



Candidates must complete this page and then give this cover and their final version of the extended essay to their supervisor.

Candidate session number

Candidate name

School name

Examination session (May or November)

May

Year

2015

Diploma Programme subject in which this extended essay is registered:

Peace and Conflict

(For an extended essay in the area of languages, state the language and whether it is group 1 or group 2.)

Title of the extended essay:

How Does Climate Change Exacerbate  
Violence Between the Pokot and Turkana Pastoral Tribes  
in Kenya?

### Candidate's declaration

*This declaration must be signed by the candidate; otherwise a mark of zero will be issued.*

The extended essay I am submitting is my own work (apart from guidance allowed by the International Baccalaureate).

I have acknowledged each use of the words, graphics or ideas of another person, whether written, oral or visual.

I am aware that the word limit for all extended essays is 4000 words and that examiners are not required to read beyond this limit.

This is the final version of my extended essay.

Candidate's signature:

Date: 12/16/14

## Supervisor's report and declaration

The supervisor must complete this report, sign the declaration and then give the final version of the extended essay, with this cover attached, to the Diploma Programme coordinator.

Name of supervisor (CAPITAL letters) \_\_\_\_\_

Please comment, as appropriate, on the candidate's performance, the context in which the candidate undertook the research for the extended essay, any difficulties encountered and how these were overcome (see page 13 of the extended essay guide). The concluding interview (viva voce) may provide useful information. These comments can help the examiner award a level for criterion K (holistic judgment). Do not comment on any adverse personal circumstances that may have affected the candidate. If the amount of time spent with the candidate was zero, you must explain this, in particular how it was then possible to authenticate the essay as the candidate's own work. You may attach an additional sheet if there is insufficient space here.

Conducted extensive research over his summer holidays on the conflict between the Turkana and the Pokot in Kenya and on the role that climate change plays in exacerbating this conflict. His approach to writing his EE was very organized. He had challenges initially with incorporating relevant peace and conflict theory into his essay. He made very good progress in terms of going from a first draft that was a pure description of the crisis between the Turkana and Pokot to one that showed an ability to synthesize the increasing manifestations of violence through the lens of relevant concepts and theories on the cause. ✓

This declaration must be signed by the supervisor; otherwise a mark of zero will be issued.

I have read the final version of the extended essay that will be submitted to the examiner.

To the best of my knowledge, the extended essay is the authentic work of the candidate.

As per the section entitled "Responsibilities of the Supervisor" in the EE guide, the recommended number of hours spent with candidates is between 3 and 5 hours. Schools will be contacted when the number of hours is left blank, or where 0 hours are stated and there lacks an explanation. Schools will also be contacted in the event that number of hours spent is significantly excessive compared to the recommendation.

I spent  hours with the candidate discussing the progress of the extended essay.

Supervisor's signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: December 18th, 2014

**Assessment form (for examiner use only)**

Candidate session number						
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**Achievement level**

Criteria	Examiner 1	maximum	Examiner 2	maximum	Examiner 3
A research question	2	2		2	
B introduction	2	2		2	
C investigation	3	4		4	
D knowledge and understanding	4	4		4	
E reasoned argument	3	4		4	
F analysis and evaluation	2	4		4	
G use of subject language	2	4		4	
H conclusion	2	2		2	
I formal presentation	3	4		4	
J abstract	1	2		2	
K holistic judgment	3	4		4	
Total out of 36	27				

Name of examiner 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(CAPITAL letters)

Name of examiner 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(CAPITAL letters)

Name of examiner 3: \_\_\_\_\_ Examiner number: \_\_\_\_\_  
(CAPITAL letters)

IB Assessment Centre use only: B: \_\_\_\_\_

IB Assessment Centre use only: A: \_\_\_\_\_

**How Does Climate Change Exacerbate Violence Between the Pokot and Turkana  
Pastoral Tribes in Kenya?** ✓

Subject: Peace and Conflict Studies ✓

Session: May 2015 ✓

Word Count: 3,574 ✓

## Abstract

The Turkana and Pokot tribes reside on opposite sides of the Karasuk mountain range in West Pokot County, Kenya. The hills act as a makeshift boundary line between the two frequently warring tribes. Both communities are plagued by malnutrition and water scarcity. In recent years conflict between these tribes has escalated into full-scale violence, which has resulted in the deaths of over a hundred Pokot and Turkana.

Context

This IB Extended Essay examines how competition over land, pastoral movements and traditions, crime organizations and the black market of cattle have been affected by climate change, resulting in an exacerbation of violence. What was once a traditional practice of cattle raiding has transformed from isolated, small conflicts between neighboring tribes to widespread, violent encounters organized by corrupt politicians and criminal organizations. This study concludes that climate change acts as a deterrent to progress towards positive and negative peace in Kenya by increasing the likelihood of violence.

} RO

Conclusion

Weak and vague

1/2

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## How Does Climate Change Exacerbate Violence Between the Pokot and Turkana Pastoral Tribes in Kenya?

PO

A September 2003 cattle raid in the northeastern region of Katakwi in Kenya resulted in dozens of casualties on both sides.<sup>1</sup> 61 people were killed in raids in July 2005.<sup>2</sup> September 2009 saw at least 31 people dead in a Laikipia cattle raid.<sup>3</sup> Conflicts with more than ten casualties were rare if not non-existent in pastoralist communities less than two decades ago. At present, not only are more people dying, raids are no longer exclusively between tribes far from urban cities. Violence now affects the whole country, and is becoming more and more a part of daily life.

In December 2012, Academic Research International published a study titled: Conflict Resolution Among Pastoral Communities in West Pokot County, Kenya: A Missing Link. The study investigated conflict and projected resolution strategies in the region by the government. The main point of the article was to discuss the increase in peace building initiatives in the pastoral regions where conflict had increased over the years, and what was responsible for this increase. Nowhere in any of the peace building initiatives was the issue of climate change mentioned, nor was there any link made between climate and an increase in conflict.<sup>4</sup> This is the main flaw of the Kenyan government's peace building initiatives: they fail to recognize climate change as the single most important factor in the increase of conflict in the region. According to a study by the Swedish government, there are 46 countries in which the effects of climate change interacting with economic, social, and political problems will create a high risk of violent conflict.<sup>5</sup> Kenya is one of the countries that made the list.

How relate to existing knowledge

With Kenya being a country so dependent on a reliable weather cycle, climate change has begun to weaken an already struggling region. Conflict in Kenya most directly affected by climate change is between the pastoralist tribes in the northern region of the country. "Cattle-raiding" between these communities has seen a drastic increase in occurrences since the 1970s, as the droughts that incite these raids are occurring more and more frequently as the climate in the region continues to change. The Turkana and the Pokot are the two most frequently warring tribes in the country. These tribal rivalries have since erupted into an outburst of violence and conflict.

Conflict arises when different groups have incompatible goals. On its own, conflict does not have to lead to violence. For the Turkana and Pokot, their incompatible goals over land ownership have resulted in violence. According to the World Health Organization, violence is "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation"<sup>6</sup>. Climate change has exacerbated violence between the

<sup>1</sup> "30 Killed in Uganda Cattle Raid." *BBC News*. BBC, 21 Sept. 2003. Web. 27 July 2014.

<sup>2</sup> "Kenya's Wild North: Hostile Area, Hostile Groups." *BBC News*. BBC, 13 July 2005. Web. 27 July 2014.

<sup>3</sup> Shiundu, Alphonse. "31 Killed in Laikipia Cattle Raid." *Daily Nation* [Nairobi] 15 Sept. 2009: n. pag. *Daily Nation*. Nation Media Group, 15 Sept. 2009. Web. 27 July 2014.

<sup>4</sup> Huho, Julius M. "Conflict Resolution Among Pastoral Communities in West Pokot County, Kenya: A Missing Link." *Academic Research International* 3.3 (2012): 458-68. *ProQuest*. Web. 20 July 2014.

<sup>5</sup> Parenti, Christian. *Tropic of Chaos: Climate Change and the New Geography of Violence*. New York: Nation, 2011. Print, 9

<sup>6</sup> WHO. *World Report on Violence and Health*. Geneva: WHO. 2002.

Pokot and the Turkana in three main ways: by fuelling competition over land, affecting pastoral movements and traditions, and by benefitting crime organizations and the black market of cattle.

Societies between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Tropic of Cancer, such as Kenya, are the societies hit hardest by climate change, as their heavy reliance on agriculture and fishing leaves them most vulnerable for drastic changes in weather. For parts of Kenya, droughts can now last decades<sup>7</sup> and floods can occur unexpectedly at any time. Life-threatening droughts occur every year now in Kenya. The 2011 drought not only affected Kenya, but Ethiopia and Somalia as well, killing more than 100,000 people.<sup>8</sup> The worst drought in living memory hit the Turkana region of Kenya March of this year, affecting more than 1 million people and leaving most in dire need of food aid due to malnutrition.<sup>9</sup> Climate change is exacerbating violence between the Pokot and Turkana by fueling competition over land as a result to an increase in droughts like these. ✓

Communities such as the Turkana are spread thin throughout the vast arid savannas of the valley, each taking claim to clearly defined regions. The culture and livelihood of these tribes are defined by their trade in livestock, particularly cattle. In times of drought, a tribe could lose more than a third of their livestock. Without a good supply of cattle, these communities would fall into obscurity, their culture slowly eroding as more and more people move into urban areas in search of work. Already more than 30 percent of herders have had to abandon their pastoral way of living due to these increasingly brutal climatic conditions.<sup>10</sup> These dry spells can make a tribe feel vulnerable, and in many cases they will steal cattle from neighboring tribes once the drought is over, mostly in fear that they will not be able to survive without greater reserves.

According to the United Nations, "climate change [places] significant and potentially unsustainable pressures on the availability and usability of natural resources such as land, water, and ecosystems."<sup>11</sup> Just in the past two decades there have been more than 20 violent conflicts worldwide fuelled by exploitation of natural resources.<sup>12</sup> For the Turkana and the Pokot, competition over resources such as water and land are increasingly becoming worse as droughts become more frequent and intense. In the past decade there has been an outbreak of violence in the region, mostly brought on because of this increase in competition for resources.

RR OR (2-1/2) Info (2/2)

<sup>7</sup> Kalotum, Christopher T. "COP15: Climate-Change Conference." *Time*. Time Inc., 11 Nov. 2009. Web. 27 July 2014.

<sup>8</sup> Jones, Sam. "Kenya's Turkana Region Brought to the Brink of Humanitarian Crisis by Drought." *The Guardian*. Guardian News and Media, 26 Mar. 2014. Web. 27 July 2014.

<sup>9</sup> Igunza, Emmanuel. "Drought Threat Looms over Kenya's Turkana Region." *BBC News*. BBC, 7 Mar. 2014. Web. 27 July 2014.

<sup>10</sup> Parenti, Christian. *Tropic of Chaos: Climate Change and the New Geography of Violence*. New York: Nation, 2011. Print, 47.

<sup>11</sup> "EU, UN, United Nations, Managing Land, Natural Resources, Conflict, Guide, Toolkit, Interagency Framework, Preventing Action." *UN News Center*. UN, n.d. Web. 17 Sept. 2014.

<sup>12</sup> "Secretary-General Urges Recommitment to Safeguarding Natural Resources in Message on International Day for Preventing Exploitation of Environment in Armed Conflict." *UN News Center*. UN, 01 Nov. 2012. Web. 17 Sept. 2014. ✓



From the perspective of the Kenyan government, conflicts between pastoral tribes are mostly ethnically charged, violence arising from centuries of enmity between tribes such as the Turkana and Pokot, or were incited over control of land with ambiguous ownership. This already present rivalry between the two tribes on its own has led to an increase in violence over the years, as gun availability in these pastoral communities have skyrocketed.<sup>13</sup> With the addition of climate change and its own impact on these tribes in the forms of drought and famine, what was already a bad situation has gotten worse.

With the devastating effects climate change is projected to have on the country, the likelihood of it becoming a failed state increases. The chaos resulting in it becoming a failed state would prove to be a breeding ground of civil strife, genocide and terrorism.<sup>14</sup> Violence and conflict would engulf the entire country. Again, what the country needs most is rain. Without rain to feed their crops, the country would become a war-zone. Columbia University's Earth Institute and the International Crisis Group have said that when rainfall is significantly below normal, the risk of low-level conflict escalating to a full-scale civil war approximately doubles the following year. As rainfall becomes increasingly more sporadic due to climate change, the possibility of an all-out eruption of violence in Kenya becomes more and more likely.<sup>15</sup>

Kenya is currently at growth population rate of 2.7% per year,<sup>16</sup> a number that might seem small, but with the trend predicted to increase, this rate is too high for the country to sustain for long. Most of this population growth occurs in the pastoralist communities, and the combination of climate change and population increases is already leading into unprecedented levels of demand for resources. As a result, competition over control of and access to resources has increased, which in turn triggers conflicts. In the 70s, intense droughts only occurred about once every 7 years, leading to a spike in cattle raiding in warring tribes to replenish their stock. As is expected, the frequency of these droughts increased over the decades, every 5 years in the 80s, every three years in the 90s, and now, at present, these communities are seeing major droughts almost every single year.<sup>17</sup> These now frequent droughts have made pastoralist tribes such as the Turkana and the Pokot feel more and more vulnerable, leading to an eruption of violence through cattle raiding between the neighboring communities. The more desperate they become in response to these devastating climatic events, the more lengths they will go to maintain a livelihood. In the case of cattle raiding, this means more attacks, more destruction of property, and overall, even more violence.

Climate change is exacerbating violence between the Pokot and Turkana by affecting movement and traditions of pastoral tribes through environmentally induced migration, putting tribes in close proximity to hostile neighboring tribes and inciting

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<sup>13</sup> J, Cheserek G., Omondi P, and Odenyo V. O. "Nature and Causes of Cattle Rustling among Some Pastoral Communities in Kenya." *Journal of Emerging Trends in Economic and Management Sciences* (2012): 1-7. *Scholarlink Research Institute Journals*. Web. 26 July 2014.

<sup>14</sup> Gerson, Noel L. *National Security and the Threat of Climate Change*. Alexandria: CNA Corporation, 2007. Print.

<sup>15</sup> Parenti, Christian. *Tropic of Chaos: Climate Change and the New Geography of Violence*. New York: Nation, 2011. Print, 9.

<sup>16</sup> "Population Growth (annual %)." *Data*. The World Bank, 2014. Web. 25 July 2014.

<sup>17</sup> Parenti, Christian. *Tropic of Chaos: Climate Change and the New Geography of Violence*. New York: Nation, 2011. Print, 40.

conflict. According to Michael E. Brown, ethnic conflict is used to describe intrastate conflicts between two distinct communities each with its own common ancestry, shared cultural elements, links with a historic territory or homeland, and a measure of solidarity.<sup>18</sup> There is already well-documented evidence that ethnic conflict occurs between the Pokot and Turkana<sup>19</sup>, long before their tribes were forced to migrate closer to one another due to environmental conditions. This propinquity further provokes violence between the communities.

Kenya is a country built off of a strong foundation of their agricultural industries. With more than 70 percent of Kenya's working population involved in agriculture, it is clear that the country is very dependent on agricultural production to provide income and keep the country functioning properly.<sup>20</sup> In this way, climate plays a key role in dictating socioeconomic activity throughout the country. Environmentally induced migration, increase in number and severity of natural disasters, and dependence on regular weather cycles to produce are all leading causes to the growing intensity of violence and conflict in Kenya.

The Turkana and Pokot tribes reside on opposite sides of the Karasuk mountain range in West Pokot County, the hills acting as a makeshift boundary line between the two frequently warring tribes. Both communities are plagued by malnutrition and water scarcity. Palech, a 32-year old Turkana woman, relates this desperation: "The hunger really gets to me. When the children are hungry and you are hungry it is bad".<sup>21</sup> Living in a region with an already limited amount of rainfall and a constantly changing physical environment, the Turkana people know to survive when droughts hit. Or at least they used to, up until droughts began affecting the region every year where once it had been every decade. The Pokot region has suffered the same way, its vast, arid savannas providing limited land for pasture, as well as frequent droughts. Again, like the Turkana, these conditions were harsh yet manageable up until droughts intensified to a point where it became too difficult to bounce back from.

Now, two strong communities who had learned to live in harsh conditions are struggling, as their environment becomes increasingly more uninhabitable. In times of severe drought, the Turkana tribe's cattle can only survive from well water. The nearest well lies next to the Karasuk Hills near the village of Naipa. This well is built dangerously close to Pokot territory, and the various mountain passes that cut through the Karasuk Hills are frequently used for raiding.<sup>22</sup> With no where else to turn to in times of severe drought, which are becoming more and more frequent as weather patterns in the area become increasingly difficult to predict as a result of climate change, the Turkana tribe is forced to move to the very outskirts of their borders or risk losing their entire

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<sup>18</sup> Brown, Michael E. *Ethnic and Internal Conflicts* (n.d.): n. pag. Web. 17 Nov. 2014.

<sup>19</sup> J, Cheserek G., Omondi P, and Odenyo V. O. "Nature and Causes of Cattle Rustling among Some Pastoral Communities in Kenya." *Journal of Emerging Trends in Economic and Management Sciences* (2012): 1-7. *Scholarlink Research Institute Journals*. Web. 26 July 2014.

<sup>20</sup> Parenti, Christian. *Tropic of Chaos: Climate Change and the New Geography of Violence*. New York: Nation, 2011. Print, 55

<sup>21</sup> Pike, I. L. "The Biosocial Consequences of Life on the Run: A Case Study from Turkana District, Kenya." *Human organization* 63.2 (2004): 221-35. *ProQuest*. Web. 26 July 2014.

<sup>22</sup> Parenti, Christian. *Tropic of Chaos: Climate Change and the New Geography of Violence*. New York: Nation, 2011. Print, 40-41.

stock of cattle to lack of hydration. The Pokot tribe, whom themselves are having difficult times surviving the now frequent droughts, are usually quick to seize the opportunity to raid the Turkana's cattle supply, resulting in destruction of property and death, and as guns become increasingly more available in these communities, this violence will continue to escalate and intensify.

Thanks to its low adaptive capacity and its classification as a fragile state in the 2013 Fragile States Index,<sup>23</sup> Kenya, like most of the countries in Africa, is most vulnerable to climate variability and change. The 2014 IPCC report states that crop yields globally could decline by 2% a decade over the rest of the century. Rain-fed agriculture in African countries could be reduced by up to 50% by 2020.<sup>24</sup> This great decrease in water supply along with the now almost annual droughts has made drinking water a rare commodity in most parts of northern Kenya. Given Kenya's dependency on their agricultural production, these predictions could mean the complete collapse of the country, rendering it a failed state.

While the Pokot and Turkana populations suffer the violent effects of climate change, another sector of the population, those engaged in the black market of cattle, have benefitted hugely from the exacerbated tensions between tribes.

Scholar Thomas Homer-Dixon puts it best: "Environmental scarcity increases society's demands on the state while decreasing the state's ability to meet those demands."<sup>25</sup> As demands increase and ability to respond decrease, the people of Kenya are becoming increasingly angrier with their government, even though in most cases they are just as powerless as their people to predict natural disasters and prepare for them. This imbalance breeds violent social conflict. If a state loses its ability to effectively address the issues of its people, some might turn to other, potentially violent means to meet their own needs. This is the argument presented when reasons for criminal activity are discussed, as well as reasons for terrorism. As the country loses faith in its government to adequately respond to natural disasters, illegal buying and selling of goods through a black market, along with other criminal activities, will increase as people turn to alternate ways to prosper. This harsh divide between the Kenyan government and the Kenyan people will only worsen as climate change causes more and more crises that will be increasingly harder to predict and respond to. Each of these natural disasters won't only increase the peoples' enmity towards the government, but will also increase their own sense of vulnerability and weakness, yet another reason to turn towards violence, when facing an unknown and potentially life-threatening future.

As the Journal of Emerging Trends in Economics and Management Sciences puts it: "Conflicts in the North rift region of Kenya are thought to be part and parcel of a pastoral culture and livelihood of resident communities."<sup>26</sup> In other words, cattle raids are an integral part of the cultures and traditions of pastoral tribes, and have been this way for centuries. Traditionally, cattle raiding is the act of forcefully raiding the livestock of one

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<sup>23</sup> "The Failed States Index 2013." *The Fund for Peace*. FFP, 2013. Web. 24 July 2014.

<sup>24</sup> Miller, Debra A. *Global Warming*. Detroit: Greenhaven, 2008. Print, 104

<sup>25</sup> Parenti, Christian. *Tropic of Chaos: Climate Change and the New Geography of Violence*. New York: Nation, 2011. Print, 73

<sup>26</sup> J, Cheserek G., Omondi P, and Odenyo V. O. "Nature and Causes of Cattle Rustling among Some Pastoral Communities in Kenya." *Journal of Emerging Trends in Economic and Management Sciences* (2012): 1-7. *Scholarlink Research Institute Journals*. Web. 26 July 2014.

community by another without destroying property and killing people. From the 1990s on, however, cattle raiding has transformed into a much more violent process, as the availability of guns in these communities have made them replace spears and bows as the raider's weapon of choice. Since the 90s gun availability has jumped 30% in these Kenyan communities where cattle raiding is common practice.<sup>27</sup>

These problems have been present since the Cold War era, when Third World countries such as Somalia and Sudan first began to be classified as failed or fragile states. Their lack of governmental structure allows illegal smuggling networks to prosper, and the neighboring country of Kenya happens to be one of their most prominent customers. Politicians are another leading cause in supplying these pastoralist communities with guns and ammunition in exchange for guaranteed plot in the markets for the stolen animals the communities provide. This gives further incentive for tribes to raid; and the more they raid, the more guns they acquire. This cycle was already put into place decades ago when guns started to become available to these communities, a vicious back-and-forth that on its own was generating an increase in violence in the region. As the effects of climate change increasingly become more and more severe however, this cycle of violence is greatly intensified.

This newfound outlook on cattle raiding, along with the greater availability of guns, already has made cattle raiding much more violent than it had been a few decades ago. Increased severity and perpetuation of droughts and floods brought on by climate change would do nothing but intensify violence in the region, along with increasing the influence of crime organizations and corrupt politicians that benefit from the raids. For the pastoralist Kuria people of Tanzania, cattle raiding has been as much a part of their culture for centuries as it has been for Kenyan tribes such as the Turkana. Like with the Kenyan tribes, what used to be a traditional practice resulting in little to no violence has transformed in the past century. Instead of raiding other tribes' stores after droughts to replenish their own stock, the Kuria are much more likely to sell the stolen cattle across the border to Kenyan crime organizations. This "cash-market-oriented cattle raiding"<sup>28</sup> is helping fuel the finances of Kenyan crime organizations, and in some cases might be keeping them afloat and operational with the income they provide. This cattle is then sold mostly to Kenyan butchers around the country. At present, this stolen cattle from Tanzania fuels Kenya's meatpacking and tanning industries.<sup>29</sup>

For decades cattle raiding has contributed to growth in Kenya's economy. Agricultural economist Enoch Mwani says that cattle raids are no longer just part of the culture of pastoralist tribes, but are also used "by business people who want to cash in on a growing urban population in need of meat"<sup>30</sup>, a need that will continually

<sup>27</sup> J, Cheserek G., Omondi P, and Odenyo V. O. "Nature and Causes of Cattle Rustling among Some Pastoral Communities in Kenya." *Journal of Emerging Trends in Economic and Management Sciences* (2012): 1-7. *Scholarlink Research Institute Journals*. Web. 26 July 2014.

<sup>28</sup> Fleisher, Michael L. "Cattle Raiding and its Correlates: The Cultural-Ecological Consequences of Market-Oriented Cattle Raiding among the Kuria of Tanzania." *Human Ecology* 26.4 (1998): 547-72. *ProQuest*. Web. 26 July 2014.

<sup>29</sup> Fleisher, Michael L. "Cattle Raiding and its Correlates: The Cultural-Ecological Consequences of Market-Oriented Cattle Raiding among the Kuria of Tanzania." *Human Ecology* 26.4 (1998): 547-72. *ProQuest*. Web. 26 July 2014.

<sup>30</sup> "Cattle-Rustling and the Politics of Business in Kenya." *AllAfrica.com* Mar 27 2014. *ProQuest*. Web. 21 July 2014

worsen as droughts and floods become more frequent, laying waste to the crops needed to feed cattle and other livestock. According to the Global Forum on Agricultural Research, Kenya's current beef deficit is at a shocking 4,500 tons.<sup>31</sup> As drought frequency increases in both regions, Kenya's dependence on this cattle raiding to meet demands for beef will exponentially increase, as more and more of the region's livestock succumb to the harsh changes in climate. This increased dependency on illegal trade would also inadvertently give more power to the crime organizations running the black markets, increasing their influence in the region, which would lead to further exacerbation of violence as criminal activity in the region increases.

"Nations with the resources to do so may build virtual fortresses around their countries, preserving resources for themselves... As famine, disease, and weather-related disasters strike due to the abrupt climate change, many countries' needs will exceed their carrying capacity... Disruption and conflict will be endemic features of life. Once again, warfare would define human life."<sup>32</sup> Peter Schwartz and Doug Randall gave this forecast of the future in a report to the Pentagon in 2003. Although we still haven't made this prediction fact in the 11 years since the report was written, it is safe to say that this is the way we are heading as a global community. Natural disasters such as floods, droughts and forest fires that used to occur maybe once in a decade now happen more than once a year throughout the world.

While it is true that the peace-building initiatives so far implemented in Kenya have decreased incidences of ethnically fuelled conflict between pastoralist communities, it has done nothing to resolve conflicts associated with access to natural resources, which is the real problem. "Scarcity of pasture and water, which is a manifest of the effects of climate change, negates the attempts made at national and local levels to resolve conflicts."<sup>33</sup> If the Kenyan government remains oblivious to the real reasons for rises in conflict and violence, the volatile combination of climate change and population growth will plunge the state into financial stagnation, creating a bloody resource war that would split the country in two. This is the immense power and threat that climate change imposes, not only on Kenya, but on the entire world.

The 2014 IPCC report states, "In recent decades, changes in climate have caused impacts on natural and human systems on all continents and across the oceans".<sup>34</sup> How great the impact it will create in the years to come depends on how well we work together as a global community. If we continue to ignore the effects of climate change, we're not just creating a hostile climatic environment, but an environment dominated by constant conflict and violence. By examining Kenya we see how much climate change can exacerbate conflict. What was once a traditional practice of cattle raiding has transformed from isolated, small conflicts between neighboring tribes to widespread, violent encounters organized by corrupt politicians and criminal organizations. In a world where

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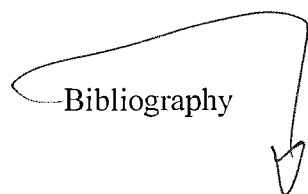
<sup>31</sup> "Cattle-Rustling and the Politics of Business in Kenya." *AllAfrica.com* Mar 27 2014. *ProQuest*. Web. 21 July 2014

<sup>32</sup> Parenti, Christian. *Tropic of Chaos: Climate Change and the New Geography of Violence*. New York: Nation, 2011. Print, 15

<sup>33</sup> Huho, Julius M. "Conflict Resolution Among Pastoral Communities in West Pokot County, Kenya: A Missing Link." *Academic Research International* 3.3 (2012): 458-68. *ProQuest*. Web. 20 July 2014.

<sup>34</sup> Goldenberg, Suzanne. "IPCC Report: Climate Change Felt 'on All Continents and across the Oceans'" *Theguardian.com*. Guardian News and Media, 28 Mar. 2014. Web. 27 July 2014.

each and every country is as affected by climate change as Kenya is now, conflict will become an unavoidable certainty.



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P/C EE Candidate:

Candidate No:

Topic: Kenya Tribal Conflicts

<p><b>I: ABSTRACT:</b> Under 300 <input type="checkbox"/> , RQ <input type="checkbox"/> , how investigation undertaken (scope) <input type="checkbox"/> , conclusion(s) <input type="checkbox"/> . Over 300 / Not ALL of: RQ / Scope / Conc. (0) under 300 / RQ / Scope / Conc NOT all clear. (1) All clear :RQ / Scope / Conclusion.(2) Comment:</p>	<p>2 ①</p>
<p><b>B: INTRODUCTION:</b> Does intro makes clear how RQ relates to existing knowledge <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how topic is significant &amp; worthy of investigation <input type="checkbox"/> (0) Little / no attempt made to set RQ into context <input type="checkbox"/> . Little / no attempt to explain significance of the topic <input type="checkbox"/> . (1) Some attempt to set RQ in context <input type="checkbox"/> . Some attempt to explain significance of topic and why worthy of investigation <input type="checkbox"/> . (2) <u>Context of RQ is clearly demonstrated</u> <input type="checkbox"/> . Intro <u>clearly explains significant</u> of topic and why worthy of investigation <input type="checkbox"/> .</p>	<p>2 ②</p>
<p><b>A: RESEARCH QUESTION:</b> Is the purpose of the essay specified: RQ in Intro/Title and RQ suitable for P/C (0) RQ NOT stated in intro <input type="checkbox"/> / does not lend itself to a systematic investigation in a P/C EE <input type="checkbox"/> . (Max for C/D/E is level 2) (1) RQ stated in intro or title but not clearly expressed or too broad in scope to be treated effectively within the word limit. <input type="checkbox"/> (2) RQ clearly stated in intro or title / sharply focused, making effective treatment possible within the word limit. Comment:</p>	<p>2 ②</p>
<p><b>I: FORMAL PRESENTATION:</b> Under 4,000 <input type="checkbox"/> , Title Pg <input type="checkbox"/> , Contents <input type="checkbox"/> , Page nos <input type="checkbox"/> , Illustrations <input type="checkbox"/> , Quotations <input type="checkbox"/> , Refs <input type="checkbox"/> , Biblio <input type="checkbox"/> Appendices <input type="checkbox"/> The formal presentation is unacceptable, (or EE exceeds 4,000 words). (0) poor. (1) satisfactory. (2) good. (3) excellent (4) Comment:</p>	<p>4 ③-</p>
<p><b>C: INVESTIGATION:</b> Extent investigation is planned and appropriate range of sources consulted / data gathered relevant to the RQ. (0) Little / no evidence that sources consulted / data gathered <input type="checkbox"/> . Little / no evidence of planning in the investigation. <input type="checkbox"/> (1) Range of inappropriate sources consulted / inappropriate data gathered <input type="checkbox"/> . Little evidence investigation planned. <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Limited range of appropriate sources consulted / data gathered <input type="checkbox"/> . Some relevant material selected <input type="checkbox"/> . Some planning. <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Sufficient range of appropriate sources consulted / data gathered <input type="checkbox"/> . Relevant material selected <input type="checkbox"/> . Satisfactorily planned. <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Imaginative range of appropriate sources consulted / data gathered <input type="checkbox"/> . Relevant material carefully selected <input type="checkbox"/> . Well planned. <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>4 ③ <i>Was worried that from one source but seems comprehensive.</i></p>
<p><b>D: KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING:</b> "Academic context" Evidence that candidate has knowledge of related PACS concepts (Bibliography) (0)...no real knowledge or understanding of the topic. No references to Peace and Conflict Studies in Bibliography. <input type="checkbox"/> (1)... some knowledge but little understanding of the topic. Shows little awareness of a PACS context for the investigation. No Refs. <input type="checkbox"/> (2)... an adequate knowledge and some understanding of the topic. Shows some awareness of a PACS context. <input type="checkbox"/> (3)... a good knowledge and understanding of the topic. Successfully outlines a PACS context for the investigation. <input type="checkbox"/> (4)... a very good knowledge and understanding of the topic. Clearly and precisely located in Peace and Conflict Studies.. <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>4 ④</p>
<p><b>E: REASONED ARGUMENT:</b> Ideas presented in a logical and coherent manner <input type="checkbox"/> Reasoned argument developed in relation to the RQ <input type="checkbox"/> (0) No attempt to develop a reasoned argument in relation to the RQ. <input type="checkbox"/> (1) Limited or superficial attempt to present ideas in a logical / coherent manner, or develop a reasoned argument in relation to the RQ. <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Some attempt to present ideas in a logical / coherent manner. Partially successful development of reasoned argument in relation to the RQ <input type="checkbox"/> (3) <u>Ideas presented in a logical and coherent manner. Reasoned argument developed in relation to the RQ, some weaknesses.</u> <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Ideas presented clearly / logical and coherent manner. Reasoned and convincing argument in relation to RQ. <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>4 ③</p>
<p><b>F: ANALYSIS</b> of conflict dynamics <input type="checkbox"/> , positions and interests of parties in conflict <input type="checkbox"/> , Analysis of possible solutions <input type="checkbox"/> NO ..."analysis or evaluation of parties positions / interests or possible solutions" (0) LITTLE ... (1) SOME ... (2) SOUND / PARTIALLY EFFECTIVE ... (3) EFFECTIVE AND SOPHISTICATED ... (4)</p>	<p>4 ②</p>
<p><b>G: PRESENTATION OF THEORIES</b> relevant to PACS. The language used is ... (0) is inaccurate and unclear <input type="checkbox"/> . No effective use of terms appropriate for P/C Studies <input type="checkbox"/> . (1) sometimes communicates clearly <input type="checkbox"/> / not consistently. <input type="checkbox"/> Partially accurate use of P/C terms. <input type="checkbox"/> (2) for the most part communicates clearly. Appropriate / usually accurate use of P/C terms. <input type="checkbox"/> (3) communicates clearly <input type="checkbox"/> . Accurate use of P/C terms, occasional lapses. <input type="checkbox"/> (4) communicates clearly and precisely <input type="checkbox"/> . Accurate use of P/C terms showing skill and understanding. <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>4 ②- <i>NOT STRONG</i></p>
<p><b>H: CONCLUSION:</b> Assesses if a relevant conclusion, consistent with the evidence in the essay, is provided Little or no attempt made to provide a conclusion relevant to RQ. (0) Conclusion attempted relevant to RQ / not entirely consistent with the evidence presented in EE. (1) Effective conclusion clearly stated <input type="checkbox"/> ; relevant to RQ <input type="checkbox"/> , consistent with evidence presented <input type="checkbox"/> Incl. unresolved questions, where approp. (2)</p>	<p>2 ②-</p>
<p><b>K: HOLISTIC JUDGEMENT:</b> Assesses intellectual initiative, depth of understanding and insight. While these qualities will be clearly present in the best work, less successful essays may also show some evidence of them and should be rewarded under this criterion. Evidence of initiative, depth of understanding and insight. Supervisor Comment suggests no (0) little (1) some (2) clear (3) considerable (4) Examination of essay shows no (0) little (1) some (2) clear (3) considerable (4)</p>	<p>4 ③</p>

GENERAL COMMENTS

TOTAL /36

A reasonable EE to read - subject of P/C  
but not strong.

27/36

PLR/DATE