researchers' field work January, 2022*

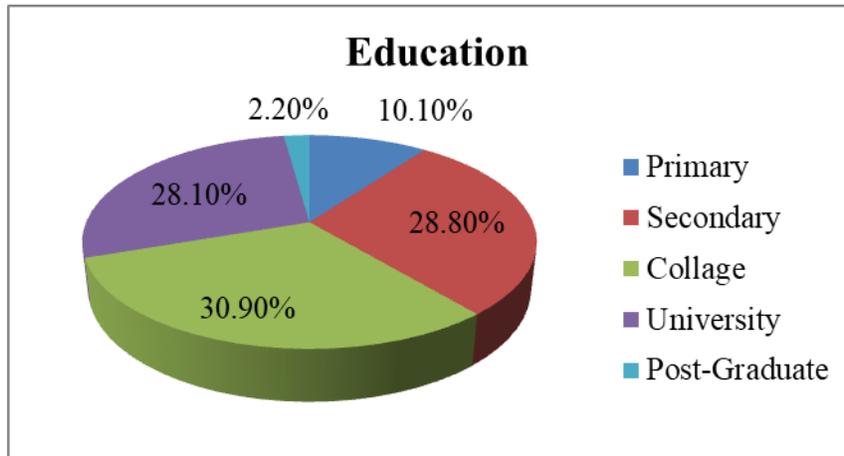
**Figure 4.2: Distribution of the Respondents by Age**

Based on the distribution of the participant by their age group, it is evident from Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2 that most of the individuals who took part in the study are young adults of between 21- 30 years accounting for 30.90% of the population. A significant section of the population 28.80% were individuals of between 31 - 40 years. Therefore, it is apparent that most of the individuals who were willing to participate were middle aged youths who are either in school or involved in active work, thus making them have good understanding of the role of Public Administrators in their communities. Individuals of between 41 - 50 years old accounted for 24.50% while the least represented people were those of above 50 years old which can be attributed to the limited number of old individuals with basic education in the rural areas.

**Table 4.3: Table showing Distribution of Respondents according to Education**

Education		
Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	14	10.1
Secondary	40	28.8
College	43	30.9
University	39	28.1
Post - Graduate	3	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Researchers' field work January, 2022*



*Source: Researchers' field work January, 2022*

**Figure 4:3 : Distribution of the Respondents according to Education**

Out of the number of participants in the study, Figure 4.3 shows that a higher proportion were college graduates, accounting for 30.90%, followed closely by those who have attained secondary education, at 28.80%, and university graduates, accounting for 28.10%.

The results show that most of the participants in the study had attained at least a basic level of education, with the majority being graduates. Hence, they had a good understanding of the context of research, which improved the accuracy of their responses.

Those who had attained primary education accounted for only 10.10%, and the least represented group of individuals were those with post-graduate degrees, at 2.20%. The demographics of the participants thus highlight that most of those respondents who were willing to take part in the study were young adults falling in the 20–40 years age bracket with either a college or university education.

From this demographic distribution, it can be deduced that the participants were well educated to have a good understanding of the requirements of the research process. Hence, the responses provided were an accurate representation of their perceptions of the roles of Public Administrators in fostering peace in the region.

### **4.3 Presentation of the findings**

The study pursued to address the research questions under the main objective to examine the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist's communities in Kenya specifically in Isiolo County. The research questions were:

- i) What is the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among pastoralist communities?
- ii) How effective are the Public Administrators in fostering peace among pastoralist communities?
- iii) What are the opportunities and challenges faced by the Public Administrators in fostering peace?

The presentation, analysis and interpretation of data took a thematic approach in line with qualitative analysis to allow the observations gathered from the field be brought out with logical flow to enable the researcher put them into perspective. In that regards the topic under study and subsequent themes were well-thought-out.

The themes and patterns that frequently appeared during data analysis process informed the findings; each theme addressed relevant question. For instance, on interview the data was presented verbatim as answered by respondents and data on questionnaires analyzed as answered by the respondents thus addressing each research questions.

Therefore, this part of the Chapter presents data from identified themes that address research questions.

#### **4.3.1 Role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities**

The aim of the researcher in developing the above theme was to address the research question: What is the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace and security among the pastoralist communities in Kenya and specifically in Isiolo County? And the research objective which is to examine the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among pastoralists communities. It was also to discuss the study findings resulting from the respondents' reactions on the research questions.

**Table 4.4: Role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities**

	Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
(a)	Public Administrators play critical roles in resolving issues that threaten peace	33%	51%	5%	2%	9%
(b)	The impact of Public Administrators in fostering peace has been dwindling with minimal success in most parts of the county	41%	29%	11%	17%	2%
(c)	Public Administrators have offered the best practices in mitigating against potential conflicts and promoting dialogue among contending parties	33%	43%	10%	8%	6%
(d)	The Public Administrators in the county actively involve the local residents in policy-making since they have better understanding of the causes and effects of conflicts	58%	22%	12%	6%	2%

*Source: Researchers' field work January, 2022*

With regards to the above objective on the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities, majority of the respondents agreed that Public Administrators play critical roles in resolving issues that threaten peace giving a higher response rate of 51% while 9% strongly disagreed. Respondents described their role to be quite important in fostering peace. They termed them it as being very instrumental in the process because of their presence in every part of the county hence giving the communities an opportunity to seek for any kind of help when need arises.

During an interview, a respondent who is a local resident of Isiolo Town said:

.....the good thing with these Public Administrators is that they are available in all the locations and sublocations within the county giving us an opportunity to reach out to them. The Government has ensured that there are Chiefs and Subchiefs at the village levels to give services to the communities and perform other tasks as they are mandated. Indeed, they form an important part of the government. (2 January, 22 Isiolo Town.)

Another respondent who is a local resident of Isiolo Town during the interview said:

.....what I know for sure is that the Public Administrators especially the Chiefs and Sub Chiefs solve issues among conflicting parties before they escalate through dialogue and promoting reconciliation. This has immensely contributed to peaceful coexistence. Without them things could have been really bad and I appeal to the Government to give them more support by providing them with additional logistics. (2 January, 22 Isiolo Town.)

Other respondents had different opinions saying that despite the Public Administrators being present at even the remotest part of the County, some of them have not performed to the expectation of the community members. When asked to elaborate further on why they feel that some Public Administrators are not up to the tasks, they sighted lack of commitment and poor leadership skills.

During the interview one respondent who is a local resident of Isiolo Town said:

.....as a resident of Isiolo I feel that the Public Administrators have rather used policy of divide and rule which was inherited from colonialism. They have not been able to come up with new ideas to address issues that threaten peace among the pastoralist communities hence they need to seriously up their game. (28 December 21 Isiolo Town.)

In response to whether the impact of Public Administrators in fostering peace has been dwindling with minimal success in most parts of the county, 41% of the respondents strongly agreed and 2% strongly disagreed. Respondents and interviewees assert that due to other factors such as poor road networks, cattle rustling, proliferation of small arms and light weapons and scarcity of resources like pasture for animals have impacted on the realization of peace.

While conducting the interview a respondent who is a local resident of Isiolo Town lamented:

.....cases of cattle rustling, ethnic violence and killings have been recurring despite the Public Administrators advocating for peaceful coexistence. These cases become rampant during drought and dry season. We have lost our loved ones and we do not feel if there has been much success in the peace building initiatives approaches by these Public Administrators. (2 January, 22 Isiolo County.)

Moreover, 43% of the participants agreed that Public Administrators have offered the best practices in mitigating against potential conflicts and promoting dialogue among contending parties, 33% strongly agreed while 6% strongly disagree. The respondents indicated that they have been able to exist peacefully due the efforts that have been shown by the Public

Administrators through peace meetings, activities like tree planting and organizing friendly matches between two warring communities.

During the interview, a respondent who is a Civic Leader in Isiolo County said:

..... I appreciate the effort made by our Public Administrators. Many of our people have started to realize the importance of co-existing peacefully and sharing the available resources instead of engaging in fighting and conflicts here and there. Some of the youths have formed football clubs to explore their talents and abandon criminal activities like cattle rustling which is also influenced by cultural beliefs. (2 January, 22 Isiolo Town.)

The findings further provide that 58% of respondents strongly agree that the Public Administrators in the county actively involve the local residents in policy-making since they have better understanding of the causes and effects of conflicts and 2% strongly disagreed on this. Although over 50% strongly agreed to this, some respondents expressed their dissatisfaction on how the Public Administrators ignore them when making policies despite the fact that they are the residents hence have a proper understanding of the unique dynamics that affects peace. The blamed the Public Administrators for not considering them in that process and stated that involving the local communities in the policy making is important.

For instance, one of the respondents during the interview who is a Civic leader said:

.....Isiolo is a unique county because it is a cosmopolitan county with different ethnic communities living together majority of whom are pastoralists. Involving all the communities in the policy making is paramount because of their diverse culture, beliefs and way of life which will help in understanding what they prefer when it comes to fostering peace other than just coming up with policies without considering the communities who I believe are key stakeholders in the peace process. Their voices and inputs matter a lot. This will help in understanding the needs of the communities than generalizing. What is important for one community may not be important for the other. All I can say is that Public Administrators must accommodate the views of these communities in order for them to succeed. (2 January, 2022 Isiolo Town.)

#### **4.3.2 Effectiveness of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities**

The aim of the researcher in developing the above theme was to address the research question: How effective are the Public Administrators in fostering peace among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County? And the research objective which is to examine the effectiveness of Public Administrators in fostering peace among pastoralists communities.

**Table 4.5: Effectiveness of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities**

	<b>Statement</b>	<b>Strongly agree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Strongly disagree</b>
(a)	Public Administrators in the county are well informed in making decisions that affect community	33%	29%	5%	20%	13%
(b)	The Public Administrators contribute significantly in promoting negotiated resolutions	19%	14%	11%	21%	35%
(c)	The Public Administrators' efforts have encouraged local residents to maintain positive relationships with people with whom they have conflicts, creating cohesion	46%	38%	5%	8%	3%

*Source: Researchers' field work January, 2022*

The table above explains the effectiveness of Public Administrators in fostering peace. The data indicates that popular respondents strongly agreed that Public Administrators in the county are well informed in making decisions that affect community at 33%, 29% agreed while 13% strongly agreed.

Some respondents praised the Public Administrators for having good decision-making skills when dealing with issues affecting the communities in Isiolo hence making them being very effective in the process of fostering peace.

During the interview one of the respondents who is a senior Police Officer in Isiolo Town said:

.....As an officer, I work closely with the Public Administrators because we are all here for the sole purpose of ensuring that the communities living in Isiolo enjoy peace. What has really helped me in my work of ensuring that peace prevails is the close collaboration with the Public Administrators and Moreso how they involve the police when making decision that affects the community so as not to appear like they work in isolation. This I can attest. (2 January, 22 Isiolo Town.)

In one of the focused group discussion a respondent who is a local resident of Isiolo Town said:

.....I am happy to say that when conflicts arise in Isiolo Country the Public Administrators always go for the decision that favours everyone and not respond by using force. This has helped in preventing conflicts from escalating. Some of the decision they take at times include engaging the representatives of the conflicting communities to see how best they can control their people not to engage in violence but give peace a chance. (2 January, 22 Isiolo Town.)

In response to if the Public Administrators contribute significantly in promoting negotiated resolutions only 19% of the respondents strongly agreed, 14% agreed and 35% strongly disagreed. While some respondents affirmed that the Public Administrators are committed in promoting the resolutions, others indicated that some Public Administrators only participate during the formulation of the resolution but do not put much efforts in promoting it.

When conducting the interview, a respondent who is a public administrator in Isiolo Town said:

.....we as the Public Administrators try our best in promoting the negotiated resolutions by having regular meetings to review the progress with all the stakeholders involved. We give our best on the part that we can handle at our level and reach out by reminding other stakeholders on what is expected from them. It is important to note that promoting negotiated resolutions requires all stakeholders involved to participate and not just one group. What is important here is having unity through cooperation and collaboration by all stakeholders. (2 January, 22 Isiolo Town.)

Some of them expressed their frustration by stating that some of the Public Administrators only intervene in fostering peace when the matter gets out of hand and fighting erupts between two or more warring communities. They indicated further that they tend to be reactive than proactive.

During the interview, a respondent who is a Civic Leader in Isiolo Town said:

..... As a leader I have never been approached by a public administrator in Isiolo to collaborate and reach out to the communities to promote the negotiated resolutions. These resolutions remain on paper without being implemented which to some extent hinders the peace process. There is need for the Public Administrators to ensure they collaborate with others in some of these things because we are the representatives of the people. We are the bridge and we understand our people well than them. (28 December 21, Isiolo Town.)

Besides, 46% of the participants strongly agreed and 38% agreed that the Public Administrators' efforts have encouraged local residents to maintain positive relationships with people with whom they have conflicts, creating cohesion and 3% strongly disagreed.

Some respondents acknowledged that Public Administrators' efforts such as spearheading activities like the provision of water, education, and food security projects to help in inter-ethnic conflict resolution which contributes to peace. Asked to elaborate how these projects encourage local residents to maintain positive relationships with people with whom they have conflicts.

A local resident who is a member of a youth peace group and a local resident of Isiolo Town said:

..... some of the reasons why there is conflict among the pastoralist communities in Isiolo is because of scarcity of resources like water, pasture for our livestock and food insecurity especially during droughts. There is also interference with school programmes which impacts on the education of our school going children. However, through their efforts, Public Administrators have spearheaded these projects to ensure that these basic needs are available and equally distributed which encourages local residents to maintain positive relationships with people with whom they have conflicts. (2 January, 22 Isiolo Town.)

Other respondents and interviewees emphasized that apart from the public administrator's, efforts by senior security officers and civic leaders in the county have encouraged local residents to maintain positive relationships with people with whom they have conflicts, creating cohesion. They indicated that the local police engage in community policing by working closely with representatives from the communities existing in the area through sharing of information, regular meetings and visits.

During a focused group discussion, a respondent who is a local resident said:

.....the SCPC and the OCS together with other police officers are very effective compared to the Public Administrators because they are always the first to respond whenever there is an emergency since they are in contact with the representatives of the different pastoralist communities in Isiolo. This has made the communities to have confidence in them. There is good relationship between us and the police and we are challenging the Public Administrators to also learn from the police and be close to the community just like the police. (2 January, 22 Isiolo Town.)

Another resident who is a local resident of Isiolo Town during the interview said:

.....the Public Administrators who have been doing a great job in fostering peace let us support them and avoid blaming each other. WE also have a duty as residents to ensure there is peace among ourselves. We can start friendly football tournaments to enhance our coexistence as a way of fostering peace and not just wait for inputs from the government. We have a responsibility too. (2 January, 22 Isiolo Town.)

### 4.3.3 Opportunities and challenges faced by Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities

The aim of the researcher in developing the above theme was to address the research question: What are the opportunities and challenges faced by the Public Administrators in fostering peace among pastoralist communities in Isiolo County? And the research objective which is to know what are these opportunities and challenges that public administrator face in fostering peace among pastoralists communities. It was also to discuss the study findings resulting from the respondents' reactions on the research questions.

**Table 4.6: Opportunities and challenges faced by Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities**

	Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
(a)	The collaboration of the local administrators and the national government create opportunity for formulating and executing policies that fosters security and peace	42%	41%	5%	10%	2%
(b)	There is improved relationship between politicians and local administrators focused in promoting and rendering sustainable peace among the communities	22%	31%	4%	22%	12%
(c)	The pastoral communities in the county do not trust the government-appointed Public Administrators deployed in the county	53%	30%	5%	10%	6%
(d)	Public Administrators in the region face similar challenges of funding and logistical support in their efforts to foster peace	32%	46%	9%	7%	2%

*Source: Researchers' field work January, 2022*

With regards to the above, the findings provide two significant opportunities that have contributed to a large extent to improving the performance of the Public Administrators in their efforts to foster peace among the pastoralist communities in Isiolo County.

A significant section of the participants agreed with the notion that positive collaboration between local administrators in the county and the national government plays a critical role in the formulation and execution of effective peace policies, giving a response rate of 42% strongly agree and 41% agree and 2% strongly disagree.

During the interview a respondent who is a public administrator said:

.....security is not a devolved function as per our constitution therefore there is a good collaboration between us and the National government. (2 January, 22 Isiolo Town.)

A respondent who is a Civic leader in Isiolo said during the interview:

..... we have seen on many occasions an immense support coming from the National government especially when there are issues of insecurity in the area. The National government to continue supporting their Public Administrators for them to be able to achieve what is expected from them since it is the responsibility of both the National and Local government to ensure there is peaceful coexistence. (2 January,22 Isiolo Town.)

Furthermore, 31% of the individuals in the study agreed that the improved relationship between the political leaders in the region and the local administrators which has significantly contributed to promoting sustainable peace among the pastoralist communities in the region while 12% strongly disagreed.

A respondent who is aspiring to be a politician in Isiolo Town said:

.....I appreciate the efforts that the Public Administrators have been making in involving politicians in fostering peace. As an aspiring politician I believe I am very influential among the people of Isiolo that I intend to represent in the coming days. I have managed to attend several meetings together with the Public Administrators, other politicians, senior security officers and the community which has been very successful. Gone are the days when politicians and security organs could not see an eye to eye. Things have changed and we have to embrace these changes ( 2 January, 22 Isiolo Town).

From the above responses, it is evident that having a positive association between politicians and local leaders enhances the confidence of the residents and promotes community engagement with their leaders to design approaches that promote peace. Engaging the political leaders in these regions through collaboration and enhanced relationships with has become pivotal in promoting peace, thus contributing to more sustainable public decisions and improving the livability of the pastoralists.

Therefore, through such collaborations and community engagements, the Public Administrators develop a better understanding of the peace needs of the pastoralist communities and build cohesion among rival areas prone to tribal wars.

With regards to the challenges that Public Administrators face in their duty to foster peace, most of the respondents strongly agreed that the pastoral communities in the county do not trust the government-appointed Public Administrators deployed in the county thus contributing to challenges in fostering peace among pastoralists, giving a higher response rate of 53% strongly agreeing, 30% agreed while only 6% strongly disagreed.

During an interview a respondent who is a local resident of Isiolo Town said:

.....the problem facing us is that we don't trust our Public Administrators because of conflict of interest. Some receive instructions from their seniors, politicians, powerful residents and other influential individuals hence they cannot perform their duties as required. This makes us lose our trust and faith in them. (2 January, 22 Isiolo Town.)

Another respondent who is a senior police officer in Isiolo during an interview said:

.....in some instances, just like we the police, Public Administrators have been accused of nepotism, favourism and failing to protect the identity of an informer. This has contributed to the communities not trusting the Public Administrators. Without trust it will be very difficult to perform your duties. Aspect of trust is key and once it is lost it will require more energy to regain. (2 January, 22 Isiolo Town.)

From the above it is evident that the respondents agreed that the pastoral communities in the county have little trust in the government-appointed Public Administrators in the County. The lack of trust instills fear in the communities, causing them to withhold vital information to officers about potential raiders or cattle rustlers, making it difficult for administrators to identify high-risk areas and develop appropriate mitigation measures. During the interviews, the respondents and interviewees indicated that there is need to address the above challenge by

ensuring that the Public Administrators gain back the trust of the communities by enhancing community policing, regular meetings, engaging in peace building activities like tree planting and soccer matches among others.

On challenges, 46% of the participants agreed that Public Administrators in the region face significant funding and logistical challenges in their duties, and this derails the efficiency of their operations of eradicating continuous tribal wars and restoring lasting peace to ensure stability in the communities. 36% strongly agreed with this while only 2% strongly disagreed.

During the focused group discussion meeting, a respondent who is a local resident of Isiolo Town said:

.....Isiolo County has been marginalized for a long period of time. Some of these conflicts experienced are as a result of things that our government could have addressed. Due to the nature of the geographical area of this place the Government needs to allocated more funding and provide Public Administrators with modern logistical equipment such as vehicles which can traverse the area and additional security personnel to give support to them since they cannot work alone. (2 January, 22 Isiolo Town.)

The respondents and interviewees indicated the importance of the government to allocate more funding and address logistics and any other challenge that Public Administrators face. They indicated further that the opportunities that are there be maximized and made even better which will highly contribute to fostering peace.

#### **4.4 Summary**

The chapter of the study has analyzed the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities in Isiolo County. It presented the findings and how data is presented, the respondent demographic characteristics and the categories of the respondents. For data to be analyzed three main themes were developed. They include the role of Public Administrators in fostering peace, effectiveness of Public Administrators in fostering peace and Opportunities and Challenges Faced by Administrators in Fostering Peace. The findings were systematized into the stated themes to address specific research questions. Whereas the above observations have addressed the objectives of the research study, Chapter five will present a critical examination of the study findings and make conclusions.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.0 Introduction**

The chapter presents a summary of the research findings analyzed in Chapter Four in conjunction with other related literature. From the discussion and critical integration of literature related to the topic, a conclusion is drawn, which is a response to the research problem that formed the basis of the research process. Therefore, the chapter provides a summary of the key findings of the study as well as an understanding of the phenomena under investigation, general conclusion and recommendations. It further highlights areas that call for further studies in the research subject.

### **5.1 Summary of Study Findings**

The primary objective of this study was to examine the roles of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities in Kenya specifically Isiolo County.

From the findings, it was observed that most of the participants were males aged between 21 and 40 years, with a majority of the population having attained either a college or university level of education. Therefore, it was deduced that most of the individuals who were willing to take part in the study were middle-aged male adults with foundation education, and hence they had a good understanding of the research problem, contributing to the high response.

The findings were on the roles of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities Isiolo County. Specifically, it determined the role and effectiveness of public administration in fostering peace in the region, taking into account the challenges and opportunities that these officers face in the region.

#### **5.1.1 Role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities**

The roles played by Public Administrators in Isiolo county, such as resolving security issues among the locals and promoting healing, reconciliation among rival communities, and cohesion, have gone a long way in ensuring the efficiency of their efforts in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities. Therefore, Public Administrators have a strong and direct influence on the effectiveness of efforts geared towards attaining lasting peace and stable security among the pastoralist communities in Kenya. Based on the analysis, Public Administrators play critical

roles in resolving issues that threaten peace. They have achieved this through having dialogue with the warring communities. Additionally, they are always available to address anything that affects the communities. Through this dialogue, the effectiveness of the security and peace efforts has led to the initiation of alternatives for sustainable livelihoods to limit the over-dependence on cattle, which has been the primary source of the conflicts.

On the other hand, the findings indicate that the impact of Public Administrators has been dwindling with minimum success and this has been attributed to other factors like poor road networks, availability of arms and other factors like criminality contributed to by scarce resources. These have hindered them in implementing some of the policies in place.

The findings revealed that the Public Administrators have been offering best practices in mitigating against potential conflicts and promoting dialogue among contending parties by influencing initiatives as the provision of water, education, and food security and in offering best practices in conjunction with local residents in policy making to mitigate against potential conflicts.

The findings further provided that Public Administrators do not involve the residents when making policies despite the residents having a proper understanding of the area.

### **5.1.2 Effectiveness of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities**

The findings on how effective are the Public Administrators are in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities in Isiolo County, on whether the Public Administrators are well informed in making decision that affect the community, the finding revealed that Public Administrators were indeed well informed however there were some concerns during the interview that communities are left out during the decision making process.

The findings also painted a picture that indeed Public Administrators do not significantly contribute in promoting negotiated resolutions. Here concerns were raised that indeed Public Administrators do not give their best by implementing the negotiated resolutions.

The study found out that Public Administrators efforts have encouraged local residents to maintain positive relationships with people with whom they have conflicts creating cohesion.

These have been successful through the peace meetings, peace building activities such as planting trees, cultural festivals and educating the warring communities on the dangers of conflicts. Moreso, the Public Administrators, through their collaboration with the local communities have developed approaches to peaceful coexistence to promote cohesion such as offering alternative sustainable means of livelihood.

### **5.1.3 Opportunities and challenges faced by Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities**

The findings indicated that opportunities and challenges had a relationship on the effectiveness of the Public Administrators. On opportunities, the aspects of collaboration of the local administration and the national government on implementing policies that fosters peace has greatly contributed to the success of Public Administrators becoming effective. The findings further indicates that when the Public Administrators have sufficient support systems, resources, and cordial associations with the local residents from the communities, with limited resistance from either side, they become more effective in executing their powers focused on restoring peace, cohesion among communities, and stability through different initiatives. The findings resonate with assertions by (Dzinekou & Kabui 2022), who acknowledged that Public Administrators expect significant support from the government to actualize their obligations in ensuring peace in the local communities. Therefore, the more opportunities provided by the government and the local communities, the more effective Public Administrators will become in fostering peace among pastoralists. Additionally, the findings revealed that if Public Administrators get sufficient support from the national government coupled with strong collaboration with the local leaders and residents, the effectiveness of peace initiatives significantly improves.

The findings also discovered that the politicians from the pastoralist communities play a significant role in ensuring that the Public Administrators are effective in executing their responsibilities. According to (Sangotegbe et al. 2016) while the political and administrative interface has a small contribution in the wheel of a function system, it nevertheless plays a significant role towards ensuring effective public service. Public administration and politics, particularly among the pastoralists, co-exist to demonstrate a complementary role underpinning the responsibility of fostering peace and cohesion among the communities.

On challenges, Public Administrators become more effective in their duties when they experience limited challenges. The findings revealed that one of the biggest challenges faced by them is the lack of trust by the pastoralist communities in Isiolo. This makes them not fully collaborate with the Public Administrators whereby they end up not sharing critical information for fear of being victimized. When there is no collaboration between the general public and Public Administrators there will be no realization of lasting peace and cohesion among the pastoralist communities which is central in fostering peace.

The study further confirmed that when Public Administrators experience limited challenge especially from the local leaders and the communities it derails the implementation of proposed initiatives aimed at fostering peace. The findings confirm observations by Mbih (2020) that one of the biggest challenges Public Administrators experience among the pastoralist communities is the proliferation of small arms among the local people. The increased availability of weapons in the community creates an opportunity to engage in armed conflicts, and this hampers Public Administrators' responsibility of ensuring peace and stability in the region hence the need for the government to fund them and give logistical support.

Furthermore, the findings show that the role of Public Administrators has a significant positive correlation with the opportunities and challenges that these officers experience in their duties which implies that as the role of Public Administrators increases among these pastoralist communities through various initiatives, they experience more opportunities that help in promoting lasting peace and stable security. However, they are faced with significant challenges that threaten their efforts to protect the communities. Rodgers (2021) contends that the extent of public officers' influence in restoring peace is dependent on the level of collaboration they receive from both the local leaders and the communities.

Similarly, it can be argued that despite the significant impact that Public Administrators have on pastoralist communities, they face significant challenges both from the national government and non-response from the local leaders and residents who can be unwilling to provide critical information regarding the sources, causes, and possible high-risk regions. These challenges thus contribute to the dwindling impact of Public Administrators' efforts in conflict management and peace building as they struggle to build trust in the region.

From this analysis, it is evident that Public Administrators are vital in fostering peace among pastoralist communities. Therefore, through the adoption of appropriate policies and good association with the local leaders and residents in the region, public administration can be very efficient in fostering peace among pastoralist communities in Kenya.

## **5.2 General Conclusions**

For several years, most pastoralist communities have endured continuous conflicts, primarily over natural resources. In these pastoralist communities, there is high competition for the shrinking resources, particularly cattle grazing lands and water, thus contributing to the frequent conflicts. For a long time, pastoral communities have been using communal consciousness as an approach to settle intra- and inter-group conflicts that arise within their communities. These conflict resolution approaches have been predominant among pastoral communities as measures for peace building. From the discussions of the study, it is noted that the frequent draughts in these regions have provided the justification for carrying out cattle raids against other communities deemed to have more resources and depleting such lands to offset their own losses.

Based on the findings, the study concludes that Public Administrators play a critical role in promoting peace in pastoralist communities. Through their collaboration with the local communities, these officers contribute to developing and implementing feasible approaches that not only ensure peace but promote cohesion while offering alternative sustainable means of livelihood. However, various challenges limit the effectiveness of Public Administrators in executing their duties. The study found lack of mutual trust with the local communities and insufficient financial and logistical support from the national government thwart the efforts of the officers in fostering peace. Furthermore, peace-building committees exist in Isiolo County; however, local leaders have not initiated enough programs to promote peaceful coexistence among warring communities and there is no good coordination between the Public Administrators and the politicians in the area.

Additionally, the study concludes that public administration promotes communal healing, reconciliation, and enhances cohesion among the warring communities. Therefore, to enhance their effectiveness, the programs and efforts of the officers should be supported by the residents, local leaders, and the national government by providing sufficient support. Moreover, the Public Administrators should facilitate peace committees among the pastoral communities since they

have a better understanding of the situation and are well informed in their decision-making on some of the best approaches that resonate with the locals in promoting healing and cohesion. Collaboration with the communities further improves Public Administrators' dialogue among conflicting parties. The study also concludes that initiating alternative means of livelihoods such as encouraging residents to start small-scale businesses will help limit the high dependency of the pastoralist communities' dependency on cattle, which is the primary cause of conflict.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

The progress of the roles of Public Administrators in the restoration of peace among most pastoralist communities in Kenya has been relatively low, and the reality has fallen too far short of aspirations. Even though there are various suggested policies, so much is yet to be done in regards to implementation. This study recommends that for the region and other pastoralist areas to experience lasting peace and stable security, workable strategies should be put forth by both national and local administrators, focusing on eliminating ineffective and expensive approaches that have proved ineffective in fostering peace. These strategies should be based on priority needs and efficiency to ensure that the challenges are carefully scrutinized and communities are well integrated into decision-making processes. Another recommendation is that the local leaders and Public Administrators initiate peace resolution approaches that involve the active participation of local residents, such as holding meetings in churches, community gatherings, and launching peace campaigns to assist in preaching peace within communities. Public Administrators should therefore organize meetings to engage the residents in the most appropriate peace resolution approaches as opposed to resorting to violence. Additionally, the county governments of these pastoralist communities should put more emphasis on having local barazas where all stakeholders in the sub-counties fully participate in offering their views on the causes, the progress, and approaches that can be adopted in the effort to gain peace by eliminating castle raiding. These communal meetings will enhance the confidence of the locals in government efforts and responsibility.

### **5.4 Future Research**

With regards to further research, most of the empirical has focused on the role of public administration in promoting peace, security, and public policy formulation. Working in conjunction with local leaders, Public Administrators have played a critical role in fostering

peace among warring pastoralist communities. However, there is limited evidence that explores the various factors that contribute to the perennial conflicts among communities in these regions and those that influence peaceful co-existence among the pastoral communities in Kenya. This area of research will provide more insight into the best approaches and policies that local and national governments can implement to enhance cohesion among communities. Additional studies should also focus on examining the role of education in conflict resolution and restoring peace among pastoral communities.

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## APPENDIX A: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

Discussion Topic: The role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoralist communities in Kenya : A case of Isiolo County.

Dear Sir / Madam,

My name is Fatuma Hadi Ali. I am a student at the Rwanda National Police College studying a Master's Degree In Peace Studies And Conflict Transformation. I am conducting research for my end of course studies on THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS IN FOSTERING PEACE AMONG THE PASTORALIST COMMUNITIES IN KENYA : A CASE OF ISIOLO COUNTY. I am therefore humbly requesting your input in this process.

Kindly ticks in the space provided with the correct answer or supply the required information where, required, please specify and elaborate.

### **PART ONE: Demographic Information**

1. Please indicate your gender

Female [ ]                      Male [ ]

2. Indicate your age bracket

20 and below [ ]              21-30 yrs. [ ]

31-40 yrs. [ ]                  41-50 yrs. [ ]

51 and above [ ]

3. State your highest level of education

Primary level [ ]              Secondary level [ ]

College [ ]                      University [ ]

Postgraduate [ ]

## PART TWO: QUANTITATIVE DATA

To complete the questionnaires read and then rate each statement according to the following scale: 1 -Strongly agree, 2 -Agree, 3 – Neutral, 4 -Disagree and 5 -Strongly Disagree

### Section A: The Role of Public Administrators in fostering Peace among

State your level of agreement with the following statements on the Role of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoral communities

	Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
(a)	Public Administrators play critical roles in resolving issues and challenges facing security at grass root levels					
(b)	The impact of the Public Administrators in conflict management and peace building has been dwindling with minimal success in most of the regions in the county					
(c)	Public Administrators and security agencies have offered the best practices in mitigating against potential conflicts and promoting dialogue among contending parties					
(d)	The Public Administrators in the county actively involve the local residents in policy-making since they have better understanding of the causes and effects of conflicts					

**Section B: The Effectiveness of Public Administrators in Fostering Peace**

State your level of agreement with the following statements on the effectiveness of the roles of Public Administrators in fostering peace among the pastoral communities

	Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
(a)	Public Administrators in the county are well informed in making decisions that affect community					
(b)	The Public Administrators contribute significantly in promoting negotiated resolutions					
(c)	The Public Administrators’ efforts have encouraged local residents to maintain positive relationships with people with whom they have conflicts, creating cohesion					

**Section B: The Opportunities and Challenges Faced by the Public Administrators in Fostering Peace**

State your level of agreement with the following statements on the opportunities and challenges facing Public Administrators in in their efforts to enhance peace among the pastoral communities

	Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
(a)	The collaboration of the local administrators and the national government create opportunity for formulating and executing policies that fosters security and peace					
(b)	There is improved relationship between politicians and local administrators focused in promoting and rendering sustainable peace among the communities					

(c)	The pastoral communities in the county do not trust the government-appointed Public Administrators deployed in the county					
(d)	Public Administrators in the region face similar challenges of funding and logistical support in their efforts to foster peace					

## **APPENDIX B: INTERVIEW GUIDE**

The interview is expected to provide responses to the following research objectives

### **1) Role of Public Administrators in fostering peace and security**

- a. What are indicators of conflicts in Isiolo among pastoralist's communities?
- b. In your opinion, do you believe the Public Administrators have a role to play in ensuring peace and security among pastoral communities
- c. To what extent should politicians be involved with the issues of administration, peace and security in the region?

### **2) Effectiveness of Public Administrators in Fostering Peace and Security**

- a. What structure of administration is available for the local Public Administrators to engage the community as a way of ensuring peace and stability in the region?
- b. How effective are the local Public Administrators in fostering peace and security among the pastoralist communities?
- c. What solutions can you suggest in order for the Public Administrators to enhance peace and cohesion away from the continuous conflicts and poor relations between politicians and administrators?

### **3) Opportunities and challenges faced by the Public Administrators in fostering peace**

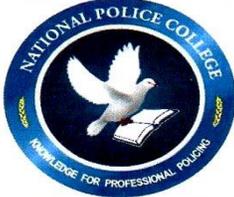
- a. Would you say that public discriminate resource allocation under the purview of the politicians has been triggering pastoralist's conflict?
- b. In your opinion what roles do elders play in containing pastoral conflict resulting from cultural practices in Isiolo?

- c. In your opinion if there is conflict due to resource sharing, what would be your recommendation to address pastoralists' resource conflict?

## APPENDIX C: AUTHORIZATION FOR DATA COLLECTION

**RWANDA NATIONAL POLICE**

Musanze, 16 Dec 21



**NATIONAL POLICE COLLEGE**  
**TEL: (+250)788311379**  
**P.O.BOX: 23 Musanze**  
**E-mail: [npc@police.gov.rw](mailto:npc@police.gov.rw)**

### **TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**

This is to certify that **SSP FATUMA HADI ALI** is a student at Rwanda National Police College, undertaking a Master's Degree in Peace Studies and Conflict Transformation for the academic year 2021-2022. She is conducting a research on: "THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS IN FOSTERING PEACE AMONG THE PASTORALISTS COMMUNITIES IN KENYA: A CASE OF ISIOLO COUNTY" for which she is required to collect data from relevant sources.

Any assistance rendered to her in this regard is highly valued by this College.

**R MUJIJI**  
CP  
COMMANDANT



**APPENDIX D: AUTHORIZATION FOR EVALUATION**



**COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE (CASS)**

**CENTER FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT (CCM)**



**AUTHORIZATION TO SUBMIT THE DISSERTATION FOR EVALUATION**

I, Undersigned... **Dr. Peter J Mugume** .....

Hereby testify that under my supervision

**Mrs. Fatuma HadiAli**.....

Has successfully completed writing her Master Dissertation titled

.....  
**THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS IN FOSTERING PEACE AMONG THE PASTORALIST COMMUNITIES IN KENYA: A CASE OF ISIOLO COUNTY**  
.....

Therefore, he stands with my authorization to submit required copies to the Administration of CCM for evaluation

Done at: **NPC, MUSANZE**

Date ...**10**.../**06**.../ **2022**

Name and Signature of the Supervisor **Dr. Peter J Mugume**

**EMAIL:** [ccm@ur.ac.rw](mailto:ccm@ur.ac.rw)

**P.O. Box 56 Huye**

**WEBSITE:** [ur.ac.rw](http://ur.ac.rw)

**APPENDIX E: AUTHORIZATION FOR SUBMISSION**



UNIVERSITY of  
RWANDA

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

CENTRE FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

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**AUTHORIZATION TO SUBMIT THE CORRECTED DISSERTATION**

I, undersigned, Dr Innocent NDAHIRIWE member of the panel of examiners of the dissertation done by **Fatuma Hadi Ali** entitled: **THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS IN FOSTERING PEACE AMONG THE PASTORALIST COMMUNITIES IN KENYA: CASE OF ISIOLO COUNTY**

Hereby testify that, he successfully entered the suggested corrections by the panel of examiners and stands with authorization to submit required copies to the administration of CCM for administrative purpose.

Done at.....

Date:.....

Musanze

22<sup>nd</sup> June, 2022

Signature of the examiner: .....

*[Handwritten signature]*

For Administration of the CCM MA Program: Name, Signature

## APPENDIX F: SIMILARITY INDEX CHECK REPORT

### DISSERTATION FATUMA HADI ALI

#### ORIGINALITY REPORT

<b>17</b> %	<b>13</b> %	<b>2</b> %	<b>9</b> %
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

#### PRIMARY SOURCES

<b>1</b>	<b>ir-library.ku.ac.ke</b> Internet Source	<b>2</b> %
<b>2</b>	<b>ir-library.mmarau.ac.ke:8080</b> Internet Source	<b>1</b> %
<b>3</b>	<b>Submitted to Africa International University</b> Student Paper	<b>1</b> %
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