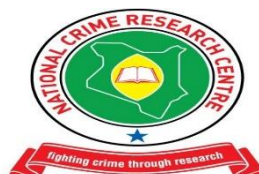


CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION TRAINING

Narok County

Crime, Violence and Prevention Rapid Appraisal Report

**Munyae Mulinge, Kennedy Mkutu, Obondo Kajumbi, Carol
Yogo, Victoria Gioto, Mark Shiundu, and Gladys Soi**



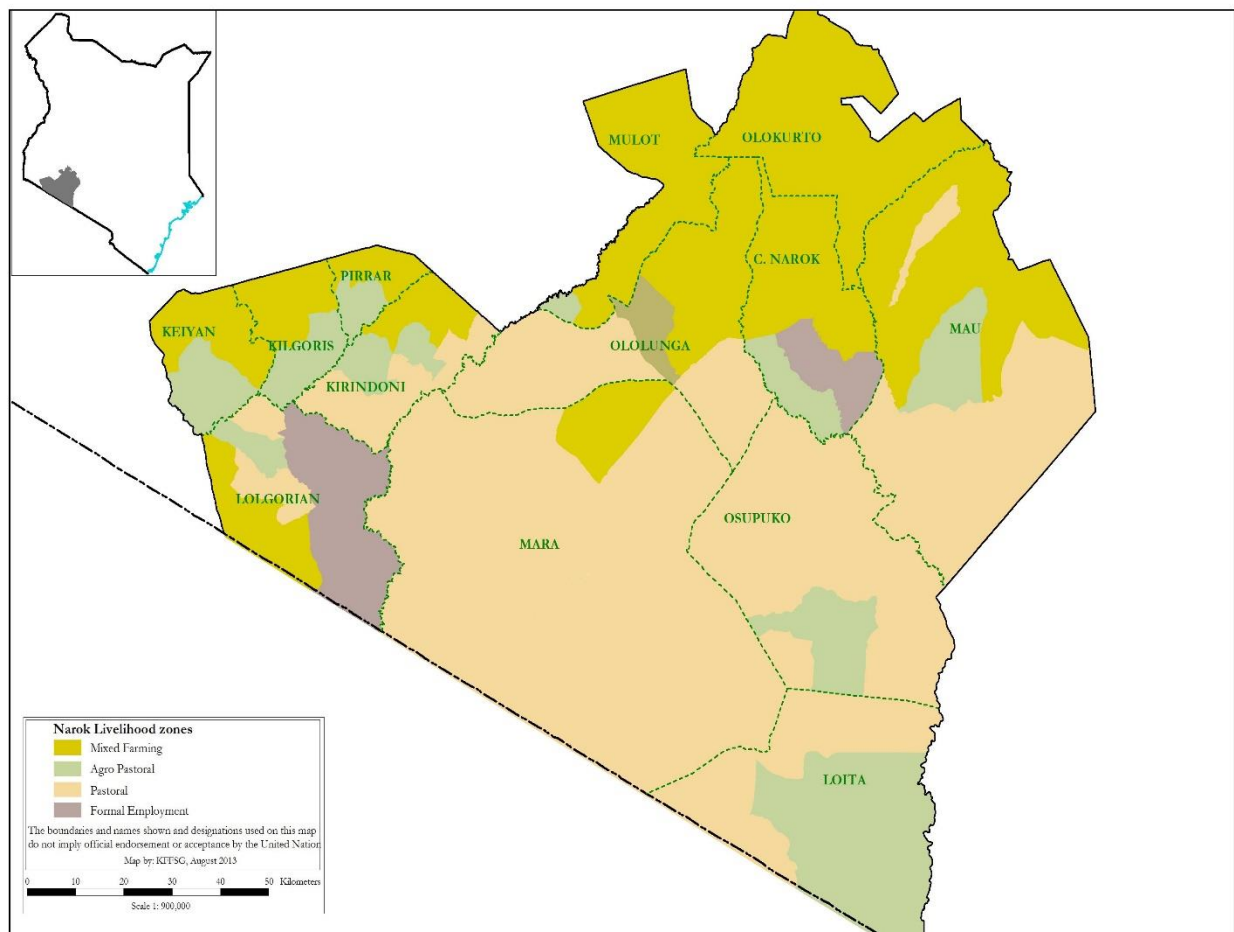


1.0 INTRODUCTION

Narok County is one of the 47 counties created by the Constitution of Kenya 2010. The county headquarter is in Narok town, off Narok Nakuru road. Named after Enkare Narok, meaning the river flowing through Narok town, the county is situated on the southern part of Kenya along the Great Rift Valley. It borders the Republic of Tanzania to the South, Bomet and Nakuru counties to the North, Migori and Kuria counties to the West, and Kajiado County to the East (see Map 1). It covers an area of 17,921 square kilometers. Based on the 2009 Kenya National Population and Housing Census, the county had a population of 850,920, of whom 429,026 were male while 421,894 were female; population density then was about 47 people per square kilometer (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. 2010). As at 2018, the population was projected to be 1,130,703 persons, comprising of 570,963 males and 559,740 females (Narok County Government, 2018).



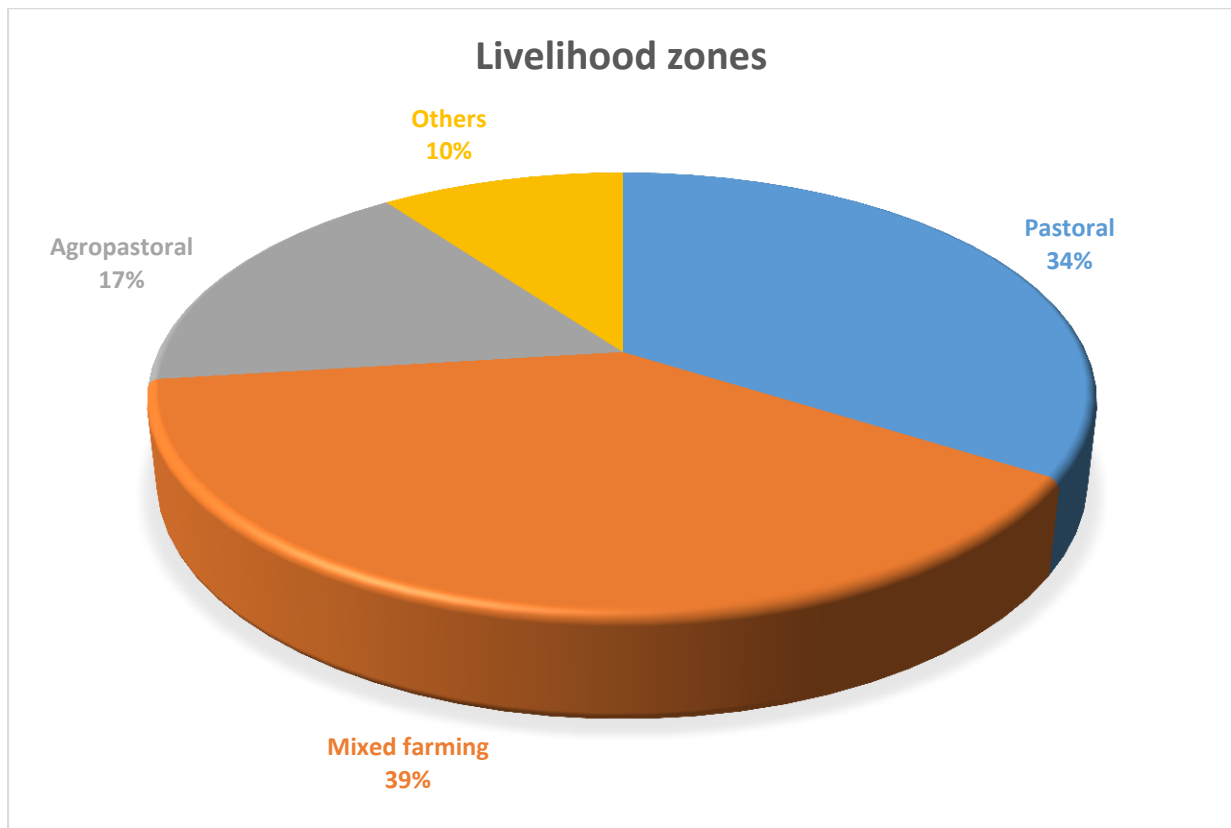
Map 1: Location of Narok County (Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013)



Map 2: Narok County

Narok County is constituted by six (6) sub counties; namely Kilgoris, Narok North, Narok South, Narok East, Narok West and Emurua Dikirr. Narok Town is the headquarters of the county as well as its major commercial centre. It is a cosmopolitan county with Maasai and the Kalenjin (read Kipsigis) being the dominant ethnic groups (Narok County Government, 2018). However, the County is also home to communities such as the Kikuyu, the Abagusii and the Luo as well as to minority communities like Ogiek and Oromo ethnic groups. The County is endowed with diverse natural resources most notably the world famous Maasai Mara National Reserve, Mau forest, gold mining among others Narok County Government, 2018).

Initially, most of the land in Narok County was owned as group ranches. However, with increasing adjudication group ranches are giving way to individual holdings. There are three main livelihood zones in the county, namely Pastoral (34 percent of population), Mixed Farming (39 percent), and Agro Pastoral (17 percent) livelihood zones (KFSSG, 2010) (see Figure 1).



Tourism is the largest contributor to the county's economy. The Maasai Mara National Reserve, an important tourist destination – which is home to which is one of the “*Seven New Wonders of the World*”, the Great Wildebeest Migration - is located in the county. The county hosts a number of luxurious hotels, lodges, clubs and campsites and tourist enjoy activities such as game drives, bird watching, sightseeing and balloon rides. Agriculture is the second largest contributor to the county's economy. The main activities for the sector are livestock farming - estimated to contribute about 10 % of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - and crop farming. The main crops grown in the county are maize (see Plate 1), wheat, barley, beans, Irish potatoes and horticultural crops; maize and wheat are the highest income earning cash crops in the county. A third economic activity in the county is mining, including gold mining in Lolgorian and Kilimapesa, quarry and sand harvesting (Narok County Government, 2018).



Plate 1: Maize Plantation in Segmented Land in Loita

2.0 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

A qualitative design was adopted for the study utilizing the rapid assessment approach. Data were collected utilizing Key Informant interviews (KIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). These were supplanted utilizing secondary sources such as police records, hospital records and court records. To selected both KIs and the focus group discussants the purposive sampling technique were selected utilizing the. This is a non-probability sampling technique in which the units are selected based on the judgement of the researcher about their level of knowledge given their involvement with the research subject (Gravetter, and Forzano, 2009; Babbie, 2010); in this case crime and violence.

Purposively selected samples are normally quite small, especially when compared with probability sampling techniques. More often than not, they are not representative of the total population (Gravetter, and Forzano, 2009; Babbie, 2010); rendering it inappropriate to extrapolate information from the targeted group to generalize to or make generic claims about an entire population. Furthermore, given that purposive sampling relies heavily on judgment of the researcher as well as his/her personal interpretation of the data, the process to be extremely prone

to researcher bias. Not to forget that the participants in purposive sampling can manipulate the data being collected by changing their behavior (Babbie, 2010).

Despite the above shortcomings of relying on the purposive sampling technique, the method was considered useful for this study in light of the limited time and money available for data collection. This is consistent with the goal of the research; that is to conduct a rapid assessment of the crime and violence situation in Narok County. Most important, purposively selected respondents were considered capable of providing not just quality but also adequate data on the crime and violence situation in Narok County for anchoring the Crime and Violence Prevention Training (CVPT) for stakeholders drawn from the county.

A total of 11 key informant interviews were conducted (see Table 1). The interviewees were drawn from among key stakeholders involved, either directly or indirectly, in crime and violence prevention initiatives in Narok County, including national government officers, county government officers, civil society leaders, and business community leaders. On the other hand, nine (9) group discussions were completed. Of this total, four (4) were – that is, one made up of seven (7) members of Narok County government officials , one with six (6) members of Sponsored Arts for Education (S.A.F.E), one comprised eight (8) members of Chamber of Commerce and

Table 1: The Distribution of Key Informants by Affiliation and Date Interviewed

Affiliation	Position Held	Date Interviewed
1. Narok Referral Hospital	Medical Superintendent	April 8, 2019
2. Narok North Sub-County	Senior Administrator	April 8, 2019
3. National Government	Senior Administrator	April 9, 2019
4. National Government	Conservator	April 9, 2019
5. National Environment Management Authority	Environment Officer	April 9, 2019
6. National Government	Prison Officer	April 9, 2019
7. Narok East Sub-County	Senior Administrator	April 10, 2019
8. Narok County Chamber of Commerce	Chairman	April 11, 2019
9. Narok South Sub-County	Senior Administrator	April 12, 2019
10. Ololulunga Sub-County (Narok South)	Senior Administrator	April 12, 2019

other business community members and one constituted by five (5) members of civil society organizations - were conducted within Narok Town. Another three (3) group discussions were conducted within the Loita area of Narok South sub-county with four (4) Maasai Elders, nine (9) Maasai Morans and a congregation of married maasai women. The final two group discussions were conducted in the Suswa area of Narok East sub-county. Whereas one of them was made up of an Assistant Chief, a Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) Liaison officer and Maasai elders, the other was comprised of a Chief, Maasai village elders and community members.



Plate 2: Women Group at Entaseria Location in Loita

3.0 NATURE AND EXTENT OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE

Consistent with trends observed in other counties such as Mombasa, Isiolo, and Kisumu, the rapid assessment conducted in Narok County revealed that the county was battling with a wide variety of crimes and violence. Among others, these included gender based violence, stock theft, motorcycle theft, illegal possession of firearms, house/ shop breakages, illicit brews, assault,

arson, rape and defilement, unlicensed mining, and prostitution. Presented below is a more detailed profiling of each one of these, commencing with sexual and gender-based violence.

3.1 Gender-Based Violence

Gender Based Violence (GBV) involves various forms including psychological, sexual, physical, verbal and even economical abuses. In Narok County gender-based violence is rooted in Maasai culture. Maasai culture views domestic violence perpetrated by men as a form of disciplining a woman and not crime per se. As a result, they experience violence, including molestation. As one key informant intimated, ‘If you are beaten, its discipline. If you are not beaten you ask why.’ Overall, women have no say. As such, GBV is quite rampant in the county but many cases are not reported; using cultural norms, the community tends to conceal such offenses, painting the false picture that such offenses do not exist. In some cases, men are also victims of gender based violence but men hardly report the occurrence for fear of ridicule. To echo the words of one key informant, ‘If a man is beaten by wife, no one will speak; ‘You cannot go to the chief or the elders to report.’ For the most part, domestic violence is attributed to alcoholism and high temperaments as well as to the inferior status of women among the Maasai.

The most prevalent forms of gender-based violence, meted mostly to young girls, are female genital mutilation (FGM) and early marriages. FGM is outlawed in the country; government, religious organizations and NGOs are trying to fight it. However, the locals still see it as a pertinent element of their culture and families practice the vice secretly. In some instances, FGM is performed on young girls without their consent when they are giving birth at home. In the word of one of the Deputy County Commissioners who was interviewed as a key informant:

FGM is still embraced in the Maasai community and nowadays it is done secretly especially when a lady is giving birth at home. This is important because marriage is never considered serious without FGM” says one of the county commissioners in Narok county.

Information received from the Gender Technical Working Group (2018) revealed that the prevalence rate in the county stands at 77.9%. Although some cases of FGM are reported through schools, the majority go unreported. Some cases occur with the knowledge of teachers and prominent leaders. In the Loita area on the border of Kenya and Tanzania, for example, FGM is happening in the villages. Here during Christmas girls cross to Tanzania for the cut to

avoid arrest. Chiefs are aware, elders are aware, *nyumba kumi* is aware and pastors are aware but they are silent. The only voice against it civil society.

Early FGM puts the girls at the risk of early pregnancy. The perpetrators of early pregnancy include youth, prominent persons and some elderly men. With respect to the youth, the church is playing a role through youth camps and through *Kesha*. The freedom of worship that is enshrined in the constitution makes it hard to counter this. Early pregnancy, in turn, triggers early marriage. Most parents in Narok County are okay with early marriages because they receive dowry when the girl is still young. In some cases, girls are married off at the age of 7 years after dowry has been paid without their consent. According to one of the key informants, people start paying dowry, or should we say bride price, early when the child is born. It is often older men who are paying the dowry and neither the girl nor the mother has part to play in dowry negotiations.

An examination of data for child related crimes for 2018/2019 supported the prevalence of other forms of gender-based violence meted on children including of sex-related offenses such as defilement, incest, FGM, sexual assault and sex exploitation. As evident from Figure 2, during 2018/2019, Narok County recorded, among others, 971 cases of child neglect, 80 cases of child pregnancy, 77 cases of sex-related offenses (including defilement, incest, FGM, sexual assault and sex exploitation), 54 incidents of physical abuse, 32 cases of child marriage and 32 incidents of child abandonment. Concerning pregnancies in particular, the Gender Technical Working Group (2018) estimated that 41% of pregnancies are teenage pregnancies, with 422 teenage pregnancies cases coming from one sub-county. These are mainly perpetrated by school principals and teachers as well as by village elders, among others. Young girls who suffer early marriages are also vulnerable to assaults perpetrated by their husbands because they are not mature enough to embrace the full responsibility of being homemakers.

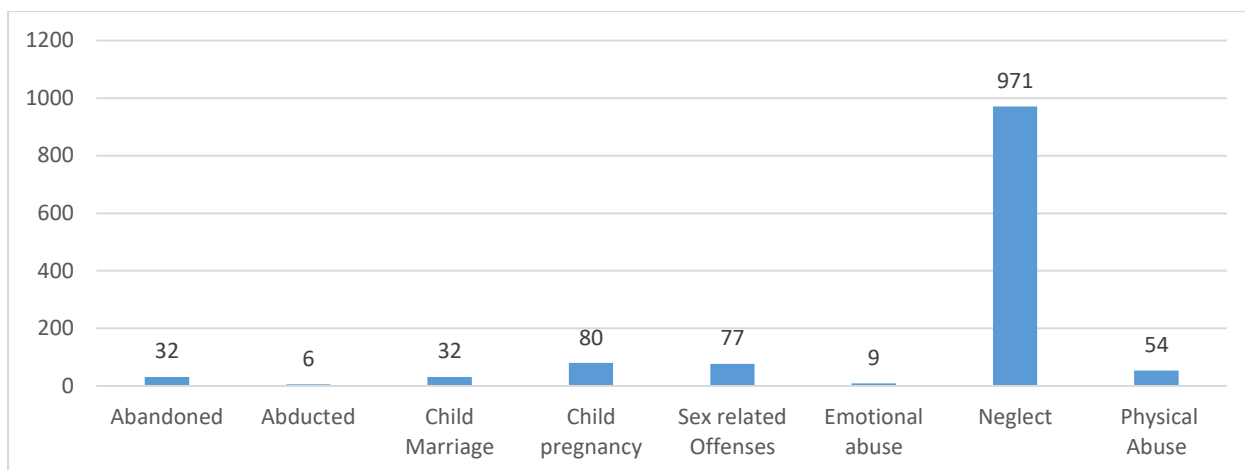


Figure 2: Frequency of Select Gender Based Violent Offences Meted on Children, 2018/2019

Sex Related Offenses: Defilement, FGM, Incest, Sexual assault and Sex exploitation

Data for antenatal mothers mined from the Narok Hospital records for 2018 revealed that child pregnancies were prevalent in all sub-counties of Narok County. As evident from Figure 3, cases of pregnancy among girls aged under 20 years are high throughout the county. Narok South and Transmara West sub-counties though have the highest rates, possible due to the isolated traditional populations residing there. While cases of pregnancy under 15 form a relatively small proportion of hospital antenatal clinic attendants, it is likely that some are occurring out of hospital and are handled by traditional birth attendants.

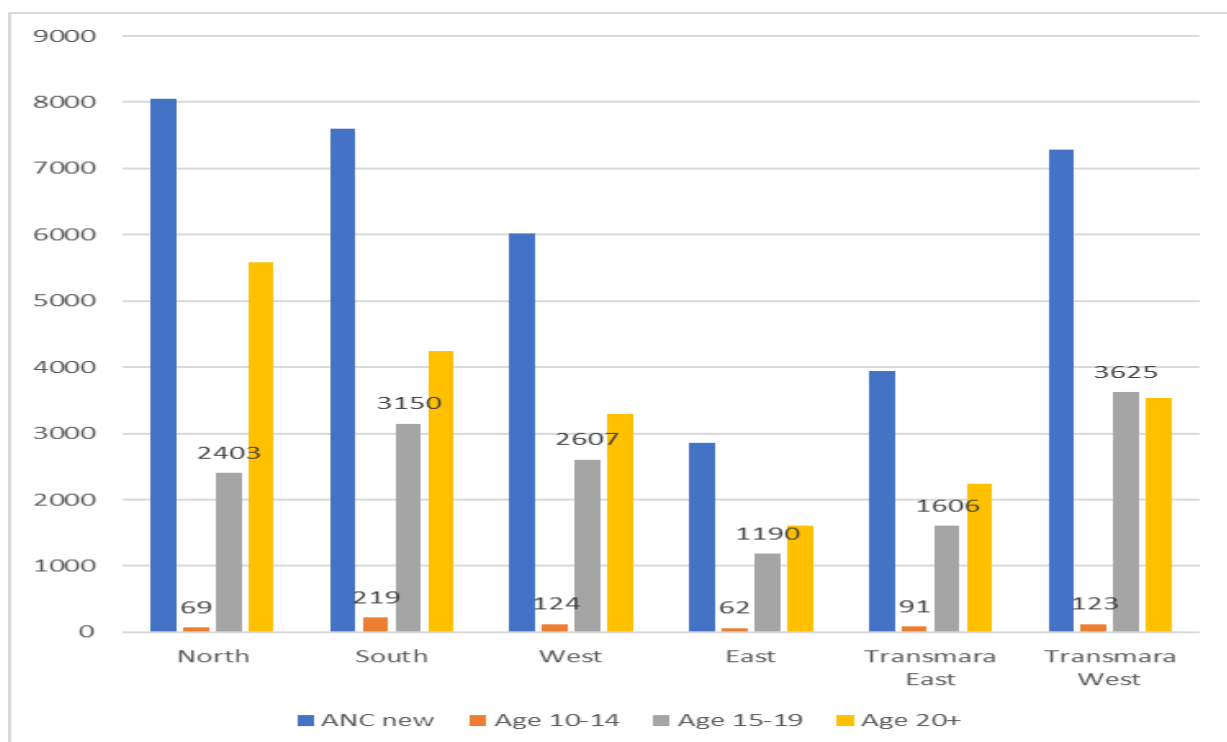


Figure 3: New Antenatal Mothers in 2018 by Age and Sub-County.

With specific reference to defilement, another sex related crime that affects children in Narok County, it was pointed out that the crime normally occurs within the context of the blended family though it is hardly reported. Information received from the office of the Deputy County Commissioner in Narok East sub-county, for example, revealed that defilement was rampant, affecting even 6 year olds, but the community tries to cover it up through Kangaroo Courts. However, the Deputy Prison Commander in Narok Prison pointed out that framing sometimes occurs with respect to this type of crime. Some offenders are serving time for defilement complained that they had been framed by wives so that they can inherit land.

3.2 Rape

Though rare, rape is beginning to crop up in Narok County. In Suswa area, for example, chiefs reported that they are receiving reports of defilement and rape. One respondents gave the case of one young man who within short period raped about 20 women. The limited statistics though could be due to lack of reporting by victims. Data obtained from Narok Hospital for 2016 to 2018 suggested that sexual violence, especially rape, is on the rise in Narok County. As evident from Figure 4, a total of 123 rape cases were reported in 2018 compared to the 24 and 23 cases reported during 2016 and 2017, respectively. The 2018 figures though could be a reflection of changes in service provision or record keeping, rather than a genuine increase. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that many more may cases may not have been reported at all; as previous studies have indicated, in isolated areas, victims of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) often do not present themselves to healthcare providers or police at all. In addition, data from police records for 2016 to 2018 testified to a rising trend in rape and rape attempts. Whereas 81 cases were captured in 2016, declining to 33 cases in 2017, the number rose drastically by 112 cases to stand at 145 incidents in 2018.

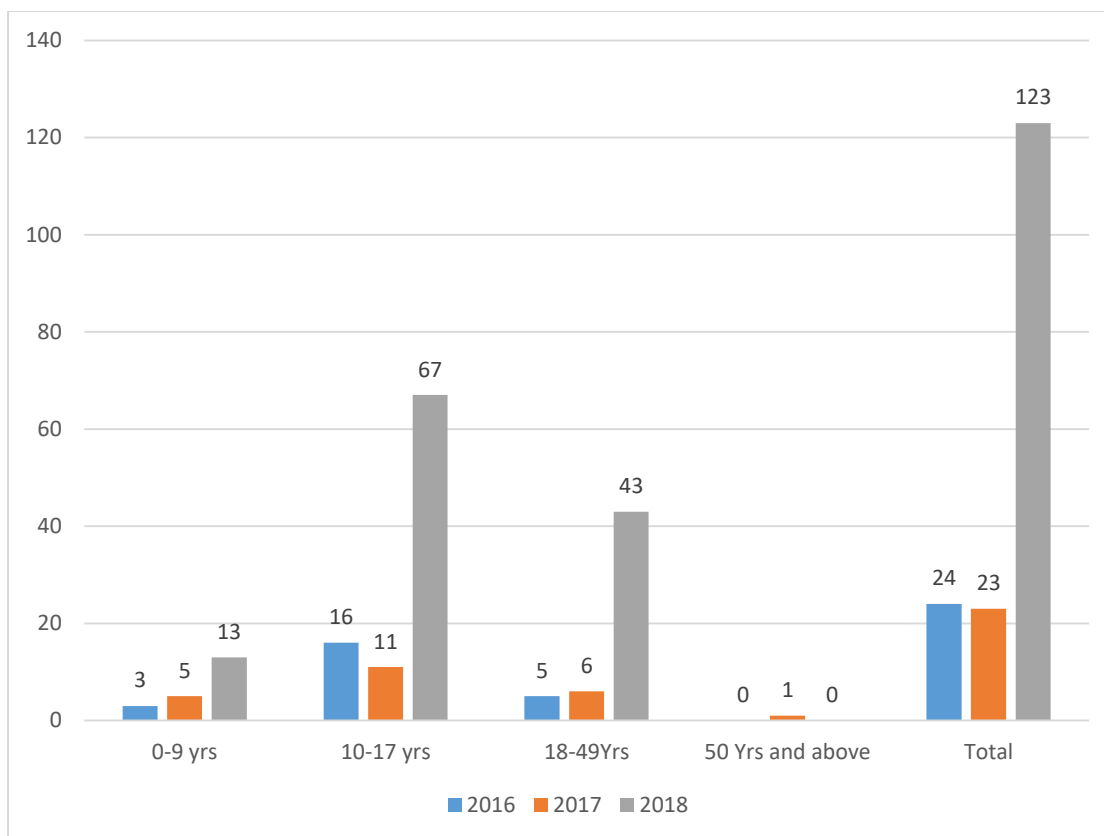


Figure 4: Rape Cases Presented to Narok Hospital, 2016-2018

The Figure also shows that girls in the 10-17 years category are the most commonly affected. However, this could also be a reflection of the normalization of SGBV in the older age-group who are probably married women, such that they don't present to hospital at all. The number of young children represented is less but is nonetheless disturbing, especially in the rape statistics. The analysis of rape cases by sub-county suggested that rape incidents vary across sub-counties. As evident from Figure 5, they are highest in Transmara East sub-county, followed by Transmara West and Narok North. The rampancy of rape cases in some of the sub-counties counties could be due ungoverned spaces. Narok West, the most sparsely populated sub-county, has the lowest number of cases. Those interviewed suggested that incidents of rape happen while women are going to fetch water in the river, along the roads in the evenings or at night in the homesteads headed by women.

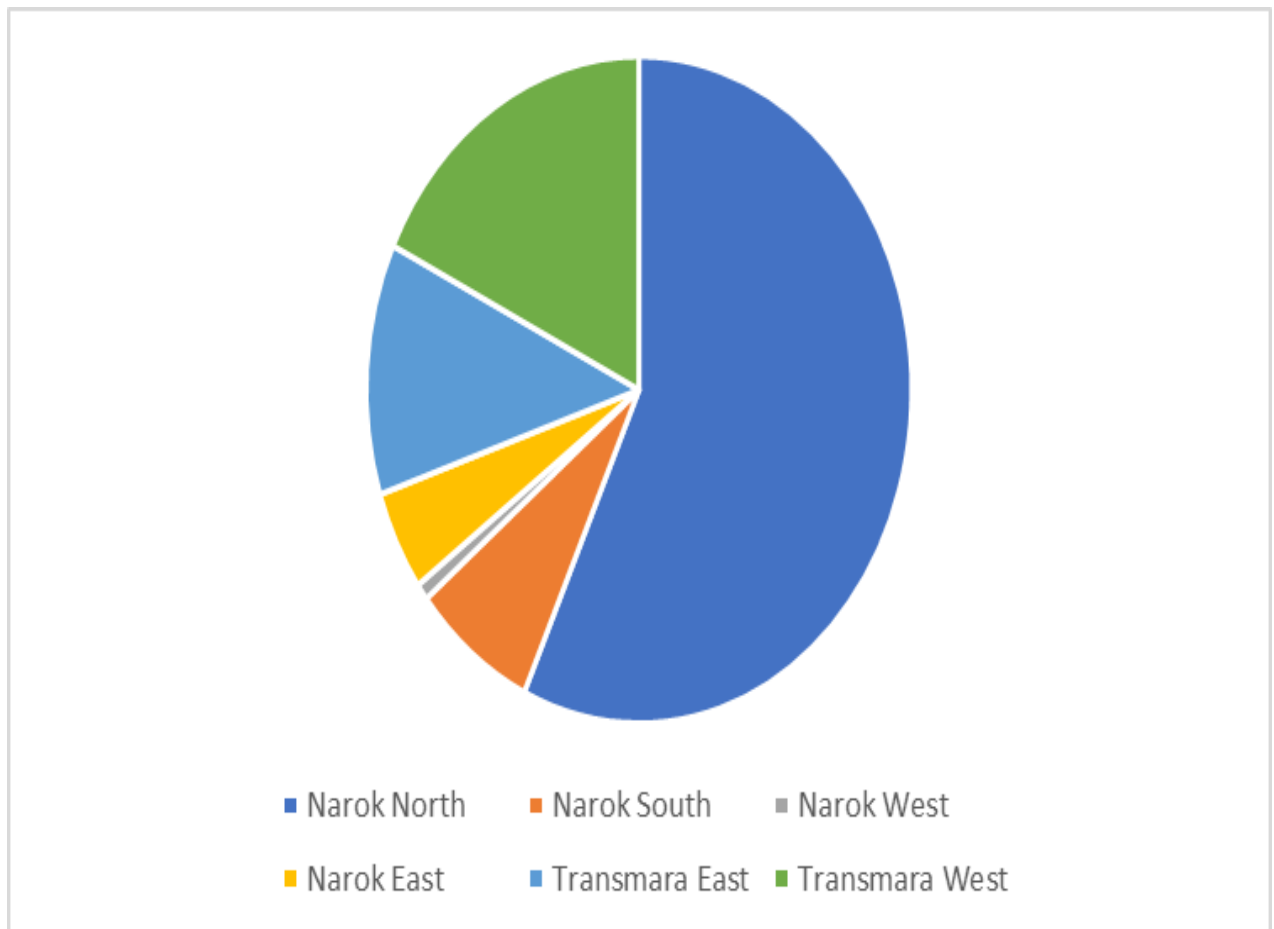


Figure 5: Rape Cases by Sub-county



Plate 3: Ungoverned Kenya-Tanzania border in Loita Hills

3.3 Robbery

Based on the rapid assessment results, robbery is minimal in Narok County. Police records data on crime trends for 2016 to 2018 (see Figure 6) revealed that while the number of robberies rose from 34 in 2016 to 49 in 2017, they had declined to 40 in 2018. Data for persons on probation during 2018 revealed that only two (2) persons were on probation due to robbery with violence. Interviews with the Deputy Prison commander in Narok Prison indicated that this type of crime was mainly committed by non-Masaais and Maasais who reside in towns such as Narok Township, Suswa, Nairegi Enkare and Mulot.

3.4 Stealing

Stealing is one theft related offense found in Narok County. This was from evident from a number of sources. First, police records for 2016 to 2018 showed that in 2016, 145 case of general stealing were recorded, rising to 153 in 2017. Although the cases declined by 27 to stand at 126 cases during 2018, they were still high. Second, 34 cases of stealing were document among persons on probation during 2018 while by April 2019 a total of 20 incidents had already been documented. In addition, police records documented 28, 35 and 22 cases of stealing by servants for 2016, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

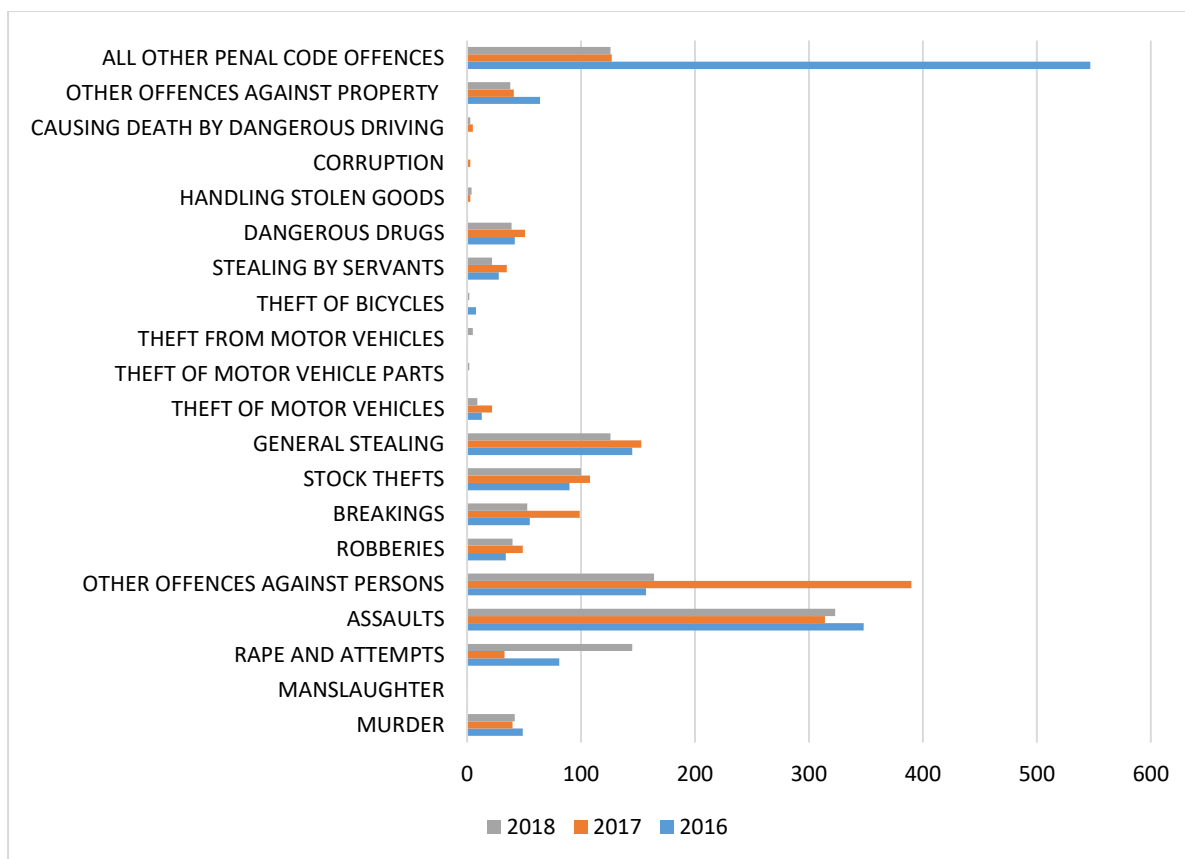


Figure 6: Police Data on Crime Trends, 2016 - 2018

3.5 Burglary/ House (or Shop) Breakages

Another theft related offense that both key informants and group discussants reported existed in Narok County was burglary (or house/ shop breakages). These offences occur mostly in the urban areas and especially during election period; youth take advantage of political rivalry to commit offence of breakings in order to loot items. Outside of the context of politics, idle youth have been associated with shop breakages. In some areas such as Suswa, sand harvesting groups who work day and night serve as deterrents. Here the community has an agreement with them to notify police, Chiefs of Assistant Chiefs, in case they observed suspicious behavior.

Data from police records for 2016 to 2018 supported this view. For 2016, 55 cases of breakings were captured while in 2017 99 cases were documented. During 2018 the cases had declined to 53 (see Figure 7). The decrease noted in 2018 could be attributed to calmness owing to the cohesion initiated through the “hand shake agreement” as well as to the close monitoring by the office of the National Government security team in collaboration with the county government.

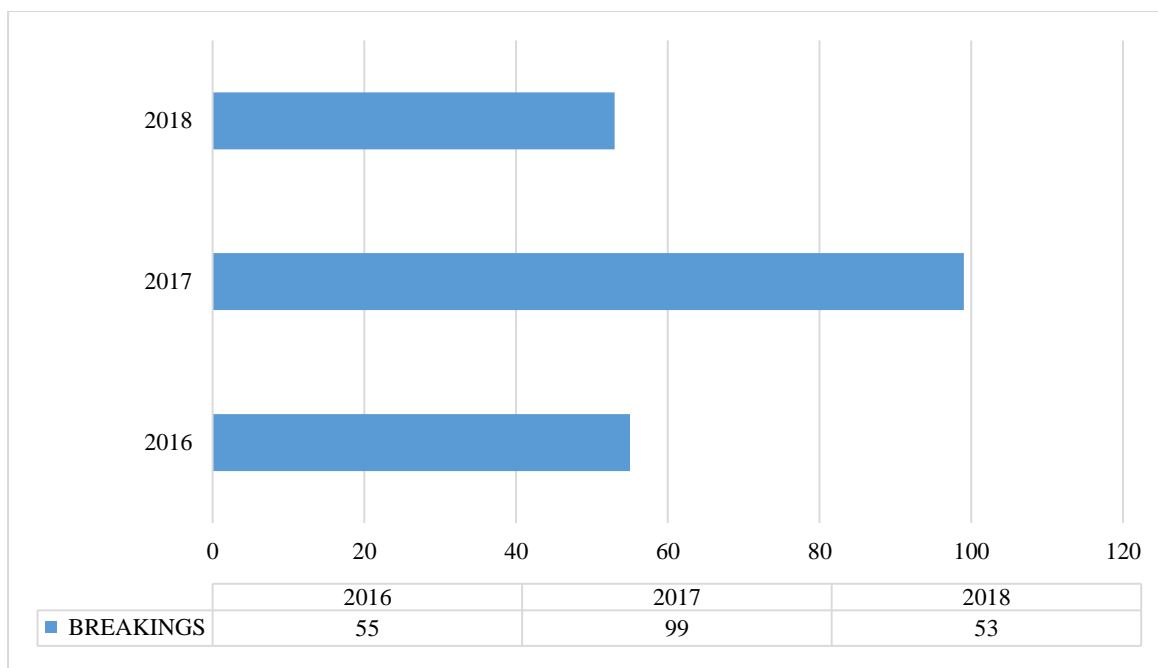


Figure 7: Recorded Breakings, 2016 to 2018

3.6 Stock Theft

Variously referred to as cattle rustling, cattle theft exists in Narok County, more so in areas such as Transmara Kisii border and Migori border. The Maasai are pastoralists and the lack of employment escalates animal theft cases. The crime is mainly committed by the idle youth. Because stolen animals cannot be sold in the open market and must go to special prearranged markets, local youth have connections with distant youth where they sell the stolen animals. However, at the time of the rapid assessment cases had gone down because of employment opportunities presented by the construction of the SGR.

Data obtained from police records for the period 2016 to 2018 revealed that in 2016 90 cases of stock theft were documented (see Figure 8). The number rose 108 cases for 2017 then declined to 100 cases for 2018. Increased surveillance by the National Government officers coupled with increased advocacy through Barazas could be responsible for the decrease recorded in 2018. However, there is need for proper framework on sustainability for this to decrease further.

Cattle theft in Narok County is especially rampant in areas where moran culture is still very strong, such as Transmara East and West and in Narok South. As one Deputy County Commissioner put it, “Maasai morans are no longer peace makers but terrorists”. Whereas they are supposed to keep security within their community, nowadays some of them have turned into

criminals to terrorize non-locals by stealing their cattle, sheep and goats; sometimes they steal from amongst themselves. The Stolen stock are later sold at market places to earn money. The incidences of cattle rustling along borderlands though have reduced because of collaboration with the chiefs.

Another indication that the moran culture is being misused in Narok County is that moran on hire by the wrong groups, especially the politicians also beat and steal from non-Maasai communities in the markets. To illustrate, one key informant reported that the practice by late Ole Ntimama of using Morans to beat non-Maasais during elections so that he could remain with Maasai only to vote for him continues among current politicians, thereby increasing robbery cases in the area. Although the Moran Problem is supposed to be solved by Chief wa Rika who acts as their counselor, the modern society does not recognize the authority of chiefs, thus rendering it hard to control morans.

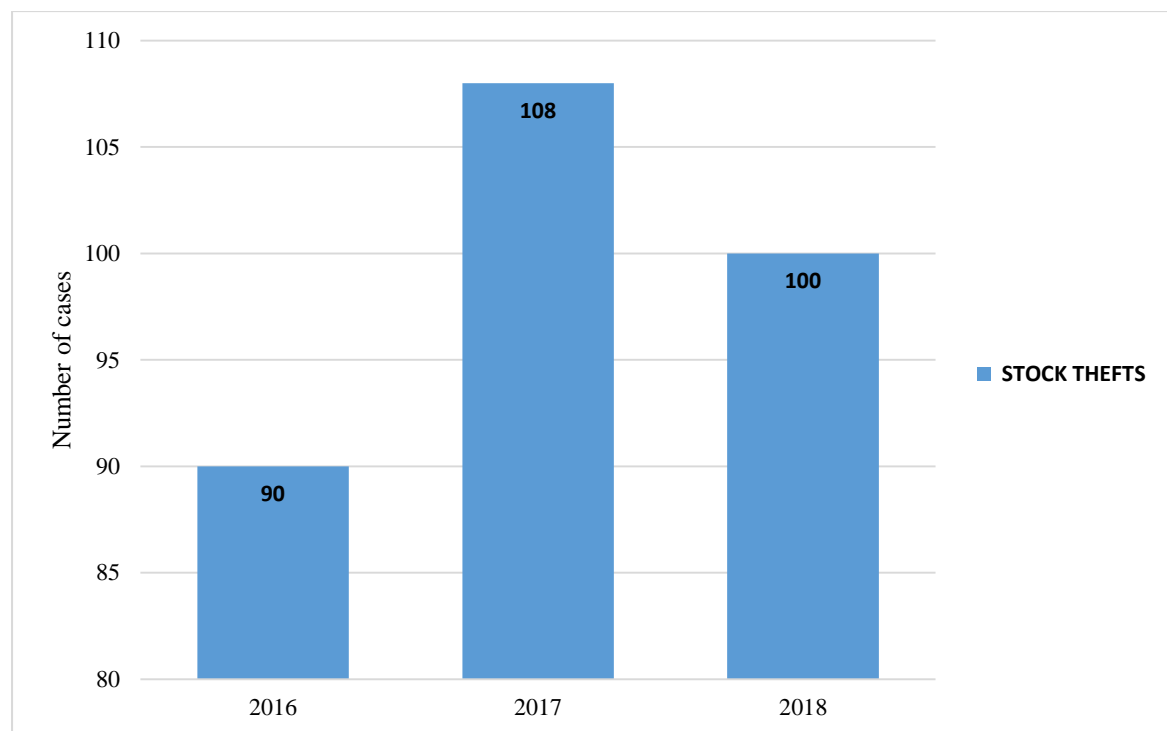


Figure 8: Trends in Stock Theft in Narok County, 2016 – 2018



Plate 4: Maasai Morans



Elders and Morans at Olmesutie in Loita Hills

3.7 Motor Cycle and Bicycle Theft

Those interviewed during the rapid assessment reported that the theft of motor cycles was on the rise in Narok County. According to them, armed criminals, posing as passengers to motor cycle operators, way lay the riders along the way and steal the motor cycles. Alternately, they strategically position themselves prior to one of them hiking the cycle only later to ambush the rider and steal from him. On the other hand, the theft of bicycles is not rampant in Narok County. Whereas eight (8) incidents of theft of bicycles were recorded in 2016, no case was captured during 2017 and only two (2) cases were reported in 2018.

3.8 Theft of Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Parts

Existing evidence also points to the theft of motor vehicles in Narok County. This though not expansive as evident from police data for the period 2016 to 2018 (see Figure 6). The record revealed that only 13 cases were reported in 2016. The number of reported increased to 22 cases in 2017 then declined by 13 incidents to stand at nine (9) cases in 2018. Some key informants expressed that motor vehicle theft is becoming rampant especially in Narok Town. According to them, syndicates of individuals originating from as far as Nairobi City are involved in the crime

of motor vehicle theft. Concerning the theft of motor vehicle parts, these are minimal. Whereas no cases were documented during 2016 and 2017, only two (2) cases were reported in 2018.

3.9 Alcohol and Drug Use/ Abuse

The results of the rapid assessment showed that although no meaningful statistics of drug and alcohol abuse exist, the problem is real in Narok County. Those interviewed indicated that the smoking of bhang was prevalent. In addition, the chewing of *miraa* and *moguka*, both stimulants, existed. Data from police records supported the views expressed above. During 2016 for example, 42 cases of possession of dangerous drugs were recorded. This increased to 51 cases in 2017 before declining by 12 cases to stand at 39 cases in 2018. Data for person serving probation in 2018 showed the existence of 14 cases of trafficking in narcotic drugs.

The brewing of illicit brews was found to be confined mainly to slums, such as Majengo and Bobongi, in Narok Town, where changaa, commonly referred by the locals as “miti dawa” and Kabute (local brew) are easily available and the youth were reported to drink excess alcohol most of the times. The height of illicit brewing is the month of December during ceremonies. The brews are mostly consumed by non-Maasais. According to a Chief in the Suswa area, this is accounted for by the facts that the Maasais have embraced religion and those who drink prefer bottled beer. The sentiments expressed here are supported by the data for persons on probation during 2018 which showed that 12 persons were serving probation on account of being in possession of alcoholic drink. The addicts of alcoholic brews were said to be common perpetrators of domestic violence and those who are parents neglect their parental responsibilities.

3.10 Fraud

Results from the rapid assessment suggested that the crime of fraud in Narok County is mainly related to land dealings. Initially land in Narok was Trust land held by the Maasai elders for the community. However, lately most land is under adjudication for subdivision and individual ownership. In the outskirts of Narok town, for example, although land has been subdivided and allocation letters issued, there are land ownership disputes due to double allocations to various persons of different ethnic groups who have migrated into the county in large numbers. Fraudulent allocation of land has also occurred in the Mau forest area where some individuals have sold land that is earmarked forest. The County is also experiencing cybercrime fraud via

mobile phones, mainly by the low education levels among mobile users. The crime, which is also prevalent in prisons, is becoming a major security concern.

3.11 Corruption

Like elsewhere in the country, corruption is rampant in different sectors in Narok County. To illustrate, the vice is prevalent among Land Demarcation Committees and takes forms such as bribery, sale of others' land without their knowledge, slicing of others' land illegally, and multiple allocation of one piece of land. Those interviewed during the rapid assessment, for example, were emphatic that a lot of bribery was taking place during land adjudication. This is particularly so with the decision to dissolve group ranches, which has led to land sub-division and awarding individual title deeds. Of significance in this regard is the subdivision of Suswa, Kitete, Mosoro and Oliopito ranches. It was reported that the land demarcation committee members allocate land to non-residents and that locals who fail to give bribes were bound to lose their land. In addition, the few educated and clever Maasais exploit the ignorance of most of the population to allocate themselves more land and to sell land to outsiders. Consequently, the land subdivision exercise has become a curse, thereby setting the stage for future land based conflict in the affected areas.

Corruption is also rampant among the police, who receive money to suppress cases reported to them or to ignore the commission of a crime. The Maasais do not say anything about corruption at the community level. To them gifting of government officers is not corruption. Nevertheless, they are aware of the existence of corruption among politicians and government officials but appear powerless when it comes to taking action.

Despite the existence of corruption in the county, there existed no meaningful statistics on corruption in Narok County. Police record for 2016 to 2018 documented only three (3) cases of corruption, all reported in 2017, and declared the status of the crime as static rather than increasing. Some key informants and group discussants though were categorical that corruption was a problem in the county. These tended to single out the police as being very corrupt. In particular, business people reported that 'the police always ask for their share from the businessmen in the markets.' In addition, the police were accused of asking for bribes before they could attend to cases of crimes reported to them fairly.

3.12 Assault

The existing data shows that assault causing bodily harm is prevalent in Narok County. Police records for 2016 to 2018, for example, indicates that in 2016 348 cases of assault were reported. The figures for 2017 and 2018 stood at 314 and 323 cases, respectively (see Figure 9). On the other hand, statistics for persons on probation for 2018 revealed that 33 persons were serving probation because of assault causing bodily harm. Between January and April 2019, nine (9) cases had been documented. The high number of cases for assault could be attributed to the high level of unemployed youth, leading to desperation. This raises an urgent call to policy makers for psychological support in addition to empowerment through self-employment. In urban centers it is mainly drunk youth who commit the crime of assault when fighting over females. Assault is also committed among sand harvester as they compete for the resource.

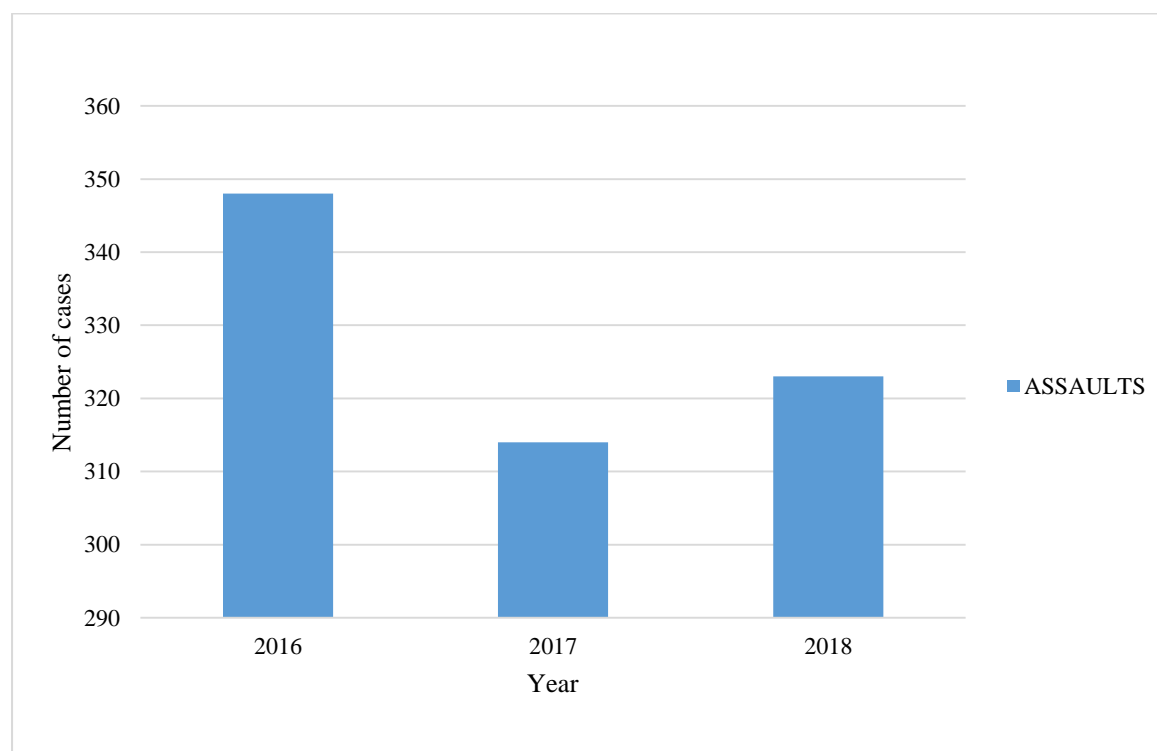


Figure 9: Reported Cases of Assault, 2016 to 2017

3.13 Possession of Illegal Firearms

In Transmara West bordering Kilgoris Sub-county and Migori County, Kuria people possess firearms that they use to attack the Maasais during cattle rustling. The two groups have persistently been in conflict; historically the Kuria have a claim over Narok though the situation is not serious. The Kuria are coming to claim the land. The firearms come from Tanzania. In 2018, there was a disarmament and nearly 100 firearms were recovered, including M16. An

amnesty given by the County Commissioner for return of all illegal firearms saw the surrender of the arms illegally possessed; since rustling incidents have reduced.

3.14 Unlicensed Mining of Natural Resources

The Loita hills are rich with mineral resources. Due to the existence of the minerals, a few individuals took community land and registered a company with the aim to exploit the minerals. As a result, a Chinese investor from Tanzania in collaboration with a local leader is mining quartz stone and Tanzanite gemstone (see Plate 5) without obtaining clearance from NEMA, Mining Department and the County government. According to NEMA for the mining to be legal those involved must have a license and the community must be involved because the minerals are found on trust (community) land. Around December 2018 the Chinese investor filed a request to authorities and forwarded a NEMA and a mining licence, though it was not clear how he got them. The mining has caused tension between the Chinese and the community because it raises compensation issues. It has also brought interest and tension in the community and some of locals conceal the minerals leading to smuggling across the border to Tanzania. The hills have rare plants known as syklat that are medicinal and mining leads to destruction of the plants. Rivalry among mining investors exists that has caused national administration to intervene and contain the situation. There is also the mining of gold in Logorian area in which the miners collect about Kenya shilling 500 million every year. Unfortunately, the local communities are not benefiting from such activities.



Plate 5: Tanzanite Quartz Gemstone Found in Loita Hills

3.15 Incitement

Social media, especially the local vernacular radio, is being used to fuel disunity and incitement against outsiders (e.g., the Kikuyu and Kalenjin), in Narok County. The main perpetrators of incitement are local politicians, who use the media to divide the voters in order to vote in a certain block. In urban centres political rivalry has aggravated fighting for economic space especially town markets. To illustrate, Narok Town has three major markets; Muthurwa market, ODM market and Uhuru market. The County government destroyed the ODM market to create parking space for Public Service Vehicles. However, the Maasai, who are supporters of Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) party, retaliated by burning up Muthurwa market, which is mainly occupied by the Kikuyus, so that they can get even with supporters of Jubilee party by ensuring that they too did not have a market space to operate their business from. The destruction of the third market, Uhuru market, in August 2018 by the County government evoked a similar reaction. The market had been allocated to the Maasai community by the county government as a political motivation. However, because of talk that Muthurwa was supposed to move to where Uhuru market was located, once the county government flattened Uhuru Market the Maasai decided to respond/react by setting Muthurwa market on fire; two (2) people were killed.

3.16 Boda Boda Accidents

Based on information provided by the Narok branch of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce, in Narok Township there are approximately 5000 boda boda operators. Most operators are young youth who are not trained on traffic rules. Besides, they are unruly on the roads to other motorists. As a result, the number of Boda boda accidents are high. Whenever an incidence occurs, the affected operator calls for assistance from other boda boda operators who ends up meting mob justice to the motorist by manhandling him/her, demanding money as compensation or even burning up the vehicle.

Table 2 presents the characteristics of accidents involving boda bodas for the period 2016 to 2018. As evident from the Table, during 2016 a total of 52 accidents were documented in 2016. The number declined to 30 during 2017 only to rise to 72 in 2018. The Table also shows that the accidents disproportionately affect men and youths aged 18 – 35 years; about 60% of those affected were youths in this age bracket. Most of the victims suffered fractures, which can be potentially disabling. A few small children were affected, of which half had fractures.

Table 2: Characteristics of Accidents Involving Boda Bodas, 2016-2018

Year	Total	Fractures	Referrals	Deaths	Male	Female	Children <10	Age 18-35
2016	52	19	1	0	37	15	2	33
2017	30	6	1	0	24	6	1	14
2018	72	35	2	1	56	16	7	45
Total	154	60	4	1	117	37	10	92

In addition, boda bodas are used when committing crime. Riders are often bribed by criminals to aid them when committing crime. Nevertheless, boda bodas are an economic blessing in Narok County and in the country as a whole.

3.17 Prostitution

Narok County has many resources and during harvesting season of wheat in the months of March, there is influx of women from various towns at many entertainment areas to solicit money through immoral acts. The women engage in adulterating their customers' alcoholic drinks with intoxicating substances that makes their clients fall into deep sleep in order to steal from them.

3.18 Inter-ethnic and Inter-clan conflicts

Flare up of inter-ethnic and inter-clan conflicts characterize Narok County. This is mainly due to competition for resource and for leadership positions. In particular, there has occurred in the past inter-ethnic conflict between Maasai and Kipsigis ignited by competition for land resources. Kipsigis are farmers and Maasai are pastoralists. Farming among the Kipsigis takes grazing land from the Maasai. The Kipsigis also practice cattle theft leading to conflict with Maasais. Concerning leadership, the Maasais believe that Kalenjin, who already have one constituency, Trans-Mara East, which is part of Mara, have a greater political agenda. This conviction is reinforced by the fact that the Kalenjin control five (5) MCA seats in the North, South and West. The situation is aggravated further by fast growth of the Kalenjin population relative to that of the Maasai and the tendency by the Kalenjin to engage in in stock theft.

Inter-ethnic conflict has also occurred between the Maasais and the Kurias. The Kuria claim part of Narok County. Specifically the Tende clan of the Kurias occupy the land under contestation. The land has been adjudicated and allocated officially to them as freehold. Further inter-ethnic

contestations have pitted the Maasai against the Kisiis whose population outnumber that of the Maasais. Similarly, in the Kikonyoki area of Narok East sub-county, inter-ethnic conflict has pitted the Maasai against the Kikuyu. Although the two ethnic groups have intermarried extensively, 30 % of the population is half-Maasai half-Kikuyu, the conflict is very active during elections. The Maasai feel that all the political leadership should be purely Maasai. However, the Kikuyu flock the area to influence election outcome, leading to violence during every election. This is what evoked the one time 'low lie like an envelope' slogan of the late Ole Ntimama. The trend is that people empty out of the area just before voting or vote and then leave.

On the other hand, conflict has occurred between Maasai clans mainly due to boundary disputes, competition for the control of grazing lands and competition for political dominance; with majority groups fighting to avoid dominance by minority clans. To illustrate, the Purko and Uasin Gishu are some of the dominant Maasai clans but the county Governor originates from a minority group, the Siana. In order to win he had to go into an alliance with the Kikuyu, the Luhya, the Kisii and the Kalenjin. This brings tension and sometimes conflict, which can snowball into other crimes such as assault and murder.

The potential for inter-ethnic and inter-clan conflicts to escalate in the future in Narok County is very real. As one key informant averred:

For the Maasai community, the last frontier is being pushed very hard and the future looks gloomy. Historically, they have been pushed from every side and soon they might not have a territory to call home. This could produce war. The outsiders who have invaded the county are not only taking Maasai land but are also destroying our environment, e.g., the Kalenjins are crossing over to Narok to burn charcoal. But slowly the Maasai are waking up and beginning to fight back.

3.19 Land-based Conflict

Land based conflicts are becoming a common feature in Narok County, where they are mainly provoked by boundary disputes. The cases are becoming even more prevalent with the subdivision of community ranches into individually owned freehold plots. In particular, demarcation committees have the tendency to allocate one plot to two more persons (due to favoritism or bribery), to continually shift boundaries, to allocate themselves plots even when they are not members of the group and to sell community land to outsiders.

In Suswa area, the Chief reported that land based conflict affects the area 90% of the time. Here, it is aggravated by the fact that many people did not understand the value of land yet they have large families. There is also the rampancy of group ranches in some areas such as Suswa, whose demarcation is characterized by unfairness / injustice thereby heightening the propensity for land-based conflict. One should also mention the emerging trend in the county of buying of land for speculation purposes. For instance, members of Parliament (MPs) and governors are on record buying land along the SGR cheaply in anticipation of hefty compensations from the railway construction contractors.

3.20 Denial of Inheritance

In Narok County, men predominantly own land, excluding widows in their right of inheritance. The women feel discriminated against. This despite the fact that the responsibility of caring and maintaining children is solely left to them. Rights of orphans are affected too because they have no voice of a father to advocate for them. Women even when expectant are compelled to fetch firewood to sell in the market to get money to support their families, as many husbands are drunkards and abdicate parental responsibilities to their wives.

3.21 Other Crimes

Other less serious crimes that affecting Narok County include suicide, obstructing traffic, poaching, child labor and denial of education rights to females. Concerning suicide those interviewed indicated that it mainly affected youth campaigners for politicians who are abandoned after electioneering period. These tend to commit suicide because they are unable to cope without the provision of easy money to sustain their lives. Youth who did not utilize the campaign money well and cannot manage stress get frustrated and decides to end their miseries by terminating their lives. Also tied to electioneering is the crime of obstruction of traffic. It was reported that elections come with challenges of party affiliations, which create rivalries among voters. As a result, youth barricade road at Narok Town Bridge along Ewaso Ngiro River, causing transportation problems that affect businesses and cause them losses.

Turning to poaching, sentiments expressed by Kenya Wildlife officials suggested that previously there had been cases of poaching in the county but currently the vice has been contained through collaboration of multi security agencies comprised of game rangers, scouts and Kenya police reservist. Concerning child labor, it was reported that young boys who do not want to go to

school work in the sand mining areas and make small amounts of money. This pushes them drop to school completely. The sand mining started immediately SGR construction reached that area.

Finally, women at Entaseria Location in Loita hills expressed that they have been denied their rights to education. Whereas majority of them are uneducated, education can empower them to engage in economic and social activities besides being homemakers. They complained that they are married off without their consent irrespective of the health status of a man; they claim not to have a right of choice. They admire women who are educated because they are independent, exposed, have right of choice and conversant with many national issues

4.0 THE DRIVERS OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE

Both key informants and focus groups discussants identified a wide variety of factors that are responsible for crime and violence in Narok County. Presented below is a detailed exposition of each one of these, commencing with changes in land tenure.

4.1 Changing Land Tenure

One of the factors that is likely to drive crime in Narok County is the land question. More specifically, the challenges facing the demarcation of community owned ranches into individual freehold titles is are a recipe for increased fraud, corruption and land based conflict. As hinted earlier, the committee members charged with the demarcation of ranches lack integrity and transparency. As a result, members are taking advantage of the high illiteracy rates among community members to allocate land to themselves and to other officials, prioritize those who have money to bribe them irrespective of whether or not they are bona fide members of group ranch in question and to sell land to non-Masaais. In some cases, committee members allocate one piece of land to more than one individuals and/ or keep shifting plot boundaries. In addition, once allocated land, some of the community members are secretly selling it especially to foreigners, thereby depriving their families of this important resource. It should be noted that membership of the land demarcation committees does not include area chiefs who ideally are the custodian of community interests.

The changing land tenure system is a recipe for economic deprivation among members of the Maasai community. The shift from the group ranches to privately owned smallholder freehold land, for example, stands in contradiction with the pastoral way of life that pervades Maasai culture. In this regard, it is just a matter of time before the Maasais, who have been used to

selling cattle get money and are not used to struggling for money, lack sustainable livelihood. This will most probably increase their propensity to engage in criminal/ illicit economic activities as well as to become conflictual with especially members of non-Maasai communities. To illustrate, in Olposo area, Maasais sold land to people from Kipsigis community and today all the political leaders in Olposo are from Kipsigis community. Since Maasais have realized they have lost the whole area and they cannot control it, they are fighting to buy back the land. One of the Deputy County Commissioners best captured the situation when he stated as follows:

Most of the Maasai land is already sold and their cattle do not have enough land for grazing. This will soon make Moran to fight people living in their land irrespective of the fact that they legally sold the land. This has created problems between Maasais and other communities in the Mau forest as the Maasais are looking for grazing fields while others in the forest wants to cultivate the land.

The sentiments of the Deputy Commissioner were echoed by another key informant who expressed as follows:

The traditional system is breaking down. We are moving from a communal system to the “I” Selfish, self-centred, I have a right to sell system. The Kikuyu have assimilate us (Purko) and Narok has become cosmopolitan. We follow the culture of town. The future of pastoralism is bleak as the maize growers fence. The system of transhumance is going because of no free grazing land to go to. The elders warn that “we are losing” because pastoralism with cattle is no longer sustainable.

Similarly, in Suswa area the Maasai community feels that they should take over all the political positions but other (migrant) communities in the area band together and vote for their own. This brings hatred and contestation between Maasais and non-Maasais.

4.2 Rising Migration of non-Maasais into the County

The availability of land for sale in Narok County has resulted in increased flow of migrants into the county. For example, Olpusimoru is now largely Kipsigis after the Maasais sold land to Kipsigis, who arrived in large numbers. Other non-Maasai communities that have flocked into Narok to acquire/ buy land include the Kisiis, Kikuyus, Luos and Somalis. These have occasioned further land fragmentation and consequently, the slow but sure squashing of pastoralism out of Narok County. Immediately land is bought a fence comes up.

As a result, the Maasais are waking up to the reality of being pushed to the margins from all directions. This is causing ethno-political tensions that are a time bomb and a recipe for chaos

and violence/ conflict between Maasais and non-Maasais. The situation is being compounded further by politics. To all this add politics, it is a time bomb. The influx of non-maasais into the county is reducing the chances, if not totally rendering it impossible, for Maasais to be elected into political office. This means that it might become necessary for those who desire to occupy such offices to buy off non-Maasai candidates.

4.3 Unemployment

Unemployment in Narok County affects mainly the youth. This explains why the Narok Township alone has about 4000 youthful boda boda operators. Unfortunately, the township lacks officially allocated parking space for the boda bodas and this has been responsible for conflict between different groups of riders as they compete for parking space. In addition, criminals posing as operators hijack their passengers and rob them of their belongings. The converse is also true, with criminals posing as passengers attacking the operators and stealing their motor cycles. Furthermore, it can be argued that unemployment is mainly responsible for the different economic crimes profiled earlier in this report.

4.3 High Illiteracy Levels

Closely related to high rates of unemployment is the high level of illiteracy that characterizes the bulk of the Maasai community in Narok County. The primary school going age group in the population, i.e., those aged 6-13 years, was projected to be 257,409 in 2018 of whom 131,029 were boys and 126,360 girls. Out of this total only 123,252 boys and 116 girls were in school. Most of these children live in rural areas where the provision of basic education is really a big challenge due to long distances to the nearest schools and the lack of proper infrastructure in the existing educational facilities (Narok County Government, 2018). For girls, the low rate of school attendance could also be in terms of early pregnancies. Although girls who get pregnant are allowed to go back to school, most get married. As one key informant put it, “If you get pregnant, you go to your husband, if not you are given a spare husband”. Girls who drop out of school after being impregnated by their fellow schooling youths tend to marry unschooled morans; in Loita area where moranism is still strong, the most educated morans have finished standard eight or Form Four. This worsens their situation.

A major consequence of the high illiteracy levels is high levels of ignorance among the populace. It is because of such ignorance that many community members are not acquainted with the law and, therefore, violate it (commit crime) unknowingly. To illustrate, the law does not allow cattle

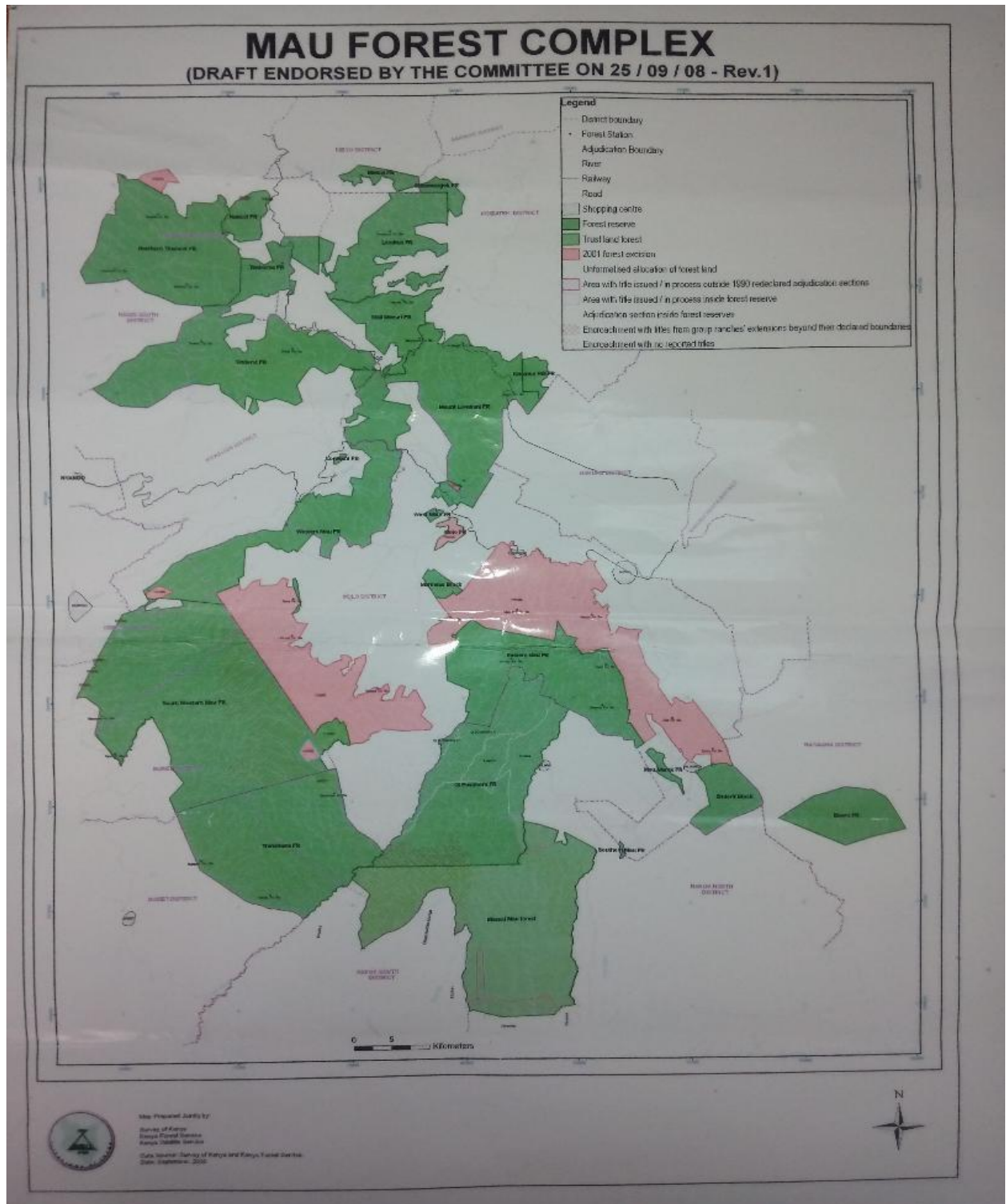
on roads but everyday motorist must contend with cattle sitting on roads. Yet, if a cow is killed accidentally, the people block the road and cause chaos. Similarly, in areas where the SGR passes, landowners whose land was taken for the project were compensated by the Chinese but still want the Land Commission to compensate them again, thereby creating conflict that occasions the delay of the project. High illiteracy levels have also been associated with cattle rustling in some parts of the county like in the Loita area. In addition, perpetrators of crime could easily ride on illiteracy of victims to commit crimes.

4.4 The Mau Complex Question

The Mau (see Maps 2 and 3) is the lifeline of the Maasai community. It is at the heart of Mau that the rivers and streams that water Narok originate. There are 23 Mau forests. Of these 22 are gazetted and therefore protected by the government. The 23rd forest, Maasai Mau, is not gazetted. The government hived part of Maasai Mau and allocated it to Kalenjins. Unfortunately, the Maasai believe that the land belongs to them. This has politicized the Mau question, thus making it a basis for contestation and conflict. Specifically, the competition between the Maasai and the Kipsigis has resulted in the Kipsigis retaliating by stealing Maasai cattle, thereby triggering vengeance to settle scores. A similar scenario occurred in Eastern Mau at Njoro South.

Human encroachment into the Mau complex has been associated with a depletion of forests. For example, the Maasai elders have encroached beyond Mau forest cutline at Esopoku area in Narok South and sold off 4500 hectares of land to the Kipsigis who have procreated and increased in numbers. The Kipsigis, who are agriculturalists, have cleared the forest, cutting trees for logging/timber, to create space for tilling. On the other hand, the Maasai want the land for grazing and, as a result, the cattle feed on the planted crops. The effects of the destruction of the Mau ecosystem has been disastrous. Major rivers that traverse Maasai land and beyond, such as the Mara River and the Ewaso Nyiro River, have dried up. This has resulted in severe water shortage in areas such as Narok South sub-county, often occasioning conflict over water resources. Water shortage has also resulted from the diversion of streams for irrigation. The problem is compounded further by the pollution of some of existing water bodies. For instance, SGR employees do not have toilets tend to relieve themselves in water bodies, especially the rivers, thereby polluting them. The scarcity of water has resulted to pastoralist migrating to the upper side of Narok during droughts in search for green pastures and water for their livestock. This is causing conflicts among communities.

The drying of the Mara has also affected tourism in the county; the animals that attract tourists to the Mara are dying and the animal migration that forms the seventh wonder of the world is becoming unsustainable.



Map 2: Mau Forest Complex



Map 3: Southern Part of Mau Forest Complex (Pinned Area, secured from Encroachment)

4.5 Encroachment to Conservancy Parks

There are 14 conservancies in Narok County. A conservancy is local land with a title deed and leased to an investor. Conservancies are privately owned by Conservancy Agencies through leases with the community. They are created through an agreement/pact between the conservancy and the community. Shareholders have a right to graze their livestock on the land but with limitation not to enter the parks. Many grazers, as far from Athi-River, Magadi, traverse the conservancies but some of them are not aware about the prohibition not to enter the parks. As a result, they enter the parks thereby causing conflicts with the agency.

Proceeds from the conservancies are a cause of conflicts due to the division of proceeds. Ten to fifteen percent of the income generated from the conservancies channeled to the community who leased out the land to decide utilization of the proceeds in form of education funds, projects or programs. Proceeds are not paid in form of cash. Mostly the investors are foreigners and soon after the lease transaction, they return to their home countries leaving managers to manage the ranches hence misappropriation of the proceeds intended for the community that ends creating conflicts.

4.6 Competition for Business Opportunities/ Market Stalls

Rivalry among different business groups is rampant in Narok County. In particular, business rivalry is rampant in the transport sector, where the major sources of conflict are stage control and competition for passengers. The situation is compounded by the existence of cartels who reign supreme within the sector. In addition to the transport sector, the other business characterized by competition that has been the basis for conflict is markets.

As pointed out earlier, Narok Town initially had three (3) major markets; Muthurwa market, ODM market and Uhuru market. However, the destruction of ODM market by the government to create parking space for Public Service Vehicles and the attempts to merge Muthurwa and Uhuru markets by flattening Uhuru market has created a basis for contestation and hence conflict between ethnic groups. For example, with the destruction of ODM market, the Maaasai, who are supporters of Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) party, retaliated by burning the Kikuyu dominated Muthurwa market. The destruction of Uhuru market in August 2018 by the County government evoked a similar reaction; the Maasai community responded by setting Muthurwa market on fire. A catalyst in the competition for market stalls has been the perceived unfairness in the allocation of stall.

4.7 Mega Projects

A discussion of crime and violence drivers in Narok County would not be incomplete without the mention of mega projects is made. We are referring to large-scale farming projects (especially the growing of wheat) and the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR). Large-scale wheat farming, for example, leads to encroachments on pasture land on which the pastoral economy depends and this could be a basis for conflict. In addition, the payment of wheat farmers brings a lot of money into the county and this has been associated with the invasion of the county by prostitutes seeking to cash on the economic cash abundance brought about by the payments. The situation is aggravated by the fact that some farmers prefer cash payment and do not keep their money in banks. In addition, the proximity of Narok town to Nairobi makes it an easier target by prostitutes based there.

Turning to the SGR, the project has been associated with multiple negative social consequences. First, it has been associated with rising prostitution due to the money paid to the works and to lands owners as compensation for their land taken for the project. An offshoot of prostitution is the spread of HIV/ AIDS. To illustrate, at a HIV testing at Duka Moja Centre in the Suswa area, 11 out of 214 people tested in one day were found to be positive. A 19 years old girl working as a barmaid and who had tested positive informed us that: “I have to leave this town because I have had an affair with the area chief who has three (3) wives and with other prominent people.” Second, the project has affected pastoral migration by damaging the ecosystem; e.g., blocking water facilities, vegetation destruction, pollution of streams due to lack of toilets for workers and dust pollution and land vibration. Third, according to one of the key informants, there exists no clear guidelines for the compensation paid to individuals through whose land the railway line crosses and this is a potential basis for contestation and, hence, conflict.

Furthermore, the project has been associated with fraudulent land dealings that result in the exploitation of the many by the few. Influential persons including MPs buy land cheaply from the locals and then sell it exorbitantly to the Chinese Company constructing the SGR. To illustrate, in Duka in Suswa one man’s farm was bought by MPs for Kenya shillings 40,000.00 who then sold it to the SGR for millions. One should also mention that the SGR has contributed to escalating early pregnancies that in some cases occasion forced early marriages. In the Suswa area, for example, 19 girls from Suswa Girls’ Secondary school got pregnant in one term. In the same area in March 2019, a girl gave birth and the child was Chinese. Those making girls

pregnant includes prominent people, SGR workers, boys going to harvest sand for SGR, and boda boda riders. In many cases, the girls are lured into illicit sexual encounters with mpesa money. In the words of one focus group dissdcussant in the Suswa area, “Those who do not have money are told to turn to ‘between the legs.’” In addition, the government has allowed the Chinese contractor to compensate landowners and this is causing disorder and unnecessary disputes. Finally, the SGR has brought people from different cultures into the area. These has brought about changes such as the increasing violence, rising theft and elements of robbery.

4.8 Flawed Allocation and Misappropriation of County Resources

Narok County is rich with resources attracting a lot of revenue collection. However, the majority of its local population are poor. As one key informant expressed, ‘There is a lot of money, but very empty people.’ This is because local leadership lacks integrity and accountability, leading to both the misappropriation and the unequal distribution of respources. It was reported that political leaders from the minority clans have vested interests in the county’s resources. As one interviewee indicated, ‘If you are given a job, your responsibility is to eat. Eating is a chain. I’m going to eat, then employ my people to eat too’. To illustrate, the Governor comes from a minority maasai clan, the Siana. So do the senator the speaker of the County Assembly and the CEC for finance. It was reported that these tend to favour their own people by making sure that important positions (big jobs) go to them. The consequence has been the exclusion of members of majority clans, rendering it increasingly impossible for them to benefit from county resources in any substantial way. The members of majority have demonstrated to protest the discriminatory practices but their cries have fallen on deaf ears. The situation was best captured in the words of one key informant as follows:

There is power in money. Money can buy anything. You make noise they make you eat and you keep silent. The result is that the majority suffer.

4.9 Marginalization of Some Areas

Some areas of Narok County appear to have been marginalized, mainly as a result of the skewed/ inequitable distribution of resources. This has evoked feelings of marginalization among residents of some parts of the county. The residents of the Loita area near the border with Tanzania are a case in question. According to them, the area has been marginalized by devolution. One key informant who had the following to say best captured the situation:

We are a small clan and we are marginalized. Since devolution, there are no roads and no electricity in Loita. Basic infrastructure, road/health we are lacking. We have a helicopter governor who does not know the issues of the road. We have not felt the fruits of devolution. The national government arrangement was better; Kibaki's books and teachers reached us and we felt the education.

At a more specific level, the residents of Olmesutye, 8 kms to the Tanzania border, felt completely forsaken. They reported that since independence they have never had a member of the community in government or in parliament whether through election or nomination. The only meaningful position one of them had ever held the Chair of County Council.

4.10 Poverty

Poverty is definitely rampant in Narok County and has been associated with crime and violence. Crimes such as house/ shop breakages theft through brokerage in the sale of cows whereby people take other's cow to on their behalf only to run away with all the money, for example, can be explained within the context of poverty and unemployment. In the latter case, conflict is likely to result.

4.11 Moranism/ Persistence of Moran Culture

Moranism is a culture that is not dying. In the Mosiro area – a semi-arid area – Moranism is practiced among the Purko clan. In other areas, the permeation of religion has decreased moranism. However, law enforcement is reducing the activity. Despite the persistence of moranism in some areas, the structures that used to moran activities have eroded. As a result, moranism has become the exemplification of idleness. This has culminated with morans becoming thieves who invade places to plunder and to commit crime. For instance, some areas that still practice moranism have cases of cattle rustling. Maasai morans are not to eat 'ugali'; only supposed to eat meat and see every cow as belonging to the Maasai.

4.12 Informal Settlements

Urbanization has caused the springing up of informal settlements at Nyaboyo, Majengo and Bobongi areas. Here, the development of plots is occurring haphazardly without following Urban Physical Planning by-laws. Because some of the residents of the informal settlements are not engaged in gainful employment, they have the predisposition to commit crimes to sustain their livelihoods.

4.13 Competition for Water Resources

The development of water resources, including boreholes, dams and piped water, sometimes discriminates against some communities. In some areas like Suswa, for example, it was pointed out that sometimes Members of Parliament decree that community water projects skip certain areas that did not vote for them. This can easily provoke unnecessary competition characterized by vandalism and conflict between communities.

4.14 Misuse of Youth by Politicians

The misuse of youth by politicians is an additional possible driver of crime in Narok County. Some interviewees pointed out that politicians use most youths during electioneering period to perpetuate election crimes and other offences against their rivalries. The politicians pay the youth certain fees to achieve their aims. However, they abandon these youth as soon as the electioneering period is over leaving them with no alternative source of livelihood. This predisposes such youth to the commission of crime as an alternative for sustaining themselves economically.

4.15 Cartels

Another driver of crime and violence is the existence of cartels. In the transport sector, for example, cartels control, manage and monopolize stages. As a result, they have been responsible for the harassment of “Matatu” operators as they assert their authority in controlling territorial routes. In some cases, this has resulted in violence.

4.16 Illegal Mining of Natural Resources

In the Orote area of Loita there is the mining of precious stones (quartz) by the Loita Color Stone Ltd Company. The Company has five (5) directors; four (4) Kenyan and one (1) Chinese. However, the mutual agreement for mining signed between the Company and the Loita community was signed through the first director of the company who doubles up as the area member of the county assembly (MCA). This is a clear conflict of interest. After the company

was accused of engaging in illegal mining, it applied for a prospecting license from the Ministry of Petroleum and Mining. The license confers the company a lot of power, including power to demarcate land and the power to explore for and extract minerals from the land (see Prospecting Mining Act). The mining area covers 312.7816 square kms (approximately 1455 cadastral blocks).

Currently there is a confrontation between the community and the company. The MCA who signed on behalf of the community is on the side of the company, where he is first director. In May 15, 2019 the community filed an objection with the Ministry of Petroleum and Mining that was received at the Ministry on May 21, 2019. In the objection, the community expressed that they were not enlightened on how the mining and extraction of minerals shall be beneficial to them. In addition, public participation was done at the community level as provided for in the constitution. As a result, the community members concluded that the mining license will affect the lives of the community.

The mining is causing tension in the area with respect to the sharing of spoils among investors and between community members. In some cases, community members are concealing information after receiving money from the Chinese investors.

4.17 Reproductive Health

Another possible driver of crime and violence in Narok County is reproductive health. In particular, Maasai women in the county reported that they are denied their say in determining the number of children to be born to a family. For them having few children is a consideration of infertility, leading to a visit to an herbal doctor to trigger more births against their will. Barren or infertile women are unappreciated by men and leads to frustration and in the end chasing them away from matrimonial homes. Women are also denied the right to practice family planning and, if discovered to be doing so secretly, they are chased from their matrimonial homes.

5.0 INTERVENTION STRATEGIES

The County government of Narok, working in conjunction with the national government has put in place a number of strategies to contain crime and violence in the county. The following are especially notable:

5.1 Advocacy/ Sensitization/ Awareness Campaign

A key intervention strategy that has been employed especially within the context of the vice of gender-based violence in Narok County is advocacy/ sensitization/ awareness raising campaigns. These have proven to be crucial in bringing about change of mind among community members. Multiple actors, including the national and county government actors, religious organizations and civil society organizations are involved in this regard. The office of the County Commissioner, for example, has been involved in awareness campaigns to stem down the practice of FGM. Through the County Commissioner's office, community members are educated about the illegality of the practice as well as other alternative avenues for initiating young girls into adulthood without necessarily having to subject them to the cut. With specific reference to early pregnancies and early marriages, Chiefs use barazas to educate parents about the negative consequences of early pregnancies and early marriages and to encourage them to discourage/ curtail/ bar youth from involvement in night religious functions. Village elders also are involved in educating community members. In addition, the government has employed public barazas to address especially conflict among groups; both inter-ethnic and inter-clan.

Similarly, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Sponsored Arts for Education (SAFE) and Gender Justice have been involved with creating awareness among community members. Both SAFE and Gender Justice, for example, have been conducting campaigns to advocate for alternative rite of passage to adulthood for girls instead of FGM, utilizing avenues such drama, workshop trainings, health clubs, youth forums and house-to-house discussions. Their outreach programs have targeted Maasai elders to sensitize them on importance of education and of the protection of young girls from FGM. The belief is that once the local leaders' mindsets are changed, they will embrace change. However, there are challenges encountered while conducting advocacy, including resistance from elders and attacks in ungoverned areas and border of Kenya and Tanzania, more so the Loita area of Narok South sub-county. Religious organizations such as Catholic Relief Services have also been involved in advocacy work for the protection of young girls.

5.2 Peace Ambassadors

Another strategy that has been used to address crime and violence, more so conflict, is use of peace ambassadors, including members of the national government administrative structures, such as Assistant County Commissioners (ACCs). The peace ambassadors are mainly charged with the responsibility to talk to the youth since they are the ones used to bring division in the county during elections. There also exists the Narok Peace Association (NPA), which deals with

peace in the county. The association is interdenominational and holds prayers every Wednesday. It utilizes music to preach peace to the youths.

5.3 The Establishment of Rescue Centers

The practice of FGM coupled with early marriages have resulted in the establishment of many rescue centers operated by civil society groups to offer home to young girls who are targets for FGM or who have undergone the cut and are soon to be married off. Here they have the opportunity to go to school. The rescue centres use their resources to pay fees for those in need. Sometimes the centres have to rely on WhatsApp/ Facebook to raise funds. However, some rescue centers are fake/ bogus. They raise money but do not use it to benefit the children. They have also been accused of abusing (e.g., sodomizing) the same children they are supposed to protect. Others take the children to big hotels in the pretext of treating them to an outing only to subject them to defilement, including sodomizing homeless boys picked from the streets. To counter this though the county government has established the Area Advisory Committee, which thoroughly scrutinize Children's Homes regularly and conducts vetting before allowing issuance of certificates of incorporation, thereby enabling them to receive children in need of care and protection. Nevertheless, background checks of the institutions' management and staff should be conducted to safeguard innocent children from becoming the victims of ills perpetrated by would be trusted criminals.

5.4 Court Processes and Reliance on Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms

Whereas conflicts arising from conservancies and from competition for resources can be addressed through courts of law, existing evidence suggests that the Maasai do not trust courts of law. If the court does not favour them, they might resort to violence. Hence, the need to try alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADR) first before taking the matter to a court of law. Using the church to address ethnic divisions and conflicts and the reliance on dialogue are two examples of such mechanisms that have been employed in the past. Within the context of dialogue, for example, the work of the interfaith council is a case in point. The council consists of representatives from the Council of Elders, Persons with Disability, Minority Ogiek, boda boda, Maendeleo wa Wanawake, Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims, National Council of Churches, and the Kenya Dialogue on Peace, Land and Devolution. In April 2019, it held a conference attended by 120 delegates and during which delegates got the opportunity to express their views on matters related to ethnic and class differences, political interferences, clan differences and land.

In addition, chiefs, assistant chiefs and Village elders are involved in the arbitration of cases of especially domestic conflict including husband-wife and parent-children conflict. This process keeps assistant chiefs informed; it forces them to talk to village elderly frequently. Only cases that cannot be settled by elders go to assistant chiefs. Similarly, only serious offenses are escalated to the police but the chief must be informed.

5.5 Nyumba Kumi

The Nyumba Kumi concept is being applied in some areas of Narok County (e.g., Suswa area) to detect and deter crime at the smallest community unit. Members of Nyumba Kumi include village elders, Assistant Chief, and Chief/ or police. They have the responsibility to spot and profile newcomer into the community. This serves as a form of deterrence against crime. Nyumba Kumi is a self-managed group whose responsibility is to identify and report suspicious activities in the unit. The unit though is facing challenges such as secretiveness of some members, fear of victimization for divulging information, and the lack of formal office and supplies (operate from their houses).

Under the Nyumba Kumi model groups of 10 households are managed by one leader; a chair who is supported by a secretary. This is a new concept but it is working. The idea is to know who is in the household and what they are doing. Members of Nyumba Kumi are supposed to report to the Assistant Chief.

5.6 Peace Committees

The government, including the national government in Nairobi, recognizes the existence of peace committees. The members of the committees are elected, trained and given the mandate by the government. The government also funds them. Peace committees have the responsibility to address lower level conflicts to prevent them from escalating into major conflicts. The government is planning to in future. They exist at different levels of administration, from location to county level. They are key in the administrative processes in the county; including dissemination of government policy. The major challenge is that they do not have an office or a secretariat.

5.7 Community Members, Village Elders, Assistant Chiefs and Chiefs

The responsibility of community members in crime and violence prevention is to report any unusual occurrences to the village elders. Village elders, on the other hand, are in charge of security in the village; they keep peace in the village. Village elders disseminate information as fast as possible. They are known very well by administrators, well profiled and can be reached easily. They are also supposed to know everyone in the individual families in his area. Village elders do the donkeywork in crime and violence prevention but the government tends to neglect them. They are not empowered through token payments, airtime etc. and this forces them to seek alternative avenues such as collecting from community members. Village elders are supposed to meet regularly and pass the minutes of their meetings to the Assistant Chief.

Similarly, assistant chiefs and chiefs are major players in crime and violence preventions. However, initially most of them were elected by the people and did not merit the position. Currently they are appointed by government through a rigorous process. Assistant chiefs and chiefs are best for mobilization. They also chair security committees at sub-location and location levels, respectively. Unfortunately, many lack offices from where from where they can operate with privacy.

5.8 Deployment of GSU and RDUs

In Transmara at Bosmoru area there is heavy policing by the General Service Unit (GSU) and Rapid Deployment Unit (RDU) personnel. These have the responsibility to keep the peace in the area between the Kipsigis and Maasais by minimizing cattle rustling. Here the National administration authority was once compelled to impose curfews to regulate movements to curb insecurity between the two warring communities.

5.9 Disarmament

Disarmament has been one of the strategies employed by the national governments, through the office of the County Commissioner, to contain the situation of cattle theft and other firearm aided crimes and violence in Narok County. In 2018, for example, a disarmament exercise was conducted through amnesty given by the County Commissioner to individuals to return of all illegal firearms. The exercise saw the surrender nearly 100 firearms, including M16. However, it was pointed out that individuals only surrendered old guns. Nevertheless, the exercise did results in a reduction in cattle rustling incidents. One respondent expressed that for long time the individual responsible for guns control in the county was a Maasai who, instead of charging people owning illegal arms assisted them to keep their weapons.

5.10 Evictions

The government has intervened to address the Mau issue by removing (evicting) people from the forest. In the past attempts have been made to evict illegal settlers at Mau forest cut lines, but in a human way and, where possible, alternative land has been provided to them. The process though has been politicized with the objective to cause confusion through skirmishes so as to postpone the evictions. The long-term plan though is to remove everyone from Maasai Mau to stem down the disastrous effects of the destruction of the Mau ecosystem.

5.11 Support Programs

The Narok County government is in the process of creating an Informal Support Program to regulate the rising informal settlements that may cause havoc to urbanization in terms of security and development. The county government has also established the Maasai Mara Community Support Program, whose responsibility is to address conflicts related to conservancy proceeds; the program addresses all issues pertaining to the proceeds and its utilization.

5.12 Development of Water Facilities

Respondents interviewed were of opinion that the National and County governments should set aside funds for construction of dams, water pans and drilling of boreholes to counteract scarcity in the County.

5.13 Growing of Hay

To address acrimony between agriculturist and pastoralist communities, the County government to encourage the locals to plant hay for feeding livestock. This will stop pastoralists from invading agricultural produce for their cattle to feed on.

5.14 Rehabilitation of Offenders

Prisons are also involved in the fight against crime and violence. They run programs that are supposed to reduce the rate of repeat offending. These include rehabilitation through counselling conducted by Social Welfare Officers, provision of formal education to inmates and the skilling of offenders through carpentry, welding and masonry training. Imprisonment itself is also supposed to serve as a deterrence; that is, to ‘make offenders not want to come back’.

5.15 Free Education

The introduction of free education is a strategic move in combating especially early marriages in Narok County. Currently, the transition rate from primary to secondary stands at about 98 percent.

6.0 WAY FORWARD

To strengthen crime and violence prevention in Narok County, the county government should also consider the following strategies:

6.1 Establishment of County Authority to Regulate the Transport Sector

The County government ought to establish an agency to oversee and regulate matatu industry and their designated areas of parking. This will not only stem down conflict caused by competition for parking space and for passengers but also reduce interference with public transport sector by the cartels.

6.2 Boda Boda Parking Stands/Shades

The sector of Bodaboda has created job opportunities to the youth and eased up mode of transportation both in the urban and rural areas. However, those based in the township lacks parking shades and the situation is aggravated during rainy seasons. To stem down boda boda related conflicts, the county government ought to consider providing parking areas to motorcycle operators to cushion the operators from intense heat, rains and to bring sanity within the township. This will entail setting aside land and developing parking shades for allocation to the operators. The process can be made more efficient by requiring the operators to form co-operatives that become the bases for the allocation of parking shades.

6.3 Creation of Peace Directorate

The National government ought to establish an agency to conduct peace meetings to resolve inter-tribal conflicts in County borders and harmonize warring communities especially Mau Forest evictees. This will avoid biasness in handling tribal issues currently conducted by the County government.

6.4 Integrated Development Plan

Creation of an Integrated Development Plan to conduct disaster management plan in conjunction with Disaster Management Department to manage issues of floods, Mau forest, cattle rustling and other conflict resolutions. Elders of borderline tribes currently hold peace meetings that mostly lack professional approach in handling conflicts.

6.5 Increasing the Number of Police Post(s)

Some areas of Narok County are poorly covered by policing authorities. In the vast Loita area, for example, police posts are far apart making the reporting of crimes and violence impossible. In some areas, community members must travel well over 50 kms to access a police post. To prevent rising incidences of crime, it is prudent for the national government, working in collaboration with the county government, to establish more security/ police posts at strategic points so as to increase the monitoring and reporting of crime and violence in the county.

6.6 Construction of an Immigration Office

Immigration office ought to be constructed at border point of Kenya and Tanzania at Loita to regulate entry of illegal immigrants and control contrabands. This is important given that ungovernable spaces were identified to be a major conduit for the commission of crime as well as pose a threat to peace in the county.

6.7 Collaboration with Narok Chapter of Chamber of Commerce

Collaboration between the County government and the Narok chapter of the Chamber of Commerce can go a long way in reducing intergroup competition and conflict. The Chamber of Commerce is involved in improving the relations between businesses, coming up with good business practices, lobbying for fair rates by licencing authority and exploring for the opportunity of a single business permit. To this end, the town council should prepare space in square meters so as to guarantee fair rates. With respect to conservancies, lodges and ranches, efforts should be made to ensure that middlemen are eliminated during the negotiation of contracts with the investors; that is, land owners should talk directly with the investor.

6.8 Creation of a Child Protection Unit in Police Stations

Most police stations have a gender police lady who deals with matters related to gender based violence, Narok County has no Child Protection Units at police stations or safe houses to keep children who are in conflict with the law or those who require welfare support. This exposes the children to danger by mixing adults with children at police stations. Construction of a protection unit is highly required to safeguard children from all harms. In addition, there are no safe houses where the victims of abuse can seek refuge; what exists are rescue centres.

6.9 Enhanced Cooperation between Law Enforcement Agencies

The fight against crime and violence in some cases is hampered by mistrust between different law enforcement agencies and between the community and those agencies. This can be reduced through improved cooperation between law enforcement agencies themselves and the between community members and the agencies. To be very effective, law enforcement agencies, right from Nyumba Kumi to the police, and the community members must work together, speak in one voice and read from the same script. For this to happen, community members should have the freedom to express themselves as well feel that they are valued and their opinions count. For example, female police are necessary for the Maasai women to provide information. This will increase the frequency of reporting of abuse and violence in society.

6.10 Construction of Chiefs' Offices and of More Police Posts

As pointed out earlier, in some areas chiefs do not have permanent official addresses because they do not have offices and are mobile. Essentially, this converts them into briefcase Chiefs, thereby making them hard to find when needed by community members. Where this is the case, the national government through the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) should impress on members of parliament (MPs) to priority the construction of offices for all chiefs in their respective constituencies.

The same should apply to those areas where the nearest police station is very removed from community members. In some areas of Loita for example, to report crime and violence, community members must cover about 50 or more kilometers to access the nearest police station. This does not augur very well for crime and violence prevention.

REFERENCES

- Babbie, E. R. 2010. *The Practice of Social Research*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning.
- County Government of Kisumu. 2013. County integrated development plan 2013/14 - 2017/2018. Kisumu: County Government of Kisumu
- Gravetter, F. J. and Forzano, Lori-Ann B. 2009. *Research methods for the behavioral Sciences* (3rd. Edition). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Cengage Learning
- Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG). 2010. Long Rains Assessment Narok County 2010
- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. 2010. *2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Volume I A*. Nairobi: Government Printers
- Narok County Government. 2018. *County Integrated Development Plan, 2018 – 2023*. Narok: Narok Country Government
- Patton, M. Q. 1990. *Qualitative Evaluation and Research Methods* (2nd. Edition). Beverly Hills, CA: Sage

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Number of Persons on Probation for different Categories of Crime, 2018

Crime	Frequency of Crime per Month												Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Assault causing bodily harm	4	2	1	2		3	4	4		4	2	7	33
Introducing logging tools	1												1
Cultivating in the forest	3			2									5
Burglary	2										1		3
Subjecting a child to cruel punishment	1												1
Stealing	4	1	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	5	3	34
Causing Disturbance	1	2	3	3	1	2	1		1	2	2	1	19
Breaking into a building and committing a felony	3	6	1										10
Possession of alcoholic drink	1			1		5		3		1	1		12
Attempted Defilement		1											1
Malicious Damage		1	2			2		1		1	1	1	9
Obtaining money by false pretense		1		1									2
Forgery				1									1
Breaking into a building				2					1		1		4
Trafficking in narcotic drugs				1		3	1		2		3	4	14
Displaying food for sale under insanity condition					5								5

Table ... [Cont'd]

Crime	Frequency of Crime per Month												Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Illegal possession of farm produce					1				1				2
Murder						1	1		1				3
Removing forest produce without Permit							3				1		4
Grievous Harm							1	1					2
Careless Driving							1						1
Defilement							1	1					2
Affray								2					2
Robbery with violence								1					1
Threatening to kill and resisting arrest								1					1
FGM									1				1
Drunk and Disorderly											1		1
Causing death by dangerous Driving											1		1
Obtaining land registration by false pretense											1		1
Incitement to violence											3		3
Cutting Down trees												1	1
Man-slaughter												1	1

Appendix 2: Number of Persons on Probation for different Categories of Crime, 2019

Crime	Frequency of Crime				Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	
Assault causing bodily harm	3	2	2	2	9
Introducing logging tools		4			4
Cultivating in the forest	2				2
Burglary		1			1
Subjecting a child to cruel punishment					
Stealing	9	7	3	1	20
Causing Disturbance	1	4	1	1	7
Breaking into a building and committing a felony					
Possession of alcoholic drink	2		3	3	8
Attempted Defilement					
Malicious Damage			1		1
Obtaining money by false pretense					
Forgery					
Breaking into a building	2				
Trafficking in narcotic drugs		1	2		3
Displaying food for sale under insanitary conditions					
Illegal possession of farm produce	1				1
Murder	2	1			3
Removing forest produce without Permit					
Grievous Harm					
Careless Driving					
Defilement	1				1
Affray					
Robbery with violence		2			2
Threatening to kill and resisting arrest					
FGM					
Drunk and Disorderly					

Crime	Frequency of Crime				Total
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	
Causing death by dangerous Driving			1		1
Obtaining land registration by false pretense					
Incitement to violence					
Cutting Down trees					
Man-slaughter					
Engaging in hunting for commercial purpose	1				1
Operating wines and spirits with no license		1			1
Personation			1		1
Possession of offensive weapon			1		1
Transporting charcoal without permit			1		1

Appendix: 3: Children Related Crimes, 2018/2019

Case Category	0-4 Yrs		5-9 yrs		10-14 yrs		15-18 Yrs		18 + Yrs				Overall Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Boys	Girls	
Abandoned	11	12	4	3	1	1					16	16	32
Abducted	1	4	1								2	4	6
Child delinquency			1	1	7	6		4			8	11	19
Child Labor			2								2		2
Child Marriage		1		1	1	8	2	17		2	3	29	32
Child of imprisoned parent(s)	3					2		1			3	3	6
Child offender	1	1			3		4		2		10	1	11
Child pregnancy		1		1		25		48		4	1	79	80
Child radicalization													
Child Truancy			2	1	16	13	13	20		1	31	35	66
Children on the Streets	1	1	2		2	1					5	2	7
Custody	123	124	99	79	44	34	21	16	12	14	299	267	566
Defilement		4		9		15	3	22	1	4	4	54	58
Disputed paternity	1		1	3	1		3				6	3	9
Emotional abuse	2	1		2	2	1	1				5	4	9
FGM				3		4		2				9	9
Harmful cultural practice				1								1	1

Case Category	0-4 Yrs		5-9 yrs		10-14 yrs		15-18 Yrs		18 + Yrs				Overall Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Boys	Girls	
Incest		1										1	1
Inheritance	1				1		1				3		3
Lost and found children	2	3	3		10	2		3		1	15	9	24
Neglect	185	181	130	105	71	79	54	49	56	61	496	475	971
Orphaned children		1	8	3	6	4	3	7	5	4	22	19	41
Parental Child abduction		2	1								1	2	3
Physical Abuse/Violence	11	9	6	13	3	7	2	3			22	32	54
Sexual assault		1		1			1				1	2	3
Sexual Exploitation and abuse			2			3		1			2	4	6
Trafficked child								2				2	2
Total	342	347	262	226	168	205	109	195	76	91	957	1064	2021

Appendix 4: Crime Trends: Police Records, 2016 - 2018

Category of offences	2016	2017	2018	Trend
Murder	49	40	42	2
Manslaughter	1	-		Static
Rape And Attempts	81	33	145	112
Assaults	348	314	323	9
Other Offences Against Persons	157	390	164	-226
Robberies	34	49	40	-9
Breakings	55	99	53	-46
Stock Thefts	90	108	100	-8
General Stealing	145	153	126	-27
Theft of Motor Vehicles	13	22	9	-13
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	-	-	2	2
Theft From Motor Vehicles	-	1	5	4
Theft of Bicycles	8	-	2	2
Stealing By Servants	28	35	22	-11
Dangerous Drugs	42	51	39	-12
Handling Stolen Goods	1	3	4	1
Corruption	-	3		Static
Causing Death By Dangerous Driving	-	5	3	-2
Other Offences against Property	64	41	38	-3
All Other Penal Code Offences	547	127	126	-1
Total	1663	1401	1243	-158

Appendix 5: Female Inmates in Narok Prison by Areas of Crime Commission, Jan. to Apr., 2019

S/No.	Offence Committed And Section Of The Law	Location	Total Number
1	Murder C/Sec. 203 As Read With 204 Of Pc	Sogoo	1
2	Robbery With Violence C/Sec. 296(2) Of Pc	Obwari	2
		Narengare	
3	Stock Theft C/Sec. 278 Of P.C	Oleshapai	4
		Ololunga	
		Oleshepani	
		Milelo	
4	Creating Disturbance C/Sec. 95(1) (B) Of P.C	Oleshabani	5
		Tenduet	
		Kurto	
		Topoti	
		Lower Melili	
5	Stealing C/Sec.268 As Read With Section 275 Of The P.C	Enabelbel	7
		Nyakach Kasai	
		Ololunga	
		Bahati	
		Ildamat	
		Ilmotiok	
		Olojoro	
6	Defilement C/Sec.8 (1) (2) Of Sexual Offences Act	Sajera	5
		Ntulele	
		Kirieni	
		Olokurto	
		Kapsabet	
7	Assault C/Sec. 251of P.C	Ololunga	1

8	Possession Of Alcoholic Drinks C/Sec. 27(1) (B)	Bosumoru	13
		Ololunga	
		Mulot	
		Mulot	
		Mulot	
		Melelo	
		Mulot	
		Sogam	
		Melelo	
		Ololunga	
		Mulot	
		Kamandura	
		Ololunga	
9	Causing Death By Dangerous Driving C/Sec. 46 Traffic Act	Mulot	1
10	Possession Of Narcotic Drugs C/Sec 3(1)	Lari	3
		Lugale	
		Kagama	
11	Removal Of Forest Produce C/Sec 64 (2)	Olegeresirai	1
12	Absconding Court Proceedings C/Sec.131	Enabelbel	1
13	Traffic Offences	Mulot	5
		Rongai	
		Ndamari	
		Nyemancha	
		Malewa	
14	Making A Document W/O Authority C/Sec 357 (A)	Mulot	1
15	Issuing Bad Cheque C/Sec316 (1)	Njoro	1
16	Malicious Damage C/Sec 339(1)	Sigor	1

17	Procuring Female Genital Mutilation C/Sec 29	Mulot	2
		Mulot	
18	Obtaining Money By False Pretence C/Sec 313	Lower Melili	1
19	Assault Causing Actual Bodily Harm C/Sec 251	Sinende	3
		Gucha	
		Gishoshoi	
20	Cheating C/Sec 315	Lower Melili	1
21	Introducing Logging Tools C/Sec 64	Kasarani	2
		Musakwa	
22	Cutting Forest Produce C/Sec 334 (C)	Megeny	5
		Lower Melili	
		Melelo	
		Ngareta	
		Ololunga	
23	Stealing From The Person C/Sec 279 (A)	Yinet	1
24	Personification C/Sec 382 (1)	Lolegure	1
25	Stealing By Servant C/Sec 251	Kabotho	1
26	Obsrtucting Of A Public Way C/Sec 249	Enyerai	1
27	Engaging In Hunting For Commercial Purposes C/Sec 98	Githi	1

Appendix 6: Male Inmates in Narok Prison by Areas of Crime Commission, January to April, 2019

S/No	Offence Committed And Section Of The Law	Location	Total Number
1	Murder C/Sec. 203 As Read With 204 Of Pc	Ilmotiok	4
		Melili	
		Olposmoru	
		Kasbasasian	
		Rosuku	
2	Robbery With Violence C/Sec. 296(2) Of Pc	Afoo	4
		Mosiro	
		Mosiro	
		Pioneer	
3	Stock Theft C/Sec. 278 Of P.C	Lower Melili	6
		Olshapani	
		Durumeri	
		Mulot	
		Nkareta	
		Nkareta	
4	Creating Disturbance C/Sec. 95(1) (B) Of P.C	Ngorengore	5
		Sogoo	
		Nkareta	
		Enabelbel	
		Nkareta	
5	Grevious Harm C/Sec.234 Of The P.C	Chemanel	3
		Lower Melili	
		Nairosora	
6	Stealing C/Sec.268 As Read With Section 275 Of The P.C	Olokurto	7
		Ngorengore	
		Solai	

S/No	Offence Committed And Section Of The Law	Location	Total Number
		Nyakach	
		Lower Melili	
		Nairosora	
		Ntulele	
7	Defilement C/Sec.8 (1) (2) Of Sexual Offences Act	Siyapei	17
		Ilmotiok	
		Ntulele	
		Olkalou	
		Olchorro	
		Kembu	
		Ilmotiok	
		Olshapan	
		Kuto	
		Mulot	
		En/Khare	
		Olokirkilai	
		Olokurto	
		Bosumoru	
		Mogondu	
		Nairosora	
		Malelo	
8	Attempted Defilement C/Sec. 9 (1) (3) Act 3 Of 2006	Kisima	1
9	Assault C/Sec. 251of P.C	Ilmasharian	
		Olopito	
		Nyatira	
		Ololulunga	
		Shamata	

S/No .	Offence Committed And Section Of The Law	Location	Total Number
		Olgilai Ilmotiok Ilesi Lemek Enelera Sakutiek Chepkube Maji Moto Ntulele Molo Sogoo Ololulunga	14
10	House Breaking And Stealing C/Sec 304 (1) And 279 (B) Of P. C	Torokiat Makiwaro Makiwaro Bosmoru	4
11	Preparation To Commit A Felony C/Sec 308 (1) Of P. C	Ololulunga Othaya	2
12	Possession Of Alcoholic Drinks C/Sec. 27(1) (B)	Mulot Mulot Lower Melili Chepkube Ololulunga	5
13	Cutting Down Crop Of Cultivated Produce C/Sec. 334	Mulot	1
14	Failling To Produce Surety C/Sec.	Enabelbel	1
15	Unatural Offence C/Sec162(B)	Chemanel	1

S/No	Offence Committed And Section Of The Law	Location	Total Number
16	Arson C/Sec. 332 Of P.C	Ololmasani	1
17	Causing Death By Dangerous Driving C/Sec. 46 Traffic Act	Basi Bogetaori	1
18	Incest By A Male Person C/Sec. 20 91) Of Sexual Offences Act	Bogeche	1
19	Rape C/Sec. 10 Of The Sexual Offences Act	Sankutiek	1
20	Child Neglect C/Sec. 127(1)(B) Of Children Act	Tabaka	1
21	Malicious Damage To Property C/Sec. 339(1) Of P.C	Bondeni	1
22	Breaking Into A Building And Committing A Felony C/Sec.306 (A) Of P.C	Ololulunga Lower Melili Nasekera	3
23	Child Trafficking C/Sec. 3 (5) Of Children Act	Ilkerin Olmesuti Sakutiek Sakutiek	4
24	Setting Fire To Cut Down Crops C/Sec.334 (B)	Enabelbel	1
25	Removing Forest Produce Without Permit From The Md C/Sec 64 (1) As Read With 64(2) Of The Fcm Act	Nairosora Nairosora	2
26	Burglary C/Sec. 304 (2) Of P.C	Gisambai Masiba Miharati Olkalau Mau Narok	5

Appendix 7: Profiling of (Focus) Group Discussions

FGD with Narok County Government Officials

The discussion was held on 8 April 2019. The group brought together seven (7) officials from the Narok County Government.

Sponsored Arts for Education (S.A.F.E)

The organization established their base at Olmesutie in Loita area that has a population of 40,000. The membership comprised of four (4) men and two (2) women. The members were interviewed in a FGD setting on 10th April, 2019. S.A.F.E is an umbrella organization of sponsors conducting two programs namely H.I.V sensitization and anti FGM. They advocate for alternative passage of rite for girls as alternate to FGM and their approach is through workshop trainings, health clubs (drama), youth forums during school holidays and house-to-house discussions. The focus group discussants stated that while conducting their programs awareness they encounter challenges such as resistance to relinquish culture of FGM, denial to perform dramas in certain areas, wide area of coverage, insufficient funding from donors, movement of pastoralists in search of pastures and attacks at Mausea market by Sonja tribe from Tanzania along Kenya-Tanzania border. The group desires to collaborate with government agency that deals with anti FGM program.

Maasai Elders

Four (4) community elders attended focused group discussion together with an interpreter male from S.A.F.E organization on 10 April 2019. The elders comprised of males only in adherence of Maasai culture that women cannot be leaders. The elders are residents of Olmesutie in Loita hills.

Morans

Nine (9) young Maasai Morans attended focused group discussion for interview together with an interpreter male from S.A.F.E organization on 10 April 2019 at Olmesutie hills in Loita.

Maasai Women Congregation

Group of married women who are residents of Entasaria Location in Loita attended focused group discussion for interview together with a female interpreter from S.A.F.E organization on 10 April 2019.

Chief and Village Elders and member of the Community [Suswa Area]

The group was made up of six (6) people, including five men (5) men and one (1) lady. The group was interviewed on 10th April 2019 and the informant included Suswa area chief, three village elders, one youth and a business-lady who owns a bar where the chief operates in as his office. The chief does not have an office and he solve issues from one of the bars in Suswa area.

Assistant Chief and liaison officer of SGR and Masai Elders [Duka Moja, Suswa Area]

The group discussion was held on 10th April 2019 with the assistant chief and two (2) other men who are working at the SGR construction company. The meeting was held in one of the shops in Suswa center in Narok East Sub County. The assistant chief did not have an office and therefore the meeting took place in one of the shop preferred by the assistant chief.

Members of Civil Society Organizations

The discussion took place on April 10, 2019 at the headquarters of the Narok County Peace Association, in Narok Town. It brought five individuals drawn from the following organizations: Compassion, Narok County Peace Association, Narok County Children Stakeholders Network Forum (NACSNET). These included two (2) females and three (3) males.

Business Community in Narok Town.

The group discussion was held on 12th April, 2019 with 10 members of the Narok town business community who were invited by the Chairman of the chambers of commerce. The group comprised of nine (9) men and one (1) woman. The group comprised of businesspersons who have been operating in Muthurwa market, ODM market and Uhuru market within Narok Town. Two (2) of the members were boda boda operators while others were dealing with different commodities within the markets in Narok town.