

**RESEARCH PROJECT ON CAUSES OF CONFLICT AND CRIMES  
IN KAKUMA TURKANA WEST DISTRICT**

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## ABSTRACT

The study analyses new forms of conflict and crime in Kakuma Turkana West District. These phenomena involve both inter and intra-ethnic as well as cross border raids for livestock. The practice is causing great havoc in the area in terms of loss of human lives, destruction of property, stealing of livestock and dislocation of populations. The new forms of violence seem to be the result of multiple cracks in the administrative structures of the state and social norms.

The government of Kenya seems to have lost effective control over Turkana Kakuma one of the districts in Turkana County, especially with regard to bandits and cattle rustlers, who have become more militarized and destructive in their operations. The study posits that the roots of these new forms of violence and insecurity can be found in social, cultural, economic, political and historical factors.

The study seeks to establish that conflict and crimes are serious threats to internal security, rule of law and democratic governance, which are so vital for political pluralism in Kenya. It is the understanding of these new tendencies and their relative importance, amidst challenges of globalization, which is central to any research on violence, conflict and conflict resolution in East Africa. In this paper, I perform an analysis of the conflict and crimes to examine why widespread violence erupted severally. I look at the history of the conflict, examine stakeholders, and employ a variety of conflict and crimes analysis tools in an attempt to get to the root of the causes of the conflict and crime and proper measures to be taken to avoid recurrence of conflict and crimes. The study applied descriptive survey study design as well as statistical methods of data analysis. The method selectively is used because the section of a whole population is to be studied.

The researcher-targeted population will be a number of various NGO departments, head teachers, security agents and local community. The researcher used simple random sampling in which a unit of population was given equal chance of being selected to participate.

Data was collected using interviews and observation checklist.