

ABSTRACT

Inter- ethnic conflict between the Turkana and Pokot communities has been long standing and perennial in nature. Conflicts have affected negatively the socio-economic developments in the study area. Unless these conflicts are managed properly, development and pastoral livelihoods will continue to deteriorate. The study sought to analyse ethnic conflict in Kainuk and Sigor divisions. The study was within the period (1963-2016), and it was limited to the conflicts between the Pokot and the Turkana communities in Kainuk and Sigor divisions. The purpose of the study was to examine the ethnic conflicts and the livelihoods of the Pokot and the Turkana communities in Kainuk and Sigor divisions in Kenya: 1963-2016. The study was guided by the following objectives: examine the causes of conflicts between the Pokot and the Turkana communities in Kainuk and Sigor divisions, investigate the effects of conflicts on the livelihoods of the Pokot and the Turkana in Kainuk and Sigor divisions, and finally to identify some mitigation measures to avert conflicts between the two communities. It was guided by Edward Azar' protracted social conflict theory. The study used exploratory research design. Simple random sampling was used to pick respondents from the target population of 290 that comprised local community members. Purposive sampling was used to identify key informants. Questionnaires, interview schedules, interview guides for focus group discussions were used to collect primary data. Document analysis was used to collect secondary data. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. Qualitative data was analyzed in narration form. The findings are expected to be utilized by various peace agencies, scholars and a contribution to a pool of knowledge in History and other related disciplines.