

**THE ROLE OF FOOTBALL IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN KENYA, A CASE
STUDY OF KIBRA CONSTITUENCY.**

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DECLARATION

I declare to the best of my knowledge that this project is my original work and it has never been presented to any higher institution of learning for any purpose

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My sincere gratitude goes to all my family members for their continued support they offered me and to my supervisor Dr. Martin Ouma for the assistance he offered me through the starting and writing this research project. Finally, I appreciate all my dear friends, relatives as well as my classmates for their material and ideological assistance they equipped me when writing this business project.

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my parents Mr. and Mrs. Muthuri, my sisters Naomi and Joy Sarah for their love, moral support, and encouragement through my studies.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The UN	United Nations
FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
IOC	International Olympic Committee
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
FA	Football Association
UEFA	Union of European Football Associations
UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
YDF	Youth Development through Football
MYSA	Mathare Youth Sports Association

ABSTRACT

Football has become the universal game in the world and has participation in most places in the world and by more individuals than any other sport on the planet. It has the ability to connect, promote closeness, and get the public around a widespread action, on occasion mainly in inexplicable circumstance. Many organizations that advocate for peace are using sports as aim partial way to maintain the cooperation past the initial stages to help resolve a conflict by bringing people together and reconciliation between divided communities. Peace should be sustained through long-term efforts which should be from the grassroots. The possibilities of football as a mechanism to build connections with peace promotion through football at the amateur level can highly contribute in peacemaking. If applied correctly, football programs can promote social interactions as well as have the capacity to extend beyond. Lasting peace can be upheld if football as a building block for fighting violence; therefore it becomes a very useful and effective strategy in conflict resolution.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND THE BACKGROUND OF STUDY

1.0 Introduction

In recent years, links between sports and conflict resolution have significantly grown, particularly in building peaceful relations amongst institutions and cultures of sport. Organizations are increasingly integrating sports as a tool for peacebuilding, bonding, and conflict resolution. Sports has been embraced as a noble movement and as well as a vehicle through which high moral and corporal ideals are expressed. Football has the ability to connect, promote closeness, and get the public around a widespread action, on occasion mainly in inexplicable circumstance. The chapter focused on the introduction, the background of the study, the problem statement, the study objectives, significance, literature review and the research methodology.

1.1 Background to the Study

Of the popular sports choices football has been acknowledged as the most influential engagement tool. In today's world, most people have and are attempting to use football in peace building and conflict resolution; it is defined by some as "war minus the shooting".¹ Sports has been a subject of debate for over a long period of time and is mostly seen as an activity linked with rivalry among countries. Football in its universality is used as an international language that has that offers an entry point for peacemaking which can sometimes be lacking in certain situations. Its ability to cross boundaries and cultures makes it be enabled to be used in sports programs to bring together people of social and ethnic divides. The possibility of football as an equilibrium in endeavors to build a bridge toward peace building and conflict resolution are yet untackled.

An underutilized focal point for conflict resolvers provided by Football and its appeal offers a new dimension of activity that can be utilized effectively. Football characteristics make it a tool that promotes patriotism, hostility, as well as express the principles of peace.² In the past few decades, the attention given towards the relations involving sports and conflict resolution have grown. A growing percentage have employed sport and football partnerships in

¹ORWELL, George (1994). "The sporting spirit".

²LEA-HOWARTH, Jonathan (2006). Sport and conflict: is football an appropriate tool to utilize in conflict resolution, reconciliation or reconstruction

particular towards achieving social cohesion, integration, and post-conflict resolution situations.³

Football has become the universal game in the world and has participation in most places in the world and by more individuals than any other sport on the planet. The potential given in association to sports with regard to conflict resolution have amplified, especially in the building of diplomatic accords with football as an institution of sport. Football offers a general action that can build interaction in the various groups. Sport offers the social and physical interactions between people and others⁴.

On some occasions, football has been the cause of clashes and even death between two countries in what is described as the Soccer feud between two nations in 1969⁵. In many instances, there are increasing scenarios worldwide where football has inspired people and nations to determine their conflicts. Football and sports, in general, has shown to be an integral tool in supporting conflict resolvers and peace builders. The initiative of using the past and current successes stories in the field is a phenomenon that academics and peace builders are keen to do. sports has the ability to bring out nationalism in competition among sportspersons, individuals and spectators, a section of the general public that looks upon how sport can be the way to progress peace building.

The United Nations passed a decision that 2005 would be the Year for Sport and insisted that its members embrace the role of physical education in peacebuilding and conflict resolution. In response to the UN resolution, International Year of African Football was introduced by the African Union in 2006. Sports diversity to attract different groups of individuals through a sporting platform, which includes rules that make it easier for bypassing cultural, economic, racial, and religious aspects of difference whilst sensitizing communities. The use of sport to bring about peace in warring areas and communities has recently been promoted with the collectiveness of international partners such as the UN and FIFA, who working conjunctly with countries football federations, and global companies to form a project known as Sport for Development and Peace (SDP)⁶.

³UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE (n.d.). Sport for development and peace: the UN system in action

⁴GIULIANOTTI, Richard (2011). "The sport, development and peace sector: a model of four social policy domains". *Journal of Social Policy*. Vol.40, iss. 4, pp. 757-776.

⁵Gold Blatt, David. *The Ball Is Round: A Global History of Soccer*.

⁶SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE INTERNATIONAL WORKING GROUP (SDP IWG) (2008). *Harnessing the power of sport for development and peace*.

Football's greatest advantage is its simplicity, the fact that the game can be played anywhere with anything, anyhow and by everyone. Children in the urban areas kick a can and make goalposts from stones to play together the game while kids in the rural area play with a polyethylene ball, barefoot, and still enjoy the game. The universality of football is the infinite source of a renewable hope to many people, occasionally governed by simple rules that everyone can follow. Football's laws are of equality, non-violence, and respect⁷. When countries with a historic, long-standing rivalry engage in any sport, opportunities and risks are present in terms of their relationships, for example, the rivalry between Brazil and Argentina in football has been going on for over decades and thus has been transferred to other sports when the two nations meet. If self-restraint is successfully maintained professional sporting contests can be great opportunities for rivals to have competition with one another and enjoy, opening doors to dialogue and possibly putting their issues to rest.

Efforts by the United Nations to put in place an office for Sports and Peace shows a motivation in pursue of potential for the role of sports in conflict resolution and peacebuilding. The Special Adviser tasked by the United Nations aims to use sports as a means to promote development and peace.⁸ Sports, in general, are an activity present in every society across the entire globe. The reputation of sports goes beyond the political and ideological differences and it is enjoyed by viewers across the globe.

Football has a lot of following and is regarded as a national pass time; teams from the various ethnic regions go up against teams from industries, armed forces, and the police. Football was introduced during the colonial times by the British masters at a time when communal systems in tribes were very common in Kenya. Football manages to bridge ethnic and religious divisions and brought people together. It is observed that streets are normally abandoned and especially for the period of the World Cup, African Cup of Nations and when the national team Harambee Stars is playing where millions of Kenyans watch football. Popular football teams in Kenya are AFC Leopards with their home base in western Kenya, Mathare United from Mathare slums, and GorMahia with their home base in Nyanza region and the capital city. Several corporates have also put up their own football teams, such as Western Stima (electricity provider company KPLC), Tusker (the national beer brand) KCB (Kenya Commercial Bank) and Bandari (Kenya Ports Authority) which have competed in the Kenyan League for decades.

⁷FIFA (2007). *265 million playing football* [online article].

⁸UNITEDNATIONSOFFICEONSPORTFOR EVELOPMENTANDPEACE (n.d.). Sport for development and peace: the UN system in action

1.2 Statement of the problem

There has been little investment in sports in Kenya despite national support. Little emphasis has been given to the sport and thus resulting in poor management. This is as a result of poor policies and legal frameworks to govern the sport. This study generally looked at how football has brought about peace building within warring regions of the country, and how the sport has gone further in the advancing of development in other areas. Despite numerous Studies on the contribution of sports in conflict resolution globally, Kenyan has not taken advantage of this to address its own existing conflict. This study filled in the gaps by investigating the issues affecting the growth of football in Kenya, and how it can be used as the engagement tool for conflict resolution and mending relations with warring communities.

Football provides an important dimension that makes appeal to everyone involved. Sports can be means for promoting unity and peaceful relations in societies, as well as a way to express and promote peace. This study will look at how Football can be an avenue in which sports can help the process of conflict resolution, as a bridge- building between divided societies, where the football is involved in initiatives. It will also look at football as a tool for peacebuilding and conflict resolution.

1.3 The Study objectives

1.3.1 The General Objective

To study the role of football in conflict resolution in Kenya.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- (i) To investigate whether football was the best strategy for conflict resolution in Kenya.
- (ii) To explore the challenges of applying football as a tool for conflict management building in Kenya.
- (iii) To examine football for social inclusion and peacebuilding in Kenya.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What are the best strategies to be used in applying football for peace building?
- ii. What are the challenges associated with using football as a tool for peacebuilding?
- iii. How has football contributed to social cohesion in Kenya?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study has come up with various strategies for improving services within the sports sector. The findings of the study provide an insight into current government to look at ways to promote peace through football. The findings seek to improve the management of football in Kenya and guide stakeholders in promoting football at the grassroots levels and as an instrument of peace building. The football federation should use the results of the study to improve their current policies on the promotion of the popularity of the sport. For the academic point of view, it should be incorporated into the curriculum as a study focus.

1.6 Literature review

The thematic literature review covers the following areas: impacts role in football in conflict resolution in Europe, Africa, and Kenya. This section will highlight best practices through citing countries that have successfully used football as a tool for peacebuilding and conflict resolution.

1.6.1 Empirical Studies

Sports as a means to progress peace are not an entirely new concept. In the 9th century sports was used for peace relations in ancient Greece. This was the earliest recognized utilization of sports in a period of conflict which brought about the first Olympic Games. These enabled different countries converge and participate and return to their places of origin in safely⁹. Football is regarded as the most popular sport and was acknowledged by the world as a source of economic progress and development and as a vehicle for peacebuilding and conflict resolution.

UNESCO in its own capacity has indicated that in order to achieve peace and social improvement. It is imperative to distinguish the aspects of the sport analysis¹⁰. The belief that sport can aid countries to be able to attain its goals while working with initiatives, has led the United Nations associate and partner with the England FA, IOC, also Football governing body FIFA. The Europe union has also been an active participant in the promotion of sports among its member states in order to bring about social cohesion. For example, UEFA

⁹ INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (2009). *Fact sheets Olympic Truce*. [Online article]. [Retrieved 4 August 2011]. http://www.olympic.org/Documents/Reference_documents_Factsheets/Olympic_Truce.pdf

¹⁰, UNESCO (2009). "Sport for Development & Peace Proceedings". p. 8.

accepting Kosovo and Gibraltar into their ranks in 2012 and also helping both countries to become FIFA members and take part in 2018 world cup qualifying.

1.6.2 Peacebuilding and football

A sport has comparison to principles necessary for peace and conflict resolution. Football provides a game with rules which are both an unbiased towards individuals and each other thus ensuring to an extent they work together. It also provides a framework for teaching people about ways of improving on conflict resolution. Many organizations that advocate for peace are using sports as aim partial way to maintain the cooperation past the initial stages to help resolve a conflict by bringing people together and reconciliation between divided communities. Major steps have been taken to use football at the grassroots level to engage individuals in conflict resolution and peacebuilding process. Positive effects have been seen through studies done in various grassroots initiatives that deal with football for peace projects based in Sierra Leone (World Vision International Youth Reintegration Training and Education for Peace), Israel (Football for Peace), Liberia (Bosco United Sports Association) and Bosnia-Herzegovina (Open Fun Football Schools in the Balkans)¹¹.

For instance in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Open Fun Football Schools have been well employed in uniting different ethnic communities where relationships between age groups have been fostered. The report indicated that the efforts needed to organize sporting activities support community integration. Organizers of the tournaments and league also imposed conditions on the teams participating and enter the competitions. A good example would be in the Balkans they insist that teams and supporters participate in the programs must be placed with others from different ethnicities and they will work to organize. The events were noteworthy.¹²

The University of Catalunya has signed an agreement with one of the most famous football teams, Football Club Barcelona, where the partnership entails it to put together its network of operations accessible in promoting peace and development course programs of the institution. Football Club Barcelona is in itself was a symbol of resistance during times of oppression in the city of Catalunya when Spain was under the dictatorship of General Francisco Franco and thus has made substantial contributions to campaigns for peace, justice and social inclusion to this day as they are the major supporter of Catalunya trying to secede from the Spanish

¹¹WOODHOUSE, Tom (2009). "Building a global peace culture". Conflict and culture roundtable, cultural initiatives in peace building. Tokyo: Joint Research Institute for International Peace and Culture.

¹²KVALSUND, Pelle (2005). "Sport as a tool for peacebuilding and reconciliation". Input paper for the breakout session. 2ndMaggingen Conference.Maggingen, Switzerland.

monarchy and go into self-rule by using peaceful means. Football Club Barcelona announced in 2007 that the club would print and put the UNICEF logo on their team's match day playing shirts, therefore moving away from the normal norm of top football clubs using the logo of commercial sponsors such as the Fly Emirates. Barcelona Football Club's association with UNICEF is well renowned and the contributions made have focused on ways football can help in disagreement and peacebuilding. The Barcelona Foundation pays 1.5 million Euros annually to UNICEF to facilitate and support its programs around the world.¹³

NGOs working in conflict zones such as the Liberia recently have been getting much support from football clubs and relevant concerned parties thus there is room for this directive to grow even further. Playing team sports is a means where people have opportunities thus forging positive relationships and bonds looked as a trustful and respectful relationship rather than fear and hatred. Grassroots leagues and football teams in the conflict zone have started groups that provide optimism to its participants. In initiatives such as these in Liberia, to organize one ball is seen as enough to run a project, football dominates due to its large popularity globally and simplicity. An analysis of the research done about football and social development in regards to conflict in Liberia came to the point that social problems such as poverty and access to basic entities such as food and shelter cannot be resolved by football though local football projects can offer a better path and an opportunity to facilitate the development of youth character¹⁴

The Kenyan system of devolution has seen football being introduced to most if not all counties in the country and most football clubs in Kenya are also moving their base of operations to these counties e.g. GorMahia In Kisumu County, AFC Leopards Kaka mega County, Tusker Fc to Meru County, Sofapaka to Machakos county. Through this, many youths get involved with these teams at the youth level. The FKF in itself has stated youth tournaments in the various age categories for children and youth to participate from all over the country. An example is the Copa Coca-Cola and the KPL under 20 tournaments which entails teams from each part of the country being able to participate. Through these initiatives, youth have equal chances even if they come from different or warring communities.

¹³UNITEDNATIONS ON SPORT FOR DEVELOPMENTANDPEACE (n.d.). Sport for development and peace: the UN system in action

¹⁴LEA-HOWARTH, Jonathan (2006).*Sport and conflict: is football an appropriate tool to utilize in conflict resolution, reconciliation or reconstruction?* Contemporary War and Peace Studies, MA Dissertation, University of Sussex.

Promotion and funding of football Programmes at the amateur level can bring about an important contribution in conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and reconciliation. A national team success on the pitch can help bring together clashing sides together during the duration of the successful endeavor such as the African Cup of Nations. Thus a way of putting football and sports in general as a peaceful interaction tool in the process of conflict resolution through consistent efforts to bring together individuals in clashing situations. Organizations that look at football as a tool to promote understanding see the sport as an avenue to overcoming cultural, political, and religious differences while promoting peace, understanding, and unity. Sports in particular football can be a symbolic tool to promoting peace, both on the communal level as well as the global level. Football has the power to be used as an element for bringing about sustainable peace and a mechanism for conflict prevention.

1.6.3 Impact of Football

Peace should be sustained through long-term efforts which should be from the grassroots going up and should not be just a one-off event or tournament to bring about ceasefires. In football, the core values are just as those necessary for continued peace, unity, and interdependence. Football can be seen by some persons as important as life or death, but if applied properly it could mean the difference between conflict and peaceful accords. Galtung's 3R's describes a process for peace building through 3 R's which are: (1) Reconstruction after violence; (2) Reconciling conflicting party (3) Resolution animosity.¹⁵

Reconstruction

Reconstruction is explained with four subcategories; a) rehabilitation, b) rebuilding, c) restructuration and d) reculturation¹⁶. Sport for Development and Peace programs provide rehabilitation and healing through interactive and social programs. In affected regions FIFA plays a key role in creation of sports services with pledge finances to reconstruct dilapidated facilities. In Afghanistan the national stadium was used as an execution ground was reconstructed and reopened as a sports complex with a football pitch, track for athletes and indoor gymnasium with the support of the government and FIFA¹⁷.for restructuration football

¹⁵ **GALTUNG, Johan** (1998). Peace by peaceful means: peace and conflict, development and Civilization. New York: Sage. Pg 8

¹⁶ **GALTUNG, Johan** (1998). Peace by peaceful means: peace and conflict, development and Civilization. New York: Sage. p. 53-61).

¹⁷ **LEA-HOWARTH, Jonathan** (2006). Sport and conflict is football an appropriate tool to utilize in conflict resolution, reconciliation or reconstruction p. 16).

programs can make possible relations among individuals through promoting communal inclusion¹⁸.

The initiatives are seen as tools for people to get involved in the programs and by establishing sporting teams and competitions based on the cultural system. In Sierra Leone, football tournaments have been formed with the major regulation which emphasizes that teams are made up of players from different ethnic groups playing together with the emphasis on minimizing tribal conflict by fostering a sense of national identity rather than tribal rivalry.

Reconciliation

It looks at establishing constructive relations among enemies. Sport can help bring about a positive and conducive environment by regaining a sense of security and normality¹⁹, thus facilitating reconciliation between opposing parties. An example will be looked at by these three different circumstances:

a) Reconciliation through symbols at the national level

Sports in South Africa sports was used as a means to bring about racial equality in a nation that experienced apartheid for a very long time. South Africa made its first Olympic appearance in 1992 since the 1960s omission. The team representing South Africa comprised of both black and white athletes and for the first time flew together in an airplane covered by the country's flag. This depicted the political and social system change of the nation and provided an opportunity to link a gap between conflicting parties.

b) Reconciliation with common actions

Sports can be used in integration processes, analysis of the affected persons for example football being organized for internally displaced people. With football competitions, there is an opportunity to intermingle with individuals from different communities. Sport is a simple and economical move so people can mix and strengthen societal interaction.

¹⁸**KVALSUND, Pelle** (2005). "Sport as a tool for peacebuilding and reconciliation". Input paper for the breakout Session. 2nd Magglingen Conference. Magglingen,

¹⁹**BORSANI, Serena** (2009). *The contribution of sport to the process of peace and reconciliation*. Human rights and conflict management, MA Dissertation, Santa Anna School of Advanced Studies.

c) Reconciliation for individual improvement

In order to achieve this goal a number of Social Development Programs in the South Africa use life skills training and gender empowerment. Football should not just be regarded as a mere game but as a key process conflict management and on top of that, an economic force and more importantly model of globalization. As seen by the numerous number of African football players who ply their trade in Europe and Asia. Big names such as Emmanuel Adebayor and Samuel Eto'o have become rich and have been able to represent Africa on a global platform. In the midst of civil war in 1967, Brazilian football legend Pelé journeyed to Nigeria, to participate in a charity game.

For the game to take place, a 48-hour ceasefire was called for so as to allow the warring sides to be able to watch the greatest player in the world at the time play in their country. Pele was able to unite two warring sides during a civil war even though it was for a short time. In Kenya football is seen as a mechanism to bring people together. In the local scene recently there has been violence in the Mashemeji derby between GorMahia and AFC leopards, but during the national team matches both sets of supporters come together for the good of the country as recently witnessed in the African cup qualifier between Kenya and Congo Brazzaville also other sports such as rugby and athletics are able to bring about unity among Kenyans.

1.6.4 Football and social integration

The most important attributes of sport and particularly football's ability to bond people and communities together. Communities, when inclusive become important sources for social networking and fostering communities to become cooperative. Furthermore, sport has become a global entertainment tool for individuals around the globe and has become one of the most far-reaching communication mechanism in the globe today. Modern sport especially the Olympic Games which include football are understood to support nationalistic competitiveness, the modern Olympic Games come from a strong internationalist ethos that looked to international sporting organizations as partners within the global peace movement.

In bridging groups separated by conflict, sport has an important role to play especially in a situation of ethnic divides. An example is the Football for Peace initiative that organizes football matches between Jewish and Arab youth in Israel as from the year 2001 so as for them to experience a form co-existence where there are very few chances to build understanding and overcome their differences through football. Football has been used by

the Peres Centre for Peace to bring about peace between Israel and Palestine, from a combined Israel-Palestine football team competing in tournaments and football camps for children and youths of both genders from both sides of the divide. There has also been a proposal for an Israel-Palestine football exhibition match to be held and funded by the Football for Peace initiative in conjunction with the University of Brighton and the British Council with 1.5 million pounds provided to finance the matches. Football for Peace efforts show that planned and professionally managed football programs can make a great contribution to social integration.²⁰

The research carried out looked at how North and South Korea were represented by a combined Korean football team to participate in the Junior World Cup held in Portugal in 1991. The two nations didn't have any formal diplomatic relations. Research carried out investigated the potentiality of football in conflict resolution and reconciliation in Africa. This was clearly illustrated how the Ivorian football star Didier Drogba intervened in a time of civil strife in the Ivory Coast.

In September 2002, a mutiny was staged by a group of military personnel that led to tensions which flared up into civil war between Muslims in the northern part and the government-controlled south in which thousands were killed and millions displaced by the civil unrest. The need for a peace process was initiated in April 2004 and a peacekeeping mission deployed which was supervised by the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI). In 2006, the UNOCI promoted a very active sport-based peace building Program which included activities they delivered peace messages on the process by the peacekeeping mission during matches on wide screens throughout the country. UNOCI also looked at ways to educate citizens on the use of sport in times of disaster and how it had worked in other countries so as to give confidence to the people to be concerned in peace building.²¹

Didier Drogba helped in securing a ceasefire during the Ivorian civil conflict and therefore being appointed a UN ambassador for sports and he has been trying to bring about peace and unity off the football field as well. Even though he is well known for his goal scoring prowess on the football field, this national hero is contributing in other ways at home and abroad through his various charities. International players such as Yaya and Kolo Toure who are based in Europe have used their fame and popularity to offer to fund and are on the front line

²⁰ "Could an Israel-Palestinian Soccer Match Bring Peace?" Haaretz. 20 October 2009.

²¹ UNITED NATIONS ON SPORT AND DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE (n.d.). Sport for development and peace: the UN system in action

advocating for peace for the future generation in the country.²²World Cup qualification was an instrument used in bringing about peace. In the middle of a civil war Cote d'Ivoire, qualified for the FIFA World Cup 2006 in Germany, the President took to account everything and then initiated talks which led to a cease-fire, Thanks in large to the national team's trip to Germany.

A study was done in 2012looked at the potential of Sport for Development Program initiatives as vehicles for peace building on the communal level and for development and peace in East Africa by pursuing sports as a peace avenue. The media in Kenya were constantly reporting on the violence that was experienced in the Tana River region located in northeast Kenya. The violence occurred as a consequence of the land and water disputes between Pokomo farmers and Orma cattle herders. It was suspected that Politicians vying for positions in the 2013elections had sponsored and planned the violence, by emphasizing on ethnic division. the politicians exploited unemployed youths from the different communities, believing that the clashes would bring about division among the two ethnicities so as for them to have electoral advantage securing votes on one their side of the divide and displacing the others so that they may not be able to vote.

Their strategy was to incite the ethnic divisions by using political and economic inequalities between two communities and also by using paying uneducated, unemployed youths to attack individuals from the other ethnic group. Some interventions took place such as a football competition aimed at uniting people across the ethnic divide linking sport, violence prevention and peace building.²³In 2014The German Development Agency working in collaboration with the South African government launched the Youth Development through Football (YDF) program. One component of the Program sought to use football as a means of education to preventing conflict. Hoping to adopt this format, several organizations in Kenya sent their members to German Development Agency training seminars in South Africa. The training lessons learned there are now being implemented within Kenya's football grassroots and amateur league format framework. The youth involved in these organizational programs were discouraged from using violence and will take a lead in peace initiatives in their communities.

²²Wilsey, Sean. "The Beautiful Game: Why Soccer Rules the World." National Geographic. June 2006.

²³*Sam Dilliway (2012)* Sport and Peace: An Analysis of Sports Programs' Contribution to Building Peace in East Africa [online article]

1.7 Gaps in research

Although the above literature identifies the role of football in conflict resolution, it fails to indicate strategies that should be formulated to ensure promoting football can lead to peace building is achieved. This study attempts to fill this gap. The results of this study will give a feedback on the role of football in conflict resolution and measures to be taken to prevent the outbreak of conflict through football.

1.8 Theoretical framework

Practical Idealism theory is a theory based on a political philosophy that was recorded used by John Dewey in the year 1917 and subsequently adopted Mahatma Gandhi .it is today used in advancing a country's overseas strategy and dealings. It is used as an approach for a country's self-interest its idealism which looks at the country's strategies in issues like peace, co-operation, justice and security among warring states and communities.

The relevance of this theory to this study enables the researcher to explain how football can be used in conflict resolution through bridge building among warring communities, it will look at the aspect of football as a mechanism for social integration thus aiding in conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Practical Idealism theory looks at the greater preoccupation with social pursuit rather than a militaristic one. The belief in international organizations as forums to attain collective security. The use of sports and football in particular to look at ways to bring people, communities together in forums of peace building and promotion of the sport in the grassroots, through partnerships between football and the various organizations e.g. the UN who work to maintain peace in the world, conflict resolution can be achieved even if for a period of time.

1.9 Research and methodology

This section critically discusses the study methodology namely: research design, site of the study, target population, study sample and selection procedures, data collection techniques, data analysis methods and the analytical procedure.

1.10 Study Design

Research designs are procedures that are used for conducting research that converts decisions from large assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. Qualitative and quantitative methods were used in the study. Qualitative Research mainly investigates underlying reasons to advance an understanding, opinions, and motivations of communities living around oil and gas reserves. Qualitative Research was to know the thoughts of the local people and leaders of Kibera Constituency to understand the problem better. Methods of data collection mostly employed are interviews and observation.²⁴

Quantitative Research was implored to determine the problem by coming up with data that was changed to important information and to gauge stakeholder's opinions, behaviors, and other variables and simplify results from a larger sample population. It utilizes quantifiable statistics to clear information to reveal trends. This form of data collection methods include surveys interviews, past studies, and online articles.²⁵ This study implored telephone interviews, paper surveys and face to face interviews.

1.11 Profile of Study Area

Kibera was one of the hot spots marred by violence in 2008 election result led to chaos as a result of their ethnic and political affiliations. The constituency is highly populated and is cosmopolitan despite only and yet occupy a small area of Nairobi's geographic area and has great implication to the political field. Population census of 2009 put Kibera's at around population as 170,070²⁶. The area was preferred for this study as it has a representation of most of the ethnic groups in Kenya, The breakdown of ethnic groups inhabiting Kibera are

²⁴ What is the Difference between Qualitative Research and Quantitative Research? Accessed on June 29, 2016 <http://www.snapsurveys.com/blog/what-is-the-difference-between-qualitative-research-and-quantitative-research/>

²⁵ *Ibid*

²⁶ Karanja, Muchiri (3 September 2010). "Myth shattered: Kibera numbers fail to add up". *Daily Nation*.

Luo,Luhya,Nubian, Kikuyu,Kamba,Kisii and others²⁷and also because of a high prevalence of violence.

1.12Target population

The study targeted Kibra as a site for the study among the target groups are the government agency in charge of sports, the county officials mandated with managing football and other sports affairs in the county government. They were interviewed on issues of football in respect to matters peace building and conflict resolution in Kibra constituency. The intended sample size from each of them was five each.

Relevant officials at the Kenya the football Kenya federation (FKF) were interviewed on the use of football for peacebuilding and the challenges they face to promote peace through football. The intended sample size was to be 10 officials. Football players around the Kianda area in western Kibera. They were main players who played for Kibra Celtic FC from both the male and female teams. The intended sample size was 10 players.

The last target populations were the community members or spectators in Kianda, Kibera. There were several other areas in Kibra constituency but choosing Kianda was because of easy accessibility. The intended sample size will be 20.Secondary data was used to analyze the literature in other sources about the narratives of this research.

Table 1.1Sample frame

Stakeholders	Target Population
Ministry	5
Spectators	20
Football County Administrators	5
FKF Officials	10
Players	10
Total	50

Source: Researcher 2016

²⁷ Annabel S. Erulkar, James K. Matheka. "Adolescence in the Kibera Slums of Nairobi Kenya" (PDF). Population Council.

1.13 Questionnaires

The methods for collecting these data include filling in questionnaires and having face to face interviews using an interview guide with spectators, Football county administrators, FKF officials, KIBRA CELTIC FOUNDATION. Observation techniques were used by the researcher to look for situations indicating sports is a vital tool in conflict resolution

1.14 Data analysis

The data obtained from the research was analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods of statistical analysis.

1.15 Limitations

Time Factor was a limitation in the study. Due to this, the study was carried out near the capital city. Some of the data were hard to access due to confidentiality. Respondents were not willing to show the researcher some information hence inadequate data collection. Some of the respondents were uncooperative due to lack of time in the agendas. They were not willing to stop the work they were doing to respond to the researcher. There was a lot of secretiveness and fear of victimization among some of the respondents. However, the researcher overcame secretiveness and fear of victimization by assuring the respondents that the information gathered would be very confidential. Respondents were also assured that their names would not appear on the research tools.

CHAPTER TWO

FOOTBALL AS THE BEST STRATEGY FOR PEACE BUILDING

Kenya still remains a fairly stable and peaceful country since achieving independence in 1963. In 2008 Kenya had a GNI per capita of just 680 US Dollars and a socioeconomic status and earned itself number 144 on the United Nations Human Development Index.²⁸ After the announcements of the general election results in December 2007, accusations of vote rigging in Kenya's presidential election by the main opposition party the Orange Democratic Party (ODM), who said that the tallying was flawed, resulted in a number of peaceful protests but later erupted into violent demonstrations by supporters of the major political parties. Kenya's status as a stable state was then thrown with close to 1000 dead also over 250,000 became internally displaced (IDP's).²⁹ For a lengthy period of time, Sports has been an important part of Kenya's society. Sports actions engage in recreational activities that have been successful in the provision of opportunities for youth and their interaction within their communities.

Circumstances similar to these are why the government administration, global companies, and the UN started focusing on sports as a means for peace in Kenya. The Ministry of Sports works to recognize the use of sports as an approach for improving behavioral change and be able to bring as a group youths from different areas and communities in Kenya participate.³⁰ Global organizations in partnership with UNICEF, work alongside local programs to make use of sports for conflict resolution. In Kenya initiatives like the Mathare Youth Sports Association (MYSA) is commonly associated with this type of initiative.

Football initiatives are able to aid youth get ready for challenges and receive leadership role in the society while giving an opportunity to communicate for change.³¹ Sports encourages positive relations while also social interaction and cohesion. Sports provide a unique way for bringing about growth of social skills such as cooperation, discipline, and respect for

²⁸The World Bank, "Kenya Data Profile,"

²⁹"Kenya death toll hits 693: report," *IOL* January 13, 2008, Africa section.

³⁰. An interview done with CARE's sports Commissioner for Sport, Gordon Oluoch,

³¹UNICEF 2007.

people.³² Group Players attitude reveals togetherness between youth and thus improving in the way they relate on and off the field.³³

Football is universal thus it can become a means for peace and cooperation between clashing factions. Sports play a vital part in enhancing youth's opportunities through the maintaining of peace. Sport initiatives have been used as a cause in peace-building programs by bringing people together from disagreeing communities and helping with reconciliation. In areas of conflict, football can provide psychologically affected individuals with hope and normal environment which will help them address what they have gone through.³⁴ The World Health Organization reiterates participating helps in preventing and being able to control emotions such as depression thus giving youth a chance for normalcy through expression, self-confidence and social interaction with others.³⁵

Sports peace building initiatives and projects are essential to defining outcome and to be able to decide the best possible way on how to use sport. Social cohesion and integration among people from different ethnic divides are seen as success. Playing football does not necessarily guarantee peace, as is explained in the article based on the idea from John MacAloon, Sport itself is neither good nor bad, it is just a means for dependence on peace.³⁶

This has important results for the individuals involved in sports programs for peacebuilding in post-conflict situations as said by respondents of the study. The effect of sport largely lies in the style in which it is utilized. The understanding is that football for recovery purposes is the characteristics procedure of interaction on a daily basis, all which can have an impact. Sports initiatives have positive and negative influences in that the choice that they take.³⁷

Football is an important part of social progress. At the World Cup in South Africa, unite persons for peace was its theme to the tournament that was a collaboration involving the UN and FIFA. It would help distressed individuals assimilate what they had experienced. The main goal of the campaign was to focus on communication on a global scale, and how

³² R. Chappell, "The Problems and Prospects of Physical Education in Developing Countries," *International Sports Studies* 23 (2001).

³³ M. Brady and A. Khan, *Letting Girls Play: The Mathare Youth Sports Association's Football Program for Girls*, (New York: Population Council, Inc., 2002).

³⁴ UNICEF, "Sport for Development," UNICEF, http://www.unicef.org/football/index_intro_33799.

³⁵ WHO 2003

³⁶ Guest, A.M. "Thinking both critically and positively about development through sport", (2005)

³⁷ C. Collard, B. Henley "Overcoming Trauma through Sport", Input Paper for the Break-Out Session, 2nd Magglingen Conference on Sport and Development.

professional footballers can be role models to the younger generation also football had the best tools through which the globe can be to get messages of non-violence and peace. The World Cup demonstrated its economic gains and the promotional mechanism for peace internationally, nationally and also reaching the common person.

A collaboration of Kenyan Search for Common Ground (SFCG) and Media Focus on Africa (MFA) in 2007 was aimed for looking into an idea and put into action the production of a television drama series known as the team which was to look at how can Kenyans find a way to resolve their conflict and ensure a no repeat of the same. Members of the fictional football team, Imani Football Club are brought together and face the challenge of overcoming their different ethnic groups and social classes against each other so that they may be able to see one another as individuals, not as members of different tribes or social standing. The program emphasizes that by retribution violence cannot heal the sins of the past. For democracy to thrive in Kenya it is important to come up with cooperative solutions required and engagement from all concerned parties.

Manipulative practices by politicians that lead to violence must be rejected by everyone. Everyone has a part in maintenance of co-existence among citizens in check as for the country to maintain its stability.³⁸ The series was looked at big impact on people's attitude in these times of enormous changes. The key issues identified provided a source of conflict within Kenyan societies which were mainly linked to poor governance. The series is an about Kenyan society that was created to focus on the election violence with 91% of the respondents indicated that they had seen the program and that it had used to teach in matters of peace, which inspired them to join the foundation. The TV show themes extended from ethnic vengeance, rows, violence to police impunity, gender violence, economic and social inequalities and youth unemployment. The content of the program was designed in such a way to confront the society to taking obligation in enlightening each other. Leaders should listen to individuals in looking for solutions towards a conducive environment of change.

Football programs have made such a big impact in the lives of many people in the area and that the programs were very successful to the youths in Amani Kibra program that reached a wider area which helped a lot in terms of football for peace. Amani Kibera is a licensed youth CBO that uses sports to promote peace, non- violence, education and leadership to improve youth participation in the growth and decision making in the Kibera community. It is run by youth volunteers who work as coaches, referees, and program organizers. Kenyan politicians

³⁸ From: SFCG's Inception Report

during the election campaign of 2007 were speaking badly of all the problems associated with the slum of Kibera, which raised a lot of tension among the locals of the area.

Youth from Kibera refused to be associated with such remarks spoke about the problems in a very peaceful forum and that's how the initiative Amani Kibra came into full swing. The objective of Amani Kibera was to bring about the culture of peace and non-violence in Kibera through sports, training, and education. Amani Kibera has been actively involved in peace-related activities each year that seeks to bring together individuals from different ethnic and religious backgrounds to see the sense in living peacefully with one another and the impact that it has on the society. Amani Kibera strives to prevent any form of violence occurring in Kibera through sports. 90% of respondents also talked of the Amani Kibra Annual Peace Soccer Tournament held annually, the theme being (TRIBALISM IS STUPIDITY, PATRIOTISM IS WISDOM). During the tournament, the workshops are conducted in partnership with Spur Afrika Kenya and on Leadership, Tribalism, and Nationalism with the respondents indicating these topics insightful.

Respondents also identified with the Kibera Celtic Foundation which is a charity in Kenya based in Kibera that was formed in the year 2008 as a self-help program that links sport with development issues, Anti-violence awareness, and other communal programs. Kibera Celtic has no religious, ethnic or political allegiances it is all inclusive, its motto is MANY TRIBES, ONE TEAM. The foundation currently has one men's and one women's football team that both have a technical bench and officials to help run the teams. Both teams are currently champions of Nairobi County and participate in the second tier league, of Kenyan football pyramid.

Most of their matches are played on the weekends and watched by spectators from around Kibera. Kibera Celtic has initiated a wider program of development that addresses some of the issues facing the residents of Kibera because it understands that sports alone cannot address the issues of the people living in Kibera. Funding has already been secured by the club have even gone ahead to purchase a bus that will be hired out to generate revenue on non-match days.³⁹

³⁹ <http://dev.oconnorwebdesign.co.uk/kiberacelticfc/>

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Harnessing the Power of football is an essential opportunity for promoting peace both on the world stage and also locally within communities like in the case of Kibera. Football can be used in prevention of conflict, becoming essential part of preservation of peace; therefore it becomes a very useful and effective strategy in conflict resolution and peacebuilding. 91% of the respondents indicated that football and the programs associated with it was an effective tool and that it would be a good strategy for peace and also for the involvement of all the communities in Kibera. The residents' response towards football programs such as Amani Kibera has been friendly with most youths in Kianda involved in the football programs.

CHAPTER THREE

CHALLENGES OF FOOTBALL AS A TOOL FOR PEACEBUILDING IN KENYA

Sport can bring out emotions that are injurious to the peace process. Sports can have both positive as well as negative effects. These negative effects bring about the challenges that stop the sport from being used as a tool for peace.

3.1 Lack of Investment

Lack of funding for programs when players participate in the tournaments they are not paid adequately or given the right incentive then teams as one cannot take football as a career .players and coaches attend training sessions but when they participate, they receive very small amounts and in other cases they always have to stay without getting payments. Payments would accrue for over three months and this destroys the confidence of the youth who engage themselves in the sport. Funding is a great and common test to promoting football in Kenya. Youths at Kibera were looking at the likelihood to approach their elected leaders for funding to start an income generating units

22.6% of Respondents affirmed that funding was insufficient. Barriers such as budgetary constraints that limit program implementation and evaluation. In the absence of sufficient funding, youths' will not be attracted to participate in programs and football initiatives that are not vibrant. Youths would like to engage in lucrative activities. Football infrastructure at Kibera is in a dilapidated state that requires urgent intervention. There is a minimum amount of funding going the way of stadium security and providing a comfortable atmosphere for fans in the stadiums. Kenyan international Victor Wanyama has been a contributor to the foundation due to his links with Celtic Fc of Scotland thus his donation helping out.

3.2 Gender Imbalance

Gender imbalance as 9.5% of the respondents indicated, is common in various aspects of sports played by both male and female⁴⁰ The history of sports shows that most sports were initially skewed towards the male gender where participation in sports was associated with

⁴⁰Sheryl A. & Bruce B. Manchester (2005).*Building Team Cohesion: Becoming 'We' Instead of 'Me'*. George Mason University.

exposing male to drills which would assist in fights against their enemies⁴¹. This impression is changing to date as more females are engaging in both amateur and professional sports⁴². Carolina for Kibera program has helped youths to deal with reintegration to the community. Teaching life choice and promoting calm is Carolina for Kibera main agenda through sports.

Over 5000 boys and girls participate in Carolina for Kibera annually football competitions' where tribal diversity is a major requirement. To participate the competition insists that teams includes persons not from the same ethnic group. Players learn more about teamwork and forming of strong ties in the community across the different ethnic divide. Contestants are involved in community service such as trash clean-ups to establish a commitment to the program. Therefore thus making the different communities in the area look at incorporation of youths who have experienced conflict.

3.3 Reintegration of Young People

The Reintegration of youth has shown that involvement in sports helped them towards functioning jointly is recognized and acknowledged in peaceful and acceptable ways. Re-introduction back into the communal life is a strenuous procedure and is at times unsuccessful as indicated by 5.7% the respondents. The youths who have experienced conflict being integrated back to communities is considered a challenge in reconciliation. The impact of Conflict on Children study done by the UN reiterated that youth need support to be able to return to their best and that can be achieved by activity like football initiatives.

Sports programs in Kibera assist children and youths caught up in conflict, by taking them out of violent situations, putting them in an environment that will help in their patterns of behavior. Reintegration looks at community-based recovery programs, which will enable them access to education, deal with trauma experienced and emotions of being involved in a conflict, and give them alternatives to violent conflict. Sport cannot solve the conflict and is not a cure for this problem but can represent a cost-effective medium for post-conflict relief work and peacebuilding.

⁴¹Wuest, D.A & Bucher, C.A. (199). *Foundations of PE and Sport*. New York: McGraw-Hill Publishers.

⁴²Murray, N. P. (2006). The differential effect of team cohesion and leadership behavior in high school sports. *Individual Differences Research*, v. 4, n. 4, p. 216-225.

3.4 Hooliganism

Sports efforts towards peace-building and reduce against the stressing of sport as one of the dominant threats when designing and implementing sports programs in a post-conflict area. Sport should be one of the many components in peace-building and may seem surprising when contrasted with the hooliganism, most commonly associated with footballing violence for example 75 people in Alexandria Egypt were killed when AL Ahly and Zamalek were playing a match. Hooliganism in football is not new but recent years it has been experienced in most parts of Eastern Europe thus showing the ugly side to football. This phenomenon is a negative blip in football which if not addressed properly can lead to violence

In Kenya, this is associated with the two biggest football clubs in the country AFC leopards and GorMahia. In recent years both clubs have docked points by the federation for hooliganism amongst their supporters and which has led to violence and even death. In Kibera majority of the population are aligned to one of the two teams thus fans of these football clubs have clashed on a number of occasions. This has been viewed as a major challenge for promoting football where 57.1 % of the respondents indicated so therefore football as a tool for peace is seen as negative as it brings people of different communities to clash.

3.5 Corruption and individualism

Corruption within football is a universal problem which begins at the very top at FIFA .The scandals and corruption cases in FIFA that made most of the top brass lose their positions and become banned over the past three years point to a world football system that does not lack controversy. Corruption in Kenya football is no different in that federation bosses are chosen by a few delegates involved in football administration. Football fans in Kenya do not take part in the election of officials only former and current administrators are permitted to vie for positions. 5% of Respondents recognized that Corruption was institutionalized within the Kenyan system and football is no different. The highest level of football corruption is rampant case in point the former FKF President Sam Nyamweya was implicated in misappropriation of funds meant for the national team travel to Cape Verde⁴³. In Kibera, it's no different funding meant for development of football disappear with most fields in the area in deplorable states, and players complaining of nonpayment from tournaments organized.

⁴³<https://citizentv.co.ke/sports/fkf-scandal-ps-speaks-out-106628/>

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Football is an important part of the community in Kibera and Kenya. Generally, football needs sound management, youth development and infrastructural improvements at the grassroots if there is hope for it be an effective tool for peace. Gender imbalance is common in various aspects of sports played .The history of sports shows that most sports were initially tilted towards the male gender ,This phenomenon is changing to date as more females are engaging in both amateur and professional football. During the time of the study, the male teams had a considerable number in terms of their representation. Football can have negative aspects to it thus challenges to deal with if it is to become a tool for peace.

CHAPTER FOUR

FOOTBALL FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION AND PEACE BUILDING IN KENYA

The study established that football has great appeal and is seen as a connecting force all over the world. There has been initiatives and projects around Kenya using the sports in promoting peacebuilding and human rights. Sports shapes self-belief and teaches skills that help the entire communities. The late and former South African president Nelson Mandela led South Africa's rugby team as they lifted the Rugby trophy in 1995; this demonstrated that apartheid was a thing of the past. Sport peace programs face challenges as any other peacebuilding initiative. Sport brings a country to its limelight in the international community. In some cases football positively contribute to increased country pride and forming a solid state character. During a conflict, football tournaments are considered the only occasions that produce a sense of ceasefire and unity.

Hard work by the Kenyan government to promote social cohesion among the people of Kenya is made possible by the National Cohesion and Integration Commission .created through parliament in the year 2008. The Commission's objective, as stated in Section 25 is to make possible promote equality peaceful coexistence among the citizens of Kenya. The National Cohesion and Integration Commission in collaboration with Arena Media held a Peace game between GorMahia and AFCLeopards in December 2011 at the Nyayo National Stadium. The purpose of the match was to act as a pillar for peaceful football matches in Kenya .The Commission looks at various ways our sportspersons use sports in integration amongst Kenyans. Before in Kenya competing teams, especially football GorMahia and AFC Leopards would clash. These days they have adopted cordial relations among each other. Kenyans continue using football and other sports for integration in Kenya.

Sports programs should a force for change; sports areas are put in place as a strategy. Sport is considered as social phenomenon that should be implemented. People must be involved in a sports program, which must be inclusive to all. Stringent measures must be put in place to make sure that people are able to gain access to the equipment, play areas and infrastructure put in place for the project sponsors. Sports initiatives must be well organized and scheduled

to accommodate the intended persons. Community-based peacebuilding approaches that use sports should permit the public be involved. Sports programs are put in place as measures that enhance partnerships with the program that involve the locals.

The Football for Hope initiative is an essential part for peace led by the world football's governing body FIFA in conjunction with street football world, a major project by a group of that has developed football as a driving force for reaching out to individuals. The agenda presented by the initiative is to advocate for integration and inclusion programs in the areas of, and the environment. This program is aimed at achieving peace promotion, discussing on issues of discrimination and social integration mainly focused on children and youths and football's ability as channel for communication.

This initiative's aspire to bring about a better future through the power of football. One of the ways to enhancing peace is by encouraging participation in football for peace initiatives. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has been a long time utilizing the football for initiatives so as to make easy immigrant inclusion to society and to make sure understanding between conflicted communities. The stakeholders within football such as the government through the ministry of sports, football officials like the national federation FKF, Non-Governmental Organizations, amateur and professional leagues should work together to ensure that programs like these are able to have an impact on society.

After the post-election violence in Kenya and as a strategy for peace, Kenya has been hosting sports activities in Nairobi as from 2008. The project was planned by Global Peace Festival. Sports for Peace is a grassroots program which helps maintain calm in the community on condition that youth are given a chance to grow tolerance in the course of football. The initiatives have become a manner to connect people and re-establish trust.

One component to bringing about social inclusion is offering disagreeing parties the possibility of having a collective knowledge of the persons involved where they are afforded the opportunity to interact as one. The shared experience can yield positive outcome⁴⁴ ideally; this is supposed to be conducted somewhere that will be acceptable to all. The progress of a constructive bond begins when eagerness to work together and profits having similar interests with another e.g. being both a fan football⁴⁵. Sports plays a major role in communal structures and relations, For instance At Kibra Celtic foundation bringing together people of the various age groups to train in football has brought about very many relationships between the locals

⁴⁴McMorran, Chris. Joint Projects. July 2003.

⁴⁵Lederach, John Paul (2002) Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies.

On June 14th, 2008 a street soccer tournament was held in Kibera, Nairobi to promote peace and reconciliation and to mobilize youth participation in the exercise. The tournament which included about ten participants from Nairobi. The occasion generally targeted adolescents and intended to encourage teamwork, displaying their football talent, and coming up with ideas on remuneration generating schemes. During the match breaks, reconciliation messages were shown through activities such as poems and music. After the football games, the youth held road shows that focused on the message of non violence.

In the build up to Kenya's elections in 2013, the citizens still remembered vividly what transpired during the ethnic violence, which happened after the 2007 general elections. The majority of the respondents said involvement with programs particularly focused on using sport for promoting social interaction, cohesion for peacebuilding. These programs mainly operate in some of the worst-affected areas. Children can play football together, and then they can be able to cohabit together and peacefully resolve differences that may occur. These programs focus mainly their on those affected by the various communities that are often mobilized by politicians in political or ideological pursuit of violence to lay the foundations for the avoidance of conflict in the future.

Michael Wynter an Aston Villa official visit to Kenya he launched a pilot project which employs football to tackle social issues⁴⁶. The program aimed at tackling issues of violence. A similar program had already been started in Kenya known as KICKS and they were keen to get Wynter on board. During his visit, local coaches were selected to attend training and acquire the necessary skills and support to run grassroots football activities

The MYSA program in the slums of Nairobi is an initiative that has helped increased social interaction and cohesion. MYSA plan is to give optimism to the kids in the slums areas. Due to the passion of football, MYSA programs penetrate in creating workable programs for youth against tribalism and violence. Mathare Youth Sports Association marketing strategy for its program led to the founding Mathare United Football Club for the kids in the slums to participate in all age groups by both for male and female. The team has risen through the various leagues in Kenya to become a formidable football club in the Sportpesa Premier League.

The essential thing is that most of the players on the team hail from the slums of Nairobi including Kibera, from different communities and are role models as well as a source of

⁴⁶www.avfc.co.uk/news/2015/03/23/

encouragement to the kids in the slums. Through partnership with the Stromme Foundation, MYSA has been able to do its work even outside the borders of Kenya.⁴⁷ Change in society is likely if there is an adjustment in people's behavior. Change is mostly successful when every single person in the community is involved.

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Football's ability to cross cultural divides makes it able for football programs to bridge the social and ethnic gaps in individuals. The possibilities of football as a mechanism to build connections with peace promotion through football at the amateur level can highly contribute in peacemaking. If applied correctly, football programs can promote social interactions as well as have the capacity to extend beyond. Continuously football is ranked among one of the most uniting factors in the world thus hard to come across an improved technique for communities in resolving its affairs.

⁴⁷ sfeastafrica@stromme.org

CHAPTER FIVE

THE SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter gives a detailed summary of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the research study. The study aimed at analyzing the role of football in conflict resolution in Kenya. The following research questions were respectively answered:

- i. What are the best strategies to be used in applying football for peace building?
- ii. What are the challenges associated with using football as a tool for peacebuilding?
- iii. How has football contributed to social cohesion in Kenya?

5.2 Summary of Findings

Based on objective number one of the study, which was to investigate whether football was the best strategy to apply for peacebuilding in Kenya. The study has established that football is able to become an influential means for the promotion of peace. Lasting peace can be upheld if football as a building block for fighting violence; therefore it becomes a very useful and effective strategy in conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Different football programs in Kibera make it easier for accessibility for all to from various backgrounds to interact.

Based on objective number two of the study, which was to examine and analyze the challenges of applying football for peacebuilding in Kenya. The study has established that football can have challenges that affect the sport from being used as a tool for peace. Locally based football needs better management, major youth development and infrastructural improvements at the grassroots if there is hope for its effectiveness as a tool for peace. The phenomenon of gender imbalance is changing to date as more females are engaging in both amateur and professional sports.

Based on objective number three of the study, which was to examine football for social inclusion and peacebuilding in Kenya. The study has established that Football's ability to cross cultural divides makes it able for football programs to connect the societal and tribal gaps in individuals. The possibilities of football as a mechanism to build a connection with peace promotion through football at the amateur level can highly contribute in peacemaking.

If applied correctly, football programs can promote social interactions as well as have the capacity to extend beyond.

5.3 Conclusion

The significant role of football in conflict resolution has proved an effective tool in peacebuilding as shown by the majority of the respondents suggest that it should be utilized more often as a mechanism for diffusing conflict. Other respondents indicated that the ministry of sports and the government itself should look for ways to adopt football as a strategy in policy making in matters of peace. Investments in football Kibra constituency at large should be increased for example Jericho recently got an artificial pitch which is attracting youths from Kibera to go there, the county government should offer more financial support to the football programs in the area because they mainly depend on private donors for funding.

Corporate social responsibility activities by companies such as Sportpesa and Safaricom have really gone a long way in helping the promotion of football in the area but donating football kits, balls, and uniforms to the programs. Through this, there has been a lot of positive impact from this as it brings individuals from different backgrounds and ethnic affiliations to participate in the football activities organized thus interaction between the locals in Kibera, bringing about social integration and inclusion. Change in people's behavior towards each other has improved drastically and local being able to live with each other peacefully.

5.4 Recommendations

5.4.1 Football as the best strategy for peace building

An enjoyable exploit to be mixed up with, Sport can behave encouraging principles can be educative throughout matches like assistance and teamwork which can be adopted in promoting peace. When using sports people should act responsive so as to make sure the importance of sport thus fit to the program objective. Building relationships and teaching values should be the key lessons rather than the sports competitiveness. The use of team-sports and football in particular, which force people from different backgrounds to interact.

5.4.2 Challenges of football in peace building

Football is a cheap easy way for organizing that is accepted, football in itself is multi million pounds sector and its potential to get funding for peacebuilding initiatives. The great potential of football to be utilized for peacebuilding, as seen by its standing in sports based peacebuilding initiatives. Football's universality makes it easier to reach across most cultures and societies, inspiring and motivating children to be like their favorite footballers such as Victor Wanyama in Kenya. Sports initiatives should be ongoing basis rather than for a short period of time.

5.4.3 Football for social inclusion in peacebuilding

Participants interact more freely thus contributing to creating connections with others. Participants may use situations of conflict that naturally arise out of these interactions to mitigate. Sports such as football can be used to educate participants about conflict resolution. It is also the most culturally appropriate team-sport. Sport alone cannot create any significant changes although it could help in the factors conflicts resolution process, therefore football should not be expressed as a cure.

5.5 Prospects for Future Studies

A need to conduct similar studies on conflict resolution of teams in other sports like rugby and hockey, among others. Other areas to be investigated in relation to peacebuilding include coach's leadership style towards conflict resolution, motivation, and ethnic affiliation.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: INTRODUCTION LETTER

...../...../2016

Dear Sir/Madam:

DATA COLLECTION REQUEST

I am doing a project for my Masters' degree at the University of Nairobi.

The topic is titled the ROLE OF FOOTBALL IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN KENYA.

I would kindly request for assistance on this by distributing questionnaires and conducting interviews with the relevant person. Your participation will greatly aid in the academic purpose of this study.

Thanks in advance.

Yours faithfully,

DANIEL KIMATHI MUTHURI

R50/74378/2014

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. What is the government policy with respect to football for peace initiatives in Kenya specifically Kibra

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.....

2. What measures have been put in place to ensure the programs are adequately running?

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.....
.....
.....

3. How do you suggest improving on challenges affecting football initiatives in the area?

.....
.....

4. Are the programs easily accessible and readily adopted by locals of the area?

Yes () No ()

Explain.....
.....

5. Do you believe football has bridged the gap in communities in Kibra?

APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Gender Male () Female ()

2. Indicate age bracket

18-25()

26-35()

36-45()

46+ ()

3. Education levels

Primary ()

Secondary ()

College ()

University ()

4. Name of organization/occupation?

Ministry ()

County government ()

FKF ()

Player ()

Spectator ()

5. What is your area of specialization in your occupation?

.....

6. What is your period of experience in the organization/occupation?

.....

Football as a strategy for peace building

1. Do you believe the football foundation program in the area is an effective tool for peace building?

Yes () No ()

2. Are most youths and people in the area involved in the football foundation program? Yes () No ()

3. What has been the response towards the football foundation program in the area?

Very friendly ()

Friendly ()

Fair ()

Unfriendly ()

Very unfriendly ()

Football for Social inclusion

1. Has the football foundation program brought social inclusion among the youth and people in the area?

Yes () No () Explain

.....
.....
.....

2. Are all the communities in the area represented in the football foundation programs? Yes () No ()

3. Has the football foundation program brought about any change on how people relate to each other?

Yes () No ()

Challenges of football as a tool for peace

1. What are the challenges the football foundation programs face when it comes to peace building in the area?

.....
.....
.....

2. How would you rate morale towards the football foundation programs implemented?

Very high ()

High ()

Fair ()

Low ()

Very low ()

3. What is the impact of the football foundation program on peace building and conflict resolution initiatives? Positive () Negative () Explain

.....
.....
.....

4. Suggest ways of enhancing and improving the football foundation program to help peace building and conflict resolution in the community

.....
.....
.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION