

Effects of Two Thousand and Seven Post Election Violence on Household Economic Projects. A case of Borabu District, Kenya.

By
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A research Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the award of Master of Arts Degree in Project Planning and Management of the University of Nairobi.

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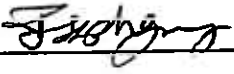


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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this research is my original report and my original work. It has not been submitted to this or any other university for the award of degree or other award.

Sign: 
J

DATE: 19th July 2010

Joseph M. Momanyi

L50/72425/08

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

Sign. 

Date 20th July 2010

Dr. James M. Nyambati

ABSTRACT

This study sought to explore the effect of post election violence on the household economic projects in Borabu District. The post election violence experienced in Borabu District caused a number of economic constraints, especially in the households affected. In this sense, the household economic activities like maize farming, poultry keeping, matatu enterprises, retail businesses, rental houses, private schools and animal keeping were negatively affected. The study intended to investigate the effects of post election violence on the said household projects. It also discussed the extent to which looting, destruction of infrastructure and relocation or resettlement affected the household economic project. It also explores the strategies that can be used to resolve the problems that were caused by the post election violence.

In this study descriptive survey was used. This research method was realized to be easy and quick to collect the information required since the data was analyzed qualitatively using distribution tables for better visualization of data at a glance.

On the other hand, the study recognized that the household economic projects suffered a great deal. This ranged from looting, burning, destruction, relocation/resettlement to robbery as well as rustling. It also implied that no household economic project that was untouched.

DEDICATION

I dedicate the research to my wife and children. Especially to my daughter, Glorious, as she shall carry on with the project in the days to come. The research shall allow them to recognize the correlation of post election violence and household economic projects in case of self development.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I acknowledge and appreciate the efforts made by my supervisor Dr. Nyambati as well respondents for their endeavor to ensure the research is successful. I also appreciate the efforts made by the focus group that took their time to administer the research tools on respondents.

Equally I cannot forget to appreciate the efforts made by colleagues who also worked closely with me to ensure that I go through in the research project.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ODM_____Orange Democratic Movement

IDP_____Internally Displaced Persons

KPLC_____Kenya power and Lighting Company

GDP_____Gross Domestic Product

PEV_____Post election violence

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Violence has been experienced in many parts of the world. It emanates from social, economic and political intolerance. Take a case of violence experienced in Rwanda which resulted into a total genocide. The same violence has been experienced in countries like Ethiopia and Somalia. Kenya is no exception during the post election violence of 2007 according to (Mike Pflanz 2007). The post election violence experienced in Borabu District caused a number of socio economic constraints on household projects. The effects remain up to date. It is the duty of all and various groups to embrace violence mitigation processes to alleviate such move particularly in Borabu District. The research study shall investigate the impact of post election violence on household projects thoroughly and come out with results and recommendations.

The scope and scale of the post election crisis that erupted after the Kenyan general elections of 2007 was unprecedented. Over 1,333 lives were lost, millions worth of property destroyed and 650,000 people displaced. These incidences of nationwide post elections violence shook the fundamental structures and fibres of Kenya as nation state. These events transpired despite concerted efforts by different stakeholders to educate the public about fundamental values of a democratic electoral process.

Equally, to many people in the world and even to many Kenyans themselves and the nation itself, the violence that followed the elections in Kenya on 27 December 2007 came as a surprise. But the signs have been there, reiterated Michael Oyier (2008). The combination of economic and ethno political factors in Kenya had created an explosive mix, which was just waiting for the right or rather “wrong” circumstance to explode. The 2002 elections had been a lucky near miss; in 2007, the favourable configuration that operated then did not repeat itself.

Ethnically based political parties have ensured that multi-party elections are tense and highly competitive affairs, with the emerging winner and his ethnic group seizing exclusive power on their election. Manipulation of ethnic divisions was a key strategy in the previous elections of 1992 and 1998, with politically motivated violence erupting in similar areas to the recent events. . The power sharing agreement between the two political opponent negotiated by Annan is a first step to re establishing peace, expanding the players who have access to the upper most reaches of power and decision making. This structure and its division of responsibilities allow for more diversity within the decision making group and address some of the perception of exclusion. Kenyans have known for years, as evidenced by the small-scale reforms after the 1998 elections and the constitutional reform process of two years ago, that larger political reforms are needed to address the issues of equal access and balance of resources. However the implementation of new structures was not successful before the current crisis, and now requires overcoming both old animosities between individuals and the experience of ethnic violence that just erupted after nearly ten years of peace. While the recent settlement address political reconciliation to some degree, it leaves untouched the deep ethnic divides that have been exposed and exacerbated, and the process of social reconciliation at the individual, community, and national level, outside the political spectrum.

On the other hand, agenda four of the power sharing agreement signed by Raila Odinga and Mwai Kibaki on behalf of their parties focused on long-term issues and solutions to solve the problems underlying the crisis. Poverty, the inequitable distribution of resources and perceptions of historical injustices and exclusion on the part of segments of the Kenyan society constitute the underlying causes of the prevailing social tensions instability and the cycle of violence.

Discussions under this Agenda item were conducted to examine and proposed solutions

for long standing issues such as: Undertaking constitutional, legal and institutional reform, tackling poverty and inequity, as well as combating regional development imbalances, tackling unemployment, particularly among the youth, consolidation of national cohesion and unity, as well as undertaking land reform, addressing transparency, accountability and impunity.

Intensifying security Equally being alert of any signs of violence and take preventive measures. Given the fact that this dialogue is very sensitive nature, it is essential to know, not only what the different ethnic groups in the conflict areas see as the most important consequence and root causes of the conflict, but also on what conditions they are prepared to participate in an inter tribal dialogue. What do they expect from this dialogue and what conditions need to be met in order to take part in any dialogue with regard to the above?

The research resulted in database that will inform projects implementers and managers that efforts should be concentrated on re establishing social cohesion between the different ethnic groups in the country is quite necessary. The research focused on the impact of post election violence on household economic projects .The household economic projects serves as the pillars of the economy in the society as well as the nation. Any negative impact created on the household economic projects can lead to dismal economic performance in the growing economies. In these sense there is a serious need to establish the real impact of post election violence on the household economic projects.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The household economic projects are the fundamental pillars of any growing economy. They play the key role in economic stability in this case, no economic growth that can be realized without embracing sound household economic project management. Kenya being a third world country, it always out source investors from first world countries. It defeats logic in that, why does the country neglect the household economic investors and yet it is in economic problems. Is it true that perpetrator of post election violence target household economic

projects?

Larry R. (2008) says that Projects are planned, initiated, executed and reviewed thoroughly in order to obtain the maximum output or yields. This process involves good management skills to achieve the goals of household economic projects. Project managers ensure their household economic projects succeed at all costs. What happened when the life cycle of the household economic projects was interfered with especially during post election violence?

Equivalently all household economic projects take a colossal sum of money, material and resources to be completed. It also takes a reasonable time to complete the household economic projects. In integrating all the resources to bring out a well established household economic project that is acceptable to the stakeholders and customers, the project manager muscles all the available opportunities and resources within his or her reach. What condition the household economic project left in wherever election violence takes place?

On the other hand, it takes a little or short time for goons, political thugs, tribal hecklers, and youth hooligans to bring down all the projects available in Borabu District. In this regard nobody who bothers to compensate the affected people. In such situation houses are torched, animals are stolen, villages are raided, and crops in the forms are destroyed or halted until a reverse gear is engaged to claim the situation. Always, one question remains unanswered: what are the economic implications on all these violence and how are destroyed household economic projects revamped back into existence? Perhaps there is no morale for project managers to continue establishing more projects. Perhaps they are killed and some may tend to relocate their premises, while others may choose to stay and establish new projects in a hard way. Hence this lays a foundation of my research study to establish the state of household economic projects at Borabu District after post election violence of the year 2007. The study investigated the state

of household projects immediately after post election violence and economic impact on the said projects along the affected area. It went further to investigate the root causes of violence as well as the best mitigation procedure acceptable to the involved parties.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to investigate the effects of post election violence on household economic projects in Borabu District.

1.4 Objectives

- 1 To investigate the extent to which looting affected the household economic project in Borabu District.
- 2 To establish the extent at which destruction of infrastructure affected household economic project in Borabu District.
- 3 To explore ways in which relocation or resettlement affected household economic projects in Borabu District.
- 4 To determine strategies that can be used to solve problems faced by household economic projects as a result of post election violence in Borabu District.

1.5 Research Questions

- 1.To what extent did looting affect the household economic projects in Borabu District?
- 2.To what extent did destruction of infrastructure affect household economic projects in Borabu District?
- 3.What ways did relocation or resettlement affect household economic projects in Borabu District?
4. What mitigation strategies can be used to solve problems faced by household economic project as a result of post election violence

1.6 Significance of the Study.

Kenya presents an interesting case of the examination of a post elections crisis emergent after the disputed presidential election. While there has since independence always been a prevailing culture of holding periodic elections, they were marred by pre election violence only. In the case of the two thousand and seven elections, Kenya for the very first time experienced highly charged pre election campaigns coupled with incidents of violence, as well as a sustained post election crisis whose end was a power sharing arrangement between the protagonists. Why was the violence associated with post elections crisis not foreseen, why were the warning signals ignored.

Since the political transitions from dictatorship into a state that can be described as transitional democracy (2002) Kenyans have been exposed to the myriad of transformational challenges and are still battling with the understanding of issues of democratic governance, the rule of law, human rights, equity and the divisive role ethnicity plays in state politics of Africa. The research will facilitate inter tribal dialogue with the view to search for common ground between warring parties aiming to build social cohesion and promote national integration.

The research was conducted in Borabu District in Kenya to seek the active participation of the public, opinion leaders, civil society, policy makers, perpetrators and victims of the post election violence in the conflict prone Borabu District. It also had to seek active participation and build the capacity of civil society and strengthen the role of the ordinary citizen as agents of change. This research sought to overcome the ethnic divides clannish and animosity by identifying and exploring common ground between opposing parties as well as discussing the root causes of post election violence.

In lieu of the above, the study became critical since it had to inform content and draw parameters for evaluation, tested the evidence collected, validated the source of information, interrogated the respondents and interpreted the findings, built consensus on the formulation of style, tone and language, weighed the impact and helped in the designing of an effective dissemination process.

1.7 Limitations of the Study.

The research focuses mainly on the impact of post election violence on household economic projects that were in existence before and after the violence as well as the current state of the household economic projects. The study is to identify, investigate and give recommendations on the impact of post election violence on household economic projects. It also targets to carry research on affected householders only.

The study was faced by various challenges that culminated in limitations. One of the limitations was rain. Rain was beyond our control due to the season of weather. This had hampered our progress in research. However, the researcher and his team decided to research morning hours in order to evade afternoon rain. Rain also rendered the roads impassable during research period. This made the researcher and his team to walk through the impassable feeder roads.

Equally, the terrain of the region also created a lot of resistance during the study. In this situation the researcher and his research team criss-crossed the terrain. This was a big challenge since the homesteads or households are scattered. The vast region was hectic to cover. However the team endured the terrain resistance and continued with the research program.

At the same time, the challenge of respondents who were not ready to cooperate in giving

the correct information. In this case I raised the number of respondents slightly

The extra twenty assists to maintain the required sample size above the sample size from 120 to 140.

1.8 Delimitations of the study

The area is a settlement scheme with diversified origins of its inhabitants. People, tend to set up various household economic projects for individual development. Thus the area of research was a success since people involved themselves from farming to business enterprises. it is an area rich of household economic project establishment.

At the same time the area was rocked by post election violence. This made me prefer the region since the research study was needed to unearth the effect of post election violence on household economic projects.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

The study was intended to carry out an investigation on the impact of 2007 post election violence. It was assumed that the population sample would represent the entire population affected. The data collection instrument was the questionnaire. In this case was assumed to be valid and collected the desired data. The items were answered. The information gathered was of a representative sample.

1.10 Definition of Significant Terms.

According to the research study the term Household implies that all together in a house. Equivalently, the research study refers the term E connected with the development of the household. Hence the phrase h implies the development of the household

The term effect according to the study refers the act of post election violence hitting the household economic projects.

On the other hand the term Violence means the behaviour intended to hurt or kill or destroy.

1.11 Organization of the study

The research study is organized in such way that chapter one consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, delimitations, limitations, assumptions of the study, definition of significant terms and organization of the study.

In chapter two, there is an introduction, post election violence, effect of post election violence, regional effects, causalities and relocation or resettlement, theoretical framework and conceptual framework.

Equally, chapter three which is methodology consists of an introduction, research design, target population, sampling procedure and sample size, research instruments, validity of instruments, piloting, reliability of the instruments, and operational definition of variables, data collection procedures and ethical consideration.

On chapter four, which deals with data analysis presentation interpretation and discussion, consists of introduction, demographic characteristics of respondents, effect of post election violence on household economic project, the effect of looting on maize, the effect of cattle rustling on and relocation on household cattle keeping projects, effect of looting and burning on poultry keeping, effect of destruction on rental houses and private schools, causes of post election violence , project funding and strategies that can be used to solve problems faced by household economic projects.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Literature review:

2.1 Introduction

This chapter seeks to solicit what other authorities say on post election violence. The chapter discusses the literature related to the effect of violence on household economic projects that were in existence and what took place there after.

It particularly, focuses on what happened to the household economic projects during violence. It also investigates whether the inhabitants or owners of the household projects were compensated. The study goes further to establish the root cause of violence as well as its impact on project planning, management implementation before and after violence.

2.1 Post Election Violence

The two thousand and seven to two thousand and eight, Kenyan crisis refers to a political, economic, and humanitarian crisis that erupted as post election violence after incumbent president was declared the winner of election held on December 27th, 2007. Supporters of Kibaki's opponent, orange Democratic Party claimed election manipulation.

In part due to the ethnic and geographic diversity of the ODM coalition, no one narrative can explain the reaction of opposition supporters to the announcement of Kibaki's swearing-in. In addition to staging several nonviolent protests, opposition supporters went on a violent rampage in several parts of the country, most noticeably in Odinga's homeland that is Nyanza province. At the same time in the slums of Nairobi, this is part of Raila Odinga's Langata constituency. Police shot a number of demonstrators, including a few in front of Television news cameras, causing more violence directed toward the police

Targeted ethnic violence (as opposed to violent protests) escalated and at first was directed mainly against some people from the community of which voted for the incumbent president. This happened also to members of given communities living outside their traditional settlement areas, especially in the Rift valley province.

2.2.1 Causes of Violence

In his article Ramirez (2007) puts it that, ethnic conflict is positively associated with global and domestic socio economic inequality. Ethnic conflict needs to be understood as emancipator struggles of oppressed persons and communities against unjust local and global order. It is also another symptom of life that does not make human sense.

According to Taylor (2008). The cause of violence in Kenya is the government refusal to adopt a new constitution. The constitution draft document was viewed as giving more freedom and more control over the country's wealth and resources. In this sense the biggest problem was the failure of the constitution and the perceived failure of the state. Hence the country was rocked in post violence.

Further still Taylor (2008) portrays the constitution as having been inherited and consisting of colonial laws. The way the country's resources have been distributed, the way justice is dispensed; the way institutions are governed all are in colonial legacy. Nobody has ever bothered, to change the laws for more than 40 years. And now violence is the payment of the price of colonial laws.

In 2002 as part of the campaign to be elected following the dictatorial rule of his predecessor, Daniel Arap Moi, president Kibaki promised his compatriots a new and more Democratic constitution within 100 days of his taking office. Kenyans duly chose him to

lead them but are still waiting for him to follow through on his pledge. Consequently, Taylor [2008] puts it that, the country is being managed using laws that are archaic, irrelevant and not responsive to the contemporary needs of Kenyans. Taking it as an instance that when one becomes a president it's a sort of winner takes – it- all situation. The enormous power held by the presidency is the reason as why the presidency is so contentious includes the reasons why people want to be president. This is because it allows one to use resources of the country the way he /she sees fit. The presidency is therefore seen as a route for the election victor and by extension, his or her ethnic group can simply wallow in riches and especially the other tribes were so angry about elections fiasco. Hence post election violence was inevitable.

According to the NGO MS Kenya, it notes that, corruption plagues the Kenyan economy. They estimate that forty two percent of the country's gross domestic products (GDP) consist of fraud. Donors estimate that some US \$ 1 billion was lost on corruption in the five years of Kibaki administration. His administration spent US \$12 million on new Mercedes cars in the first eighteen months of the administration alone Kibaki sharply increased the salary of members of parliament and divided almost all government posts among members of his own Kikuyu tribe. Their people called themselves 'mount Kenya Mafia' in Kenya, after the region where Kikuyu originate. This generated a lot of hatred, which was simply vented through elections of 2007 against the Kikuyu community or tribe (Wadhams 2007)

Equally important is the land conflict (Tibajuka 2008] Stresses that under colonization white settlers had taken fertile parts of land in the rift valley province from tribes like the Kalenjin and Maasai. After independence, Jomo Kenyatta let members of his Kikuyu tribe buy this land at favorable conditions instead of returning it to the communities from which it was taken. The resentments created lives on to this day. This had led to the riots against Kibaki administration of early 2008 severe in Rift valley than any other parts of the country.

While the riots in other part were spontaneous there were indications that the riots were carefully planned by, among others, Kalenjin politicians.

Sasha Chanoff (2008) articulates that post election violence is about politics and poverty. For their own gain, politicians exploit tribal differences and manipulate the poor and destitute. It is of no surprise that the perpetrators of tribal violence are usually idle young men, who also loot, rape, kill and steal while rampaging. Politicians often covertly hire or encourage them.

According to Sandra (2008) riots a long the ethnic lines erupted a cross Kenya causing people to flee their homes. In this sense nobody who was able to consider their material possessions, resources and projects within their jurisdiction. This had led to Kenyan suffering massive depression, HIV, road traffic accidents, robbery and violence.

The post election violence in Kenya can be explained by reference to the evolution of its ethno- political mosaic since independence reiterates Gerard prunier (2007). The combination of economic and ethno- political factors created an explosive mix, which was just waiting for the wrong or right circumstance to explode.

Wajira (2008) relates violence with political incitement motive. In his view, he sees some sponsorship of operations on rift valley genocide by a prominent politician. The Karamojong guerilla fighters mercilessly massacred hundreds of innocent people including women and children.

According to Irin (2000) Thousands of Kenyan displaced by post violence had in the western part of the country. Others took refuge in police stations, churches and had no home to return to because they were set on fire and their project or properties destroyed completely. This hard rendered the people economically incapacitated. They were also exposed to social evils like immorality, rape and infringement on their privacy.

Politicians professionals and traders contributed money in central Kenya to protect their community incase of confrontation if Annan led talks could have flopped, the elders secretly gathered arms and reinforced thousands of young warriors in remote parts of Rift valley in preparation for war, according to the nation report (2008, Feb 27) some of the money raised was to buy arms, and feed the internally displaced persons.

According to Mwiti (2008) Kenyans suffered massive depression, as there was already HIV, road accident, robbery and violence.

On top of post –election violence Tibaijuka (2007 march 7) reiterated that it was important to deal with the fundamental causes of inequity that contributed to violence and robbery.

2.2.2 The effects of Violence

Jeffrey (2007) reiterates that the disputed election had plunged Kenya into bloodshed. This had to make people fear to invest on income generating projects. Those who had already invested could not salvage their projects from violence.

According to Nick (2007) the Kenyan people faced death and chaos after the disputed win of president Kibaki. In this sense, most of the projects were halted due to hostile youths who killed a number of project planners as well as implementers. They could destroy and set projects on fire. This is a serious setback particularly on economic projects. On the other hand Mccrumen (2007) reiterates that the president declared himself a winner. He says that the chaos were a hindrance to economic project development. Destruction of property as well as instilling of fear along tribal lines characterized them. Thus a good number of the projects were not spared during that period.

Equally, Mukinda and Ndegwa (2008) postulates that despite the fact that the kibaki administration warned lawbreakers against committing crime, which was against economic development, the household economic projects suffered the consequences of the disputed election violence. The youths could emit their frustration through project destruction

belonging to certain individuals targeted. Upon missing the owner of the project, they could not spare what they had put up as a project. This was a serious setback to project planning and implementation, Points (Mukinda & Kumba 2008).

Equally, Barney (2008) says that the Government used the police to block a number of opposition rallies. This had angered the youth who consequently uprooted the railway. The transit of goods to the western region was hindered. The projects of economic development in the Western region were thwarted. The effect was also spread to the east African region particularly countries like Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. The most affected economic areas include: business enterprises and manufacturing industries that were in need of raw materials. Kennedy A, and Gettleman (2008) concurs with Barney (2008) in that the police clashed with the youth who eventually looted the train. This is a clear indication that the goods on transit suffered a great deal.

According to Ghecchi (2008) the opposition leaders had threatened peace by rejecting the bilateral talks with the Government. This was a threat to the investors who wanted to set economic projects by then. Fiana (2008) concurs with Ghecchi in that the opposition had issued threats of not participating in peace talks scheduled by then. This had already shaken the idea of economic project planning and implementation due to the risks foreseen by investors. On the other hand a number of diplomatic missions that were sent to solve the election impasse, points out Gollust (2007). The United Nations had to apply a diplomatic push to end violence. He concurs with Gettleman (2008) who says that the United Nations used pressure particularly on the president and opposition to end the mayhem. At the same time, Kanina and Miriri (2008) reiterate that the African Union heads had to meet the opposition and the Government. Also, Ndegwa (2007) notes that the call by Raila for a recount of votes shows a dissatisfaction of the disputed presidential election result. This was a clear stance that

without satisfaction of both parties had catapulted violence. Consequently, the projects suffered the wrath of the disputed presidential election.

Equally, Barasa and Ombaka (2008), notes that the African Union leader had to act quickly to intervene on the violence that had rocked the country. This was a good gesture on how diplomats were concerned to salvage the situation in Kenya. Due to violence, says Dixon (2008) that tribal segregation was the order of the time. This had led to destruction of any project erected by people of other tribes within the area that is not on their own tribe. Thus the projects were seriously damaged. This had led to demoralization in terms of development.

2.2.3 Regional effects

The violence in Kenya, which is part of East Africa, has had serious economic ramifications, particularly for the landlocked countries of the Great Lakes region that is Uganda, Rwanda as well as Burundi and eastern parts of the central Africa especially Democratic Republic of Congo. These countries depend upon Kenyan infrastructure links, particularly the port of Mombasa for important imports as well as export routes. Significant shortages of gasoline in Uganda were reported and Zanzibar as well, following the post election violence. There was no statement issued by the East Africa Community despite having election observers in Kenya.

2.2.4 Casualties and relocation.

By January 28, the death toll of the post election violence was at around 800. Up to 600,000 people had been displaced. The largest single loss of life was when a church providing shelter from the post election violence to 200 people was set alight by rioters, burning 35 people

to death. The people who were sheltering were said to be from tribes outside the region.

In Eldoret Lucas Sang, a former Olympic athlete died under unknown circumstances in a riot on January 1st at Kuresoi near Molo. Njuguna Ngengi a Politician was hacked to death, on January 2nd. In Trans Mara District Wesley Ngetich a Marathon runner died after he was shot with an arrow on January 19th, becoming the second international athlete to lose his life. On January 20th Former basketball international Donald Odinga, was fatally wounded by a stray police bullet. On January 29th Mugabe Were an opposition Member of parliament was shot to death on his driveway, and on 31st January David Kimutai Too, an opposition Member of parliament, was shot by a policeman in disputed circumstances.

The daily nation of January 13 reiterated that the police were accused by Human rights watch of having a "shoot to kill" policy, used live ammunition against protesters and looters. According to the police, they had shot looters but not protesters. On January 18th, police spokesman Eric Kiraithe said that 510 people had been killed in the violence and that 82 of them were killed by police. According to Kiraithe, the police were acting lawfully and were showing restraint because the protesters were being "used by politicians.

Later in January, Human Rights Watch accused "ODM politicians and local leaders" of organizing, instigating and facilitating violence against Kikuyu. (BBC reported).

2.2.5 Theoretical Framework

The findings in the study will show that post election violence spore no household economic projects. During the time of violence there occurred looting of the project that was available. In this case the projects suffered a great deal especially those that were unable to be looted since they were set ablaze. It is a clear indication that unlike conflict of Karl Marx and Vago, violence creates an economic effect that is negative. It hampers infrastructure, and destroys economic projects that are the pillars of any growing economy.

Equally, unlike conflict will look at the oppressors and the oppressed, employers and employees in conflict over production and salaries, violence terminates the existence of the household project. This is due to the fact that looting destruction and resettlement plays a key role doing violence according to the study findings.

This study is modeled on conflict theory advanced by Karl max. The theory postulates that social behavior can be best understood in terms of tension and conflicts between groups and individuals according to Vago (1996). The theory is preferred since conflict postulates violence, which is a product of tension. According to the theory during violence people tend to destroy any structures or economic projects within their vicinity. They vent their anger through objects around them. Such objects include projects and assets around the affected area. Other people tend to acquire any project that can attract them by force. They end up raiding, killing, raping, burning projects and looting by all means. Hence no projects are left unchallenged during such period. Such behavior catapults hatred and revenge. On a revenge mission, groups tend to cause a lot of constraints on projects through destruction, disruption and this culminates in theft and looting of the available resources.

2.2.6 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework involves the independent variable, which is post election violence. The effects of violence in this case involves: death of the project manager, relocation or resettlement, destruction of infrastructure, burnt premises, internally displaced persons, and poverty due to reduced incomes upon destruction of the household projects.

On the hand, the dependent variable considered is household projects. This involves crop farming, animal keeping, private schools, rental houses, retail business, poultry keeping and Matatu business.

Independent variables

Dependent Variables

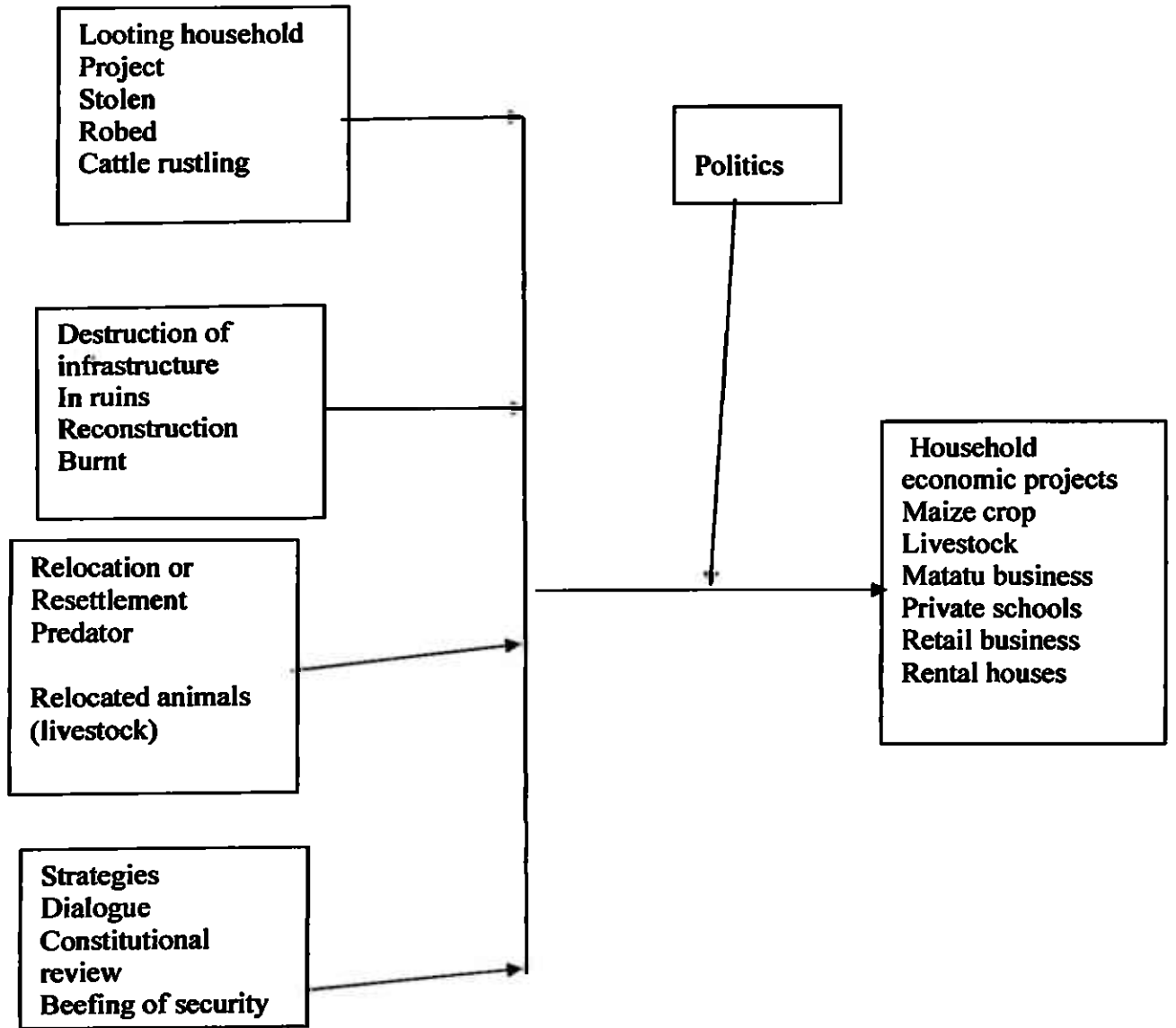


Figure 2.1 the effect of post election violence on household projects.

CHAPTER THREE:

Research Methodology

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a description of how the research will be carried out. It will consist of the research design, target population, sampling procedure methods of data collection, validity, reliability, operational definition of variables and methods of data collection.

The various techniques and procedures chosen for the methods described were suitable for the research as they provide vivid description of the findings.

3.2 Research design

The research design in this research project will be descriptive survey since the research will aim at collecting data from respondents to determine their current status in respect to post election violence and household economic projects. The descriptive will be suitable because only the affected respondents will be the target population.

It will also be suitable due to the fact that it will sought to obtain information that could describe the existing phenomena by asking respondents about their perception attitudes behaviour and values during post election violence.

Equally, since post election violence took place all over the country, descriptive survey was the excellent method of measuring characteristics of large populations, particularly by zeroing in Borabu District as a representative sample of the whole nation.

At the same time, descriptive survey design is the best method in collecting original data for the purpose of describing the population that is too big to observe directly (Mugenda 2003). In this sense, Kathuri and pals (1993) concurs with Mugenda by saying that descriptive survey

can be used for explaining the existing status of variables.

3.3 Target Population

The target population consisted of all internally displaced households. There were 668 households affected in the study area. This formed the sample frame.

3.4 Sampling Procedures and Sample Size.

A sample of households was selected using simple random sampling techniques in the affected area. A sample size of 120 households' was selected for the interview. This was above the minimum number of 100 recommended by Kathuri and Pals (1993) in social survey research. The extra number of 20 is necessary to take care of dropouts and any non- response cases. The sample size allowed a representative selection of responds from a large target to avoid a greater sampling error according to Mugenda (2003). The three divisions in Borabu were investigated and here is the table showing the sampling frequency distribution.

3.1 SAMPLE SIZE TABLE

DIVISION	HOUSEHOLD AFFECTED	SAMPLE SIZE
NYANSIONGO	228	40
MEKENENE	240	45
ESISE	200	35
TOTAL	668	120

3.5 Research Instruments

The instrument used was the questionnaire. The questionnaire targeted the affected people. The questionnaire had four sections in section A I gathered personal information while section B collected information on violence emitted through household projects and causes of post election violence while section C dealt with sources of funds and risk management

structures.

Finally section D deals with possible conflict mitigation structures recommended by the people involved in violence.

The instrument worked to solicit the necessary information since it was easy to administer and score (Ary et al (1979). It was also useful in that, the type of questions facilitated consistency across the respondents as noted by Kisulu and T. On the other hand, Olive Mugenda (2003) recommends the questionnaire to be in a simple form. A letter of introduction was written to ensure confidentiality of respondents. Data collection followed. A visit to the District Commissioner's Office in Borabu District. A visit to the District Commissioner's Office then data collection followed. The affected households were visited and identified. Out of the six affected households one research tool was administered. A dice was tossed and the number on top was given an opportunity since the tool was serialized in the first case. In this way all households affected were given equal opportunity to be investigated.

3.5.1 Piloting of instruments

The instrument was piloted in order to determine whether it could be used for the research intended to. In this case the necessary adjustments were made by rephrasing of questions. The second test was carried out in order to verify the reliability of the instrument. Upon proof then the researcher proceeded to the field to collect the data.

3.5.2 Validity of the Instruments

On validity the internal consistency technique was applied as stipulated by Mugenda (2003)

A high coefficient of 0.8 was realized. Hence the items correlated highly. The instruments used in the research were validated by professional experts in research.

this case, such experts include the supervisor as well as proposal examiners.

3.6 Reliability of the Instruments

The reliability of the instrument was estimated after the pilot study using regression method the reliability coefficient of 0.7 was attained which was a minimum threshold as recommended by Frankel & Wallen (2000). Adjustments were made to the instrument accordingly including changes in number of items, item construction and phraseology as well as the flow of questions was taken into consideration in order to improve the internal reliability.

3.7 Data collection procedure

In the case of data collection, the research was group identified .This included the residents of Borabu area who could identify vividly the households affected. Since the target population was the affected households only. Thus the research took advantage of the resident team's knowledge of the area.

On the selection of the households where the questionnaire could be administered, a dice was used. In this case, the affected households were grouped into clusters of six affected households. The selected six households were numbered from one to six. Each face of a die represented an affected household. Adie could be thrown and the top face that had a number was selected for interview.

3.8 Operational Definition of Variables:

The variables considered in this research study were household economic projects and post election violence. The study looked at a project as any unique or one time endeavor by individual households.

Larry Richman (2008) looks at a project as a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product or service. Projects are temporary because they have a definite beginning and a

definite ending. Projects are unique because, the product or service they bring about or creates a distinguishable product from other similar products or services.

A project is a process that start when an idea of the project is first conceived and does not end until the last piece of information has been filled to describe the project in its built condition reiterates (Dennis 2003). Sebastian and Kelly (2004) concur with Larry (2008) by defining a project as a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product, service or result.

In this research study household projects that were observed includes: Crop farming, livestock farming, Business enterprises, rental houses, private schools and any other unique endeavor a round the area of study. The study was out to find the effect of post election violence on such projects.

On the other hand Sally etal (2005) defines violence as a behaviour that is intended to hurt or kill or destroy life or property or a project. In this study I was looking at the causes of post election violence and how they impact negatively on household economic projects. They include poverty, inequitable distribution of resources, tribal hatred, political incitement and insecurity.

This had easily lead to raiding, looting, killing of people and animals. The study looked at the causes of violence and the implications of violence on household economic projects. It also suggests mitigation methods that can easily alleviate violence.

3.9Data Analysis, techniques

In data analysis, the researcher analyzed data using frequency distribution tables

the frequency were used tables for the purpose of accurate reflection of data variation. In this case, clear visual presentations were achieved. Equally, qualitative and quantitative techniques were used in order to arrive at a well-organized research interpretation. In the case of qualitative analysis this research took into account a systematic approach in order to come up with useful conclusion as well as recommendations.

On the other hand, the researcher applied qualitative statistics to enable meaningfully desirable distribution of scores statistically. The measures of central tendency were used as well as measures of dispersion to ensure a high-level descriptive statistics.

3.8 Ethical consideration

The research was carried out honestly without avoiding pertinent research issues for fear of repercussions. The research looked for genuine post election violence problems. This enabled the research to exercise academic freedom to discuss the findings (Mugenda 2003).

Equally, on piloting the research instruments, particularly test-retest method, the researcher first embarked on making the responds at easy by providing them with relevant information as well as reassuring them of confidentiality. This alleviated unnecessary suspicion. Hence, it was an ethical exercise.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Data Analysis, Presentation, interpretation and discussion

4.1 Introduction:

The Research report is based on post election violence on household economic projects. The research was carried out in Borabu district with the sample size of 120 householders out of 668 households affected according to the record held in the District commissioner's office. This was done through stratified simple random sampling of the three administrative divisions that is Nyansiongo with 228 affected households, Mekenene 240 affected households and Esise with 200 households. In this case Nyansiongo division had 40 respondents, while Mekenene division had 45 respondents and Esise with 35 respondents. The exact sample size for each division was taken proportionally.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents.

The respondents were male and female particularly in the households. There were isolated cases where we could find one member of the household. The study realized that sixty five percent of the internally displaced persons (IDPS) were women as most of them were in internally displaced camps at Keroka. A good number of men stayed in the affected areas by either taking part in violence or keeping vigil on their household economic projects. According to the research study the post election violence affected people of all age brackets except that most respondents who participated in violence were aged between 20 and 40 years old. The table below shows the age variation of respondents.

Table 4.1 Demographic characteristics Frequency.

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20-25	5	4
26 – 30	40	33
31 – 35	50	42
36 – 40	25	21
40 & above	-	
TOTAL	120	100

The research conducted on academic background of respondents for better planning and management of household economic projects showed the result below on frequency table.

Table 4.2 Academic level of respondent's distribution.

Level Of Education	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	30	25
O' Level	80	67
A' Level	3	2
Graduate	7	6
TOTAL	120	100

The table shows that most of the people in Borabu district have had basic education. This shows that such people can easily manage their own household economic projects successfully. It is due to the fact that a good number of the inhabitants of Borabu district are endowed with land and other resources that they are able to take most of their children to school.

At the same time, the research shows that most of the respondents were around when violence was taking place. They witnessed post election violence and the male householders had either participated in perpetrating violence or were trying to defend their household economic projects from destruction by perpetrators of post election violence.

Equally, the research shows that a good number of respondents were self-employed. It is only twenty percent that is not self-employed. This indicates total devotion to their household economic projects as their sole source of living. The post election violence impacted negatively to their living standards. In this case, post election violence contributed significantly to the increasing of poverty levels. This was due to the fact that the sole source income was affected.

4.3.0 The effect of Post Election Violence on Household Economic Projects.

A number of respondents admitted that they had their own income generated from self-employment according to the research. This was particularly obtained by carrying out income generating economic projects at a household level. The issue of post election violence comes as a surprise to them. They witnessed hard household economic times. Despite the fact that there was no correlation between household economic projects and election, post election violence deterred the majority of the inhabitants of Borabu from getting their daily bread. This is an impact that remains up to date.

The household economic projects mostly the inhabitants of Borabu district carry out include: - maize farming, animal farming, rental houses, private school, retail business, poultry farming and matatu business. The research study identified the named projects as the sources of income to the households. The survival of all interviewed families revolved around the said household economic projects.

The frequency table below indicates the estimate of each respondent preference of household economic projects he or she is involved.

Table 4.3 Household economic projects carried out.

Type of project	Frequency	Percentage
Maize	80	67
Animal farming	10	8
Private school	4	3
Rental houses	4	3
Retail business	7	6
Poultry	10	8
Matatu business	5	4
Total	120	100

4.3.1 The effect of looting on Maize as a Household Economic Project.

The research study realized that the household economic project of maize growing was really affected by violence. Looting and setting crops ablaze affected the household farmers. The perpetrators of post election violence could harvest ready maize crops. About seventy five percent of crop farming was affected by looting or harvesting by the perpetrators of violence while twenty five percent was reduced to ashes by fire. This implies that violence took place during the harvesting season. In spite of huge household input on maize production, eighty percent of the household farmers could not salvage their crops.

Equally through looting the poverty levels of households were boosted high. The households that embarked on maize farming were left with nothing to lay their hands on

economically. At the same time it implies that people cannot afford to do household crop farming as an economic household project. Thus they resort to harvesting other people's crops. This is the case that caused a lot of damage to maize crops as a household economic project.

The maize crops grown by farmers were not secure at all. This had to expose them to poverty after having had invested heavily on farming as a household endeavour. Such investment involves the cost of fertilizer, seeds and land preparation expenses. Some maize household farmers had hired the farms. The post election violence did not spare their efforts. Thus, a heavy cost was actually faced. The table below shows the effect of post election on household maize crop farming in Borabu area.

Table 4.4 The effect of looting on household projects of maize crop farming.

Effect of post election violence	Frequency	Percentage
Looting	60	75
Burning	20	25
Total	80	100

According to the research seventy five percent of maize crops were affected by looting during post election violence. In this case the perpetrators of violence could make away with the crop easily since nobody who was taking care.

Equally twenty five percent of maize was reduced to ashes by fire. In this case the perpetrators of violence had to set the yields of maize on fire. Hardly could anybody salvage the maize from the tentacles of razing fire. The loss experienced during that time was great.

4.3.2. The effect of looting /cattle rustling and relocation on household cattle keeping projects.

Cattle keeping in Borabu district has existed since time immemorial, according to the research study. This is eight percent of the respondents who embark on household cattle keeping economic project. The number is smaller due to the constraints of land, which is a scarce resource due to the rapidly growing population in the area. The effect of post election violence on household animal farming was realized. This had led to animal theft or raiding. The neighbouring community, which is the Kipsigis, embarks mostly on livestock keeping. During post election violence, this was an opportunity for them to carryout cattle rustling and even raiding according to the research findings. This was on especially during post election violence. During the research study, it was realized that some livestock farmers had migrated with their animals to a safe place even though some were caught unaware by the perpetrators of post election violence who had made the household animal farming economic projects to face harsh conditions of post election violence as they made it away with their animals. The frequency table below indicates the effect of post election violence on household livestock farming projects.

Table 4.5The effect of looting and relocation on household livestock keeping.

Effect of PEV	Frequency	Percentage
Cattle rustling	4	40
Relocation of animals	6	60
TOTAL	10	100

According to the table, the research indicates that forty percent of the livestock was stolen by the perpetrators of post election violence. On the other hand sixty percent of the livestock farmers took precautionary measures by relocating their stock to fairly safe areas.

In other words relocation into areas that were not affected by violence. The number relocated were affected

by climatic changes lack of proper feeding due to scarcity of food in areas where they were relocated. This had caused low milk production as well as beef production in the area.

4.3.3. The effect of PEV on household Retail Businesses

The retail businesses were interrupted by post election violence. The impact of post election violence on retail businesses includes: looting, burning of goods, robbery. The perpetrators took advantage of post election violence to acquire goods from shops who looted. The stock in shops was significantly interfered with as the perpetrators of post election violence had scared the project managers. The project managers had scampered for safety, as they could not measure the magnitude of post election violence. Hence they left their stock insecure. Here is the table showing the impact of post election violence on household retail cases identified.

Table 4.6 The effect of looting on household retail business projects.

Effect of post Election violence	Frequency	Percentage
Looting	4	57
Burnt premises	2	29
Robbed shops	1	14
TOTAL	7	100

According to the research study fifty seven percent of the retail businesses were significantly affected by looting. In this case the perpetrators of violence could take any goods they considered valuable to themselves. Equally, twenty nine percent of the retail premises were set a blaze during post election violence. This significantly impacted negatively to the household economy as well as to the GDP of the country. Finally perpetrators of violence broke into fourteen percent of the retail premises. They could use force to acquire whatever they intended to take. This had contributed to insecurity of businesses. Equivalently,

eighty percent of the respondents who were interviewed had to quit the business, while twenty percent had to look for funds to sustain the business. In this case there were no compensation given to retailers and other small business that were affected.

4.3.4 The effect of looting and burning on poultry keeping project

Post election violence caused serious implications on household poultry farming as the shades for poultry were torched and some of the stock was stolen. Most farmers were caught unaware. This made them not to prepare to relocate their poultry. The predators took advantage of the wandering poultry as farmers scampered for safety from the post election violence. The perpetrators of post election violence took others. Below is the frequency table showing the impact of violence on poultry farming.

Table 4.7 The effect of looting and burning on household poultry keeping projects.

The impact of PEV on poultry	Frequency	Percentage
Predators	3	30
Looting	4	40
Burnt	3	30
Total	10	100

The household poultry farming received a serious blow whereby thirty percent were consumed by predators, while forty percent were stolen by perpetrators of violence and thirty percent was reduced to ashes by fire.. There was no compensation carried out on household poultry farming.

4.3.5 The effect of relocation , on household Matatu Business.

The effect caused by post election violence on matatu business as a household project includes: relocation of the projects to a place where post election violence was not experienced. A number of respondents admitted of having relocated their business to post election

violence free roads. This brought about cutting short of long route operations.

At the same time, a constraint developed on the availability of fuel. Due to demand the price of fuel went up. This had knocked the enterprises out of business as one litre of petrol was purchased at Kshs. 200 as per the research study. This was an increase of two hundred percentage from 80 shillings a litre this had rendered the said users and enterprises immobile. The effect brought about a huge loss in matatu business. Below is a table showing the effect.

Table 4.8 The effect of relocation of post election violence on Matatu business.

Impact of PEV	Frequency	Percentage
Relocation	3	60
Price of fuel	2	40
Total	5	100

According to the research study sixty percent of matatu businessmen or enterprises relocated their operations from the violent location. On the other hand forty percent of the matatu enterprises were put off business by the price of fuel that had escalated due to violence.

4.3.6 The effect of destruction on household Rental houses

Due to post election violence, the household projects set up for the purpose of collection of rent were demolished. This was done especially in Kamkunji and Chepilat markets. The perpetrators of violence had set ablaze a number of rental houses some were demolished. The number that responded on rental houses realized a great loss through total destruction of their premises. Below is a frequency table showing the impact of post election violence on rental houses.

Table 4.9 The effect of destruction violence on rental houses.

Effect of pev.	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Demolished	1	25
Burnt	3	75
Total	4	100

In this case, the research realized that seventy-five percent of the rental houses were set on fire. At the same time, perpetrators of violence demolished twenty five percent of the household rental structures

4.3.7 Effect of destruction on household Private schools.

The research shows that private schools were seriously affected by post election violence. In this case the effect was in terms of destruction of the premises, relocation of both students and premises and some of the facilities like books, desks, cupboards were destroyed. Those who endured the turbulence of post election violence are in the same area. Their operation has been recovered, even though there has been no compensation given to damages caused by violence. However, some relocated to new areas that they thought were safe from any form of violence.

4.4.0 The Root Causes of Post Election Violence

According to the research study all respondents experienced violence. They identified the following as the root causes o post election violence on household projects in Borabu District; historical injustices and hatred, land, poverty, cattle rustling, and political incitement. Here is the table showing the result of the research study.

Table 4.10 Causes of post election violence frequency .

Causes of pev.	Frequency	Percentage
Historical injustices and hatred	20	17
Cattle rustling	40	33
Land	30	25
Poverty	10	8
Political incitement	20	17
Total	120	100

4.4.1 Historical Injustices and, Tribal Hatred.

The causes of post election violence, identified include: historical injustices and tribal hatred as one of the root causes of violence. About seventeen percent of the respondents identified historical injustices and tribal hatred as the possible cause of violence. Historical injustice is said to be the massacre of the Kalenjin youth at place known as Osaosao when they tried to raid a village near Manga Cliff. This had generated tribal hatred to date. Hence it was identified as one of the causes of violence in Borabu District.

At the same time, following the 1992 and 1997 clashes in the same area, the two communities had identified the post election violence as the right time to revenge. This had led to the emission of their anger through household projects that were in existence at Borabu district.

4.4.2 Cattle Rustling.

Cattle keeping or rearing is one of the main household economic activities, carried out by the inhabitants of Borabu District. Cattle rustling were identified by thirty three percent of the

respondents as the main cause of violence. Following that, the Kipsigis community being the Nilotes takes it as their main economic activity. They end up colluding with the cattle rustlers at Borabu district to steal animals and hand them over to them. This has quite often generated clashes. The 2007, post election violence, created suitable conditions for cattle rustling. Thus the household project of cattle rearing was adequately interfered with. A serious household impact was realized. .

4.4.3 Land

The study realized that land has been one of the main causes of conflict along the Borabu – Sotik boarder. Borabu district is the land that was occupied by the colonial settlers. That is to say, it was a settlement scheme. Immediately Kenya gained independence, the government took over and sold the land to people at a relatively cheaper price. The Kalenjin community claims that Borabu district land belongs to them while the Abagusii community claims the same land as being theirs as they occupy it. This kind of conflict needed to be resolved despite the fact that there is the land policy. It is through such that twenty percent of the respondents identified land as the main cause of violence in the area.

4.4.4 Poverty

In Borabu district eight percent of the respondents identified poverty as being the root cause of post election violence. The perpetrator of post election sees violence as an opportunity of looting and acquiring other people's property. In this view wherever a loophole develops, they are motivated to cause mayhem. The fact that a good number of inhabitants of Borabu are endowed with wealth, there are others who are poor. The poor tend to enjoy wherever a crisis takes place. They tend to loot and kill.

In Rift Valley – Regionalism was a slogan used by the Orange Democratic Party (ODM). Thus there was prior political incitement of communities, which culminated in post election violence, particularly when they realized that ODM had lost in their bid to presidency.

4.5 The current state of the household economic projects after post election violence.

A good number of projects were affected. They were either destroyed and are in ruins, relocated or reconstructed. The following frequency table shows the state of the household projects to date.

Table 4.11 State of household economic projects after violence.

State	Frequency	Percentage
In ruins	40	33
Relocated	60	50
Reconstructed	20	17
Total	120	100

This is a clear indication that thirty three percent of the household projects still remain in ruins according to the research study. This is due to the fact that, they were not comprehensively compensated by the government or any other stakeholders.

Equally fifty percent of the projects were relocated to different places. Take an example of Elimu Private School that was transferred to Kisii Town and KPLC relocated its Power Station from Chepilat to Keumbu. These are the two examples of relocation of project to a more secure area. The intention was to evade the cycle of election violence.

At the same time, seventeen percent of the household projects affected in Borabu district have been reconstructed and their life cycle has been completed. That is planned, implemented and reviewed. They are now in use. This was done through a small fraction of compensation of

about Kshs. 10,000 given to each IDP. However they were requested to supplement the remaining fraction.

4.6 Project Risk Management.

On risk management the residents of Borabu, did not have any modality. They entirely depend on Government security structures to safeguard their projects from risks like post election violence. They also depended on the constitution to ensure respect of private property is safeguarded. However, they need to be informed that the insurance companies have now come up with policies on election violence. This can play a great role particularly on household economic project cover against violence. Therefore, i recommend that the insurance companies sensitize the residents about such premium involved.

4.7 Household Project Funding.

The household project funding in Borabu District is carried out by self sponsorship, merry go round. Other sources of funds include: Government grants, and Bank loans even though they are never used in Borabu. The table below shows sources of funds and their preference.

Table 4.12 Sources of household funds.

SOURCE OF FUND	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Self sponsor	80	67
Government grant	—	—
Bank loan	—	—
Merry go round	40	33
Total	120	100

According to the table sixty seven percent of the respondents used their own funds to set up their household projects. In this sense the majority of the people of Borabu carry their own household economic projects through. The rest, which is thirty three percent use funds from merry go round groups. Due to high risk of election violence occurring quite often in the area, people fear Bank loans. Even those who qualify for such loans, banks are not ready to offer such facility.

4.8 Strategies that can be used to solve problems faced by household economic projects

Mitigation strategies of post election violence were investigated in three levels. That is, dialogue, constitutional review and beefing of security in the area. Below is a frequency distribution table showing how each level performed.

Table 4.13 Mitigation strategies to solve problems of violence on household economic projects frequency.

TYPE OF MITIGATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Dialogue	40	33
Constitutional review	50	42
Beefing of security	30	25
Total	120	100

According to the frequency distribution table, thirty three percent of the people prefer dialogue as the main tool of violence mitigation. This involves getting together of the affected communities to discuss any emerging issue that can easily lead to violence. In such

circumstances, leaders of both communities play a key role. They can bring all stakeholders together to discuss and solve any crisis that can lead to violence.

On Constitutional review, forty two percent of the residents required immediate action. They wanted a constitution that would resolve issues like poverty and inequitable distribution of resources in order to create a balance in regional development. The constitution that can solve the problem of youth unemployment, also, they see the constitutional review as a resolution to land policy problems. The review equally can create national consolidation and cohesion.

Finally twenty percent of the respondents suggested that if the Government provides enough security personnel, then the problem of violence could be curbed. This can be maintained by regular patrols in both day and night. The policy can keep vigil of any signs of violence that can occur.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1 Summary of Findings

The research findings of post election violence on household projects, poses the serious challenges faced by the residents of Borabu District during post election violence. Such challenges include; destruction of the household projects, looting of household economic project resources, burning of the said projects and destruction of household projects by perpetrators of post election violence. The household economic projects that were affected by post election violence include: maize farming, livestock, private schools, rental houses, retail business, poultry keeping and Matatu operation enterprises.

On looting, seventy five percent of the maize was affected by the same while forty percent of livestock was affected through cattle rustling. The retail business was not spared either, fifty seven percent of retail business was looted and fourteen percent of the affected shops were robbed violently. The poultry keeping household project also was affected. In this case forty percent of poultry were stolen and thirty percent were consumed by predators.

At the same time destruction of infrastructure was a factor. The household projects suffered by burning and demolition. In this case, twenty percent of the maize was torched in stores while twenty nine percent of retail business was reduced to ashes. On poultry keeping, thirty percent was affected by burning. The rental houses within the affected area suffered a great deal. In this case seventy five percent of the rental houses were razed while twenty five percent were reduced to rubbles by demolition.

On the other hand, resettlement or relocation affected a number of household projects. In the case of livestock keeping, sixty percent of the animals were relocated. This caused serious implications on milk and meat production due to change of environment as well as feeding

system. On the project of matatu business, sixty percent of the business was relocated. At the same time forty percent of the matatu operators were put out of business by the escalation of fuel price.

Equally the causes of post election violence were identified as: historical injustices and tribal hatred, cattle rustling, land and poverty. Amid these causes, people could not tolerate each other. Hence the household projects suffered a great deal.

On the other hand, the state of household projects immediately after post election violence was in a wanting situation. They were either in ruins or extensively damaged. In this sense, the research study realized that some household projects were relocated. Currently, the destroyed projects have been reconstructed.

The research study also realized that most of the household economic projects investigated were self-sponsored. However, merry go round groups funded a few household projects. Other sources of funds like bank loans were discouraged by the state of household economic projects security that was lacking in the region.

Also, the research realized that the mitigation strategies of post election violence should be affected in three levels. That is embracing of dialogue, constitutional review and the government to intensify security in the area. This can easily identify and alleviate election violence.

5.2 Conclusion

The research study has thoroughly investigated the post election violence on household economic projects. It has unearthed how the risk of post election violence impacted negatively on the household project planning and management. The research has also

identified vividly the causes of post election violence as poverty, land, historical injustices and tribal hatred to name but a few.

Equally, the research study has highlighted the state of the household projects during post election violence whereby a number of household projects were destroyed, looted and interfered with. The household projects investigated were in ruins immediately after violence.

5.3 Recommendation

The recommendation for the research study carried out in Borabu District include: The investigation is needed to realize the plight of women during post election violence, child trafficking from the IDP camps and areas affected by post election violence.

Equally, the government should intervene to compensate the household projects destroyed in full value rather than discouraging establishment of household economic projects.

5.4 Area of further research

The area of further research include:

- ❖ The effect of post election violence on performance of primary school in K.C.P.E.
- ❖ The plight of children during post election violence.
- ❖ The effect of post election violence on poverty alleviation
- ❖ The causes of post election violence in Borabu District
- ❖ The government role to alleviate violence in Borabu District

5.6 The research contribution to knowledge

The research has given a significant contribution to knowledge by exonerating the effects of post election violence on the household economic projects. In this case knowledge includes the effect of looting on poultry, retail businesses and livestock keeping, maize crop farming,

Also, the research contributed on the knowledge of destruction of household economic projects. This includes the effect of demolished household economic projects and burnt household economic projects.

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APPENDIX I

NAIROBI UNIVERSITY

P.O. BOX 2461,

KISII

2ND JAN. 2010

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir,

I am University student out to solicit information on violence. This is a research project carried out in fulfillment of a requirement of Master of Arts degree in project planning and management. Any information given shall be held in confidential and it cannot be used in any other way a part from research.

Please assist me.

Yours faithfully,

Joseph M. Momanyi

L50/72425/08

APPENDIX III

The effect of two thousand and seven post election violence on household economic projects questionnaire.

The questionnaire is meant to collect research data on the state of household projects during and after election violence.

Please tick (☐) or fill the spaces provided. Your responses should be honest as possible. The information you will give will be kept in strict confidence and will be used for nothing rather than this research study only.

SECTION A:

Read and Tick Appropriately.

1. What is your Sex? Male Female

2. Which is your age bracket?

20 – 25 26 – 30 31 – 35 36 – 40 Above 40

3. What is your marital status?

Married Single

Other (specify _____)

4. What is your academic background?

Primary O' Level A Level Graduate

5. Were you around when post election violence was taking place? Yes

No.

6. What do you do for a living?

Self employed Employed by other sectors

SECTION B

7. What household projects were you carrying out during the time of post election violence?

8. Were the named household projects affected?

Yes No.

9.(i) Do you carry out any household projects to boost your living now?

Yes No.

(ii) If yes, which ones? Tick appropriately.

- Crop farming.
- Animal farming
- Business enterprise
- Rental houses
- Private school
- Others specify _____

10. Did you experience post election violence in 2007/8? Yes No.

If yes, what were the possible causes?

11. Which of the following effect occurred to your household economic project during post election violence? (Tick appropriately)

Burning

Looting

Robbery

SECTION C

12. What was the state of your household projects immediately after violence?

Destroyed Not destroyed

13. What is the current state of your household projects?

In ruins Relocated Reconstructed Not affected

14. In case of destruction, were you compensated by the government or other stakeholders?

Yes No

15. If destroyed did you revamp back your household project?

Yes No

16. What steps will you take to manage your household projects against such risk?

17. Do you face any project constraints in project planning and management?

Yes No

If yes please name some?

18. Did you manage to relocate the household economic projects before post election violence took place?

Yes No

If yes which project were you able to relocate?

Maize

Livestock

Poultry

Retail business

Matatu business

SECTION D

19. Who meets the cost of your household projects?

Self

Sponsor

Government

Bank loan

Merry Go Round

Others specify _____

20. In case of a bank loan. How did you re-service it after post election violence

SECTION E

21. Which one is the best mitigation strategy that can alleviate/avoid post election violence ?

(Tick appropriately)

Dialogue Constitutional review Beefing of security

22. Do you think the affected communities can sit together and solve their differences?

Yes No

23. Does the security team carry out regular patrol on the affected area?

Yes No

24. Do you carry out regular meetings on security issues?

Yes No

APPENDIX IV

The table below shows summary of operational definition.

Operationalization Table

Objective/Research questions	Types of variables	Indicators	Measure	Level of scale	Data collection method	Approved Analysis	Type of analysis
1.To what extent did looting affect the household economic project in Borabu district?	Independent variable Looting Dependent Household economic Projects in Borabu District	looting of •Livestock •Retail business •Poultry •Maize	Frequency of respondents	Ratio	Survey	Qualitative	
2 To what extent did destruction infrastructure affect household economic projects in Borabu District?	Independent Variable: Destruction of infrastructure Dependent variable. Household economic Projects in Borabu District.	•Burning •Robbery •Demolished Relocation crop farming, animal farming •Private schools •Rental houses •Poultry farming •Matatu business	No. of projects affected	Ratio	Survey	Qualitative	

3 What ways did relocation or resettlement affect household economic projects in Borabu District?	Independent Relocation/resettlement Dependent Household economic Projects	Effect of relocation of poultry Livestock Rental houses Matatu business Retail business Private schools	Number of projects affected	Nominal	Survey	Qualitative	
4 What strategies can be used to solve problems faced by household economic projects as a result of post election violence in Borabu District?	Independent variable Mitigation strategies violence Dependent variable Promotion of household Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dialogue •Constitutional review •Beefing of security 	No. of meetings Referendum patrols	Nominal	Survey	Qualitative	



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Date 16th July 2010

Mr. Joseph Magutu Momanyi
University of Nairobi
P. O. Box 2461
KISII

Dear Sir,

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on "*Effects of two thousand and seven post election violence on household economic projects: A case of Borabu District, Kenya*" I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in Borabu District for a period ending *31st December 2010*.

You are advised to report to the District Inspector of Police, Borabu District, the District Commissioner and the District Education Officer, Borabu District before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit two copies of the research report/thesis to our office.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. N. Nyakundi', written over a circular stamp.

P. N. NYAKUNDI
FOR: SECRETARY/CEO

Copy to:

The District Commissioner
Borabu District

The District Education Officer
Borabu District