

NAIROBI EVANGELICAL GRADUATE
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

THE 2007 DECEMBER POST-ELECTION
VIOLENCE IN NAIVASHA TOWN AND ITS
EFFECTS UPON THE CHURCH

BY
PAUL NDIVO MBALUKA

*A Thesis Submitted To The Graduate School in Partial
Fulfillment of The Requirements for The Degree of Master
of Arts in Pastoral Studies*

JULY 2009

THE
DT
433.542
.M33
2009

**NAIROBI EVANGELICAL GRADUATE
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY**

**THE 2007 DECEMBER POST-ELECTION VIOLENCE
IN NAIVASHA TOWN AND ITS EFFECT
UPON THE CHURCH**

**BY:
PAUL NDIVO MBALUKA**

**A Thesis submitted to the Graduate School in partial
fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Arts in Pastoral Studies**

Approved:


Supervisor:


George Renner, PhD

Second Reader:

William Black, PhD

External Reader:



Sammy Linge, PhD

July, 2009

Student's Declaration

**THE 2007 DECEMBER POST-ELECTION VIOLENCE IN
NAIVASHA TOWN AND ITS EFFECT
UPON THE CHURCH**

I declare that this is my original work and not been submitted to any other College or University for academic credit.

The views presented here are not necessarily those of the Nairobi Evangelical Graduate School of Theology or the Examiners.

(Signed)



Paul Ndivo Mbaluka

July, 2009

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to discover the factors which led to the failure during the election preparation and consequences of the 2007 post-election violence in Naivasha and how the church was affected. In order to achieve this purpose, research was carried out whereby data was collected through observations, discussions in groups, and face to face structured interviews with twelve participants, two police officers, two IDPs, two pastors, two youths (Mungiki members), two civil servants and two people from different ethnic background that were targeted (Luo, Kalenjin).

The findings revealed five categories of causative factors leading to the 2007 December post-election violence in Naivasha. These factors include political, land, revenge, tribalism and poverty issues. The Naivasha post-election violence that erupted in late January 2008 was revengeful though the above other factors played a key role. The research has examined the consequences and what should be put in place in order to avoid the same from happening again.

This study has revealed that though the church has been in one way or another blamed for its failure in lack of providing the right information during the 2007 political campaigns; it is the same institution in a strategic position of ensuring true forgiveness and reconciliation. The reconciliation must first begin with the church itself whereby disunity and segmentation among the Christian body must be dealt with first.

Based on these findings, the following recommendations are made: the government to put in place an independent ECK, punishment of the perpetrators, putting in place of the civic education, introduction of the poverty eradication schemes, constitution review among others. Recommendations were given that since the Church is not blamed so much among the Naivasha residents, it should take the initiative of rendering timely seminars and workshops on forgiveness and reconciliation to the community.

To

My dearest Wife Mary Nzisa and Children Melody, Daniel and our late Irene Katumbi who went to be with the Lord while I was still a student at NEGST, with love.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I offer praise and thanksgiving to God for His grace, faithfulness, and provision throughout my studies at NEGST.

I want to express my heartfelt appreciation to all members of Africa Inland Church—Naivasha for their support they've given me and continual encouragement, prayer and support throughout my three years at NEGST.

I acknowledge the help and support given to me by Dr. George Renner who has worked with me tirelessly in this process and Dr. Bill Black for accepting to become my second reader in this project.

My appreciation goes to special friends: Zippy, Becky, Ken, George, All NEGST Community and all those who have supported my studies in different ways.

I'm indebted to all of the people who contributed financial support which made my studies at NEGST possible.

Finally, I'm grateful to my wife Mary, My children, Melody and Daniel for the support they gave me.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
CHAPTER 1	1
INTRODUCTION	1
Background	1
Problem Statement	3
Goals	3
Purpose of the Study	4
Hypothesis.....	5
Research Questions.....	5
Limitations	5
Delimitations.....	6
Definition of the Terms.....	7
CHAPTER 2	8
LITERATURE REVIEW	8
Definition of a Conflict.....	8
Causes of Conflicts	9
Specific Causes of the 2007 December Post-election Violence	13
The Violence was a Way of Revenge	16
Results of Unresolved Conflicts	18
The Effect of Post-election Violence on the Church in Naivasha	20
Forgiveness	20
Forgiveness a Process	22
CHAPTER 3	24
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	24
Entry Procedures.....	24
Validation and Verification Strategies.....	24

Instrument Design.....25

Administering the Instrument25

Sampling and Data Collection25

Data Analysis26

CHAPTER 4.....28

FINDINGS28

 Factors that led to the 2007 Post-election Violence.....28

 The Consequences of the 2007 Post-election Violence31

 The Remedy33

 Reconciliation Process34

CHAPTER 536

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....36

 Summary36

 Suggestions36

 Conclusion39

 Recommendations41

 Suggestions for Further Research43

REFERENCE LIST44

APPENDIX.....47

 Interview Guide47

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.1: Factors matrix	29
Figure 4.2: Factors' relationship	31
Figure 4.3: Reconciliation requirements.....	34

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Kenya is a country situated in the eastern part of Africa and in its northern part it borders both Ethiopia and Sudan. It's one of the East African community countries and often recognized as the most economically developed within the three countries. According to the recent census report, the Kenyan population is around 36 million people. Kenya enjoys having 42 ethnic tribes that are scattered all over the country. Though Kenya is famous for its beauty, game reserves and the diversity of different languages, the recent tribal violence dominated both local and international news headlines hence tarnishing its dignity.

Background

Naivasha is a town in Rift Valley Province, Kenya, lying north west of Nairobi. It is located on the shore of Lake Naivasha and along the Nairobi - Nakuru highway and Uganda Railway. According to "Sustainable travel International online magazine" from <https://sustainabletravelinternational.org>, Lake Naivasha is a beautiful freshwater lake, fringed by thick papyrus. The lake is almost 13kms across, but its waters are shallow with an average depth of five metres. Lake area varies greatly according to rainfall, with an average range between 114 and 991 square kilometers. At the beginning of the 20th Century, Naivasha almost disappeared due to prolonged spells of droughts. The resulting open land has been farmed, until heavy rains a few years later caused the reappearance of its survival, though newly

