

**INFLUENCE OF MONITORING & EVALUATION MECHANISMS ON CONFLICT  
RESOLUTION INTERVENTION: CASE OF TURKANA COUNTY, LODWAR TOWN.**

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**2020**

**DECLARATION**

I declare that this document and the research describes my original work and that they have not been presented in any other university for academic work.

Signature..... Date: 25<sup>th</sup> August 2020

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**SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION**

I confirm that the work reported in this applied research project was carried out by the candidature under my supervision.



Signature Date: 31<sup>st</sup> August 2020

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**DEDICATION**

I dedicate my work to my parents, Mr. Ricardo Ndirangu and Mrs. Josephine Ndirangu for their love, help, patience and support during my school-time.

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## ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on M&E while presenting key issues that deserve careful attention on conflict resolution. The background of the study showed conflict resolution mechanism as the protector, guardian and custodian of the peace, harmony, social justice, world brotherhood and equity across the globe and also the importance of M&E mechanisms in conflict resolution. The statement of the problem was the occurrence of the conflicts which were attributed to historical marginalization of communities and unequal distribution of state resources amidst other government failures. The purpose of the paper focused on how institutions, governance and environmental constraints interact to influence pastoral development in Kenya. The objective of the study established the influence of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms on conflict resolution in Turkana county, Lodwar town. The research design employed included; questioners, interviews and reference data from pre-existing studies in Lodwar town. Descriptive research design was employed due to its effectiveness in analyzing non-quantifiable issues. The population for this study was 150 with a sample size of 109. They were selected with accordance to their age and activities that would make them knowledgeable with regards to the activities that affect the two communities, the sample size included NGO's, leaders of political parties, religious bodies and lastly individuals who have businesses in Lodwar town. The study used the non-probability sampling technique. Data was collected mainly through questionnaires. The findings of this study indicated that conflict sensitivity, peace building capability and community participation played a vital role in conflict resolution and helped encourage and promote transparency, accountability and inclusive processes. The study recommended use of participatory conflict analysis, monitoring and evaluating community grievance management mechanism in all projects.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

ALRMP – Arid Land Resource Management Project

ASALS – Arid and Semi- Arid Lands

CBO'S – Community Based Organizations.

DFRD - District Focus for Rural Development.

FGD'S - Focus Group Discussions.

IGAD – Inter-Governmental Authority of Development.

KRDS- Kenya Rural Development Strategy.

M & E – Monitoring and Evaluation.

MTEF- Medium Term Expenditure Framework.

NGO's - Non-Governmental Organizations.

PRSP- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

UN- United Nations.

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

**Conflict resolution** - It is defined as the informal or formal process that two or more parties use to find a peaceful solution to their dispute.

**Community** - It involves interaction among people with common interests who live in a particular area and it could also involve a collection of people with common social, economic, political, or other interests regardless of residency.

**Inclusivity** - The state of including or of being included within a structure or a program.

**Peace building**- is a process intended to resolve current conflicts and prevent future conflicts by addressing the causes of the problem and building a comprehensive strategy to encourage lasting peace. Successful peace building not only stops or prevents violent conflict, it changes the way disagreement is handled in a society or between communities.

**Sustainability** - Increasing the material standard of living of the poor at the grassroots level, which can be quantitatively measured in terms of increased food, real income, educational services, healthcare, sanitation and water supply, emergency stocks of food .

**Capacity building** - combining all strengths and resources available within a community.

**Decentralization**- restructuring of authority so that there is a system of co-responsibility between institutions of governance at the central, regional and local levels according to the principle of

subsidiarity, thus increasing the overall quality and effectiveness of the system of governance, while increasing the authority and capacities of sub-national levels.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

#### 1.1 Introduction

Monitoring and evaluation, or M&E, is sometimes maligned and a frequently misunderstood field or discipline that has grown up on the fringes of international development work. M&E systems support development by generating relevant, accurate, and timely information that is used to improve program design and decision-making and thus enhance impact. While closely related to research, operations research, and the social sciences, functional M&E may neither practice nor aspire to emulate, exactly, the stringent scientific standards of more academic approaches. Certainly the strongest approaches and best practices of M&E overlap with academic social-science domains, but M&E purposes and techniques are usefully distinguished as a particular breed of information collection, processing, and use. In short, M&E in the field of development supported making evidence-based decisions in the implementation of development interventions, or programs (projects), through rigorous but cost-effective approaches to collecting and using quality data on program performance, results, and impact (UNDP/FAO, 1983).

According to Bercovitch, a situationalist thinker defines conflict as a situation which generates incompatible goals or values among different parties. Conflict resolution is such a mechanism where conflicted parties come together and sort-out their incompatibilities and conflicts by peaceful means. It has been accepted by all stalwarts, academicians, civil society and prominent personalities of the world that war is the last option in politics which can only be interpreted as last resort. Conflict resolution as mechanism of peace building, peacemaking and peacekeeping includes only peaceful methods and techniques for the maintenance of peace and

security and to protect the succeeding generations from the scourge of war, because war had bad repercussions and ramifications (Bercovitch, 1990).

In conflict or post-conflict situations, or when supporting conflict resolution or related development efforts, the very volatility defining the peace-precarious environment required interventions and related M&E activities to be carefully planned around avoiding unintended, undesired, and/or counterproductive side-effects. Given that challenges exist during the implementation of strong M&E systems, even under normal development circumstances, considerations of special peace-precarious challenges broadened understandings and added to the potential to improve practices across the spectrum (Sandford, 1983).

## **1.2 Background of the study**

Over the years Northern Kenya had been one of the most insecure places in the country. A region where both government and civilian vehicles couldn't move without an escort. It has remained where the collapse of the Somali state and the resultant proliferation of small arms made lawlessness, banditry and inter clan fighting prevalent as the assailants committed crimes and cross over to the neighboring state where some built up special relations with the war lords (Irungu, 2001).

Threats to human security, sustainable development and political stability in the region were posed by many factors such as poor institutional and political governance, illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons, blatant violations of human rights, unhealthy competition and exploitation of resources, non-statutory armed groups, economic disparity, and violent conflicts including pastoral ones (Mwagiru, 2008).

In order to tackle these problems, they would have formed a broader comprehensive regional peace and security framework to take shape and gain momentum in the region. There was need to develop a well-informed framework that paved way for sustainable, focused strategies that enhanced the region's capacity in conflict prevention, management and resolution (Mwagiru,2008)

### **1.2.1 Conflict Resolution Interventions**

Both Turkana and Pokot communities have had the choice between investing into resource sharing (cooperative path) or pursuing livestock raiding and the destruction of the competitor's capabilities (conflicting path). Yet in practice, if one community chose the conflict path, the other actor is almost forced to take this path as well to avoid disadvantages. The overall benefit from mutual cooperation theoretically exceeded the one of a conflicting relationship as no resources were wasted for destructive purposes. (Mwagiru, 2008)

#### **1.2.2.1 Conflict Sensitivity**

Conflict resolution as a discipline of peace study laid emphasis that all conflicts of human society should have to be resolved by peaceful and non-violent methods such as, through diplomacy, communication, negotiation, summits conciliation, arbitration, mediation and through cooperative and confidence-building measures which in turns helps in conflict sensitivity (Mwangi, 2006).

#### **1.2.2.2 Peace Building Capability**

Conflict resolution played a vital role among conflicted parties and in war zones like Lodwar. In other words conflict resolution was the best device of balance and equilibrium among the disputed parties. Peace building capability was an integral part of social justice and social



transformation which aimed to tackle the human crisis and divisions through the peaceful means and avoid conflicts among the conflicting communities in Turkana. Conflict resolution was the best weapon, through it the entire humanity and posterity could be protected from issues such as the scourge of war and violence among the communities. It could be argued that conflict resolution mechanism was the protector, guardian and custodian of the peace, harmony, social justice, world brotherhood and equity across the globe. Group conflict was the social process in which individuals or groups seek to achieve their ends by directly challenging the antagonistic party or group due to emotional on account of opposed or contradictory impulses; contradiction was generally by recourse to violence or by administering threat of violence (Kimuu,1992).

### **1.2.2.3 Community Participation**

In community participation, transparency and the creation of safe spaces could reduce tension and suspicion; encourage open dialogue and the sharing of potentially sensitive information. It was important to consider who was conducting M&E and how they are perceived by respondents and whether respondents were drawn from diverse groups. It was also important to ensure that M&E outcomes were communicated back to relevant communities (Kimuyu, 1992).

The aim of conflict resolution was not the elimination of conflicts, which was both impossible and undesirable, rather the aim and primary objective of conflict resolution was to transform actual or potentially violent situation into peaceful process, (Miall Hugh, 1999).

### **1.3 Statement of the Problem**

Most documented world conflicts occur between ethnic communities and a high proportion of them take place in Africa. The prospect of peace, enjoyment of human rights and maintenance

of unity in these countries depend on the nature of strategies and solutions adopted to address the conflicts (Muhula, 2009).

The occurrence of the conflicts was attributed to historical marginalization of communities and unequal distribution of state resources amidst other government failures. For example (Muhula, 2009) observed that historically, the ethnic group that controlled the political power in Kenya also controlled the direction and magnitude of economic resources of the State. Central province back then, for example received much of the political and economic benefits under Kenyatta's presidency in terms of abundant education, health facilities, road infrastructure among other social services. While in Moi's regime which was after Kenyatta's, Rift Valley communities were the main beneficiaries. Other communities for example from North Eastern and Nyanza ended up being neglected, outdistanced and repressed in the process. For example, in 2011 the World Bank reports showed that, Mandera County in North Eastern was reported to have the poorest access to services, in which the number of public hospitals beds per resident was a tenth of the figure in better-off of the country (World Bank, 2011).

The past injustices and challenges have been the catalyst for the quest of devolution in Kenya. Devolution is expected to promote inclusion of all communities in decision making and in all aspects of development whether socially, economically or politically brining the government closer to the people. This effectively addresses the diverse needs of the people at the grassroots thereby preventing threat and outburst of inter-communal conflicts.

#### **1.4 Purpose of the Study**

This paper focused on how institutions, governance and environmental constraints interact to influence pastoral development in Kenya. Owing to the similarities of pastoral production systems in terms of culture, socio-economic and environmental characteristics, this approach was

extended to other pastoral economies in the rest of Africa. The premise of this discussion was that institutional failure, poor governance and globalization exacerbated poverty, conflict and economic stagnation that was experienced in pastoral areas. The paper supported the hypothesis that strengthening the institutional framework would lead to development and articulation of policies that were both appropriate and conducive to the development of a vibrant pastoral economy in Kenya.

## **1.5 Objectives of the Study**

### **1.5.1 General Objective**

To establish the influence of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms on conflict resolution in Turkana county, Lodwar town.

### **1.5.2 Specific Objectives**

1. To examine conflict sensitivity on conflict resolution intervention in Lodwar town, Turkana county.
2. To assess peace-building capacity on conflict resolution intervention in Lodwar town, Turkana county.
3. To establish community participation on conflict resolution intervention in Lodwar town, Turkana county.

## **1.6 Research Questions**

1. What is the importance of conflict sensitivity on conflict resolution intervention in Lodwar town Turkana county?
2. What is the importance of peace building capacity on conflict resolution intervention in Lodwar town Turkana county?
3. What is the influence of community participation on conflict resolution intervention in Lodwar town Turkana county?

### **1.7 Significance of the Study**

The study helped to show an understanding of actors, profile, causes and dynamics into monitoring and evaluation in relation to peace building. Conflict sensitive evaluations were used to understand the overall impact a given intervention has had on its context and can be used to adjust ongoing initiatives or provide lessons for future initiatives. There are indicators developed to evaluate peace building work. They helped to build relationships and supported links between communities, so as to empower people to transform conflict and to develop the analysis and resolution.

Also the study helped to show the required skills needed in a monitoring and evaluation team, which are; conflict analysis skills, good knowledge of the context and related history, sensitivity to the local context, local language skills and monitoring and evaluation expertise; including interviewing skills. (Mwagiru, 2008)

### **1.8 Scope of the Study**

The study concentrated on peace building among the Turkana and West Pokot people living in Turkana County and its environs. This area is an epicenter of conflicts between the Turkana and Pokot people. Furthermore, most of peace efforts between the two communities were mostly done on the border of these two communities. Pokot and Turkana are some of the pastoralist communities living in the Karamoja cluster as classified by Intergovernmental Authority of Development (IGAD), the communities within this cluster include Pokot and Turkana in Kenya, the Jie, Dodoth, Tepeth, Matheniko and Pokot in Uganda, the Toposa and Nyangatom in South Sudan and the Nyangatom and Dassanech in Ethiopia. These communities have experienced a lot of cross border conflict in the four counties. Sigor region is inhabited by the Pokot however it does not border an international boundary yet it has been an epicentre of conflict as well as the Lodwar

region. The study sorts to identify the impacts that have been experienced through the M&E mechanisms that have been employed. (Mwagiru, 2008)

### **1.9 Delimitation of the Study**

This study delimits to all aspects of peace and conflict resolution and was limited to participatory monitoring and evaluation in peace-building, conflict sensitivity and community participation in Lodwar Town, Turkana county. The Turkana, pastoralists in northern Kenya, have a strong tendency to regard any social interactions as negotiable. In their negotiations, they cope with the difficulties of arriving at a mutual agreement by desperately clinging to the principle of sustaining a cooperative present while employing various tactics in an attempt to secure their own benefit.

### **1.10 Limitations of the Study**

This study relied on pre-existing data and self-reported data which was limited by the fact that it could be independently verified. In other words, the researcher had to take the information given by people at interviews, focus groups or questionnaires at face value. There was very little research on this specific topic, hence the researcher needed to develop an entirely new research typology. However the researcher cited prior research studies which formed the basis of the literature review and helped lay a foundation for understanding the research problem being investigated. In this case, discovering a limitation could be considered an important opportunity to identify new gaps in the prior literature and to present the need for further development in the area of study.

### **1.11 Assumptions of the Study**

There was an assumption that inhabitants in a conflict zone were not capable of resolving their own predicament. This was because in any conflict zone ordinary people can engage in everyday actions to reduce tensions, such as avoiding topics that might be contentious. Or they focus on being polite to members of other groups, also they could choose to reach out to local civil-society organizations, rather than state law enforcement, when there was a problem. Many researchers tend to view such simple activities as unimportant and lacking connections to formal peace initiatives. However, such everyday practices contributed to preventing local outbreaks of violence, and they even directly alleviate tensions. Outsiders did not necessarily have the knowledge to build peace in host countries since they did not speak local languages, understand local customs or have the in-depth knowledge of local history necessary to comprehend and resolve the deep sources of tensions. All societies, even those at war tend to have local systems and skills to resolve conflicts.

### **1.12 Theoretical Framework**

The theoretical framework was based on a community participation approach, which understood that community action as an outcome of a group of agents following common decision and behavioral rules (Scheffran et al, 2012). As the rules were not limited to optimizing utility but also included social norms and risk assessment, the approach was helpful to explore the complex relationship between the Turkana and the Pokot (Baregu, 2011). The raiders of each group for example, were used as agents because the interviews indicated that the raiders were the ones essentially who made the decision on whether to conduct a raid or not. Their decision was however as much influenced by other community members as the raiders' decision determined the prosperity of the community (Baregu, 2011).

The relationship between the Turkana and the Pokot could take two general forms: conflict or cooperation. Conflict in this study referred to violent conflict which was understood as forceful interaction as a result of opposing views about pasture, water and livestock. Cooperation on the other hand relates to the peaceful sharing of resources and a state in which differences are reconciled peacefully. Whether the communities chose a conflicting or cooperative path, it depended on the motivation and capability of communities, respectively the raiders to realize a certain path. If one element was missing or underdeveloped, the path could not be chosen. (Mwagiru,2008)

### **1.12.1 Theory of Human Needs**

Human Needs Theory posited that conflicts arise from a failure to satisfy basic “universal” needs. These needs include as well as surpass Maslow’s hierarchical pyramid of food, safety, shelter (first), safety and security (second), belonging or love (third), self-esteem (fourth) and personal fulfillment (fifth). Burton and others believed human needs emerge differently in conflict situations; that they were sought simultaneously rather than hierarchically. Essential needs in this view emphasized safety and security, sense of belonging, identity, cultural security, freedom, distributive justice, and participation (Marker,2003).Needs theorists also recognized and differentiated that needs, unlike interests, were not negotiable. Designing a process to address conflict with a human needs approach might use a problem-solving workshop where parties collaboratively examined the roots of conflict, while they kept a focus on developing acceptable ways to meet the needs of all parties. Situations where conflicts were long-standing or intractable, such as those that involved indigenous peoples in protected areas, suggested that at some level there are parties in the community with unmet needs.

### **1.12.2 Theory of Marxism**

Marxism or Neo-Marxism stated that social conflict was inevitable within the evolution and the ethos of capitalism and the location of the conflict was in the structure of the capitalist economy and its power base. It is in the ownership of means of production and social relations of production that one located the origin of the social conflict. The process of labour control toward being the main objective of surplus accumulation lead to alienation and social displacement. Marxism holded that the appropriation of labour and control over the means of production such as technologies, machinery and time by capitalists created dehumanization. The totality of these relations of production constituted of the economic structure of society, the real foundation on which arose a legal and political superstructure and to which corresponded definite forms of social consciousness (Galtung, 1958)



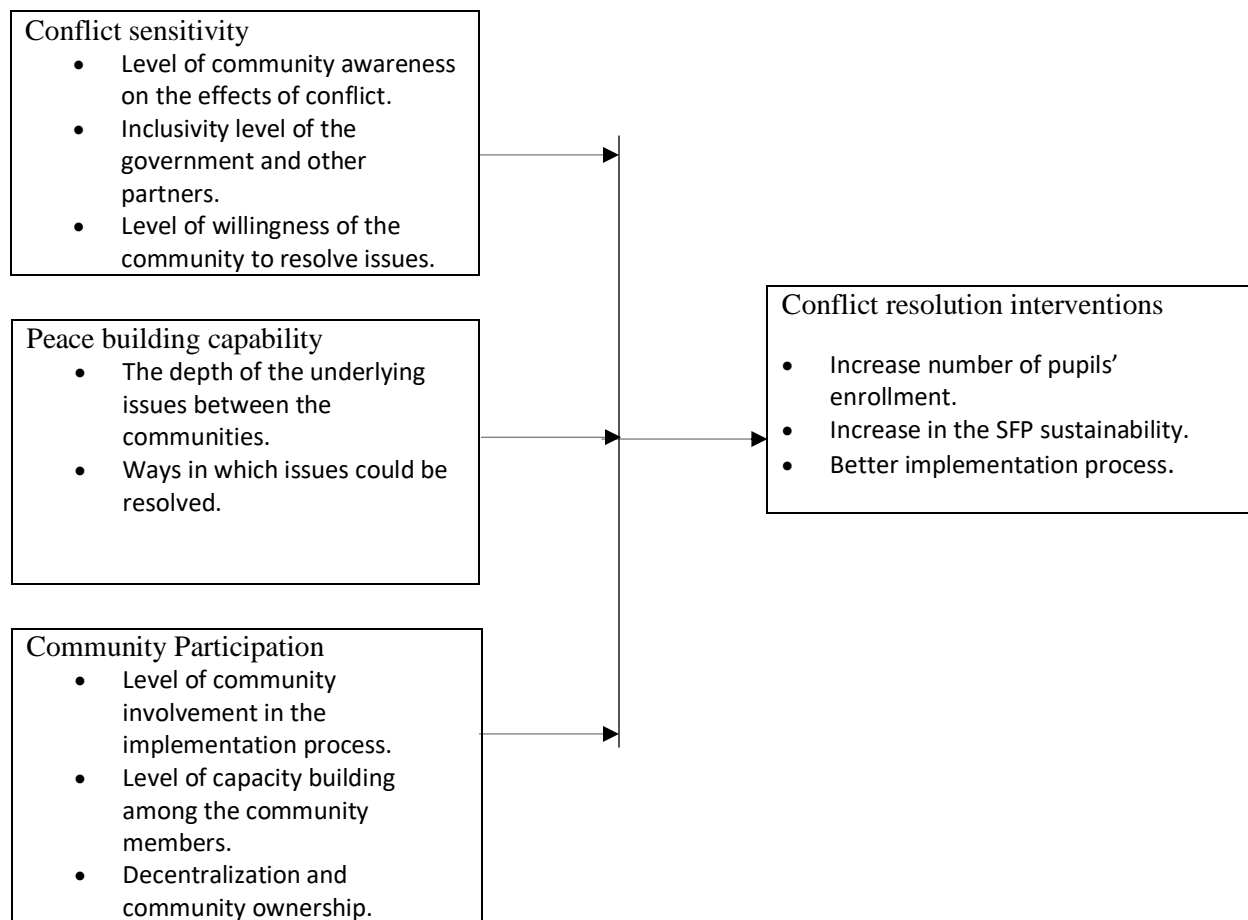


### 1.13 Conceptual Framework

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

DEPENDENT VARIABLE

Influence of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms



**Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework**

Source: Researcher (2020)

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Introduction

This conflict persisted since pre-colonial times. Apart from the conflict management interventions of the State, the other main actors trying to manage the conflict were the churches and NGO's. Their activities of conflict management complement those of the State. Thus, the problem that this study sought to address was why the Pokot-Turkana conflict persisted despite the interventions by the state, NGO's and the churches. This study was guided by the three objectives which were informed by wide ranging pertinent social sciences and humanities literature within the purview of conflict and peace. The study was guided by the human needs theory and Marxism theory. The research design employed was cross-sectional sample survey wherein 109 cases comprising Pokots and Turkanas were selected (Mwagiru, 2008).

This research was significant because it pointed out a need to carry out comprehensive quantitative research into why the conflict continued to persist in post-colonial Kenya. For both the state and church the crucial objects of management approaches/activities was to achieve long lasting peaceful coexistence between the Pokot-Turkana.

#### 2.2 Theoretical Review of Literature

There was an urgent need to provide information to stakeholders in the pastoral sector. Dissemination of information can be done through improved extension services. Besides public sector, extension information could be disseminated by the private sector, including suppliers, exporters, traders and the pastoralists themselves. There was need to establish or expand radio frequencies, which broadcasted in local languages. To start with, stakeholders such as NGOs and churches could sponsor radio programmes using local dialects, on the existing radio frequencies.

The 16-series radio programme sponsored in 1998 on the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation by the Kenya Pastoral Forum (Pastoralist Forum, 1998) is a step in the right direction. This programme was broadcast in the Borana language. More such programmes should be sponsored with more airtime and in diverse languages in order to reach more pastoral communities. To actualize this pastoralists will need to purchase radio receivers and associated accessories e.g. dry cells. Finally, the local capacity of pastoralists will need to be enhanced through training. This will enable them to manage their resources as well as to take up a more active role in decision-making and advocacy.

At the same time, pastoralists' understanding of the country's overall development strategy was necessary in order to enhance synergies between all actors in pastoral development. In order to promote development in the ASALs, there was need to create an enabling environment to facilitate the efficient operation of different stakeholders including the pastoralists themselves. To achieve this goal there was need to review the existing legal and regulatory policy frameworks. For example, the Land Law should be reviewed to clearly define property rights with regard to the access, utilization and conservation pastoral land especially under communal tenure. The various Veterinary Acts should also be reviewed in order to recognize the role of ethno veterinary practices in marginal areas. These players have been recently "demonized" by professional veterinarians as being a threat to sound veterinary practice and ethics, in spite of their vital role in animal health service delivery in hostile and remote environments. Finally, there was need for a clear definition of the roles of the different stakeholders in pastoral development to avoid duplication of activities and enhance efficient utilization of resources for the benefit of pastoralists. To start with, an inventory of all players in the pastoral sector should be undertaken and an umbrella body established to co-ordinate their activities (Irungu, 2001).

### 2.3 Empirical Review of Literature

It has been observed that Kenya's potential to export livestock products if exploited would earn more than what is currently earned by the tea and coffee exports combined (Omiti, 2001). The role of the government must be seen in enhancing the productivity of the pastoral sector to enable it contribute more to Kenya's economic development while at the same time relieve the hardships experienced in pastoral areas.

Communal land tenure also failed to clearly define property rights. Communal land falls under the regime of common property resources (or public goods), which were goods that were used simultaneously or sequentially by different users because of difficulties in claiming or enforcing exclusive rights, or because they were so sparse or uncertain that it was not worth doing so (Cousins, 2000). This characteristic of communal land tenure would often led to ethnic and clan rivalry in the exploitation of communal grazing and water resources which resulted in severe or fatal skirmishes amongst pastoral groups in Kenya.

Perhaps the greatest cause of economic stagnation in pastoral areas like Turkana county was their neglect by public policy. During the colonial period, pastoral areas especially in north and north-eastern Kenya, were collectively termed as "closed districts" due to their hostile nature characterized by extreme aridity, remoteness and occupation by "warlike" ethnic groups (Braaksma, 1994). No movement was allowed to and from these districts without the permission of the colonial administration. In addition, pastoral areas were viewed as liability areas that did not significantly contribute to the national economy. Development within these areas was focused on preserving security and the culture of the community (RoK, 1991). Consequently, no deliberate efforts were made to invest in these areas.

### **2.3.1 Conflict Sensitivity on Conflict Resolution Intervention**

Conflict sensitivity is the ability of an organization to understand the context in which it is operating in, in particular to understand intergroup tensions and the divisive issues with a potential for conflict, and the connecting issues with the potential to mitigate. Conflicts in conservation areas occurred when a group or groups interests are in opposition to those of the protected area. ( Lewis, 1997) believed that conflicts that arose in marginalized areas like Lodwar had two primary causes: one, failure to involve local people and other interested parties in the planning, decision-making, and management of the area, and two when the needs of nearby communities were not addressed. The failure to involve local people and others in a planning or management process meant that communities lacked the opportunity to, among other things, identify and describe traditional or land tenure rights, which could have also created real or perceived feelings of alienation that colored all future interactions.

Secondly, there was need for the government to provide rural infrastructure in order to promote the marketing of livestock and related products in addition to enabling the private sector to invest in those areas. Insecurity was also a major constraint to pastoral development, there was need for the government to post more law-enforcing agents, particularly the police, in order to maintain security. In addition, there was need to strengthen grassroots traditional security structures. For example, it was necessary to establish village peace committees that would act as early, warning conflict resolution systems (Irungu, 2001). At the regional level, the government would have worked in cahoots with international organizations such as IGAD, OAU and the UN, to speed up the disarmament programme in pastoral areas of eastern Africa, and that would have helped promote political and social stability in neighboring countries. This would have reduced

the access to illegal firearms, movement of refugees, access to markets for illegal and untaxed merchandise.

Conflict sensitivity also included analyzing the problem. Livestock was a fundamental form of pastoral capital. It was the pastoralist's means for the production, storage, transport and transfer of food, wealth and other services. Any threat to livestock – such as lack of fodder or water, raiding, price variation, and disease – was a direct threat to pastoral livelihoods. Threats to natural capital together with the degradation of soil, water and plant resources, any limitation to accessing specific natural resources or migratory routes represented a major threat to pastoral livelihoods. These changes may have resulted from excessive pastoral use like overgrazing or from external encroachment used by other groups, erroneous development investments, water schemes or state policy and law (land privatization). Wild fruits, fuel wood, gums, resins, and salt were critical supplemental resources for pastoralists during times of scarcity or crisis. Threats to their access may have generated tensions in such times. (Hann, 1997).

### **2.3.2 Peace-building capability on Conflict Resolution Intervention**

This was meant to remove direct government involvement in functions that it did not have a comparative advantage, with respect to efficiency, social equity and conflict resolution. The rationale was to let the forces of demand and supply determine the market prices, in an economic environment of *laissez faire*. This was expected to improve the incentives for both producers and consumers to enhance the production and consumption of goods and services. One of the positive outcomes of liberalization especially in the livestock industry was the improvement of market prices for milk and meat, as a result of increased entry of competitive players and the removal of institutional bottlenecks that had hitherto constrained operations in the industry. Some major reforms in the livestock sector are: De-regulation of price controls in the meat industry, 1988, de-

control of milk prices and liberalization of the dairy sector, 1992, transfer of dip management to community dip committees, 1994, decentralization of abattoirs from urban to rural areas, 1994 and the transfer of animal holding grounds to local authorities, as from 1994 (Kariuki et al., 1996).

Over the years, the pastoral economy changed, albeit slowly, in consonant with changes in the wider society. This partly resulted from increased demand by pastoralists for goods and services produced outside their economy, and partly due to interaction with non-pastoralists, leading to a diversified pastoral economy. For instance, the Turkana were investing in the services sector which included transportation, livestock processing industry, recreation and wildlife-based tourism (Kariuki et al., 1996). In some cases, pastoralists adopted a more mixed economy, where they practiced pastoralism and cultivation. For example, in Narok district, the Maasai pastoralists became successful farmers who produced wheat, maize and other crops. In the Nguruman area of Kajiado district, more Maasai were now adopting irrigated production of horticulture where they grew vegetables for exportation. Although these were only a few examples, it seemed that with the right incentives, pastoralists were amenable to change.

In order to stimulate development in Turkana County, the rural infrastructure had to be improved. The government could have : improved rural access roads and bridges that were in poor state or totally missing, in collaboration with the County Councils and the private sector they would have rehabilitated and improved markets including stock routes, outspans, handling facilities and abattoirs, carried out rural electrification that would facilitate development of cold storage facilities, and other value-adding processing activities of livestock products as well as the Jua Kali sector, improved, expanded and rehabilitated water and telecommunication facilities, in collaboration with churches/mosques. Also there would have been allocation of more funds for

research on issues specific to the pastoral sector. NGOs working in pastoral areas should have been encouraged to incorporate a research component in their development agenda (Kariuki, 1996).

### **2.3.3 Community participation on Conflict Resolution Intervention**

Pastoral communities needed to be empowered which was done by strengthening pastoralist associations and community-based organizations (CBOs), the local government in planning, budgeting and implementation of policies and projects in the ASALs. There was also need to decentralize the decision-making and financial management responsibilities to rural communities. More public-private sector partnerships, including dialogue, participation and ownership of development initiatives were required. In order to address the problem of conflicts, there was need to recognize and strengthen traditional structures of governance, for example, councils of elders where they existed, and integrating them into the formal structures of governance such as the Chief and Local Councilor system. For example, (Irungu, 2001) reported the creation of such linkages in the Karamoja cluster. Initially, the financial support for these traditional structures should come from the national budget. Already there were positive indications that village peace committees would bear fruit as illustrated below: Kenya and Ethiopia opened a livestock market at Totenyang which enabled neighboring pastoral communities to trade their animals as part of the harmonization process. It was to stop the existing hostilities between the Turkana and Merille of Ethiopia and also the Pokot who caused by cattle raids, the Ethiopian authorities had accepted recommendations by the Kenya Government to hold frequent joint peace meetings at the border to end the rustling menace and directed Chiefs from the affected areas to form peace groups which comprised of elders who were responsible for organizing peace meetings. At the national level, there needed to create a department within the government that specifically addressed pastoral issues. For instance, the Uganda government had created a Ministry



of State that specifically addressed Karamoja affairs (Odhiambo, 2000). The establishment of the ALRMP in the Office of the President was a step in the right direction. However, the operations needed to be invigorated and strengthened.

There was need to decentralize grass-root initiatives. Efforts were needed to be made to strengthen popular participation by the people. For example, the law on Associations should have been reviewed to enable more pastoralists to join and participate. The government and other development partners should have continued with their "bottom-up" approach to development. This was seen during the preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), where the government involved several stakeholders including the private sector, NGOs, CBOs, development partners, politicians, policy research institutes and universities in designing policies and strategies that were expected to reduce poverty in the country. The same participatory approach had been adopted for the budgeting component of PRSP known as the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), and the longer term strategy of the PRSP named the Kenya Rural Development Strategy (KRDS), as well as in the land (Njonjo Commission) and constitutional reform (Ghai Commission) processes. All these developments gave some hope to the local communities who now had a say on the type of government ruling them as well as on how their taxes and other resources are used (Irungu, 2001).

## **2.4 Summary and Research Gap**

Pastoralists were required to use of participatory approaches. While those approaches strengthened the capacity of local communities to analyze their local situation, they were costly, time consuming and required an enabling environment to take effect (Hesse and Trench, 2000). Thus, the government, donors and other stakeholders needed to adjust their institutional attitude pertaining to project cycle and financing, this thus ensured that the development interventions were

informed by, and pertinent to, local needs, cultural norms and local political realities. Finally, there was a need to ask, if pastoralists were genuinely interested in improving their lot and if so, what roles would they have played. If they were not, what incentives were needed to get them interested, bearing all these issues in mind, a long-term solution could have been developed to address the problems in pastoral areas, both in Kenya and in the diaspora. In order to improve the pastoral sector, five broad recommendations were proposed: Water, pasture and animal health care should have been improved as a priority, for example, through subsidies and promotion of indigenous institutions. There was need to improve livestock markets through the provision of marketing information and the necessary, infrastructure. The security situation needed to be urgently addressed at regional, national and international levels. The national food policy also would have been reviewed in order to enhance pastoral food security.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

Data for the study was obtained through structured interviews and personal observation. Interview schedules focused on causes of conflicts in Turkana County, types of conflicts and peace building strategies.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

Some of the methods that were employed to get the required data were needed in the analysis of the effects of sensitization in the region, they included questioners, interviews and reference data from pre-existing studies in Lodwar town. Descriptive research design was employed due to its effectiveness in analysing non-quantifiable issues; creates the possibility of observing a phenomenon in a completely natural and unchanged natural environment; and can be used to integrate qualitative and quantitative data collection methods (Kothari, 2004). Descriptive research was conducted to realize different goals such as the description of the features of specific groups, it determined the perceptions, and established the degree of association of such variables and in conclusion made specific predictions (Malhotra, 2004).

#### **3.3 Research Site**

As mentioned in the fore-going sections, pastoral districts support about 30 per cent of Kenya's human population. They also host about 70 per cent of the national livestock herd, thus it made them the major meat producing areas of Kenya. Over the years, however, pastoral areas have not received adequate attention from both pre- and post- colonial governments, to a point that pastoralists feel neglected and abandoned. This scenario was however not unique to Kenya. Pastoralists, the world over, have often been brought to bear the vagaries of political and economic

neglect by their governments (RWA International, 2000). In the case of Kenya, the neglect was partly been contributed by the failure of governance and institutional structures to engender pro-pastoral policies in the mainstream socio-economic and political agenda and partly by the social and environmental characteristics unique to pastoral areas.

### **3.4 Target Population**

The population for this study was 150 pastoralists in the region. The individuals were selected with accordance to their age and activities that would make them knowledgeable with regards to the activities that affect the two communities, NGO's, leaders of political parties, religious bodies and lastly individuals who have businesses in Lodwar town. With that target population it helped accomplish activities of observation, information, inter positioning, mediation and cooperation with the goal of preventing or stopping violence, monitoring the respect of human rights, further the values of democracy and civil society, and it created conditions for a political solution of the conflict which acknowledged and guaranteed the fundamental rights of each party present, and to allowed them to define the rules of a peaceful co-existence (Muller, 1999). The questions targeted the possible mechanisms and sensitization that were applicable and ensured that effective results was achieved.

**Table 3.1 Target Population**

	<b>Description</b>	<b>Population</b>
1	Turkana Community	35
2	Pokot Community	35
3	NGO's	20
4	Political parties leaders	20
5	Religious bodies	20
6	Corporate Sector (businesses)	20
	<b>Total target population</b>	<b>150</b>

Source: Researcher (2020)

### **3.5 Determination of Study Sample**

#### **3.5.1 Sampling Procedure**

Non-probability sampling technique was used since getting responses was faster and cheaper than getting them with probability sampling, also sample members were more motivated to respond than people who were randomly contacted. Making non-probability sampling more practical. When done well, non-probability sampling gave the same (or better) high-quality data.

#### **3.5.2 Study Sample Size**

The sample size included the; two communities the Turkana and Pokot, NGO's, political parties, religious bodies, media and corporate sector (businesses owned by the individuals in Turkana county).

To get the sample size, Taro Yamane's formula was used (Yamane, 1967)

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where; n = sample size      e = level of precision  
N = population sample

The sample size had a 95% confidence level making e (level of precision) equal to 0.05.

$$n = \frac{150}{1 + 150(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = 10$$

**Table 3.2 Sample Size**

Categories	Target Population	Sample Size
Community members (Turkana)	35	25
Community members (Pokot)	35	25
NGO's	20	15
Political party leaders	20	15
Religious bodies	20	14
Corporate sector (businesses)	20	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>109</b>

Source; Researcher (2020)

### 3.6 Data Collection

#### 3.6.1 Sources and data collection method

In order to prepare for the research of the project, the data was collected through a desk review of key documents. These sources included IDRC's internal documents, reports, articles and papers obtained from various sources, as well as recent articles or UN agencies and NGO's reports on the Turkana~Pokot conflict context. During their field visit to the region, the consultants

conducted several in-depth personal and group interviews with the residents. The semi structured interviews helped to gain insight on which challenges the researchers faced in conflict-context such as Turkana and Pokot, how the researchers perceived the research-public policy articulation in those counties, what the research teams perceived as strengths and weaknesses of IDRC's modalities, and other key issues as defined in this study. Phone interviews were conducted with the researchers that the consultants could not meet personally (Orodho and Kombo, 2002)

### **3.6.2 Data Collection Instruments**

Data was collected using structured questionnaires (mainly) and also discussions. (Orodho and Kombo, 2002) observed that structured questionnaires produce data that is usable in its immediate form and therefore easier to analyze. The study was mainly concerned with the views, facts, perceptions, opinions, feelings and attitudes about the phenomenon under study. Hence questionnaires was the best way to collect such information.

The questionnaires were presented to the various respondents by physical dropping and picking. Structured questionnaires were used since they were easy to administer, analyze, and were time saving. According to (Kothari, 2004), questionnaires promoted quantitative data capture obtained directly from the respondents thus making them the most appropriate tool. To help standardize and quantify responses from the respondents.

### **3.6.3 Instrument Reliability**

Reliability was the consistency that an instrument demonstrates when applied repeatedly under similar conditions. Reliability aimed at correcting inconsistencies arising from the research instruments thus ensuring that they measure what they were intended to measure. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to assess internal consistency and reliability (Kothari, 2004).

### **3.6.4 Instrument Validity**

The validity of research was concerned with the extent to which that data measured what they are supposed to measure. The extent to which differences were found within a measuring instrument reflected true differences among those being tested, which showed the level of validity (Kothari, 2004). Validity was determined and demonstrated where an instrument performed what it was designed to perform. The content validity of the research instruments was achieved through expert judgment. Experts helped to establish the content validity by defining in precise terms the domain of the specific content that the test was assumed to represent and then determine how well that content universe was sampled by the test items (Gall et al., 1996). The research instrument was made available to the supervisor to rate the ability of each item so as to make it was relevant to the study. Pilot testing was employed to enhance the validity of the study.

### **3.7 Data Processing and Analysis**

Descriptive statistics through SPSS was used as an analysis technique to show similarities and differences between groups guided by the generated questions in the questionnaires. Data was then analyzed from descriptive statistics and calculated using percentages, frequency, cumulative mean and standard deviation. Conclusion and recommendations were drawn from the findings in the field using questionnaires and interviews from the respondents, which were selected as samples of the research study. The data was checked for any errors and corrected before presentation through tables and figures.



### **3.8 Legal and Ethical Considerations**

The researcher ensured that research ethics was adhered to while undertaking the research. An explanation was given to the respondents regarding the study objective while assuring them that the data collected was for academic use only. Participation was voluntary, the autonomy, anonymity and confidentiality of the participants was maintained all the time during the research.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter contextualizes the results of the study. It further offers a discussion of the results obtained.

#### 4.2 Response Rate

An aggregate of 109 respondents participated and were administered questionnaires. The response rate distribution of the findings were as presented on table 4.1 below.

**Table 4.1 Response Rate**

Category	Frequency	Percent %
Responded	109	100
Non responded	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100</b>

Source; Researcher (2020)

This indicates that all 109 questionnaires administered were responded to and returned upon completion as required.

#### 4.3 Characteristics of the Respondents

In order to understand how the responses were affected by factors such as gender, age, level of education and occupation, the demographic information was necessary.

##### 4.3.1 Age of Respondents

The study sought to establish the age distribution of the respondents in the study and the findings were as presented on table 4.3 below.

**Table 4.2 Age of Respondents**

Age	Frequency	Percent %
20 – 25	8	7
26 – 30	20	18
31 – 35	26	24
36 – 40	30	28
41 and Above	25	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100</b>

Source; Researcher (2020)

From table 4.3 above, 7% of the respondents were 20 – 25 years, 18% were 26 – 30 years, 24% were 31 – 35 years, 28% were 36 – 40 years and 23% were 41 years and above. From the analysis, the highest numbers of respondents were aged between 36- 40 years.

#### 4.3.2 Gender Rate of Respondents

The study sought to establish the gender distribution of the respondents in the study and the findings were as presented on table 4.2 below.

**Table 4.3 Gender Rate**

Category	Frequency	Percent %
Male	63	58
Female	46	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100</b>

Source; Researcher (2020)

From table 4.2 above, the male respondents were 58% while the female were 42%. This further implies that the number of male respondents was higher than of female.

### 4.3.3 Respondents Level of Education

The study sought to establish the level of education distribution of the respondents and the findings were as presented on table 4.4 below.

**Table 4.4 Level of Education**

<b>Education level</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent %</b>
Secondary	13	12
College	58	53
University	27	25
Postgraduate	11	10
Others	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100</b>

Source; Researcher (2020)

From table 4.4 above, 12% of the respondents had secondary level of education, 53% had college level, 25% of them had university level, and 10% had postgraduate level and 0% for other education level. Most of the respondents had attained a college level of education. This represented 53% of the sample size.

### 4.3.4 Respondents' Role in Peace Building

The study sought to establish the role the various respondents play in monitoring and evaluation. From table 4.5 below, 14% of the respondents were from Non-Governmental Organizations in the region, 14% were from the political leadership. 46 % of the respondents were individuals from each of the communities. A further 12 and 14% represented the religious and corporate organizations respectively. From the table, members from Turkana and Pokot community represented 23% each. The findings were as presented on table 4.5 below.

**Table 4.5 Respondents' Role in Peace Building.**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent %</b>
Non-Government Organizations	15	14
Political parties leaders	15	14
Religious bodies	14	12
Corporate Sector(businesses)	15	14
Community members(Turkana)	25	23
Community members(Pokot)	25	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100</b>

#### **4.4 Descriptive Analysis**

In this section, tables are presented to show data evidence to support claims per each research questions. The scale adopted was the ordinal scale and data ranked as 1 = Strongly agreed, 2 = Agreed, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Disagree and 5 = Strongly Disagree

##### **4.4.1 Conflict Sensitivity on Conflict Resolution Intervention**

Conflict sensitivity is a factor that influences the impact of monitoring and evaluation mechanism. From the stipulated indicators, various questions were formulated to investigate and the findings were as presented on table 4.7 below.

#### 4.6 Conflict Sensitivity Table

Statement	SA		A		N		D		SD		Mean	Std.Dev
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Level of community awareness on the effects of conflict	60	(55)	25	(23)	14	(13)	7	(6)	3	(3)	2.18	2.05
Inclusivity of the government and other partners	68	(62)	26	(24)	10	(9)	3	(3)	2	(2)	2.18	2.56
Level of willingness of communities to resolve issues	74	(68)	18	(17)	12	(11)	4	(4)	1	(1)	2.18	2.40
<b>Composite Mean</b>											<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.36</b>

**SA = Strongly Agreed, A = Agreed, N = Neutral, D = Disagree and SD = Strongly Disagree.**

Source; Researcher (2020)

Three statements were developed. The first statement from the table above showed that out of the 109 respondents 60(55%) Strongly Agreed, 25(23%) agreed, 7(6%) disagreed, 3(3%) strongly disagreed while 14(13%) were neutral. The item had a mean 2.18 and a standard deviation of 2.05 which was lower than the average composite mean of 2.18 and a deviation of 2.36. The statement negatively supported the influence of M&E mechanisms on conflict resolution in Lodwar which disagreed with the author (Lewis, 1997) who stated that failure to involve local people and others in a conservation of planning or the management process meant that communities lacked the opportunity to, among other things, identify and describe traditional or land tenure rights, which created real or perceived feelings of alienation that colour all future interactions.

The second statement from the table above showed that out of the 109 respondents 68(62%) Strongly Agreed, 26(24%) Agreed, 3(3%) Disagreed, 2(2%) Strongly Disagreed while 10(9%)

were Neutral. The item had a mean 2.18 and a standard deviation of 2.56 which was higher than the average composite mean of 2.18 and a deviation of 2.36. The statement positively supported the influence of M&E mechanisms on conflict resolution in Lodwar and agreed with the knowledge gap that the government, donors and other stakeholders need to adjust their institutional attitude as pertains to project cycle and financing, to ensure that development interventions were informed by, and pertinent to, local needs, cultural norms and local political realities.

The last statement from the table above showed that out of the 109 respondents 74(68%) Strongly Agreed, 18(17%) Agreed, 4(4%) Disagreed, 1(1%) Strongly Disagreed while 12(11%) were Neutral. The item had a mean 2.18 and a standard deviation of 2.40 which was higher than the average composite mean of 2.18 and a deviation of 2.36. The statement positively supported the influence of M&E mechanisms on conflict resolution in Lodwar and agreed with the knowledge gap that there was a need to ask, if pastoralists were genuinely interested in improving their lot and if so, what roles would they play.

#### 4.4.2 Peace building Capability on Conflict Resolution Intervention

Statement	SA		A		N		D		SD		Mean	Std.Dev
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Depth of underlying issues between the communities	85	(78)	22	(20)	2	(2)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1.88	0.85
Ways in which the issues could be resolved	31	(45)	13	(19)	8	(12)	10	(14)	7	(10)	3.90	1.00

**Composite Mean****2.57 0.98****4.7 Peace building Capability Table**

Source; Researcher (2020)

Two statements were developed. The first statement from the table above showed that out of the 109 respondents 85(78%) Strongly Agreed, 22(20%) Agreed, 0(0%) Disagreed, 0(0%) Strongly Disagreed while 2(2%) were Neutral. The item had a mean 1.88 and a standard deviation of 0.85 which was lower than the average composite mean of 2.57 and a deviation of 0.98. The statement negatively supported the influence of M&E mechanisms on conflict resolution in Lodwar and disagreed with the author (Kariuki et al., 1996) that pastoral economy had changed. This had partly resulted from increased demand by pastoralists for goods and services produced outside their economy, and partly due to interaction with non-pastoralists, leading to a diversified pastoral economy.

The second statement from the table above showed that out of the 109 respondents 31(45%) Strongly Agreed, 22(20%) Agreed, 13(19%) Disagreed, 7(10%) Strongly Disagreed while 8(12%) were neutral. The item had a mean 3.90 and a standard deviation of 1.00 which was higher than the average composite mean of 2.57 and a deviation of 0.98. The statement positively supported the influence of M&E mechanisms on conflict resolution in Lodwar and agreed with the author (Kariuki, 1996) on the various ways in which conflict could be solved such as improving, expanding and rehabilitating water and telecommunication facilities, (in collaboration with churches/mosques) improving and/or expanding education and health facilities, and allocating more funds for research on issues specific to the pastoral sector.



#### 4.4.3 Community participation on Conflict Resolution Intervention

#### 4.8 Community Participation Table

Statement	SA		A		N		D		SD		Mean	Std.Dev
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Level of community involvement in the implementation process	28	(40)	20	(30)	12	(17)	5	(7)	4	(6)	3.62	1.11
Level of capacity building among the community members	32	(46)	17	(25)	9	(13)	6	(9)	5	(7)	2.49	1.07
Decentralization and community ownership	37	(54)	11	(16)	11	(16)	8	(11)	2	(3)	2.20	1.09
<b>Composite Mean</b>											<b>2.77</b>	<b>1.09</b>

Source; Researcher (2020)

Three statements were developed from this variable. The first statement from the table above showed that out of the 109 respondents 28(40%) Strongly Agreed, 20(30%) Agreed, 5(7%) Disagreed, 4(6%) Strongly Disagreed while 12(17%) were Neutral. The item had a mean 3.62 and a standard deviation of 1.11 which was higher than the average composite mean of 2.77 and a deviation of 1.09. The statement positively supported the influence of M&E mechanisms on conflict resolution in Lodwar and agreed with the author (Irungu 2001) who stated that there was

need to recognize and strengthen traditional structures of governance, for example, councils of elders where they exist, and integrating those into the formal structures of governance such as the Chief and Local Councilor system.

The second statement showed that out of the 109 respondents 32(46%) Strongly Agreed, 17(25%) Agreed, 6(9%) Disagreed, 5(7%) Strongly Disagreed while 9(13%) were Neutral. The item had a mean 2.49 and a standard deviation of 1.07 which was lower than the average composite mean of 2.77 and a deviation of 1.09. The statement negatively supported the influence of M&E mechanisms on conflict resolution in Lodwar and disagreed with the author (Irungu, 2001) that pastoral communities needed to be empowered. This could be done by strengthening pastoralist associations and community-based organizations (CBOs), the local government in planning, budgeting and implementation of policies and projects in the ASALs.

The third statement showed that out of the 109 respondents 37(54%) Strongly Agreed, 11(16%) Agreed, 8(11%) Disagreed, 2(3%) Strongly Disagreed while 11(16%) were Neutral. The item had a mean 2.20 and a standard deviation of 1.09 which was lower than the average composite mean of 2.77 and a deviation of 1.09. The statement negatively supported the influence of M&E mechanisms on conflict resolution in Lodwar and disagreed with the author (Irungu, 2001) who stated that there was need to decentralize grass-root initiatives. The government and other development partners should continue with their "bottom-up" approach.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter of the study presents the summary of data findings, discussions from the findings and recommendations made. The conclusions, recommendations drawn focused on addressing the objectives upon which study was based.

#### **5.2 Discussion**

This section highlighted the findings of each research objective to examine conflict sensitivity on conflict resolution interventions in Lodwar town, Turkana county. To assess peace-building capacity on conflict resolution interventions in Lodwar town, Turkana county. To establish community participation on conflict resolution interventions in Lodwar town, Turkana county as stated in chapter one.

##### **5.2.1 Conflict Sensitivity on Conflict Resolution Intervention**

Firstly, the statement respondents strongly agreed and agreed, that the inclusivity of the government and other partners with a percentage of 62% and 24% respectively and also had a mean of 2.18 and a standard deviation of 2.56 which was higher than the averaged composite mean of 21.8 and standard deviation of 2.36. The statement was positive and hence supported conflict resolution intervention in Lodwar town, Turkana county. There was a similarity with a study done before which stated that legal mechanisms are useless when they were not enforced in practice. Turkana and Pokot communities themselves forced the hand of the government in recognizing legal access to communal lands. The author further posits that in order to successfully push for rule of law, these communities themselves must coalesce around unions based on non-sociological

variables. For instance, Turkana and Pokot businessmen could form a coalition or interest group around cattle herding, agricultural trade, or any number of relevant markets. These unions had the added benefit of requiring levels of reconciliation and mimetic blessings in order for individuals to effectively engage with one another across social boundaries. (Willis, 2011) Another author also noted that local communities were provided with tools to manage a legal framework and a bottom-up approach of dissemination of legal information worked. NGOs proved paramount in providing agency as well as facilitating the cessation of mimetic violence through mutual blessings and increased interconnectedness. (Kameri, 2013)

The second statement respondents strongly agreed and agreed that the level of community awareness on the effects of conflict .The statement was negative and hence did not support conflict resolution intervention in Lodwar town, Turkana county. The statement agreed with the Care organization in Sierra-Leone which indicated the risks associated with conflict in-sensitivity where there was an economic development project to introduce environmentally sustainable agricultural practices was designed with a partial conflict analysis, which also meant that some key groups were not included in the design process. During implementation, it was realized that the project focused largely on crop farmers, who have historically been in conflict with cattle rearers, another group which the project also hoped to influence. This led to resistance to project activities by the cattle rearers, who felt that they had been marginalized and their needs ignored. In addition, a main project output was securing long-term access to land for women and marginalized groups. This was seen as being contrary to cultural norms and resulted in tensions and an initial lack of support for the project. To mitigate the situation, project staff conducted full conflict and conflict sensitivity analyses, which helped them identify obstacles to implementation which were directly linked to the conflict context and to issues not taken into account in the original design. They were

then able to adjust activities, for instance by increasing communication, dialogue and feedback mechanisms with all groups across the divide, by involving key community actors who had previously felt side-lined by the project, and by linking the work on access to land for woman and marginalized groups to advocacy initiatives at a higher level. (Care International, Sierra Leone)

The third statement respondents strongly agreed and agreed that the level of willingness of communities to resolve issues which was lower than the averaged composite mean and standard deviation. The statement was positive and hence supported conflict resolution intervention in Lodwar town, Turkana county.

In Rwanda coming to terms with the genocide has not been easy for the Rwandan people. The genocide involved the two communities Hutus and Tutsis. A tribunal was set up in an attempt to bring perpetrators of the crimes to justice. However, the decimated judicial system was unable to cope with the immense number of people accused of participating in the gross human rights violations—some 100,000. The UN Security Council was asked to assist, resulting in the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. This tribunal could only practically try the most prominent suspects and so a traditional community justice system known as *gacaca*, originally for settling disputes and minor offenses, and used alongside official justice systems, was established with some 11,000 community courts to try lower level crimes. There were three features which included; Rewarding those who confess by halving their prison sentences (leading to over 60,000 confessions) maintaining the traditional aspect of apology, and reparations to victims, through a compensation fund or community service. The international approach in Rwanda through the Tribunal has been of retributive justice, while the *gacaca* system is an attempt at restorative justice. This latter approach is to heal and restore relationships within the community and is seen as a more populist, or citizen-based approach, whereas the Tribunal is seen as remote. The *gacaca* system is

even supported by the prisoners themselves as fair and appropriate. In contrast, the prisoners have reacted to the Tribunal with low acceptance. This showed how the two communities were willing to resolve their issues using their own ways and it worked. (Human Rights Watch, 1999)

### **5.2.2 Peace Building Capability on Conflict Resolution Intervention**

The first statement respondents strongly agreed and agreed, that the depth of underlying issues between the communities which was lower than the averaged composite mean and standard deviation. The statement was negative and did not support conflict resolution intervention in Lodwar town, Turkana county.

Underlying issues between communities proved to be a reason for conflict for two communities in the North area, the Gabbra and Dasanach. Both live in North Horr County to the East of Lake Turkana, in a harsh environment mostly unsuitable for any land use other than mobile livestock keeping. Colonial history has put the Dasanach community on both sides of an international border, splitting their traditional areas into two distinct parts. They felt marginalized both by Kenyan and Ethiopian governments. There even seemed to be doubts on the Kenyan side that all inhabitants of Ileret are real Kenyans or in fact Ethiopians who have crossed the border in search for greener pastures. Frequent reports that individual members of the Dasanach communities have been denied identity cards or voters' registration seem to confirm this feeling of marginalization. As a consequence, the Dasanach community lacked access to most basic services like health and education. As a result, the lives of the Dasanach have not been affected much by the spread of modern culture. Feeling marginalized – by the national government, the local government dominated by the Gabbra, even by the few local NGOs established by the Gabbra – some members of the Dasanach community have resorted to force in order to overcome perceived injustices. This sparked a sequence of violent confrontations; attacks and counter-

attacks, livestock raids, allegations on animal theft and demands for their return, and the question of pride and honour have long kept tensions high between the communities. (Githinji & Mursal 2009)

The second statement respondents strongly agreed and agreed, ways in which issues could be resolved was positive and supported conflict resolution intervention in Lodwar town, Turkana county.

The statement agreed with the peace building ways incorporated in the North to deescalate the conflict between the Gabbra and the Doso. Listening, negotiation, bargaining and self-actualization / discovery skills were applied at community meetings held in preparation for the intercommunity meetings, during which participants would have to present their causes to representatives of the neighbouring ethnic groups. A seasonal calendar was helpful in understanding the seasonal fluctuations that affect the communities in the area through differences in work load, scarcity of food and water, availability of income opportunities, or the occurrence of diseases. This overview also showed at which times of the year the local population would actually be able to actively participate in programme activities. The seasonal calendar was used during the planning of activities and in conflict analysis, since it was found that violent raids were more common after the rains when communities were less involved in other activities. Wealth ranking gave an insight into the social stratification within the pastoralist communities in the area. This helped understand community perceptions of wealth, potential sources of investment and local definitions of poverty. Additionally, the internal relationships between the rich and the poor were found to have a marked impact on conflict. (Githinji & Mursal 2009).

### **5.2.3 Community Participation on Conflict Resolution Intervention**

The first statement respondents strongly agreed and agreed, with the level of community involvement in the implementation process was positive and supported conflict resolution intervention in Lodwar town, Turkana County. (Boehmke and Bowen 2010) supported this analysis regarding Africa and note a decrease in ethnic politics. By providing agency to local organizations, not only could ethnic tensions between pastoral communities be reduced, but also the systemic ethnic politicization in Kenya itself. The catalyst in this case was the transformative nature that local cooperation could have in promoting mutual reciprocity and ultimately mimetic blessings. The ultimate goal of conditioning aid to groups who promote these values was to create an environment in which multi-ethnic coalitions of unity, paired with interest-group participation in policy advocacy, becoming the norm. By institutionalizing broad, cross-cultural relationships, mutual reciprocity is introduced into the system, which also had the effect of dis-incentivizing violence.

The second statement respondents strongly agreed and agreed. The level of capacity building among the community members was negative and did not support conflict resolution intervention in Lodwar town, Turkana county. In Northern Kenya, in an area with deep divisions between different tribal groups, a livelihood project implemented by the Diocese of Maralal had planned a specific activity whereby goats would be provided to community members, so that they could raise them and benefit from their milk and meat. It was agreed that the offspring of the goats would be dispersed to other families, thus multiplying benefits. This activity was adjusted in view of the conflict analysis to ensure that the goats would be distributed equally across three communities: Pokot, Turkana and Samburu. The project gave goats to five families in each



community. They then passed on the offspring to people in the other communities. This follows a traditional covenant: 'once I give you a goat, we are brothers'. The activity was strengthened by the creation of a shared market that not only increased acceptance and participation in the overall livelihood project but also brought communities closer together. Where previously there was no communication between the different groups, now they are interacting buying and selling milk and meat through their shared market. Community cohesion has improved. (Kratli & Swift, 1999).

The third statement respondents strongly agreed and agreed, decentralization and community ownership was negative and did not support conflict resolution intervention in Lodwar town, Turkana county. Pastoral conflict in Kenya indeed maintains conflict symptoms due to access to resources. One posited solution was 'expanding the pie' according to (Pruitt, 2003). The total access to resources to both parties was increased. The access to a consistent water supply, grazing lands, or oil revenues were increased, contention over resources would diminish as a conflict driver. He stated that there was local capacity-building efforts to improve local infrastructure as well as reach revenue-sharing agreements between the governments over newly discovered oil sources. Turkana and Pokot businessmen formed a coalition or interest group around cattle herding, agricultural trade, or any number of relevant markets. These unions had the added benefit of requiring levels of reconciliation and mimetic blessings in order for individuals to effectively engage with one another across social boundaries.

### **5.3 Summary of Main Findings**

The purpose of this study was to establish the influence of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms on conflict resolution intervention, in Lodwar town Turkana county. It sought to assess the influence of conflict sensitivity in conflict resolution intervention, show the importance

of peace building capability in conflict resolution intervention in Lodwar town and also the importance of community participation in conflict resolution.

The study adopted a descriptive design that study sample comprised of 109 people and was done using the Yamane formula method. Questionnaires and interviews were used as data collecting tool and analyzed using tables and figures.

The researcher found that from the findings conflict sensitivity affected conflict resolution intervention. Internal enforcement, cross-cultural cooperation, and increased state accountability can contribute to a positive peace. Simultaneously, cooperation was important at both a communal and a regional level. In order for mutual relationships to occur, a bottom-up approach must evolve being driven by eroding the cycle of negative reciprocity and replacing it with a transformative structure based upon healing, inclusiveness, learning from the past and overall cultural openness.

From the findings the researcher also found that peace building capability included crisis prevention and conflict management and that helped to bring about lasting peace if measures to promote structural stability and frameworks were well dissected. A key aspect of such peace-building was looking into underlying issues among communities. Promoting a peace constituency meant strengthening the capacities and resources of local and regional partner organizations for sustainable peace-building. The primary objective would be to identify and carefully support the existing potentials within those organizations, such as to increase their influence and encourage others to imitate them. Additional capacities could be created, for instance by activating disadvantaged or strategically important groups through empowerment programmes or training measures.

Lastly, the findings also showed, community participation served an important role on conflict resolution intervention. The actor-oriented capacity-building approach should from the start be designed in close connection with the strengthening of institutions and procedures for peaceful reconciliation of interests. Capacity-building for societal groups, and local and regional institutions, requires a number of measures: strengthening societal groups of strategic significance for building a peace constituency; promoting local and regional institutions and mechanisms for peaceful conflict management ;promoting a media contribution to crisis prevention; developing education and youth promotion measures to provide education for peace and conflict prevention; post-war trauma healing; coming to terms with the past, and reconciliation work, after violent conflicts.

#### **5.4 Conclusion**

In conclusion, with the introduction of conflict sensitivity showed the importance of ensuring that all segments of the communities ought to be included as project participants, as well as actively engaging them across the whole project cycle. There were ever growing linkages between increased conflict sensitivity and more effective humanitarian relief, human rights, poverty reduction and peace building programming. Conflict sensitivity strengthens and systematizes our understanding. Conflict sensitivity reduced the risk of the intervention sparking or supporting violence by identifying flash points and helping to build bridges between antagonists. The study also showed peace building helped identify key decision makers, local leaders, potential spoilers, people who might try to exacerbate conflict for their own interests and marginalized and excluded groups affected by conflict. Conflict sensitivity encouraged and promoted transparency, accountability and inclusive processes (Mkutu 2008).

Also ensuring that there were safe spaces to talk about what might have been going wrong was extremely important from a conflict sensitivity perspective. Conflict issues, lines of division and how a person's work was impacted on a context and vice-versa are extremely sensitive issues, particularly in very fragile and divided contexts. Integrating partners or communities into the organization's training on conflict sensitivity was also particularly valuable (Kumssa et al 2009).

### **5.5 Recommendations**

Though not formalized, in addition to hiring from local communities into NGO's where possible could have ensured that there was an ethnic balance among staff. Employing staff from different groups and communities also brought in a diverse set of perspectives that contributed to better understanding the communities and contexts it operated within, as well as how the activities may be perceived by different groups. Use of participatory conflict analysis, monitoring and evaluating community grievance management mechanism in all projects.

### **5.6 Area for Further Research**

Develop conflict-sensitive indicators for measuring the success of a project. The process of objective-oriented project planning usually resulted in a logical framework matrix with specific indicators which measured the achievements of an intervention. In most cases, particularly in projects with a high degree of technical inputs, the resulting indicators were of a quantitative nature, while peace-building was per definition more of a qualitative process. It was important, however, that the conflict-sensitive aspects of programming were also reflected as a measurable outcome. Depending on the particular project activities, it would be a challenging task for programme planners to adjust their indicators accordingly.

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## **APPENDICES**

### **APPENDIX I: INTRODUCTORY LETTER**

22 June 2020

Dear Respondents,

#### **RE: RESEARCH PROJECT**

Vivian Rigoh is a current student at Africa Nazarene University undertaking A Post Graduate Diploma in Monitoring and Evaluation. Towards the end, she is undertaking his research on the influence of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms on conflict resolution intervention in Lodwar town, Turkana County. I will appreciate if you could answer the following questions as comprehensively and as truthful as possible.

The research will require you to avail your time to help answer the questions prepared in the questionnaire. The information collected from this proposal will be used for academic purposes only.

Africa Nazarene University will highly appreciate your assistance in this regard.

Yours

Sincerely.



Vivian Rigoh

18S03ETME005

### **APPENDIX: QUESTIONNAIRE**

I am a student at ANU (Africa Nazarene University) in post graduate diploma in Monitoring and Evaluation. My research is on the impact of monitoring and evaluation systems in conflict sensitivity and peace building mechanisms, a case study of Turkana county, Lodwar town.

These questionnaires will be based on the purpose of this study only and assisting in collecting of the data by providing your comments is highly valued. Any information provided in this questionnaire shall be handled within the context of the study only and shall be treated with strict confidentiality.

#### **Section A (Personal Information)**

Please answer the questions in the spaces provided.

(Tick as appropriate)

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Gender: Male [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] | Female [ <input type="checkbox"/> ] |
| 2. Age                                       |                                     |
| 20 – 25                                      | [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]        |
| 26 – 30                                      | [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]        |
| 31 – 35                                      | [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]        |
| 36 – 40                                      | [ <input type="checkbox"/> ]        |

41 and above [ ]

3. Highest level of Education

Certificate [ ]

Diploma [ ]

Degree [ ]

Masters [ ]

Others Specify .....

4. What is your role on the influence of monitoring and evaluation systems in peace building?

**Section B**

**Conflict sensitivity.**

5. Does conflict sensitivity affect the influence of M&E mechanisms?

Yes [ ]

No [ ]

If yes, explain \_\_\_\_\_

6. To what extent does conflict sensitivity affect the influence of M&E mechanisms?

On a scale of 1-5

- 1 = Strongly agreed,
- 2 = Agreed,
- 3 = Neutral,
- 4 = Disagreed
- 5 = Strongly Disagreed.

		1	2	3	4	5
1	Level of community awareness on the effects of conflict					

2	Inclusivity level of the government and other partners on conflict resolution intervention					
3	Level of willingness of communities to resolve issues					

## Section C

### Peace building Capability

7. Does peace building affect the influence of M&E mechanisms?

Yes [  ]

No [  ]

If yes , explain \_\_\_\_\_

8. To what extent does peace building affect the influence of M&E mechanisms?

On a scale of 1-5

- 1 = Strongly agreed,
- 2 = Agreed,
- 3 = Neutral,
- 4 = Disagreed
- 5 = Strongly Disagreed.

		1	2	3	4	5
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1	Do underlying issues between the communities influence M&E on conflict resolution intervention					
2	Does resolving issues between communities influence M&E on conflict resolution					

## Section D

### Community participation.

9. Does community involvement affect the influence of M&E mechanisms?

Yes [  ]

No [  ]

If yes, explain \_\_\_\_\_

10. To what extent does community involvement affect the influence of M&E ?

On a scale of 1-5

- 1 = Strongly agreed,
- 2 = Agreed,
- 3 = Neutral,
- 4 = Disagreed
- 5 = Strongly Disagreed.

		1	2	3	4	5
1	Does the level of community involvement affect the influence of M&E mechanisms ?					

2	Does the level of capacity building among the community members affect the influence of M&E mechanisms?					
3	Does centralization and community ownership affect the influence of M&E mechanisms?					

The researcher intends to take part in the activities outlined in the table below with the given number of days:

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Time</b>
Collection of data	2 Weeks
Editing of the data	1 Week
Typing	4 Days
Marking	3 Days
<b>Approximate time taken</b>	<b>1 Month</b>

List of the items that will be necessary for the research are as follows:

<b>Items</b>	<b>Cost per item</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
Computers	Kshs 65,000	Kshs 65,000
Flash Disc	Kshs 1,000	Kshs 1,000
Pens	Kshs 12	Kshs 200
Books	Kshs 50	Kshs 2,000
Notebooks	Kshs 100	Kshs 500
Papers	Kshs 10	Kshs 300
Credits	Kshs 100	Kshs 1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>Kshs 66,272</b>	<b>Kshs 70,000</b>

