THE EFFECT OF GROUP INVESTMENT CONFLICTS ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF STAKEHOLDERS

A CASE STUDY OF MBO I KAMITI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, (KIAMBU COUNTY-KENYA)

By

David Ndichu Kamweru

This dissertation is submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the requirement for the Award of a Masters of Development Studies (MDS) from St. Paul's University.

August 2016

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DECLARATION

This dissertation is a product of my original work and is not the result of anything done in collaboration. It has not been previously presented to any other institution. I agree that this dissertation may be available for reference and photocopying at the discretion of the University.

DAVID NDICHU KAMWERU

MDS/NRB/1555/13

Signature…… Date:……

This dissertation was undertaken under my supervision as the University Supervisor.

Dr. EMILY OKUTO

Signature: …….. Date:……

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ABSTRACT

Conflicts are not new phenomena in Kenya. They are experienced in most parts of the country as a result of various causes; political, economic, social among other causes leaving untold effects to the involved parties. Among the shortlisted causes, the investment conflict plays a major role that calls for the attention to examine its impacts on the investors, stakeholders and other beneficiaries. The study focuses on "the effect of group investment conflicts on the livelihood of stakeholders", a case study of Mbo I Kamiti Land Company in Kiambu County, Kenya. The researcher was interested in the historical information of conflicts as informed by the literature review with concerns on the knowledge gap that required the study to fill. Furthermore, there is need to check on the impact of the group investment conflicts on the livelihoods of stakeholders guided by the following objectives; Establishing the nature of conflicts, assessing the impact to the livelihood of stakeholders, evaluate the mitigating measures put in place and examine the opinions of stakeholders on improving on resolving investment conflicts. The researcher used a case study research design as an appropriate design in approaching this qualitative research. The target population was 600; sample size was 128 respondents who were reached through snowball sampling technique. The research was guided by the theories put forward by John Burton and Karl Max both dealing with human basic needs in relation to livelihood. Interviews, questionnaire and focused group discussion were the methodology for the collection of data which was edited, coded, classified and tabled for easy analysis. On the second objective on impacts to stakeholder, there were social and economic impacts of conflicts to the stakeholder's livelihood. On the third objective on mitigating measure, 10% agreed to have had mitigating measures which did little under compromising laws. 90% was for no measures. On the last objective; improving how to resolve conflict, opinions from respondents towards this objective were to admit the mistake and have dialogue, to have well stipulated and reinforced company and government laws governing investments. In a nutshell, all people with interest in investment will be beneficiaries. In conclusion, group investment conflicts are inevitable in any organization hence a call for the reliable and swift means to curb them. This study recommends the revising and reinforcement of company and government laws without biasness, investment companies to have mitigating measures and mechanism to resolving conflicts in the company through proper ways to avoid violence and negatively impacting the livelihood of its stakeholders.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BHN	:	Basic Human Needs
CAF	:	Conflict Affected and Fragile
EC	:	European Commission
FAO	:	Food Agricultural Organization
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
FDI	:	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	:	Gross Domestic product
ILC	:	International Land Coalition.
IWCASED	:	Impact of Wars and Conflicts on Africa's Socio- Economic Development.
MKLC	:	Mbo I Kamiti Land Company
PRI	:	Political Risk Insurance

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

This chapter lays the foundation of the research, covering the background, problem statement, research objectives, research questions, hypothesis, justification, delimitations, conclusions and a brief summary of the chapter.

1.1 Background

Conflict in Kenya is not new. The cross-border areas with Somalia, Ethiopia, Southern Sudan and Uganda have been characterized by conflict since time immemorial. Conflict in these cross-border localities is associated with cattle rustling, whose key drivers are water and pastoral land. A culture of cattle as the only form of wealth sparks off these conflicts, which usually occur between two or three communities across each border area. It has, however, also attained new dimensions due to political issues and the radicalization of certain sections of the Islamic communities. Internally, there are some key localities where conflict has regularly occurred – albeit on a low scale and concerning community identities – since the first election of parliamentary delegates in 1962.

Aspects of conflict have of late revolved around the question of community identities in relation to administrative and political constituency borders, whilst another type of conflict has been witnessed among non-pastoral communities concerning land. This is frequently at low levels – as has been the case along the Samburu-Isiolo, the Narok-Kisii border, the Kericho-Kisumu border, the Kericho-Kisii border, the Kajiado-Limuru border *(MaaiMahiu), the* Tana River Investment is one of the methods valid in development, where livelihoods of people are in advance planned for. It deals with a person livelihood referring to the "means of securing the basic necessities -food, water, shelter and clothing- of life (Hussein, & Nelson, 1998).

Livelihood covers a set of activities, involving securing water, food, fodder, medicine, shelter, clothing and the capacity to acquire above necessities working either individually or as a group by using endowments (both human and material) for meeting the requirements of the self and his/her household on a sustainable basis with dignity (Frank, 2007). Investment refers to time, energy, or matter spent in the hope of future benefits actualized within a specified date or time frame. Conflicts of interest at investment firms arise at three levels: institution, individual, and group all of which pose risks to effective stewardship by institutional investors.

Institutionally, the core conflict of interest pertains to asset managers' unwillingness to actively engage and hold the boards and management of investee companies accountable because they fear losing corporate business. In reality, the risk of commercial harm varies by market. In the UK, for example, companies do not usually retaliate by withholding business when investment managers vote against management's proposals. Nonetheless, the occasional veiled threat – such as when the company secretary of a UK manufacturer reminded a fund manager who was intending to vote against the company's remuneration report that his firm was bidding for an investment mandate from the corporation's pension plan – may be enough to make investment houses hesitate about embracing stewardship (Simon, n.d)

Conflicts can also arise when fund managers maintain opposing investment positions. For instance, one investment manager may be bearish on a company's prospects and, believing its shares will underperform, go 'underweight' or 'short' (selling borrowed shares and hoping to repurchase them later at a lower price). However, the investment house may also have passive funds owning this stock and other portfolio managers who – employing differing investment strategies – are 'overweight' in the company.

Under group conflicts, Concern over improper interference is heightened when the different arms of a financial conglomerate operate under a single umbrella brand. This is because commercial and investment banking clients may not distinguish between the different businesses or be sympathetic to explanations that the asset management division must operate autonomously. For instance Macquarie group based in UK is involved in a wide range of investment banking activities including corporate advisory and capital markets activities, institutional stock broking, producing and dissemination of equities research and funds management activities. Procedures are in place to manage all potential conflicts, across all businesses, globally (Macquarie, 2013).

Regionally, Conflicts are not just about power and resources but are rooted in the denial of human needs such as identity, security, respect and recognition. These are ultimately needs to do with the human spirit and social reality. Conflict in African countries has far reaching effects as it inevitably affects the whole region in one way or another. Conflicts everywhere in Africa transcend ethnicity and physical borders and this always complicates the magnitude of the conflicts. As a result the immediate effect of such conflicts will be felt on the livelihood of people involved. Impact of Wars and Conflicts on Africa's Socio- Economic

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Development (IWCASED) has been realized such as unending political tensions, wars and conflicts in the continent with lasting negative impact on the socio- economic development of Africa because socio- economic development cannot be sustained in an environment riddled with violence, instability and insecurity (Conteh, 1998:20).

Some of the evictees have since been camping outside the Ruiru Police Station. It is said that the farm has been sub-divided into plots of 50 by 100-feet. Twiga Estate is one of the properties owned by Mbo I Kamiti which included coffee and tea plantations on six different chunks of land, mainly in Kiambu and Murang'a counties.

According to editorial Daily Nation (2014 May 26), Mbo I Kamiti land company has the following identified problems; Poor Leadership structures and wrangles, sharing of returns, evictions of shareholders from the land, murder of officials, conflicts of interest among stakeholders. Rising of insecurity cases among others have affected the livelihood of stakeholders for instance where eviction is done, leaving people landless and unable to produce food, meet health demands, education and general social welfare.

Group investment conflicts stem from poverty, deepening social inequalities, weak or corrupt governance, the proliferation of funds, and blurred distinctions between the warring parties and international crime. Self-determination, ethnic and religious divisions, resources, private armies, and warlords all contributes to conflicts. (Bercovitch& Jackson, 2009)

In its recent green paper, the European Commission expressed concern about the effects of conflicts of interest on institutional investors' willingness and ability to engage investee companies actively on corporate governance matters. Given the pervasiveness of asset manager conflicts and their adverse impact on shareholder engagement and voting behavior, the remedies pursued must venture beyond the EC's proposal of requiring 'independence of the asset manager's governing body'(Simon, n.d). From documented evidence, Ethiopia has been a very attractive place for large-scale investments in agricultural land. The government has welcomed such investments in recent years, offering huge parcels of land at very low lease rates. One report estimates that, by January 2011, the government had transferred 3,619,000 hectares of land to investors. Reports from early 2010suggested that the government planned to make available some 3 million hectares of land to investors in the next 3 years. This amounts to about 4 percent of all arable land in Ethiopia and about 20 percent of the total land area currently under cultivation (World Bank, 2008).The company

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Consequently, in my opinion, investment bankers are usually not averse to utilizing the available means to ensure their customers are satisfied.

In Kenya in an editorial in the citizen (2015 March 29) there is Muguga Investment Company similar to Mboo-I-Kamiti which has a never-ending rivalry brewing in it. According to sources privy to the unfolding case of Muguga Investments Co Ltd, a splinter group of the original mother investment company, now heading to third generation family ownership, is determined to wrest the entire investment of the group through whichever means.

It is said the splinter group has forged signatures and official documents including Form CR 12 which is issued for banking purposes by no less than the Registrar of Companies. A document originating from the Registrar General of Companies indicates that the list of names of directors filed in Muguga Investments Co Ltd's 2014 annual returns contained the wrong names, it is claimed (Opiyo, 2015).In addition there is a similar experience found in Wangu Investiment Company dealing with wrangles and conflicts in the management team. Wangu Investment Co Ltd is located in Nanyuki, Kenya. The Company is working in Farming, Agricultural services business activities. ("Business Kenya," n.d.)

Mbo-I-Kamiti Company, the largest cooperative society in Kenya was a successful investing and farming company whose members were mainly drawn from Kiambu County. The land buying company was founded in early 1970s to settle farmhands who had worked on white settler farms and widows of Mau Mau freedom fighters. The farm had a huge tract of land at Kamiti corner. Due to lots of politics, corruption and wrangles in leadership resulting in many conflicts among stake/shareholders, few returns have so far been realized thus defrauding the company leaving it with death reports, slowly turning out into a cemetery in some parts as shareholders and their kin who are buried there after several years of waiting for subdivision of their land that never materializes. The above information dated back 1996 was revisited in the Daily Nation where David Kibunja, who was the county council chairman between 1990 and 1996, said the allocation was done after concerns were raised that criminals were dumping bodies in the forest(Daily Nation, August 2015)

Whether socially, economically or politically, this study therefore aims at explicitly putting clear how livelihoods of people are affected by conflicts. Given that the author has experienced renewable cycle of conflicts from international perspective, it equally reflects what is locally faced until effects of conflicts to livelihood are dealt with completely. Furthermore, kihiu Mwiri Land Company requires a lot of grace for it to live to the purposed

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vision. Similar conflict issues are daily reported as a result of disagreements over livelihood experiences of the beneficiaries who in one way or the other expected a future reliable store of investment. Capital News elaborated on the concern of the government over the ongoing conflicts stating; “The clashes and even killings over land ownership must come to an end,” (Ruto, 2015)

1.2 Problem Statement

As an investment company, Mbo I Kamiti was intended to facilitate the livelihood of people who were majorly shareholders and other dependents in both present and future. However, over the years it has been steeped in controversies due to leadership wrangles and looting of company property as propelled by the embezzlement of funds. This controversial encounter has resulted in the evil practices in the company; murder of some individuals for instance, six of its directors were murdered in cold blood as stated on the Daily Nation, (2014 April 2). Police said the murders were not ordinary crime and that they resulted from internal rivalries and skirmishes as a result of the pain experienced here and now (Daily Nation 2014 May 24). Investment companies are intended to help in improving livelihood of people who are the major stakeholders. Many groups have been formed for investment purposes in Kenya such as Mbo I kamiti, Kihiu Mwiri and Muguga investment just to mention but a few. The investment does not seem to succeed in achieving their objectives set out. Leadership wrangles and looting of company property among other vices has left stakeholders miserable and frustrated. Mbo I Kamiti, a group investment company was intended to benefit stakeholders in improving their livelihoods but results seem contrary to the expectation. This research therefore studied the effect of group investment conflicts on the livelihoods of shareholders in the case of Mbo I Kamiti Land Company.

1.3 Research Objectives

The objectives of this research were;

1. To investigate the nature of group investment conflict among the stakeholders in (MKLC)
2. To assess the influence of the group investment conflicts on the socio economic livelihoods of (MKLC) stakeholders
3. To establish the mitigating measures to deal with the investment conflict at MKLC.
4. To determine means to resolve the investment conflicts to improve livelihoods of stakeholders in (MKLC)

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1.4 Research Questions

1. What is the nature of the conflicts among stakeholders in (MKLC?)
2. How do the conflicts among stakeholders at MKLC affect their socio economic livelihood?
3. Are there mitigating measures put in place in dealing with the conflict issues at MKLC?
4. What are the means to resolve the investment conflicts and improve livelihoods of stakeholders at (MKLC)?

1.5 Justification of the Study

This research was justified for the following reasons; Since there was need to address socio-economic issues facing livelihood for instance property ownership, land investments conflicts among others, the researcher had hopes that this study would address some of the troubles caused by conflicts to livelihood of stakeholders and the general benefit to the community.

The research was important in informing development actors and policy makers to give priority to the best move to development; for instance, reducing or dealing with conflicts in the first case, paving way for smooth move for development.

At the end of the research, findings were expected to cause a positive transformation of policies in other companies of the like. The study was to help the government to revisit or amend investment company laws to streamline and ensure security to the land companies in the future.

On the investors, the research was to help them in formulating agreements and constitutions that were sensitive in resolving conflicts that could arise.

In another case, in Unilever Investment Company, most conflicts that occurred on local or national level could involve plant closures and the opposition of employees to the strategy. In a growing number of these situations, in Europe at least management was encouraged to attract new investors who could keep the plant in question open and, in this way, securing the employees' jobs (Elshof, 2005).

In Kenya, following the Ombudsman assessment and subsequent negotiations between stakeholders and investors pertaining to the Pan African Paper mill-Webuye, the forum had to discuss the effects of the project to people's life in trying to settle conflicts/differences (CAO,

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2008). With the restoration of the paper Mill, development and benefit aspects were realized especially economically where employment was created among young people working in the factory, introducing small business and sheltering facilities around the paper mill to cater for the needs of workers. In addition, infrastructures like roads were improved including the rural areas where trees were ferried to the factory. Farmers were encouraged to plant trees which improved the environment among other benefits.

1.6 Scope and Delimitation of the Study

This study was carried at Mbo I Kamiti Land Company (MKLC) establishing the impact of investment conflicts on the livelihood of stakeholders. The research dealt with social-economic aspects of the livelihood.

The research area; Mbo I Kamiti is found in Kiambu County located west of Kiambu town, approximately 5 kilometers from town. It is along Kiambu Kwamaiko road. It should also be noted that the land company had farms within and elsewhere outside Kiambu for instance in Naivasha and Muranga just to mention but a few (Daily Nation, 2011 April 2nd). Within Kiambu, the Land Company had several farms namely; Anmer, Killoma and Matropi. Among the three farms in the land company, the research was based on Anmer farm.

The content scope was based on Anmer Farm which is one of the farms in the land company experiencing conflicts and affected livelihood. The concern was on how investment conflicts encountered in the farm had affected their livelihood.

1.7 Limitations

The researcher encountered the following challenges during the research: There was stakeholders' suspicion towards the researcher especially given that the conflicts were in the public domain thus it was difficult to give additional information. In dealing with this limitation, the researcher obtained an academic research permit from county administration and the area chief to avoid suspicion.

During the study, the researcher encountered limitations in the following ways; It was time consuming in trying to arrange respondents from where they lived. This was because; the investment company was made in Kiambu but shareholders were from different Counties. In this case, the researcher had to follow up through snowball sampling as informed by each respondent that was found.

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Unwilling respondents especially on their past painful experience and also touching on matters that can risk life was not easy to go by. The researcher had to convince them to see the need to participate in responding to the study.

The age and education level of respondents was also a challenge. Most respondents could only communicate well using the native language (kikuyu) thus making it hard and time consuming with the cost of hiring the translator.

Not all respondents were willing to give their services free of charge. They demanded feeding and payments for them to give or respond to the questions. It raised the cost of the research process.

1.8 Conclusion

Since independence in the late 20th century, African countries had been wrestling with the problem of civil wars and inter- state conflicts. This took its toll on Africa's development in a number of ways especially in death of her illustrious sons and daughters and alienation of her peoples which in turn has been hindering the process of integration and cohesion in Africa. Thuggery, looting and arson became part and parcel of Africa's political culture. This could not be allowed to continue if Africa was to witness sporadic growth and development and compete favorably with other continents of the world. All hands were therefore on deck to halt this negative development and chart a new course for peace in Africa. This was not only to enhance adequate security of life and property in Africa, it was also to attract foreign investors to Africa for the adequate exploration of her numerous natural resources for growth and development.

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CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter gives an objective critique on the previous literature done in relation to the topic; case study on the impact of group investment on the livelihood of stakeholders. It has covered the overview of investment globally, Africa and locally, the nature of group investment conflicts globally, the effects of group investment conflicts on socio economic livelihood of stakeholders, mitigating measures, views of stakeholders, the theoretical framework, conceptual framework and conclusion.

2.1.1 Overview of Group Investment

Investment is a commitment of current resources in the expectation of deriving greater resources in the future (Bodie, 2007). According to Kelly (1979), it is a trade –off of present consumption for a higher level of future consumption.

Large-scale investment in land has the potential to provide significant benefits to local communities, investors, and governments alike. However, the pressure imposed by commercial land investment exposes existing and often fundamental weaknesses and loss in the land tenure systems in many developing countries. This is due to imbalanced sharing of the products (Villar, 2010). In much of the developing world, the majority of the population is rural and poor. They rely on subsistence farming on smallholdings or are landless and dependent on intermittent wage labor for their livelihoods. In many countries, those with access to land rarely have rights recognized by formal law, and their rights to natural resources such as water, forest products, and grazing land are increasingly threatened. Due to the inadequate chances for compensation or paying back, stakeholders missed the benefit from their long term investment which results to suffering and poor livelihood. Villar observes that the consequences of the investment was likely to bear less or no benefit to the shareholders. However the fact that they were likely to lose, it culminated to a struggle for survival. Life is full of necessities that have to provide evidence for the human existence. Therefore the livelihood will face threat on one occasion when there is conflict as a result of struggling for the survival thus great effects to livelihood.

An Investment Company refers to a pool of funds belonging to many individuals that is used to acquire a collection of individual investment such as stocks, bonds, and publicly traded securities (Kelly, 1979)

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Nyaga (2007) observes that risks and conflicts in an investment are inevitable given that shares pay dividends but their issuing company has no obligation to make these payments to shareholders. The unseen picture likely to occur is the effect of this incident to the livelihood of stakeholders which is not yet known.

Large-scale commercial investments in land: seeking to secure land tenure and improve Livelihoods,*Villar*, Dreyhaupt& economou, (2010) commends that political risk remains the top preoccupation for foreign investors operating in developing countries over years, in spite of persistent concerns over the global downturn in the short term. The global economic recession triggered by the financial crisis that unfolds over the past years not sparing the developing world. Yet, the fragile and modest recovery now under way is being led by developing countries, which are expected to remain attractive destinations for foreign direct investment (FDI).

In light of overt political risk perceptions, the revival of FDI to these destinations calls for continued risk mitigation, including political risk insurance (PRI). Only a few countries are expected to keep absorbing most FDI flows to the developing world. However, most conflict-affected and fragile (CAF) economies struggle to attract private capital. This is caused not only by the risk of political violence, but also by structural weaknesses. Yet, economic development is an essential component of stability. It is clearly understood that political spheres stand as a major risks in investment globally however whether it affects the livelihood of stakeholder or not has not been captured as a concern (Herbert, 1996). It therefore remains a quest for search.

Land allocation as a crisis in investment is occasionally reported causing death and other losses due to conflicts resulting from struggle for ownership, benefiting and compensation (Herbert, 1996). In Gatanga, Murang'a County KihiuMwiri Land Company was reported to have encountered murder, where directors of the company were mysteriously killed while others disappeared; Daily Nation 17 September,(2015). The end results of conflicts must to some extend affect the livelihood of the family left behind socially, economically because of the brutal killing. How they are affected remains the pressing issue to be addressed.

2.1.2 Nature of Group Investment Conflicts

It is difficult to gain a comprehensive understanding of the nature and extent of group investment in land or to assess its impact on the people in recipient countries. This is because agreements are rarely a matter of public record and often do not attract the attention of the

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media. Thus, the current volume of such investment, especially in specific countries, is unknown. However, the International Land Coalition has issued a report that identifies 948 deals involving 134 million hectares of African land (ILC, 201). Additionally, recent research documents at least 2.5 million hectares of land acquired (in parcels of 1,000 hectares or more) for agricultural investment in just five African countries: Ethiopia, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali, and Sudan. The World Bank reports that applications from foreign investors for land in Mozambique exceed twice the amount of cultivatable (World Bank, 2003).

Ethiopia has been a very attractive place for large-scale investments in agricultural land. The government has welcomed such investments in recent years, offering huge parcels of land at very low lease rates. One report estimates that, by January 2011, the government had transferred3, 619,000 hectares of land to investors.5 Reports from early 2010suggested that the government planned to make available some 3 million hectares of land to investors in the next 3 years. This amounts to about 4percent of all arable land in Ethiopia and about 20 percent of the total land area currently under cultivation (World Bank, 2008).

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization ("FAO") and other bodies have concluded that large-scale development projects for instance group investment can bring significant benefits to developing countries and their people. The World Bank, for one, has promoted substantial agricultural investment projects in sub-Saharan Africa as an important part of the region's poverty alleviation strategies. Specific benefits are said to include modernization of agricultural production; stimulation of the rural economy; lower production costs and increased returns for farmers; technology transfers; employment creation; diversification of rural livelihoods; development of backward/forward linkages in agricultural industries; development of natural resources; infrastructure development (roads, schools, health centers, housing, ports, wells and water services, etc.)From the above deliberation, livelihood of people is largely determined however, if only conflicts are well managed rather than avoided. Possible increases in food production for domestic markets; smallholder access to extension and financial services, inputs, and a reliable market; and increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth and government revenue (World Bank, 2003).

However, the risks to stakeholders are enormous, including loss of rights to own farms where the laws are violated for instance communal land, forestland, and natural resources, especially for poor farmers and women. Potential resources for food security to stakeholders such as land devoted for food production and investment is vital for livelihood thus, the presence of conflicts and disagreements renders life worthless after loss has occurred. From the World Bank information state in relation to the group investment, there is little

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concerning the end results where issues are mishandled hence causing conflicts. Many livelihoods are affected when the dependent resources invested are lost. There is more of benefit mentioned as a result of the sub Saharan agricultural investment yet they too can face mismanagement and exploitation. In this study, livelihood is key in trying to look at the conflicts from group investment thus the need for study. Some of the common kinds of conflicts are the management versus stakeholders where sharing of benefits or dividends are conducted unfairly probably corrupted and looted together with lack of good records of the proceedings which are important to beneficiaries.

2.1.3 Other Conflicts

Disputes over land span an immense spectrum of types and causes, from minor boundary disputes between neighboring farmers to wars engulfing entire nations. It is sometimes asserted, for example, that the root of Liberia's civil war was a conflict over land (Bruce 2012). This great variety makes homogeneous treatment of the subject inappropriate. It is clear, however, that land disputes are an increasingly prevalent feature of life in Sub-Saharan Africa, and their growing incidents is exacerbated by a wide range of factors that include:
Increased competition for land resources from population growth, pressure on the supply of arable land from climate change,reduced access to water and land degradation, growing pressure from mineral extraction, urbanization and large-scale investment, ambiguous and contradictory legal frameworks and poorly understood land rights and inaccurate or nonexistent land records, resulting in landholdings that are poorly defined both spatially and legally. Moreover, the absence of effective legally recognized, and socially legitimate mechanisms for resolving disputes, corruption and lack of transparency on the part of elites, are some of the issues associated with the prevention and management of conflicts cutting across all dimensions of land administration and the political economies in which they operate. In that respect, all topics addressed in this book are, to a significant degree, directed toward those ends. This chapter focuses more narrowly on mechanisms designed to deal with existing disputes.

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2.1.4 Effects of Group Investment Conflicts on Social-economic Livelihood of Stakeholders.

Group investment conflicts have several effects on the social economic livelihood of stakeholders. According to Kimenyi & Adibe (2014), on the Africa Growth Initiative, they have come up with the following impact of group investment conflicts to socio-economic livelihood of stakeholders.

There is reduced human mobility. People across the board fear movement outside protected areas because of attacks by protesting violent shareholders. Company workers and other interested parties fear attacks when moving on with their daily work hence affects their daily income. Input suppliers have difficulty reaching their customers, same to Processors who deal with a reduced amount of workers available to operate machinery. Both traders and consumers limit their movements to markets due to intermittent attacks. In some cases, the fear of attack displaces people outside the conflict zone, further reducing labor pools. In this case, reduced movement affects their social and economic stability in failing to provide for the needs in society.

Reduced access to inputs and markets. As a result of reduced mobility, the various actors in the agricultural value chain experience a reduction in both the supply of inputs (fertilizer, herbicides, gasoline and seeds) and in access to consumers (demand). It therefore affects the economic performance which results to poor livelihood.

Increased theft of cash, products and equipment. The investment sector becomes a target protester in need of cash and food. Each segment of the sector largely experiences increased theft. Markets too can become prime targets for the theft of agricultural products and large amounts of cash. In support to this, the investment company in most cases is left without interest other than looting of the equipment and property including land grabbing.

Increased prices for basic needs and general commodities: The reduction in the mobility of all value chain members and the decrease in supply increases the prices for transportation and farm inputs, and in turn of agricultural products.

From the arguments made by the above authors, it is important to note that socio economic effects caused by group investment conflicts play a major role in the level of livelihood of people. Where the company rather group divide on the basis of support to some leaders and not others, it widens the scope of conflicts hence those with power have a say to overrule the rest and determine the kind of life for them to live.

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2.1.5 Mitigating Measure for Investment Conflicts, Resolutions, Policies.

Group investment conflicts do affect most of the development plans and therefore these calls for the necessary measure to be taken in dealing with them. Mitigating measures as drawn from the effects of investment conflicts in a country like Namibia is to observe government policies like what happened in Venezuela upon agreement or disagreement in order to operate for the benefit to the stakeholders(Dunning, 2000). In response to the above stated measure, negotiation between the protesters and the management under the government policy to agree on the terms are important to reduce conflicts for instance, how and when shares of benefits can be made available.

2.1.6 Views of Stakeholders.

The interested party in the investment always tells the goodness or negative aspects of a given project. Stakeholders have had diversified views when it comes to responses in relation to the investments. For example, the African continent has encountered close interaction with the Chinese, involving in various development plans that have called many to join hands. Opinion polls have found that Africans generally view Chinese engagement as a positive development. However, opposition to certain aspects of Chinese activities— such as poor labor practices at factories and mines, occasionally shoddy workmanship, and low-quality imported equipment.

Therefore, the investment plans left stakeholders with both the positive and negative impacts. It benefited people in one way for instance infrastructure development and source of employment that boosted lifestyle especially to young people. On the other hand, there is fear of colonial rule existing and oppression.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This research was informed by three theories; human needs theory by John Burton, Conflict Theory – Karl Marx (1818-1884) and frustration aggression theory.

2.2.1 Human Needs Theory

Human Needs Theory put forward by John Burton is the most significant contribution of the past ten years to the emerging study of basic human needs (BHNs). John Burton edited this collection of essays by distinguished scholars representing a range of disciplines from sociology and political science to psychology, philosophy, anthropology and biology. Conflict: Human Needs Theory makes a case for the idea that deep-rooted social conflict

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springs from unsatisfied basic needs, and that the task of conflict resolution is to develop new methods of understanding and satisfying them. Burton's simple but compelling hypothesis on the link between BHNs no matter how subjectively experienced and culturally impacted and violent conflict is: the better the fit between BHNs and the means for fulfilling them in the natural and human-made worlds, the less likely are violent attempted to fulfill BHNs. On the other hand, the worse the fit, the more likely that the actor concerned will employ violent means to fulfill her or his BHNs (Sandole, 1987).

2.2.2 Frustration Aggression Theory- Barker, Dembo and Lewin (1941)

When people perceive that they are being prevented from achieving a goal, their frustration is likely to turn to aggression.

The closer you get to a goal, the greater the excitement and expectation of the pleasure. Thus the closer you are, the more frustrated you get by being held back. Unexpected occurrence of the frustration also increases the likelihood of aggression.

Frustration does not always lead to aggression, particularly when we deliberately suppress it because either we know that it is wrong or we fear the social consequences of being aggressive (eg. losing friendship of target, criticism from others). As a result, we often displace aggression into other activity, such as sports, driving fast and so on.

Some people are more predisposed to aggression and find it harder to contain it. For such people, frustration is more likely to lead directly to aggression than for other people with a calmer disposition or greater self-control. The theory related to the study in a manner that explained the violence likely to be caused by the aggressiveness of the frustrated people, denied their rights. In the process, violence, killing, looting among other means are therefore applied to meet their needs thus affecting their livelihood.

2.2.3 Conflict Theory – Karl Marx (1818-1884)

As propounded by Karl Marx (1818-1884) the theory claimed that the society was in a state of perpetual conflict due to competition for limited resources. Therefore, conflict theory held that social order is maintained by domination and power, rather than consensus and conformity according to this theory, those with wealth and power try to hold on it by any means possible, chiefly by suppressing the poor and powerless. (George, 1979).

The following was said concerning the theory in relation to the study.

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The components of the theory were the powerful who had all means to hold on to the resources and wealth and the powerless who had no way for survival thus the demand rather struggle to acquire what they used that resulted to the conflicts with the powerful ones who resisted to release resources to them.

All the three theories Barker, Dembo and Lewin, John Barton and Karl max were applied in the studies at different levels. Tenets of the theories were deeply-rooted in social conflict sprang from unsatisfied basic needs, and that the task of conflict resolution was to develop new methods of understanding and satisfying them. In relation to the study, the theory helps in developing the causes of the conflicts and how they were managed based on the demand for the basic human needs especially putting in mind stakeholders who were family people who needed the satisfactory social and economic life.

The theory encountered or had weakness where the assumption of fair sharing of resources between powerful and powerless could not work in the presence of law that gave authority to possess even if it is in the group investment. For instance, the case of Kihiu Mwiri where directors were murdered yet no solution was reached.

2.3 Conceptual Framework.

2.3.1 Explanation on the Conceptual Framework.

The conceptual framework was made up of two variables; the independent and dependent variables. This study had variables which were interrelated with each other. The dependent variable is the Group investment conflict while the livelihood of stakeholders stood as the independent variable.

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Schematic presentation of the conceptual framework

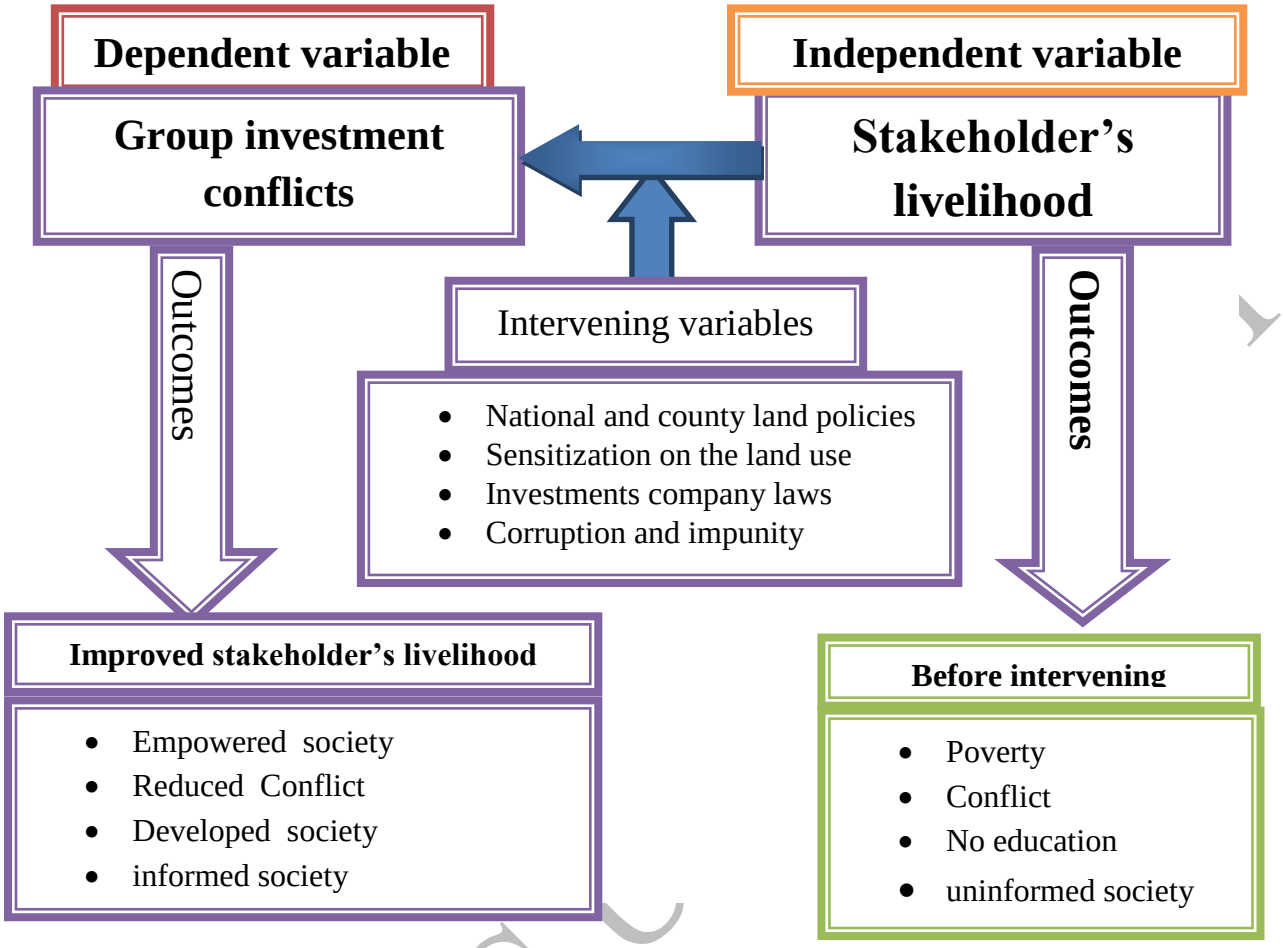


Figure 1: Schematic presentation of the conceptual framework

Source: The researcher

2.3.2 Report of Results from each Variable

From the conceptual framework figure one in chapter two, variables that were suggested were as follows: group investment conflicts as a dependent variable, the stakeholder's livelihood as an independent variable, national and county land policies, sensitization on land use and investment company laws as intervening variables. All the mentioned variables played a role during the research in relating with the problem statement to meet the objectives. From research findings, it was established that, with the group investment conflicts being encountered all the time, livelihood of stakeholders is socially and economically affected. Under the background of this study the concern was on the investment companies that left the stakeholders with problems; unable to meet needs in their lives. The call therefore was to relate the variables that strongly inform the position of dealing with the problem. In a nutshell, it was found out that conflicts are harmful and their effects are extensively

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magnified and dangerous to the livelihood of people. There is need to adhere to the prevention and resolution in order to have a sound community.

2.3.3 Group Investment Conflicts

As a dependent variable affected the livelihood of stakeholders in the following ways; from research findings, murder of mostly reported people in the company led to unstable families, immorality cropped up due to family being bankrupt. As a result, child labor and abuse got its way into livelihood and became the trend. Conflicts renders people soundless and indifferent, thus any harm caused as a result of developed conflict and disagreement in no one's business.

Most strong investors in the land company developed psychological trauma and depression in life that incurred great loss due to conflicts. The feeling of being displaced from potential zone to nothing caused untimely death and sicknesses that badly affected livelihood.

Basic needs in the family are very important for instance food, education, shelter and clothing. Lack of such is a trouble that threatens life wholesomely. Conflicts that resulted to abduction and murder of most bread winners shuttered their hope and changed their lives to worse with immediate effect

Most respondents explained how their future turned dark with no hope of seeing their Children taken to school because of lack of fees and other basic needs. They were forced to become bread winners at a tender age. Lack of education to date has rendered them helpless and lacking focus in life thus endangering their lives by getting involved in activities and businesses like under age employment, abusive work among others in order to secure their needs. On the same the prolonged conflict never left most stakeholders with a chance to develop other than following up the filed cases in court demanding for justice which has never been achieved. In summary, this dependent variable had effect on the socio economic lives of people which are very Key and among the three pillars of the Kenyan vision 2030 that calls for accomplishment of targeted goals in development.

2.3.4 Stakeholders Livelihood

As an independent variable, livelihood encompasses every aspect that defines life of humanity. If the presence of conflicts causes harm to the livelihood of people, it is clearly seen through various indicators. As a variable that closely related to conflicts, findings through the interview highlighted the suffering encountered as a result of conflicts. Indicators were as follows; children not going to school, no permanent structures developed in the area,

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no good health facilities and developed infrastructure within the region for instance roads. In a nutshell, livelihood of stakeholders was shaped by the way conflicts in the land company was prevented or dealt with.

In a nutshell, the schematic presentation above implied that the investment conflicts determined the livelihood of stakeholder. For instance, when there was a disagreement on a given matter as a result of unfairness in the company that lead to conflict, displacement, fight, murder among other bad outcomes, the livelihood was negatively affected. On the other hand, if the investment conflicts were well managed and life went on as usual, then livelihood was affected positively. Therefore the livelihood of stakeholders in the company depended on the way conflicts were handled.

The conceptual framework was affected by the objectives of the study in line with the intervening variables which cultivated the target to improve livelihoods of stakeholders. The focus was to investigate, assess, evaluate and examine all aspects related to group investment conflicts and the livelihoods of stakeholders.

The intervening variables in the framework served as a support to facilitate the success in improving the livelihood of the stakeholders. For instance, proper sensitization on the land used and observation of government land policies stood a better position in dealing with the conflicts as a result of e.g. land grabbing, looting among others other than hostility and violence. National and county land policies, sensitization on land use and investment company laws as intervening were the identified variables as presented in figure one in chapter two.

Respondents in the field really felt the concern for reinforcing land investment laws in order to avoid repeated risks and suffering in future. Weak and compromised laws kept spearheading the conflicts as a result of missing clarity and having weak ground to claim the personal rights.

The government land laws and involvement of officers also had the influence in the investment company transactions yet it never gave a listening ear to the cry of stakeholders. As an intervening variable, respondents felt its weight if at all it had the power to strictly accomplish the tasked responsibility. Leadership wrangles, poor management skills, corruption among other causes that rendered the investment company null were manageable

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if the government and investment laws could be applied thus the negative effects stated as a result of group investment conflicts could be well resolved.

Finally, the anticipated outcomes aimed at changing the stakeholder's living standards through improved livelihood (economic empowerment), reduced conflict, developed and informed society in all aspects however it depended on whether the steps to correct messes had been implemented for instance the intervening variables.

2.3.5 Conclusion

This chapter highlighted on the literature already done by other authors in relation to this study. The interaction involved the views given and the gap found in them that required an attention. In accomplishing the research work, theories related to the study were also explained, coming up with the operational theory. Finally, the chapter presented the conceptual framework which explained the variables in the study that facilitate the process of data collection. The chapter that followed highlighted and described the research methodology applicable in the study.

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CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology that was employed by the researcher in aiming to get the targeted information. It covers the research design, study area, the target population, the population sample size, data collection and data presentation and analysis.

3.2 Research Design

A research design is defined as the structure of research, glue that holds all of the elements in a research project together (Kombo and Tromp, 2006). Orodho (2003) defines it as the scheme, outline or plan that is used to generate answers to research problems.

This study used a case study design which makes use of quantitative and qualitative approaches. The researcher used qualitative approach. Mugenda (2003), states that qualitative research includes designs, techniques and measures that do not produce discrete numerical data. More often the data is in the form of words rather than numbers. Furthermore, Qualitative Research employed the use of a case study approach for determining observation units and using field research instruments such as: Participant observation, unstructured in-depth interviews and participatory rural appraisal.

The researcher used a descriptive design since the questions in the study required collecting information by interviewing and questionnaires. A descriptive design aimed at description of the state of affairs as it existed. Findings were reported although not restricted to findings alone; the research also formulated important knowledge principles and solution to significant problems. It was suitable for use because it could be used when collecting information about people's attitudes, opinions, habits or any of the variety of education or social issues (Kombo& Tromp, 2006). In this case, the design was found best for the study since the researcher aims at getting information about the attitude and habits in relation to conflicts arising from the investment. In addition, the design was applicable to both qualitative and quantitative research.

3.3 Study Area

Mbo I Kamiti Land Company is located in Kiambu County, West of Kiambu town approximately 5 kilometers from town. It is along Kiambu Kwamaiko road. The land company is too big comprising of three farms which are within and other farms elsewhere for instance in Naivasha.

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Problems or effects of investment conflicts to human livelihood are experienced worldwide however, in this study the researcher carried out the study with a focus on Mbo I Kamiti investment Land Company in Kiambu County; Kenya. The area is occupied by majority who hold shares in the company, those who are in leadership management and those who are workers in the farm. This is possible since the inhabitants have probably had the effects on livelihood as far as the investment conflicts are concerned (Standard News Paper, 26th May, 2014).

The land company found in Kiambu County is popularly known as Anmer farm which primarily engages in the coffee and dairy farming. As mentioned, the research was majorly based on Anmer farm with shareholders in the Land Company which was approximated to be 600 (Daily Nation News Paper, 26th May, 2014)

3.4 Target Population

A population refers to an entire group of people or elements that have at least one thing in common. Also refers to a larger group from which the sample is taken. According to Mugenda O & Mugenda A. (2012) population is the set of all elements, units, objects or subjects in the universe of interest for a particular study.

Based on the study area; Mbo I Kamiti Land Company, the researcher targeted both shareholders and stakeholders in the Land Company. These included the following parties; chiefs, field supervisors, local land officer, and agricultural officers who were believed to be well versed with the long experience of the transactions in the land legal procedures besides their daily role and experience in the land. This was perceived to be a good representation for the findings in the research. The researcher selected those respondents that would be able to avail themselves for the study, able to be reached in terms of place of stay, time available and readiness to give information. Lastly, the researcher also selected a sample based on the knowhow, education level, the experience in order to get the targeted information. This was well supported by the snowball sampling techniques that gathered respondents based on the willingness and knowhow. In order to get an open avenue, free atmosphere for good expression by the respondents, the researcher used the research permit obtained from the Ministry of Science, Technology and innovations in order to access the administration of the Land Company who in turn introduced the researcher to the sample population with the characteristics of the needed information.

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The target population for the study included the company stakeholders living within the Anmerfarm, employees and government officials. The major aim of targeting the above population was to be based on their influential position and access to information.

3.5 Population sample size

A population sample size is a section selected to represent the rest of the population. A sample is a small section from the larger whole that the researcher studies in order to find out something about the whole (Kinoti, 1998). In other words the population size is a section that will be selected to represent the rest for the purpose of giving out the information. The Anmer farm under Mbo I Kamiti Company had approximately 600 shareholders plus families that were expected to give the researcher the required information.

According to Mugenda (2013) 20% of 600 households is 120 adults who represented the respondents plus 8 key informants totaling to 128 respondents distributed as follows: chief-1, Mbo I Kamiti field supervisor-5, local land officer-1 and agricultural officer-1. The information is tabled as below.

Table 1:Population sample size table

	Frequency	%
Target population	600	**100%**
Percentage sample size	120	**20%**
Key informants		
chief-1	1	
Field supervisors	5	
Local land officer	1	
Agriculture officer	1	
Total sample size	128	

Source: Respondents (2016)

The researcher's choice on the sampling technique which is elaborated in the following section, clearly states the level at which information was enough, and then the size was defined well.

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3.5.1 Sampling Technique

The researcher opted to use systematic random sampling to get 120 households stated under sample size. Every 5th household was included in the study. Non probability sampling was then used to select key informants. For these to succeed, the researcher decided to include the snowball sampling techniques as recommended by Kumar (2005) as a suitable technique for a bigger region or area of research with the researcher having little knowledge on how to go about it. Once a few relevant individuals were picked, they helped the researcher to link with the other respondents they felt were important or had the information the researcher needed. The technique is also referred to as chain referral sampling which starts with the qualities the researcher is interested in investigating. It is a useful and preferred especially when the population that possesses the characteristics under study is not easy to identify or subjects are not willing to give information (Mugenda, 2008).

The technique of the sampling above was based on the key leaders in the company for instance, the directors, chiefs, and supervisors in the first case because they were believed to possess the information. They would then suggest other relevant ways to reach other resourceful respondents for example the elders and the assistant supervisors until the researcher was fully satisfied with the information collected.

3.6 Data Collection

Data collection is a process of obtaining the relevant information from the field. It involves the use of necessary instruments which should be developed in the first case before setting off to the field. Some of the instruments for data collection are questionnaire, interviews, observation forms and standardized tests (Mugenda, 2003)

In this study, the researcher used the following instruments/methods in carrying out the study to obtain primary information; questionnaire, interviews and focus group discussion. The following is a brief explanation and application of each method.

3.6.1 Questionnaire

The researcher developed a filled in standard questionnaire in accordance with the research objectives and questions formulated in relation with the research objectives to collect the information. According to the description by Kumar (2005), questionnaires are a preference because of its suitability to be used in cases of big enquiries as preferred by private individuals, research workers, Private and public organizations not forgetting governments. Furthermore, based on collective administration way of administering a questionnaire, it

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would be easy and would also ensure enough information was obtained. In the case of the study area; Mbo I Kamiti (MKLC) where branding, stigmatization, kidnapping and insecurity was experienced in the past, the questionnaire was believed to work well to avoid arising the painful past experience. A structured questionnaire was used since it had definite and concrete questions prepared well in advance for the purpose of initiating a formal inquiry. It was important in this study because it supplemented and checked the data that was previously accumulated. It was also appropriate in studies of the economics and the social problems, studies of the administrative policies and changes etc.

The questionnaire was formulated to target stakeholders; adult men and women who had lived in the land for long, having the accumulated information needed for study. Furthermore, the following groups were also part of the reliable respondents: the chiefs, the local land officers, the directors and the representatives or supervisors of cluster in the land.

A total of 128 questionnaires were issued to the identified respondents through snowball sampling as earlier stated in chapter three under methodology. Out of the total questionnaires issued, 83 questionnaires were fully filled and returned or collected back which are therefore used as the working number in the presentation and analysis.

Collected forms were edited by checking some important and intended mind of the respondent and classify them according to gender, age and education level as seen in section A of the questionnaire in the appendix. The information was then obtained based on the question and objectives set earlier in chapter one.

3.6.2 Interviews

The researcher came up with a guide comprising formulated questions for the interviews in process. An interview is defined as a conversation usually between two people or parties. It is a conversation where one person the interviewer is seeking responses for a particular purpose from the other person: interviewee (Gillham, 2000). The researcher preferred using the unstructured interview guide where the respondent was allowed to give full expression of the ideas without limitations in terms of how far the question demands and requirements. As a qualitative interview, King &Horrocks suggests that the identification of interviewee should be through snowball sampling for the potential participant who will in turn suggest others (King &Horrocks, 2010). The interview process considered information from the representatives of the farms as follows: the chiefs, the local land officers, the directors and the representatives or supervisors of groups in the land. It was a good method in the given

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case because of the expected expression of emotional feelings from respondents through personal interviews which called for the face-face interaction process between the interviewer and respondents. Respondents to the interviews would be men and women with the experience in the group investment who had the information in relation to the events in the company.

The questionnaires were unstructured with open ended questions that required respondents to give information through the interaction. The interview comprised of a good number of stakeholders who were interviewed openly and two former directors who were given a private interview besides shareholders and information was collected.

3.6.3 Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

FGD is an organized in-depth discussion between the researcher and the respondents on the topic for research. Given that the study at hand required qualitative information, the technique was believed to be suitable as Gatara (2010) recommended for group dynamism and free discussion. The researcher used one FGD which had eight people; four men and four women in collecting the information. The respondents in mind included the investors who had the experience and feeling of the impact of the conflicts. These were identified through snowball sampling where an effort to find two or three informed members were then linked the researcher to others with the same characteristics and information in the area (Mugenda, 2003). This linking process continued to a further stage that eventually fed the researcher with full information required.

According to Ritchie and Lewis (2003), the Focus Group Discussion serves best in its spontaneity that arises from the stronger social context of the participants in responding to each other revealing their own frame of reference on the subject of study.

During the data collection process, the researcher organized a team of eight people comprising of four women and four men among them a former company supervisor. The session took 20 to 30 minutes deliberating on the raised issues in the study that required a mind of the group. It was successful in opening avenues to the understanding of the study questions.

3.7 Data Analysis

Mugenda (1999) sees the process of analyzing data as bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of the information collected. In this case, the data was in form that could not be

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understood until it's fully simplified; for instance, it could be in form of a text, materials, photographs etc that calls for simplification.

The term analysis refers to the computation of certain measures along with searching for patterns of relationship that exists among data-groups (Kothari, 2004). The process of analyzing data was done by the use of computer which primarily helped to save labor in manual data analysis and in the calculation of the descriptive and inferential statistics (Kumar, 2005)

After collecting the information, the researcher carried out the following process through the SPSS computer method of data analysis;

3.7.1 Editing the Information

The process of editing the information was done to ensure accuracy in the data and consistence with other facts gathered. It involves a careful scrutiny of the completed questionnaires and other information collected otherwise. In other scholar's work, it is referred to as the process of making sense of the collected information through labeling, establishing data index and classifying the data content accordingly (Kinoti, 1998)

3.7.2 Coding

It is the process of assigning codes on a given data for clear numbering and analyzing. In this case, the data was given numbers for instance, male gender was represented by 1 and female gender by 2. Furthermore, age 30 years and below was =1, 41-50 years=2, 51-60 years=3, 61 and above, =4. It was necessary for efficiency analysis which was decided at the level off formulating the questionnaire.

3.7.3 Classification

This is the process of arranging the data in classes or in groups on the basis of their characteristics. Data with same characteristics were placed in one class for instance, age, gender, level of education earning level etc. in other grounds, the classification is done based on two types; the attributes; for instance, they were classified as descriptive such as illiteracy or based on numerical such as height, weight etc (Kothari, 2010). Second, the data was classified on the basis of class-intervals; for instance, income, production, weight etc.

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3.7.4 Tabulation

This is the process of summarizing the collected raw data and displaying the same in compact for example in a clearly structured statistical order. This was done to provide a basis for various statistical computations and facilitate the process of comparison.

3.7.5 Data Interpretation

From the information tabled, the researcher interpreted the information in relation to the objectives of the study to check the response to the problem statement and with the literature review in order to check whether the gap left had been filled. The interpretation was very important to tell whether the relationship between the questions, objectives and findings existed. Thereafter the recommendation and conclusion were drawn.

3.8 Validity

The researcher ensured that the measurement process actually measured what was intend to be measured by accurate use of the instruments based on the set objectives and questions for research. The ensured originality of the research process facilitated the credibility, transferability and dependability of the research to be applied anywhere.

3.9 Reliability

On reliability the researcher ensured that the respondents to the study are the informed people on the matter under study to avoid lack of Reliability and repeatability of results. Any other similar study can still produce similar results under similar circumstances simply because of the relevant and accurate existing source of information which will be considered.

3.10 Ethical Considerations of the Study

The research ensured that only permitted opportunity was used. For instance noting of some information was done under the consent of the respondents. This was facilitated well with the obtained research permit from the ministry of science, technology and innovations.

The researcher assured the respondents their safety and confidentiality of the information that was collected which was seen in the research process where no individual name was needed or mentioned in the data collection process.

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CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings from the field based on the methodology stated in chapter three; questionnaire, interview, observation and focused group discussion. The research findings were guided by the four study objectives in form of questions formulated in chapter one as follows:

Therefore the obtained, edited, coded information was presented ina table and pie charts for clear and easy analysis.

4.1 Data Collection

The data was collected through the outlined methodology in chapter three; use of formulated questionnaire, interview guide and Focused group discussion. The targeted sample size was 128 representing 100%. The questionnaires collected back were 83. Therefore the calculated percentage rate of response was 65%. The respondents were identified through snowball sampling which gave the research the necessary information. Before looking at the data collection process, it is important to have an idea of the demographic analysis of the respondents.

Table 2: Demographic information of respondent's gender

No.	Gender	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Male	62	75%
2.	Female	21	25%
	Total	83	100%

Source : Respondents

The above table presents the gender information of the respondents in the research process. There was a large percentage of male with 75% as compared to the female gender which had 25%. There was a representation of both female and male gender in the research.

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Table 3: The demographic information of the respondent's age

No.	Age	Frequency	Percentage
1.	30 years and below	2	2%
2.	41-50 years	34	41%
3.	51-60 years	25	30%
4.	61 years and above	22	27%
	Total	83	100%

Source: Respondents

The table above highlights the age of respondents as bracketed and used during the research. The first bracket covers the stated age (30) and the young ones who could be of benefit to the study. The last bracket (61 years and above took care of any respondent of the stated age (60) and above without limit. There was therefore full representation of the age in the research process.

Table 4:The education level of respondents

No.	Education level	Frequency	Percentage
1	Primary	37	45%
2	Secondary	20	24%
3	Tertiary	8	10%
4	University	0	0%
5	No formal education	18	21%
	Total	83	100%

Source: Respondents

The above table shows the demographic representation of the education level of the respondents in the research process. It was found out and clearly seen on the table that university level was not represented (0%) despite the questionnaire considering the level. Therefore the process was informed by the levels highlighted on the table as the respondents found.

This section commences with the presentation of three major items; the age, the gender and the education of the respondents as recorded under personal information in section A of the questionnaire. The information is presented in pie charts below.

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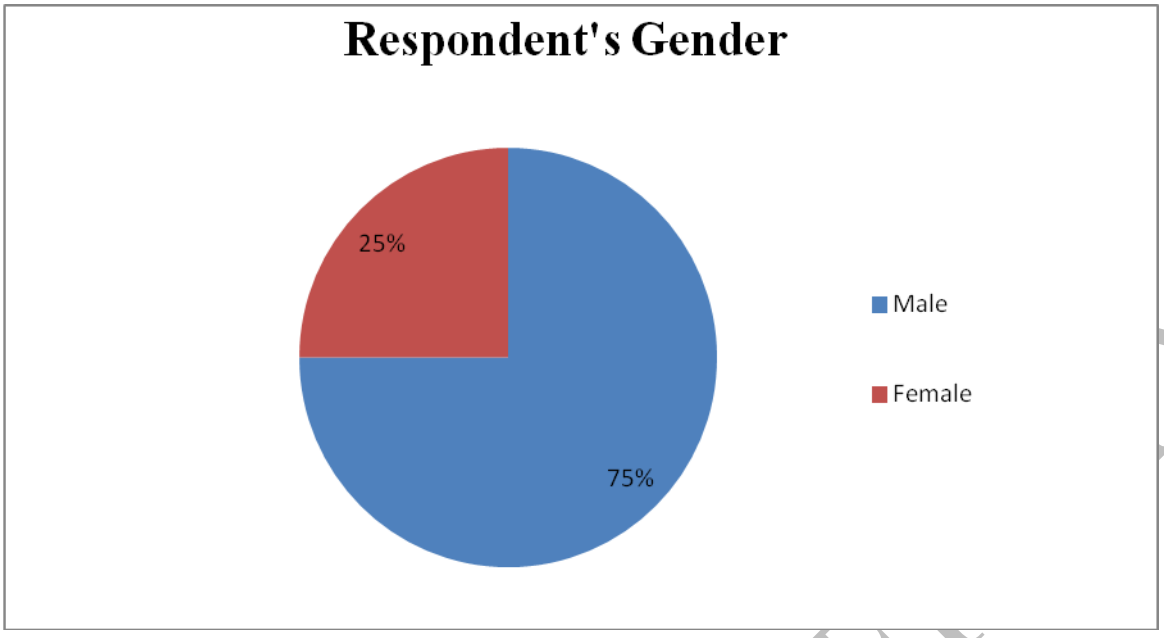


Figure 2: Respondents Gender

Source: Respondents

The figure one above shows the percentage of male and female gender represented in the research process. Male gender had the higher percentage as compared to the female gender. This raises a concern to know why male gender had a high percentage. Some of the Possibilities could be that male had an opportunity to witness the activities in the company and also fell victims of the suffering and injuries when conflicts and war broke. Culturally, male were tasked to oversee the shares in the company and responsible for the progress of their invested shares. This could be another possibility for the high number of male turning up with information.

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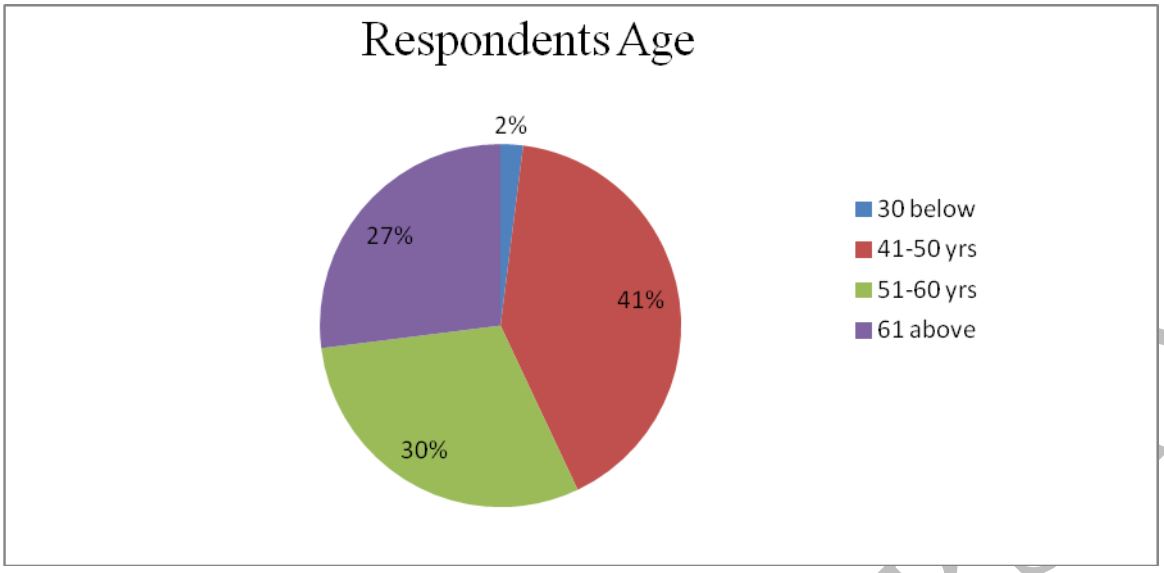


Figure 3: The respondent's age

Source: Respondents

Figure two above presents the age of respondents which was in four categories as labeled; see the questionnaire in the appendix for more. The age bracket with the highest percentage was age between 41 to 50 years which has 41%. The age bracket with the lowest percentage is 30 years and below which has 2%. The information implies the level of people in terms of age that witnessed the conflicts in the Land Company. The age 30 and below were very few implying that they were by then children and could not be in a position to narrate what took place.

Age 60 and above came second lowest in representation as seen on the figure above. The question could be; why such a position? This could be probably responded to as we proceed especially when we shall be looking at the effect of group investment conflicts to the livelihood of stakeholders.

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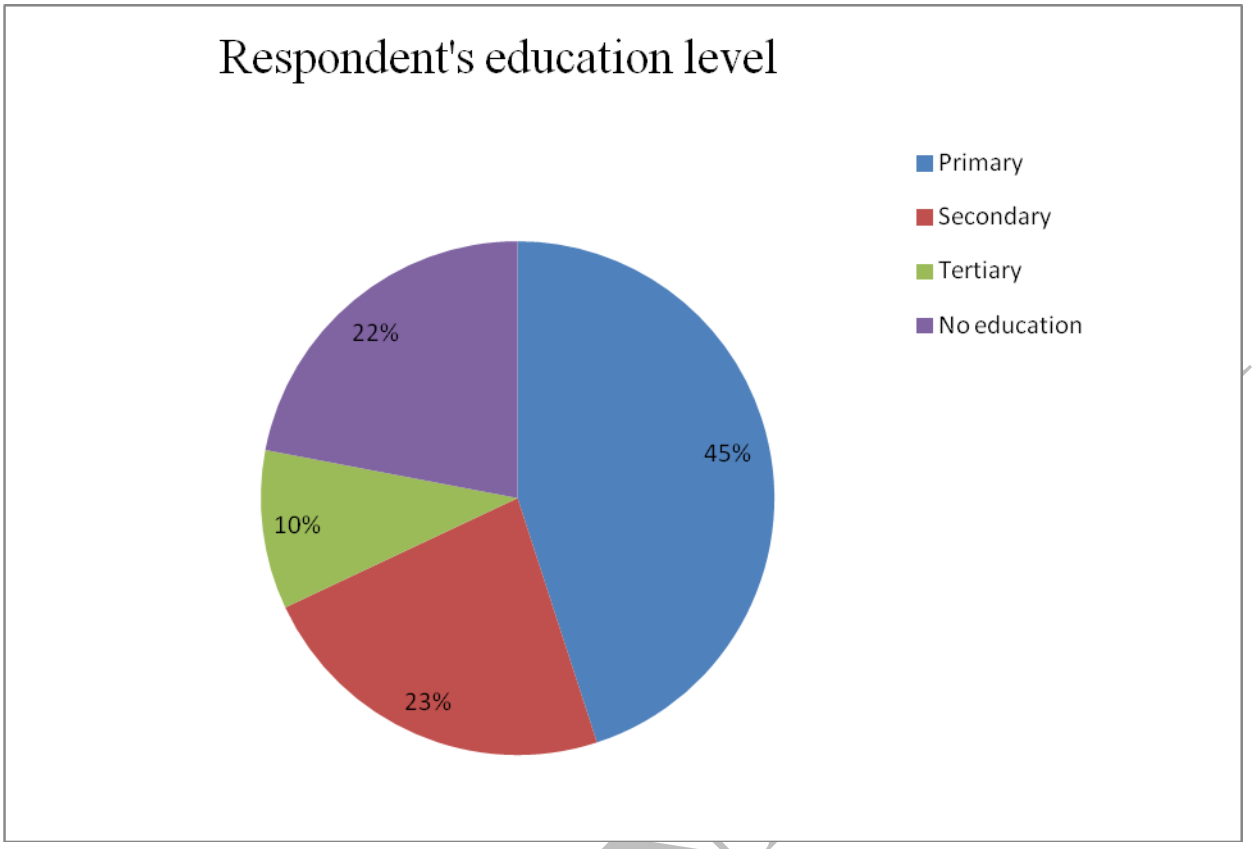


Figure 4: Respondents Education level

Source: Respondents

The findings presented on the figure above shows the level of education. It is clearly seen that primary level of education has the highest percentage with 45% followed by the secondary level, no education and then tertiary. Reasons for such kind of findings are not clearly known for now however possibilities can be as a result of the full engagement in the investment and lacking time for further education. Some of the clear reasons might come out possibly in the effects as we shall see in the latter stage. 22% on the figure represents those respondents who never had education whether they lacked a chance or deliberately avoided going to school. These varying levels of education equally affect the respondents view on the whole idea of group investment conflicts. It should also be noted that after tertiary education, there was university level which had zero respondents thus unable to capture in the figure.

4.2 Causes of Group Investment Conflicts

In coming up with the nature of group investment conflicts as manifested in the land company, there was need to look at causes of the conflicts in the company. From the

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questionnaire filled, collected and analyzed, there were various things that contributed to the occurrence of group investment conflicts.

The table below shows the percentages of responses to what caused group investment conflicts obtained from the 83 filled and collected questionnaires.

Table 5: Causes of group investment conflicts

No.	Items	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Leaders at management level	50	60%
2.	Shareholders	27	33%
3.	Diversity of owners	4	5%
4.	Ethnicity	2	2%
5.	Others e.g.	0	0%
	Total	83	100%

Source: Respondents

The data collected and presented in the table above shows the findings from the field responding to questionnaires demand on the causes of group investment conflicts in relation to the objectives and questions. It is clearly seen that the leadership at management level with 60% contributed much to the conflicts in the land. The reasons for the management to top the cause was because of poor management skills, lack of knowledge, corruption and others.

Stakeholders with 33% also had an influence in sprouting conflicts. Indication wasthat they were not keen on their investment, never monitored the move or joined the management team in impoverishing and causing differences. Diversity of owners 5% (those who had private interest and ownership of farms within the land company) and ethnicity 2% contributed little in causing conflicts in the land company.

During the interview session, further explanations on the causes of conflicts were as follows: Directors of the land company were the cause since they opened their own private farms outside in order to sustain their life at the expense of the land company. In line with this, some resources intended for the land company were diverted to develop their own farms. Company vehicles were misused in doing individual's work by the management. The lively interaction with the respondents through unstructured interview guide (see photos at the appendix D) gave elaborate information on the root cause of conflicts.

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The expectations of shareholder were not met at the right time and also sometimes, denied thus raising questions on the ability of the management team. There was corruption in trying to bribe supervisors to silence those demonstrating for their rights until they decide to forcefully go for their right hence calling in police force thus the conflicts and collapse of the company.

During the focused group discussion, lack of knowledge in the investment field contributed much to conflicts. As stated by one respondent, Respondent 1 (name withheld);

> *"Those with ideas on how to go about correcting messes in the company did what they could to benefit themselves at the expense of entire company".*

Illiteracy and lack of economic power in a nutshell contributed to conflicts since there was no other weapon for the weak.

Therefore the implication from the findings shows that conflicts in the company were majorly contributed by leadership management and the stakeholders. In relation to literature reviewed in chapter two, Vhugen (2010) identified the imbalanced sharing of the product as the factor among many others that cause group investment conflicts. In this case, sharing of the product from the investment is facilitated by management which stands to be blamed for the chaos as a result of lacking concern for the welfare of other stakeholders.

Table 6: Who to blame for the conflicts

No.	Items	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Poor government policies	35	42%
2.	Poor company laws	38	46%
3.	Poor investment policies in Kenya	10	12%
	Total	83	100%

Source: Respondents

Who is to blame for the conflicts in the land company was the major concern in the findings presented in table 2 above. Respondents gave the information tabled implying that poor company laws 46% had a strong hand in the conflicts. Poor laws encourage messing with the company transactions hence rising conflicts in the company.

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From interview sessions, directors stand to be blamed for all the conflicts in the land because of ignoring the cry of stakeholders, making them suffer by delaying their salary, denying shareholders dividend from the their deposits, using dictatorship to cover up some messes that were in the management team. The difference between this section and causes is that, this section focused on the people who were responsible in curbing all sorts of conflicts sources; on the other hand they indirectly allowed conflicts to take place in the company.

The government representatives were to look into the issue but never showed responsibility at all instead corruption lured them to join and silence the shareholders while demanding their voice to be heard. During the interview with a Respondent 2, he stated;

> *"The government has to carry the blame for ignoring our request in enforcing the law that could govern our company as a registered entity that required government security".*

In conjunction with this, during FGD, Respondent3 said;

> *"The government had interest in the land by appointing a government officer to be the overall director of the company, working to please and favor the government side at the expense of our company".*

The continuous indifference and worsening of the company resulted to conflicts and the loss which negatively impacted the livelihood of stakeholders.

In a nutshell, poor land policies, poor company policies of whether a government, private entity or even in such a land company are to blame for compromising the truth and occurrence of the conflicts.

4.3 Manifestation of the conflicts in the Land Company

During the data collection, when asked how the conflicts manifested, the respondents had the following to say; the conflicts between stakeholders and administration, within the stakeholders and between the police and stakeholders. The table below shows responses on the manifestations of conflicts in the company

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Table 7: Manifestation of the conflicts in the Land Company

No.	Manifestation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Verbal exchange	20	24%
2	Violence encounter between stakeholders	11	13%
3	Stakeholders vs. administration	32	39%
4	Stakeholders vs. police	15	18%
5	Others	5	6%
	Total	83	100%

Source: Respondents

The information on the table shows that there was high percentage of manifestation of conflicts between the stakeholders and the administration with 39%. It was followed by the verbal exchange during the disagreement between the stakeholders, administrators over some land transactions for instance, records of progress.

During the interview, one respondent stated how she witnessed a quarrel and a fight between a director and a manager during the Annual General Meeting in trying to inform shareholders the right progress of their shares in the company. It was facilitated by lack of transparency in their prepared report hence differences that resulted to a conflict verbally.

The main reported manifestation of the conflict in the land company was between the shareholders vs. administration on reports that were not clear. Furthermore, new leadership was put in place internally sidelining other leaders elected by stakeholders. There was a lot of corruption, lack of transparency in electing leaders and use of force to retain leadership however bad, eventually misunderstanding between all the stakeholders, causing conflicts in the land.

Once the misunderstanding grew beyond the directors' control, they sought for police intervention which now resorted to stakeholders/shareholders vs. police conflict. The end results of such conflicts manifested to the livelihood of stakeholders are discussed in the latter stage.

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4.4 The Frequency of the Occurrence of the Conflicts in the Land Company

Conflicts in the land occurred at a specific time in a year for instance based on the information collected, it occurred annually whenever they had Annual General Meeting. Conflicts were associated with the meeting because of the hot discussion that took place between shareholders and the administration concerning the progress of the company, way forward, sharing of dividends among other things. Upon disagreement on any issue, chaos blew up resulting in conflicts.

Another closely related stated time was during monthly payments for the work done in the company. Conflicts resulted from unfairly reduced, withheld and delayed salaries. As stakeholders raised their concern, the administration used dictatorship to silence them by use of armed police. In general the misappropriations of funds in the company stood as major determinant of when the conflicts occurred.

The annual occurrences of the conflicts were as a result of the election that was done to put new leaders in place. Ethnicity although very minor in causing the conflict, was reflected in terms of clans and status of the stakeholders with impact during the elections especially with the regional perception of leadership.

4.5 Effects of the group investment conflicts to the livelihood of stakeholders

This section presents the impact of the group investment conflicts to the livelihood of stakeholders as collected from the respondents.

4.5.1 Economic effect

Lack of basic needs in the family is trouble that threatens life wholesomely. Most respondents explained how their lives changed to worse immediately their hope was shut in a conflict that resulted to abduction and murder of their bread winners.

Respondent 4 stated how her husband who wanted to put things straight in leadership was murdered leaving her with five children while she was jobless.

> *"My husband was killed by unknown people a few days after a dispute on the leadership transparency".*

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In other words, life became unbearable. Killing was meted out to both shareholders and directors as well. The Marxism ideology of power struggle and subjugation was experienced all through.

Children were unable to go to school because of lack of fees and other basic needs. They were forced to become bread winners at a tender age. Lack of education to date has rendered them helpless and lacking focus in life. On the same the prolonged conflict never left them with a chance to develop other than following up filed cases in court demanding for justice.

On the other hand directors and managers benefited from these conflicts in looting the company property, securing chances for their children to good schools, providing their basic needs and setting up private projects outside that kept bringing income to their survival. For instance, during the interview, respondents mentioned some of the people (names not disclosed) who left the company and opened their private farms at the expense of the company.

4.5.2 Social Effect

There was family disintegration due to the affected common source of income. Those shareholders who were also employees in the land company were forced to go elsewhere to seek for employment which was beneficial to the entire family thus scattering and embracing other improper traits.

Murder of some people in the company led to unstable families, immorality cropped up due to family being bankrupt. As a result, child labor and abuse got its way into livelihood and became the trend.

> *"Our families lost track morally when we were economically disempowered leading to our children opting for cheap labor that led to abuse" said one of the respondent".*

Most strong investors in the land company that incurred great loss due to conflicts developed psychological trauma and depression in life. The feeling of moving from somewhere potential to nothing caused untimely death and sicknesses that badly affected livelihood.

There was a continuous struggle by the landless people to settle and farm in order to meet their daily basic needs. The unexpected changes that occurred in the company left people (investors) unaware of what to do in order to begin a new chapter. There were neither payments nor compensation that could help them to begin or continue with daily demands of

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life. The same state of poverty has been transferred to the generations behind especially lacking ability to access education, land and economic power. The entire life is now under reliance on any hope that comes on their way.

Shareholders' life became full of debts that were being borrowed to follow up cases filed in court demanding their payments, benefits and compensation for the deaths and loss of children especially whenever there were conflicts that caused violence resulting in their children disappearing.

As stated by Respondent 5, morality and security in the community became wanting after young people were rendered free without jobs or any other engagement.

> *"Our young people in the community who associated themselves with crimes for instance thefts, causing insecurity and murder have been gunned down at a close interval leaving our families with old people alone".*

It was realized that that it was not their fault to get involved in such activities but the life situation forced them.

4.6 Life after the collapse of the company

Most shareholders in Mbo I Kamiti Land Company, who were able and developed, changed their occupation into small businesses and casual laboring after the collapse of the company due to the group investment conflicts.

When asked what they did for upkeep after the collapse of the company, Respondent6 had this to say:

> *"Lack of basic needs for instance our children unable to go to school, unable to engage in a constructive business among other problems, made us resolve to engage in any business that could earn us a living".*

The little savings they had besides the investment was spent to the last coin hence the development that had been achieved eventually dropped slowly. Most respondents registered disappointments in the investment they had done mentioning that their vision and mission that were anticipated were mere dreams that could not be achieved by then or in the future.

Education for the young ones became a problem even after the introduction of free primary education which gave basic knowledge to pupils. Only a few could afford going to school at

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an adult age. The efforts to educate a child in high school seemed low due to economic instability.

Most respondents stated how they were unemployed and others self-employed earning as little as less than one thousand per month which cannot sustain their lives. Others complained of too much work as employees yet low payments unable to take care of their health for instance unable to access good medical facilities hence deteriorating health. The table below gives a summary of the present life of the investors/shareholders in the land company.

Table 8: The income per month after conflicts in the land company

No.	Items	Frequency	%
`11	5000-10000	13	16%
2	10000-15000	8	10%
3	15000-20000	5	6%
4	20000-30000	4	5%
5	Over 30000	1	1%
6	None of the above	52	62%
	Total	83	100

Source: Respondents

The implication on the results shown on the table shows that most respondents fell below ksh. 5000 or a figure above that has not been mentioned . The conclusion made from the results or findings from the sources are, there is a lot of suffering that came as a result of conflicts that saw most people helpless.

4.7 Mitigating Measures in Resolving the Conflicts in the Company

This section is concerned with the response to objective number three which was to establish mitigating measures that could have been put in place to resolve conflicts in the land. From the findings, respondents mentioned some of the mitigating measures that were put in place although they did not handle the problem well as stated below by one of the respondent;

They had a an advisory team in place found in the 10% on the figure belowto supervise the transaction in the land however; they were eventually influenced, by lack of integrity among

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managers and directors thus relinquishing their role after leaning on one side in favor of their seniors.

When asked why the 10% mitigating did little in conflict resolution, Respondent 7 said;

> *"Directors and managers who had the interest in putting the measures in place had the agenda to cover evils that could be known to us as members".*

This was a response from a former manager who was fired after he stood to know the truth on the right responsibility of the council of elders who were intended to guide the management team.

The implication from the findings is that selfish interest was given priorities in the company hence little attention was given to growing conflicts between stakeholders and management authority.

Since the constituting of the measures were done with the ill motive, they were very ineffective , never achieved the desired interest of the shareholders but instead, worsened the situation by covering the rotting company hence more fueled conflicts erupted leaving untold and immeasurable consequences to the people with interest. The figure below shows response from field concerning whether there was mitigating measures or not.

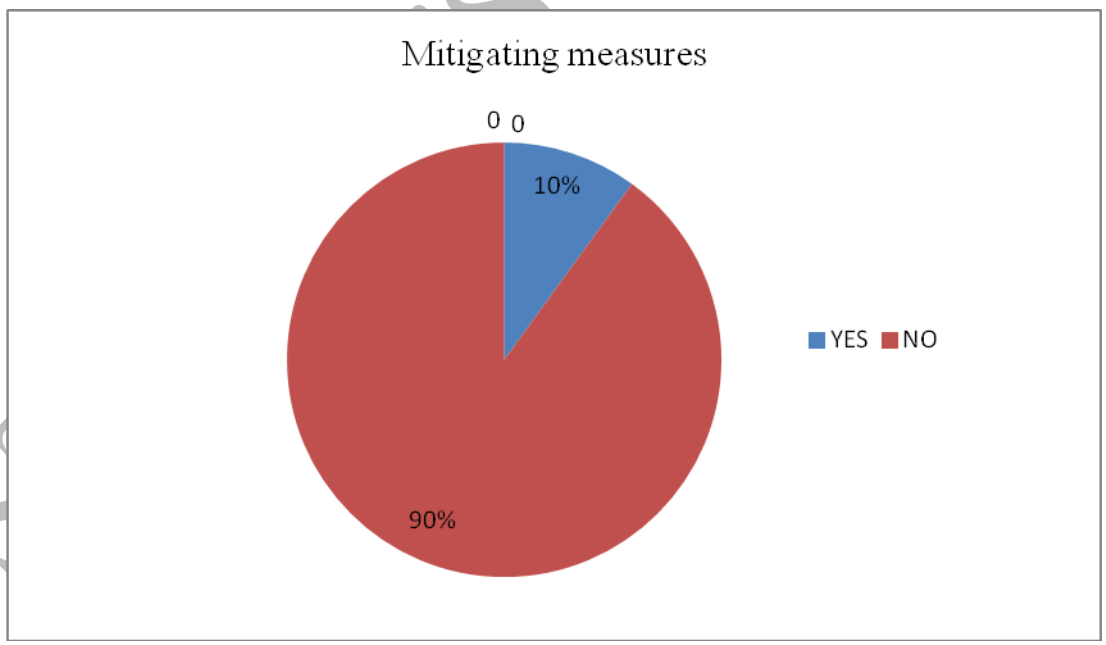


Figure 5: Mitigating measures

Source: Respondents

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4.7.1 Effectiveness of the Mitigating Measures

From figure 6 under mitigating measures that were put in place in the Land Company, the 10% response accepting that measures were put in place, their effectiveness was reported by respondents as presented in the table below.

Table 9: Effectiveness of the mitigating measures

No.	Rate	Frequency	Percentage
1	**Very effective**	**3**	**4%**
2	**Effective**	**5**	**6%**
3	**Ineffective**	**28**	**34%**
4	**Very ineffective**	**47**	**56%**
	Total	**83**	**100%**

Source: Respondents

Effectiveness of the mitigating measures that were put in place is seen as tabulated above. The results show that the weight of responses was on the ineffectiveness of the measures that were put in place. 56% and 34% represents the highest percentage of mitigating measures failing to deliver the purpose. Only few respondents picked on very effective 4% and effective 6% option. The 4% representing very effective expressed their experience where they did not face direct suffering or impact that raised their concern. This implies that there was negativity in the mitigating measures stated by respondents hence failing to solve or control conflicts.

4.7.2 Other Mitigating Measure in the Conflict Resolution

Apart from what was stated under mitigating measures, respondents felt there was a mess in the management team by not engaging people into dialogue. It was strongly suggested that if dialogue, involving all members in coming up with a solution could be considered, the company could have been safe, conflicts could not have surfaced.

> *"We were sidelined when it came to important matters in the company that we could offer our advice too"*

Failing to consider other people's opinion in any matter resulted to irreversible mess occurring.

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In a nutshell, stakeholders were completely sidelined in the whole matter of company transaction. For instance, as mentioned earlier; private elections, regional influences in the top management, unclear records of the company progress among others that were done behind their knowledge. These became the base for demonstrations as the only means for their voice to be heard. As a result, steps taken by the management were so harmful to members, spreading conflicts to everyone in the company.

4.7.3 Role of Management Team in Conflict Resolution

In response to the question on the questionnaire form about the role of the management team in conflict resolution, respondents during the FGD had the responses as tabulated below.

Table 10: Role of management team in conflict resolution

No.	Level of performance	Frequency	Percentage
1	**Very much**	**5**	**6%**
2	**Much**	**16**	**19%**
3	**Little**	**27**	**33%**
4	**Very little**	**17**	**20%**
5	**Nothing**	**18**	**22%**
	Total	**83**	**100%**

Source: Respondents

The information in the table shows that the management had little input in resolving the conflicts in the company despite their position as leaders.

Management team had a responsibility of ensuring a smooth running of the company and the welfare of all members. Contrary to this, they prioritized their welfare and guarded their life by involving police to stop any demonstration, abducting some members who really wanted to follow up the progress of the company, even unknown murder happened to some members. . They had totally nothing to resolve conflicts but had much to fuel up conflicts that involved administration and stakeholders, police and stakeholders up to the government level where members filed cases pending in courts. In relation to the literature review, Nyaga(2000) observed that conflicts are inevitable and measures to solve them should be considered for the welfare of stakeholders and not using unsustainable means that causes more harm.

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4.8 Respondent's Opinions on Improving ways of Resolving conflicts

The objective number four in chapter one sought to get opinions of respondents on the best way to resolve conflicts in future whether in public or private entity. The conclusive way in looking at how best to resolve conflicts in future was to look at how to prevent rising of conflicts however if by chance they happen, there should be ways to resolve them.

4.8.1 Prevention of Conflicts in Mbo I Kamiti

Responses under prevention were as follows**;**

Respondents 8 said;

> *"Leadership in the land company should be scrutinized clearly, should be God fearing people who adhere to Gods law as they lead others. In addition, they should be put into position with the sanction of the public voice in the company where all stakeholders witness".*

Private transactions were termed as sources of conflicts which kept erupting.

Government involvement in Mbo I Kamiti Investment Company should be a must and strictly take care of interests of shareholders and not benefiting and favoring one side at the expense of the other. As one of the respondents said, "The government never responded immediately to the cry of people at Mbo I Kamiti until issues grew to the level of conflicts".

Leadership and other management team members in the company should keep members updated on the company transaction whether good or bad. Lack of this enabled or created an atmosphere for suggestions or discussions on the way forward. Silence in the company was a great poison.

Finally, shareholders as key party in the Land Company, "*we should not be influenced to be used in causing conflicts because of management selfish benefits".* Said one of the respondents during the interview. Solidarity is the weapon to win war against corruption and other vices in the company.

4.8.2 Ways of Resolving Conflicts.

When asked on the ways of resolving conflicts during the focused group discussion, the respondent mentioned embracing dialogue as being important in resolving a conflict. He further supported that by quoting a biblical, prophetic book, Isaiah 1:18 which say "Come we

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reason together". If there was room for the administration and shareholders to talk or reason together, there could be hope of maintaining peace.

Another response was admitting the mistakes and willingness to correct. Dialogue aims at looking for the source of the problem, admitting and solving. If no one admits to have messed, then shifting blame won't solve anything. Respondents emphasized on avoiding favoring parties on the virtue of being related, from one region or on the ground of familiarization in the efforts to curb conflicts.

Furthermore, respondents identified compromised rules/laws/regulations/ of the company in dealing with an issue as a ground for conflicts. Persecuting an innocent person happened in the company yet the guilty one is set free. This created more pain to accumulate to the level of bursting. Most cases of conflicts in the company were reported as being caused by persecuting innocent people either based on clans or regions.

4.9 Correlation between the Research Findings and Demographic Data

From findings presented and analyzed from the beginning of chapter four, there is much to correlate with the demographic data. To begin with, there was a demographic data on the gender of respondents where male had 75% while female had 25%. In relation to the findings, it is implied that the impact of the conflicts in the land company touches much on the lives of male as direct recipient. For instance the findings on economic impact to livelihood of stakeholders involve male gender with the responsibility of providing.

On the age, we had respondents with age between 41-50 years being the highest with 41% while 30 years and below being the least with 2%. In relation to the findings, the information required the informed and experienced respondent in the field of study. Most obtained information was based on the historical understanding of the conflicts in the land company.

In relating with the education level, information obtained carries the implication of majority of respondents having reached primary level with 45% while those without formal education having 21%. Bringing the two together in relation to the findings shows and explains why the impact of conflicts left them helpless and lacking empowerment economically.

4.10 Correlation between the Findings and Literature Review

According to Dunning (2000) he deliberates on the investment conflicts in a country like Namibia by proposing the end to group investment conflicts through observing government

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policies borrowing idea that happened in Venezuela upon agreement or disagreement in order to operate for the benefit of the stakeholders. In relation to the findings, respondents proposed the strict formulation, implementation and observation of the policies governing the investment company. The findings have the relationship and similar approach with the reviewed literature. However, besides the government policies; there was need from this research for the reinforcement of internal land company laws.

4.11 The Link between the Findings and the Theory

In chapter two under theory, the research was informed by the theories "human needs theory" put forward by John Burton and "Frustration aggression theory" by- Barker, Dembo and Lewin (1941)When people perceive that they are being prevented from achieving a goal, their frustration is likely to turn to aggression.

According to Barker, Dembo and Lewin, the closer you get to a goal, the greater the excitement and expectation of the pleasure. Thus the closer you are, the more frustrated you get by being held back. Unexpected occurrence of the frustration also increases the likelihood of aggression. In relation to the occurrence of conflicts in the Land Company, findings showed that the rights of stakeholders were being held back thus causing the aggression.

John Barton makes a guess on the idea that deep-rooted social conflict springs from unsatisfied basic needs, and that the task of conflict resolution is to develop new methods of understanding and satisfying them. In relation to the findings collected from the field, both findings and the theory are relevant to each other. Respondents expressed their deep concern towards a future that will have all mechanism in place to solve conflicts other than leaving them to spread beyond control. Second, basic human needs are social and economic demands that should be provided for good livelihood. Failure to meet them and lack of clarity on how to go about them sprouts conflicts. There was therefore a positive link between the findings and theories.

4.12 Conclusion

In this chapter, data analysis was the central task where the collected data was edited, coded, classified and presented in pie charts and tables for interpretation. The analysis was done in relation to the research questions that were responded to in the field. Findings were presented and interpreted, in relation to the research objectives and literature review.

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CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings collected, analyzed and interpreted in line with the research objectives and questions in a summary form. The summary leads to drawing of conclusion and recommendations.

The study is aimed at looking at the effect of group investment conflicts on the livelihood of stakeholders with a focus on Mbo I Kamiti Land investment Company, Kiambu County-Kenya as a case study. The study tried to respond to the following objectives;

1. To establish the nature of group investment conflict,
2. To assess the influence of the group investment,
3. To establish the mitigating measures and
4. To examine the views of stakeholders

5.1 The Nature of Group Investment Conflicts among the Stakeholders in (MKLC)

Findings gave the nature of group investment conflicts that implied a negative effect to the livelihood of stakeholders. The nature of conflicts was between the administration and the stakeholders where disagreements occurred as a result of lack of transparency in the progressive reports of the land company, poor leadership as shown on table 1 having 60% and shareholders having 33% stands as two major causes of group investment conflicts among others like ethnicity and diversity land owners.

5.2 The Impact of the Group Investment Conflicts on the Socio-economic Livelihoods of (MKLC) Stakeholders.

Research findings shows that the influence of group investment conflicts was both negative and positive in the way they affected the livelihood of stakeholders. Negatively, the conflicts changed livelihood to worse where children were unable to go to school, no basic needs, and lack of basic development of infrastructures, death due to fights, abduction and murder that really affected stakeholders.

There was economic impact where stakeholders were unable to facilitate their livelihood effectively. Socially there was family disintegration and moral decay due to the splitting of people looking for the economic stability for instance, going far to look for employment

Positively, directors, managers and top management of the company benefited in looting company property, opening personal private farms outside, taking their children to good

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schools and facilitating them with all basic needs thus development and peace at the expense of the suffering shareholders. It is clearly understood that conflicts are harmful to people's lives; psychologically, socially, economically and in other aspects of life.

5.3 The Mitigating Measures to be put in place to deal with Conflicts in the Company

Findings established that the company or rather the management never had an initiative in putting in place mitigating measures that could help in solving conflicts that arose from various areas. From findings, 90% of the respondents said that there were no mitigating measures. Only 10% of the respondents said there were mitigating measures which worked for a little while but never accomplished the goal in resolving conflicts because of weak and compromising laws under leadership that put it in place. In a nutshell, transparency and accountability, God fearing leaders, observing laws governing investment companies should be considered as best measures to mitigate conflicts.

5.4 Respondents Opinions on Improving Conflict Resolution in Future

Respondents expressed their bitterness from the past suffering experience by giving their opinions on how the future conflict resolution should be done. These were opinions; embracing dialogue in all matters that needs amicable solution, listening to the grievances of people, creating atmosphere for airing out of views and finally upholding the demand of the rule of law to guide in all matters without bending or breaking it.

5.5 The Relationship between the Findings and the Theory

The theory by John Burton makes a guess for the idea that deep-rooted social conflict springs from unsatisfied basic needs, and that the task of conflict resolution is to develop new methods of understanding and satisfying them. In relation to the findings, respondents aired their feeling for the government to come in and work on their cry and justice that was denied through conflicts to stop their suffering.

5.6. Conclusions

From the findings analyzed and discussed in chapter four, this study concluded that group investment conflicts are inevitable in all companies. This is evidently seen and supported by the stated reasons that cause them. The nature of conflicts takes the course depending on the parties involved but the nature will always be there. It is important to note and understand that conflicts are caused therefore need a way out to resolving them. The occurrence of

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conflicts impacts involved parties and their surroundings. Effects of conflicts to livelihood of stakeholders are tremendous and harmful (economically and socially) to the level of death. This calls for mitigating measures to be put in place to deal with rising conflicts in a company. Other measures to improve ways to conflict resolutions should be involved since conflicts are inevitable and should be solved amicably upon arising.

5.7 Recommendations

From the systematic study done on the topic "the effects of group investment conflicts to the livelihood of stakeholders", there are recommendations that should be acted upon in future in order to deal with conflicts in an exhaustive and smooth way.

The government land and investment laws should be reinforced and revised to deal with all investment companies without biasness or government interference. This can be done well by arraigning and punishing all who violate laws.

There is need for petitioning of authorities at Co-operative ministry and Internal security on the malpractices of the Cooperatives' management.

All investment companies should have mitigating measures to deal with cases of conflicts at the minimal level to avoid the negative impacts to stakeholders as observed in this study.

Conflicts are inevitable and should be solved through proper strategies for example use of dialogue instead of violence. Furthermore, in the case where strategies to solve issues fail, members should resort to non-violent demonstrations to get attention from the government.

5.8 Future Study Recommendation

The study recommends for more research to be done on the following areas;

1. Other types of investments done in Kenya that do not necessarily involve groups. This is because, this research narrowed to group investment. This is important for comparative purpose in the study.
2. The impact or effectiveness of investment laws on the shareholders.
3. The effect of conflicts on the national development.

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APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE

THE IMPACT OF GROUP INVESTMENT CONFLICTS ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF STAKEHOLDERS

Data collection form-Research questions

SECTION A. INTRODUCTION LETTER

Dear respondent,

I am a student at St. Paul's University conducting a research on the "*The impact of group investment conflicts on the livelihood of stakeholders. A case study of MboI Kamiti Land investment Company, Kiambu County.*You have been selected to take part in this study. I will be grateful if you assist me by responding to all items on the questionnaire. Your name is not needed anywhere in the questionnaire. The information will be treated confidential to be used for academic research purpose only. It is your right to withdraw from participating in this research at any point in time. If you have any question, feel free to ask at any given time. After this session, I may need your assistance in clarifying any other information if need be. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Thanks in advance.

Yours sincerely,

……

David Kamweru

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Section B: PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. Sex
   a. Male [ ]
   b. Female [ ]
2. Age bracket.
   a. 30 years and below [ ]
   b. 41-50 years [ ]
   c. 51-60 years [ ]
   d. 61 years and above. [ ]
3. Highest Education level
   a. Primary [ ]
   b. Secondary [ ]
   c. Tertiary [ ]
   d. University [ ]
   e. Any other, specify……..
4. Profession…….....
5. How many people are in your household?.....
6. Occupation
   a. Formal employment [ ]
   b. Informal employment[ ]
   c. Other specify……

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SECTION C: QUESTIONS

1. Establishing the nature of group investment conflicts among the stakeholders in MKLC.

   a. What would you say is the ***major*** cause of group investment conflict in the Company?

      i. Poverty ☐

      ii. Corruption ☐

      iii. Poor government policies ☐

      iv. Poor administration ☐

   b. How would you describe the nature of the group investment conflicts in the Company?

      i. Leadership ☐

      ii. Administration ☐

      iii. Government ☐

      iv. Stakeholders ☐

   c. Describe how often the conflicts occur in the land company.

      i. Too often ☐

      ii. Rare ☐

      iii. Often ☐

2. Assessing the influence of the group investment conflicts on the social livelihood of stakeholders

   a. How would you rate the impact of the group investment conflicts to the social livelihood of the stakeholders

      i. Greatly negative ☐

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ii. Greatly positive ☐

iii. Both positive and negative ☐

iv. None of the above ☐

b. How would you rate the impact of the group investment conflicts to the social livelihood of the stakeholders

i. Greatly negative ☐

ii. Greatly positive ☐

iii. Both positive and negative ☐

iv. None of the above ☐

c. Group investment conflicts has greatly contributed to poverty in livelihood

i. I strongly agree ☐

ii. I agree ☐

iii. I strongly disagree ☐

iv. I disagree ☐

3. Establishing the mitigating measures put in place to deal with conflicts

a. There were mitigating measure put in place to deal with the conflicts

Yes ☐ No ☐

b. If yes, what were some of the measures put in place? You can tick more than one

i. Internal land policies ☐

ii. Government policies ☐

iii. Negotiation/dialogue ☐

iv. Dismissal of people involved ☐

v. Any other. Specify……..

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c. How effective were the measures?

i. Very effective ☐

ii. Effective ☐

iii. Ineffective ☐

iv. Very ineffective ☐

d. What other measures do you think would be effective yet not put in place?.....
.....

4. Views of stakeholders on what is needed to resolve the investment conflicts

a. In your opinion, do you think the management did its best to deal with conflicts?

i. Very much ☐

ii. Much ☐

iii. Little ☐

iv. Very little ☐

v. Nothing. ☐

b. What else would you advice the management if the company has to resolve conflicts well and prosper?

……
……

Thank you for cooperating.

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APPENDIX B: FOCUSED GROUP QUESTIONS

1. In your own opinion, what is the cause of conflicts in the company?
2. Were you involved in any way, in trying to resolve the conflict?
3. As stakeholders in the company, how were you affected by the conflicts?
4. Do you think the government of the day was involved in the conflict?
5. Do you think the management did its best in trying to solve the conflict?

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APPENDIX C: INSTITUTION LETTER TO OBTAIN RESEARCH PERMIT

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

Private Bag 00217 LIMURU, KENYA
Email: bps@spu.ac.ke
Website: www.spu.ac.ke

Tel Office: +254(0) 20-2020505/10
Mobile: +254(0) 728- 669000
(0) 728- 062420
(0) 736- 424440

BOARD OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

29th February 2016

National Commission for Science and Technology,
P.O. BOX 30623-00100,
Nairobi.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Recommendation for David Ndichu to conduct a Masters of Development Studies (MDS) research.

This letter confirms the above named person is a second (final) year student of the MDS Programme at St. Paul's University.

The final year consists of a major research work leading to a dissertation comprising 20,000 words. The student's selected topic is '*the effect of group investment conflicts on the livelihood of stakeholders: a case study of MBO I Kamiti Land Investment company Kiambu County-Kenya'*.

The research will take place in Kiambu County from March 2016 to April 2016.

Kindly grant this student the required permit.

Yours Faithfully,

Dr. D.C. Chemorion
Director, Postgraduate Studies

Appendix D: A letter from County Government for permission to carry research

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND CO-ORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
COUNTY COMMISSIONER, KIAMBU

Telephone: 066-2022709
Fax: 066-2022644
E-mail: countycommkiambu@yahoo.com
When replying please quote

County Commissioner
Kiambu County
P.O. Box 32-00900
KIAMBU

Ref.No: **ED.12/1/VOL.111/162** **17th March, 2016**

David Ndichu Kamweru
St. Paul's University
P. O. Box Private Bag - 00217
LIMURU

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Reference is made to National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation letter Ref No. **NACOSTI/P/16/93959/10045** of **15th March, 2016**.

You have been authorized to conduct research on ***"The effect of group investment conflicts on the livelihood of stakeholders: A case study of Mboi Kamiti Land Investment Company in Kiambu County, Kenya".*** The data collection will be carried out in Kiambu County *for a period ending* ***14th March, 2017***

You are requested to share your findings with the County Education Office upon completion of your research.

MUGO GICHIRI
FOR: COUNTY COMMISSIONER
KIAMBU COUNTY

Cc County Director of Education
KIAMBU COUNTY

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI

Deputy County Commissioner (***For information and record purposes***)
KIAMBU SUB-COUNTY

"Our Youth our Future. Join us for a Drug and Substance free County".

Appendix E: A research permit obtained from NACOSTI

NACOSTI

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471, 2241349, 310571, 2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249
Email: secretary@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

9th Floor, Utalii House
Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref: No. **NACOSTI/P/16/93959/10045**

Date: **15th March, 2016**

David Ndichu Kamweru
St. Paul's University
P.O. Private Bag-00217
LIMURU.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on ***"The effect of group investment conflicts on the livelihood of stakeholders: A case study of Mboi Kamiti Land Investment Company Kiambu County - Kenya,"*** I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Kiambu County** for a period ending **14th March, 2017.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Kiambu County** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.

DR. M. K. RUGUTT, PhD, HSC.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Kiambu County.

The County Director of Education
Kiambu County.

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO 9001:2008 Certified

ST.

Appendix F: A letter of authorization from ministry of Education, science and Technology

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
State Department of Education

Telephone:Kiambu (office) 020-2044686
FAX NO. 020-2090948
Email:directoreducationkiambu@yahoo.com
When replying please quote



COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
KIAMBU COUNTY
P. O. Box 2300
KIAMBU

KBU/CDE/HR/4/11/ (24)

17th March, 2016

David Ndichu Kamweru
St. Pauls University
Private Bag
LIMURU

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Reference is made to the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation letter Ref. No. NACOSTI/P/16/93959/1045 dated 15th March , 2016.

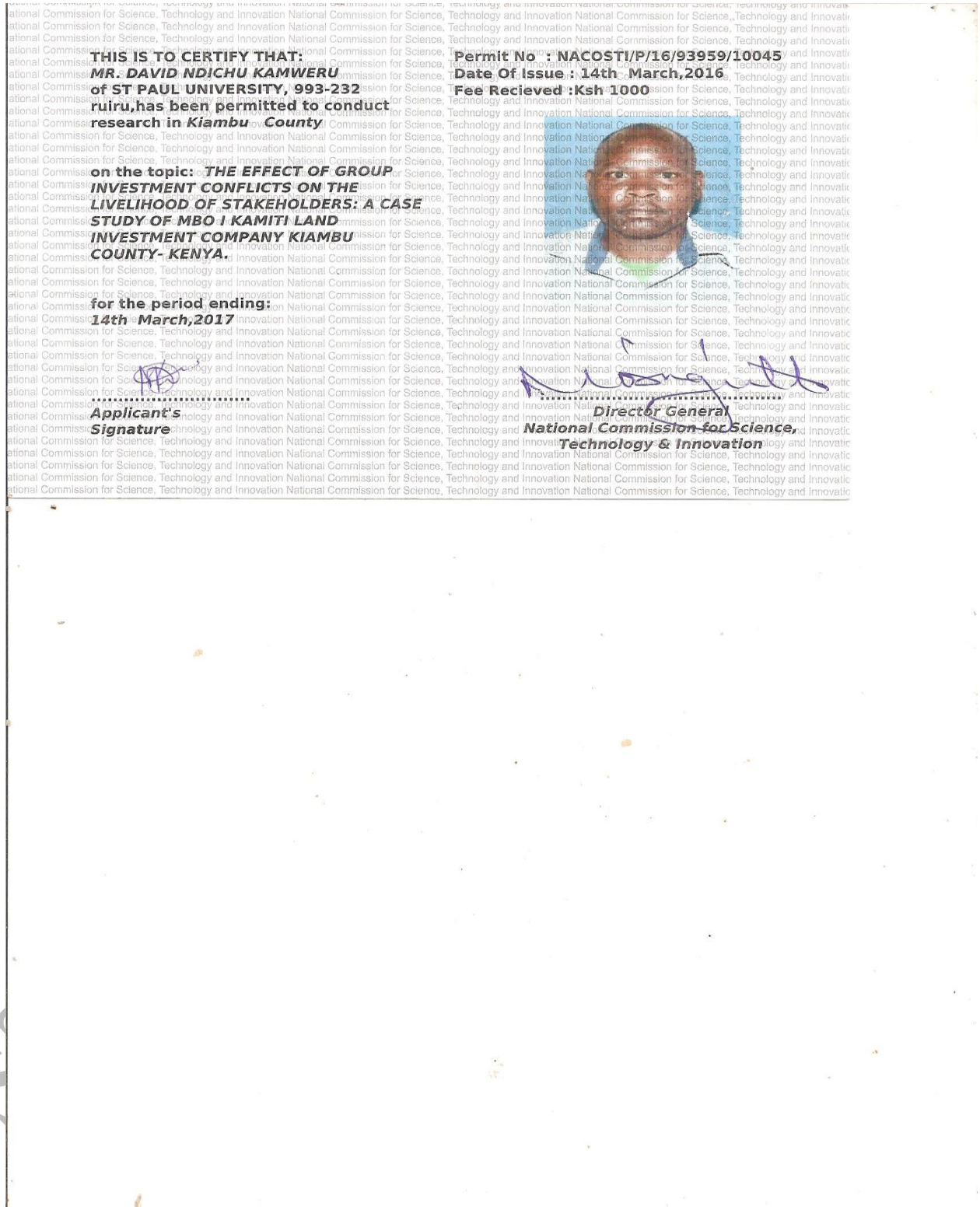
Authority has been granted to you to do research on *"The effect of group investment conflicts on the livelihood of stakeholders: A case study of Mbo-I-Kamiti Land Investment Co."* for a period ending 14th March 2017.

Please accord him the necessary assistance.

COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
KIAMBU COUNTY
P O BOX 2300-00900 KBU.
TEL 020-2044686
FAX 020-2090948

BETH MAINA
For: COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
KIAMBU COUNTY

Appendix G: Research Permit



THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. DAVID NDICHU KAMWERU
of ST PAUL UNIVERSITY, 993-232
ruiru,has been permitted to conduct
research in *Kiambu County*
on the topic: *THE EFFECT OF GROUP INVESTMENT CONFLICTS ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF STAKEHOLDERS: A CASE STUDY OF MBO I KAMITI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY KIAMBU COUNTY- KENYA.*
for the period ending:
14th March,2017

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/16/93959/10045
Date Of Issue : 14th March,2016
Fee Recieved :Ksh 1000

.....
Applicant's Signature

.....
Director General
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation