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The Role of NGOs in Peace and Security: The Case of AMREF in Turkana,

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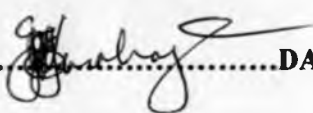
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DECLARATION

This dissertation is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

ROBERT SHAITA ATHEWA   SIGN:.................................DATE 24|11|2010

This dissertation has been submitted for examination with my approval as University Supervisor.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMREF	:	African Medical and Research Foundation
ANC	:	Anti Natal Care
ASAL	:	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
ASEAN	:	Association of South East Asian Nations
BINGOs	:	Business and Industry NGOs
CBHC	:	Community Based Health Care
CHWs	:	Community Health Workers
CRC	:	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DRC	:	Democratic Republic of Congo
DHMT	:	District Health Management Team
DPHN	:	District Public Health Nurse
DPHO	:	District Public Health Officer
DONGOs	:	Donor Organized NGOs
EAC	:	East African Community
ECOWAS	:	Economic Community of West African States
FGM/C	:	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
FRY	:	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
GBV	:	Gender Based Violence
GONGOs	:	Government Organized NGOs
HC	:	Health Committee
HDC	:	Health and Development Committees

HF	:	Health Facility
IEC	:	Information, Education and Communication
IGAD	:	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMF	:	International Monetary Fund
IGO	:	Intergovernmental Organization
MOH	:	Ministry of Health
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
NATO	:	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NOi/c	:	Nursing Officer In-charge
ONGOs	:	Operational NGOs
TLPF	:	Tegla Lorupe Peace Foundation
TBA	:	Traditional Birth Attendant
SADC	:	South African Development Community
SPLA/M	:	Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement
UN	:	United Nations
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNEF	:	United Nations Emergency Force
US	:	United States
USSR	:	Union of Soviet Socialist republic
WCC	:	World Council Churches

1.0   **CHAPTER ONE**

1.1   INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a historical perspective of the events leading to the emergence of the civil society organizations and their quest for pivotal role in maintenance of peace and security in the country. It will also give a concise statement of the problem, objectives of the study; limitations and delimitations of the study. It will also define the operational terms and abbreviations used and their respective meanings or what they stand for.

1.2   STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

The keeping of livestock is the principal subsistence strategy of many people inhabiting the developing world's arid and semi-arid lands. In Africa it is estimated that, 25-30 million people depend on livestock as their major source of food and money. Donor agencies have therefore spent millions of dollars to improve on strategies of increasing production.[1]

The Pastoral communities in Kenya have been marginalized since pre-independence period. Even after independence, all the governments that have been in place have not been able to address the plight of these disadvantaged communities having more concentration in areas that colonial governments put a lot of emphasis. This emulation has had negative impact in terms of developmental growth.

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[1] McCabe Terrence: *Turkana pastoralism: A case against the Tragedy of the Commons,* Springer Netherlands, 2004. P81

Equitable distribution of resources has perennially been lacking leading to chronic violence and insecurity in Turkana due to cattle rustling between cross-border communities. NGOs have been able to partially play a key role of the government due to their enormous experience in resource mobilization commanding respect from the international community. This is due to the entrenched corruption of the state.[2]

In Kenya, arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) cover 80% of the total land surface and provide subsistence economy to 25 % of the population who are mainly pastoralists and agro-pastoralists.[3] These areas have the highest incidences of poverty and the lowest levels of access to basic services. Conflict and insecurity are a major reason for chronic underdevelopment. There is no doubt that conflict undermines resource effectiveness and improvements can only be possible once security is established. The long history of social, political and economic marginalization from the centre underpins the poverty and insecurity in the region.

1.3   OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

(i)   General Objectives

The broad objective will be to find out the role of NGOs in peace and security in Turkana under the following specific objectives.

(ii)   Specific Objectives

a) To determine the role of NGOs in peace and security in Turkana.

b) To find out strategies used by NGOs in promoting peace and security.

c) To find out the challenges faced by NGOs in promotion of peace and security.

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[2] Kenya Humanitarian Forum Minutes, June 2009. P 1
[3] FAO: Food Security District Profiles: District Profiles for 23 Districts. Nairobi, March 2007. P 81

1.4   LITERATURE REVIEW

1.4.1 Introduction

This section will review related literature on the growth of NGO power and influence, their role in peace and security, and consequently their impact on improving people's lives around the globe. It will look at the factors promoting the resurgence of NGOs' role in Kenya. It is an attempt to find support in terms of documentary evidence in support the research.

1.4.2   Background to the Research Problem

Many scholars and practitioners agree that the term "non-governmental organization" ("NGO") may be more readily defined by what it *is not*, and that what an NGO *is* depends on context. Furthermore, it is undisputed that a universally agreed definition of NGOs has proved elusive. The following working definition will be in use for purposes of bringing out their role: An NGO is a private, independent, non-profit, goal-oriented group not founded or controlled by a government. The broad term "NGO" encompasses research institutes, churches and other religious groups, political parties, foundations, cooperatives, literary or scientific organizations, credit unions, foundations, girl and boy scouts, sporting groups, service organizations, neighborhood associations, consulting firms, educational and training institutions, and trade unions and other professional associations. [4]

Goals of these groups could be equally as broad, and could include protecting business interests of the group's corporate members, protesting corporate behavior,

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[4] Edwards George E: *Attributes Of Successful Human Rights Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) — Sixty Years after The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, 2009. P 5

promoting sports, promoting political candidates, promoting the interests of a specific industry, education and training, disseminating news, or protecting the rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

There are numerous private organizations such as religious orders, charities and foundations, and educational groups have existed for centuries, but scholars tend to trace the roots of contemporary NGOs to the late Renaissance era, pointing to private individuals who joined to combat government policy on slavery and other social issues in the 1700s. By the 1800s, NGOs increasingly lobbied governments, molded public opinion and effected change. Those "early" NGOs included the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society (1839), the International Committee of the Red Cross (1863), the International Worker's Association (1864), the International Peace Bureau (1892), the Union of International Associations (1907), the Federal Council of Churches, the American Jewish Committee, and the French-based League for Human Rights. NGOs continued to flourish through the World Wars and are abundant today, sixty years later.[5]

Non-governmental organizations have since the colonial period played a major role in socio-economic development in Africa. Their role increased in post-independence period, especially from the 1980s, following the demonstrated failure of the state in the continent, as a credible provider for basic needs services to the poor both in the rural and urban slums. As a result, donor agencies opted not to channel development assistance through the state, some donor agencies opted to do so through non-state actors-especially the NGOs.[6]

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[5] Edwards George E: *Attributes of Successful Human Rights Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) — Sixty Years after The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, 2009. P 5
[6] Jonyo Fred & Owuoche Solomon: *Political Parties and Civil Societies in Governance and Development: A Synthesis*, 2002

Regional organizations such as IGAD have been on the foreground in bringing about peace in the region mainly in Somali, Sudan and Eritrea. It is through IGAD that on 15th October 2002, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed which agreed to a cessation of hostilities for the duration of talks between the Khartoum Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA/M). Somali is one of the countries that have degenerated into state collapse after long drawn conflict. The state reconstruction of Somali is still under threat as no single faction is strong enough to capture the centre of power and monopolize violence, hence the continued tension. Conflict is an Anti-thesis of institution building and the institutional values to which people subscribe, and which, over time, people lose faith when the institutions themselves function contrary to the value they espouse. This can be attributed to bad governance and corruption. [7]

Humanitarian efforts have focused on food aid, livelihood diversification, water trucking, safety net interventions, drought and early warning strategies. But this is changing; there are is a growing effort on the root causes of pastoralists' vulnerability to food insecurity and conflict. Though spending on humanitarian aid in pastoral areas in this region is rising, support for pastoralist long term humanitarian needs is limited. Despite huge investment that has been made to improve early warning, too often humanitarian assistance continues to arrive late in pastoral areas.

Some 20 million African pastoralists commit the majority of their time to and derive most of their income from domestic livestock-keeping. In response to the arid environments therefore they inhabit, pastoral communities have adopted a mobile system

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[7] Prof. Nyong'o Anyang' and Mghanga Mwandawiro: Building Blocks for Peace in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region; African Research and Resource Forum (ARREF), Nairobi, 2004

of livestock-keeping, based on mixed herds of sheep, goats, cattle, camels and donkeys. Of necessity they often move when pasture in an area becomes depleted or soiled. Only in this way can animal production be maintained and pastoral households sustain themselves. Extensive livestock production systems of this type are frequently the best way much of this land can be fully utilized.[8] Pastoralists, unlike other users, seek to maximize production in the form of live-animal products such as milk and blood. Subsistence pastoralism is now thought to be most efficient when a larger standing crop of animals is maintained at the expense of the health, viability and output of individual animals.[9]

1.4.3   AMREF's Background

AMREF was established in 1957, and is the largest African based international NGO working in six African countries namely Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Southern Sudan, Ethiopia and South Africa. It aims at empowering communities to know more about their health and to demand better services from health facilities and providers. In Kenya, AMREF has 38 projects across the country with a focus on Maternal and Child Health (Reproductive Health), HIV/AIDS, Environmental Health and Clinical Programmes. In all these programmes AMREF uses a community-based approach to health development working with the most disadvantaged and hard to reach communities. In pursuit of the above, it works with communities to understand their health needs and in conjunction with the government and other partners' designs interventions, and simple systems that allow community members to manage and own the health issues. AMREF

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[8] Cullis Adrian: *Taking the bull by the Horns: NGOs and Pastoralists in Coalition.* P1
[9] Parkipuny, M.S. (1991) *Pastoralism, Conservation and Development in the Greater Serengeti Region,* Paper No. 26, *Dryland Networks Programme Issues Paper,* IIED, London.

will continue to work to improve the linkages between communities and health facilities by increasing access to health information and providing communities with better knowledge of their health and health needs.[10]

1.4.4 Types of NGOs

The world of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) is becoming inextricably linked with NGOs. NGOs, like IGOs are increasingly recognized as influential actors in world politics. NGOs are generally private, voluntary organizations whose members are individuals or associations that come together to achieve a common purpose. They are incredibly diverse entities, ranging from entirely local and /or grassroots organizations to those organized nationally and transnational. Some are private, that is, funding comes only from private sources, while others rely partially on government funds or aid-in-kind. Some are open to mass membership; others are closed member groups or federations. These differences have led to an alphabet soup of acronyms specifying types of NGOs of which they include GONGOs (Government-Organized NGOs), BINGOs (Business and Industry NGOs), DONGOs (Donor-Organized NGOs), and ONGOs (Operational NGOs), to name a few. [11]

1.4.5 The Growth of NGO Power and Influence

Although NGOs are not new actors in international politics, they are of growing importance. Historically, the anti-slavery campaign was one of the earliest NGO-initiated efforts to transnationally organize to ban a morally unacceptable practice. Its genesis lay in societies established in the 1780s dedicated to the abolition of slavery in the United

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[10] AMREF Annual Report,2009
[11] Mingst Karen A: *Essentials of International Relations*. 3rd Edition, W.W. Norton & Company, 2004. Pg 180

States, England and France.[12] A number of factors explain the remarkable resurgence of NGO activity and their increased power as an actor in international politics.

Due to an increasing number of weak or failing states and humanitarian crises over the years there was greater demand on the part of the international community for rule of law promotion efforts that were designed to build or rebuild legal institutions, provide accountability for abuses and war crimes, restore functioning civilian democratic governments, and foster economic recovery . Many parts of the African continent have been plagued with armed conflict such as Sudan, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Rwanda, and recently Kenya. The rule of law ceased to meaningfully exist. In these areas not devastated by war, systemic rights violations such as those associated with the maintenance of South Africa's apartheid regime served to discredit the rule of law. [13] It is evident that the present structures are not sufficient to respond to the challenges of fostering restoration, recovery, and accountability. There must be concerted efforts from both the state and non-state actors in restoring the situation on the ground.

First, the issues seized on by NGOs have been increasingly viewed as interdependent, or globalizing issues-issues states cannot solve alone and whose solutions require transnational and intergovernmental cooperation. Airline hijackings of the 1970s; acid rain pollution and ocean dumping of the 1970s and 1980s; and global warming, land mines and the AIDS epidemic of the 1990s are examples of issues that require international action and are "ripe" for NGO activity. Second, global conferences became

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[12] Mingst Karen A: *Essentials of International Relations.* 3rd Edition, W.W. Norton & Company (2004), Pg 180
[13] www.vispo.com/PRIME/ngostudy.htm. 18/06/2010

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a key venue for international activity beginning in the 1970s, each designed to address one of the globalizing issues-the environment, population, women and food. [14]

Further to the above, ending of the Cold War and the expansion of democracy in both the former Communist world and developing countries have provided unprecedented political opening for NGOs into parts of the world before untouched by NGO activity. Finally, the communications revolution also partly explains the rise of NGOs. The communications revolution, first fax, then the web and email, has enabled NGOs to communicate with core constituencies, build coalitions with other like-minded groups, and generate mass support. They can disseminate information rapidly, recruit new members, launch publicity campaigns, and encourage individuals to participate in ways unavailable two decades before. NGOs are the beneficiary of these changes and have been able to capitalize on them to increase their own power. [15]

In 1980s, there was a number of developmental NGOs operating in the country intensified their activities due to the steady decline in the government support for construction of development projects and decline in qualitative and quantitative provision of services. The NGO sector therefore emerged as a major player, especially in the provision of services. Their main target was the groups that had been perceived as being inadequately catered for by the state. These were the orphans, urban poor, issuing out of soft loans for a variety of productive activities.

Proliferation of NGOs is further attributed to the attitude of the bilateral and multilateral donors. Since 1980s, they opted to channel their development assistance

[14] Archer Clive: International Organization, New York. Third Edition, 2001, P71-2
[15] Mingst Karen A: *Essentials of International Relations.* 3rd Edition, W.W. Norton & Company (2004), Pg 181

through non-state actors. Advocacy organizations piled pressure on the state to let citizens directly or indirectly have a say in the way they are governed.

1.4.6   Role of NGOs

IGOs are used by members to achieve particular ends. This is what is known as national interests. These are interests that are only beneficial to the state and not other members of the organization. Sovereign member states with immense power such as the US are able to limit independent action by international organizations. They are therefore used by the states primarily as selective instruments for gaining foreign policy objectives. The most powerful members utilize them in pursuance of such selfish ends. The White-ruled South Africa under Apartheid and Israel are the case in point. These states used the UN to persuade Western states, especially the US, to prevent effective action against them by use of the veto. Numerous resolutions were produce with very little harmful action against them. [16]

The United Nations (UN) for instance, was seen during the inaugural years as being an instrument of US diplomacy especially during its first eight years. This was mainly evident in the Security Council where US used the UN to pillory the USSR following its communist activities in Eastern Europe. It was used as a Cold War implement. However, the emergence of the Soviet Union as a nuclear power thwarted US influence in the UN substantially.

International organizations are used as arena or forums within which actions take place. Such arenas are neutral and can be used for play, a circus or a fight. Third World countries too used the UN to pursue the Non-Aligned Movement agenda. It is this arena

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[16] Archer Clive: *International Organization*, New York. Third Edition, 2001, Pg 68-73

that they used to pursue the freedom of many African states. Key among them was the fight against the Apartheid Policy in South Africa. This was a policy which discriminated against majority Africans. They provide meeting places for members to discuss, argue, cooperate or disagree.

The UN and its agencies were used by Third World countries to air their views on issues of New International Economic Order. The old order did not favor them as it was based on negotiations carried out by at the Bretton Woods. The Bretton Woods institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank to date still pursue US national interests. Countries that are not liberal and democratic do not qualify for financial support.

International organizations play a key role in the international system as independent actors. They are able to act on the world scene without allowing influence from outside forces. Their actor capacity however heavily depends on the resolutions, recommendations, or orders that emanate from its organs. However, this independent capacity of IGOs in the international system becomes complicated because they are established by intergovernmental agreements. Hence they all end up serving their interests.[17]

Many of the NGOs operating in conflict prone areas operate from a religious affiliation and resource base. Religion is a defining characteristic in many conflicts. This was witnessed in Bosnian conflict, Buddhists and Hindus in Sri Lanka and Christians and Muslims in Nigeria. Religious traditions establish visions that are adhered to. This

[17] Archer Clive: *International Organization*, New York. Third Edition, 2001, Pg 80

provides moral warrants for resistance against unjust conditions and offer solutions to prevention and amelioration of solving conflicts non-violently.[18]

1.4.7 NGOs and Peace

The UN recognizes certain rights of the individuals which are in personality. Such rights are seen as natural rights. The Preamble of the UN affirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person.19

NGOs play a very vital role in promotion of peace in the world. Mercy Corps perform this role through reconciliation. This was witnessed in Kosovo, Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Liberia, DRC, Nicaragua and Somalia and rebuilding of the lives of the people concerned.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) of the 1989 was the first binding instrument in international law to deal comprehensively with the rights of children. The implementation of the CRC is monitored by the Committee on the Rights of the Child; this assesses the progress made by States Parties in fulfilling their obligations. In this context of its mandate, the Committee makes suggestions and recommendations to governments and the UN General Assembly on ways to meet the Convention's objectives. The Committee usually holds days of general discussion on specific issues it considers to be of particular importance. It has gone a long way in giving directions to governments in relation to the rights of children. UNICEF has been very vocal on issues touching on children world over.[20]

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[18] Zartman William I: *Peacemaking in International Conflict: Methods and Techniques. United States Institute of Peace*. Washington. Revised Edition, 2007.Pg 273-5
[19] Memon Abdul Majeed: *Principles and Problems of International Politics & International Relations*
[20] UNICEF: *Ensuring the Rights of the Indigenous Children*, 2003. Pg 3

1.4.8   NGOs and Security

There are security challenges world over ranging from terrorism, food security, floods, health and shelter. NGOs play an important role in ensuring that these services are accessed by the disadvantaged and marginalized people in the world. They are involved in the preservation of the environment. Treaties such as Montreal and Kyoto Protocols where states agreed on phasing out of the ozone-depleting chemicals were pushed through due to the surmount pressure from NGOs. Other Environmental NGOs such as Rainforest Action Network lobby for land protection, while the Earth Island Institute and Global Climate Coalition have been successful on issues of greenhouse emissions, concerned with pollution issues.[21]

NGOs also aid in monitoring and enforcing of environmental regulations by pointing out problems being encountered. They are the voice of the people on issues touching them directly or indirectly.

Powerful states use organizations to achieve goals that are beneficial to themselves. The US pushed for the use of force in 1999 to take action against the Serb-dominated Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) presence in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo on the ground of ethnic cleansing by FRY and local Serb militia against the Albanian population who formed a majority in Kosovo.

The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) has been successful improved the peacekeeping operations. It oversaw successful operations in the Congo. The operations were however seen by the USSR as serving US interests. UNEF is good at rule application which involves formulation of rules that are adhered to by member states. It

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[21] Mingst Karen A: *Essentials of International Relations.* 3rd Edition, W.W. Norton & Company, 2004. Pg 285-6/291

was very visible during the Suez Canal Crisis, Iraq, Somalia and Bosnia. Also the International Atomic energy Agency has powers to keep track of the spread and use of fissionable materials. [22]

They are also invaluable in communication and information which enable people to travel peaceful. The World Weather Watch of the World Meteorological Organization provides such services. Airline organizations refer to this for their flights. Recent volcanic eruptions in Island let to the flight cancellations in Europe.

There are other organizations such as the International Red Cross, Catholic Relief Services, Concern Worldwide, Save the Children, Plan International and Helpage International that work closely with the UN in attending to the needs of the people in the most critical situations such as wartimes and during natural disasters such as earthquakes, Tsunami and floods. The recent events in Haiti that left thousands dead are a case in point of the key role that NGOs play in ensuring law and order by working closely in collaboration with the relevant states. They were able to distribute relief supplies at short notice. [23]

International Organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty (NATO) and Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) have been effective in offering the means of regulating their security interactions. Politics however remains at the root cause of war. The state-centric and bipolar nature of the Cold war guaranteed preservation of the international stability and provided order in the international system. [24]

Other International Organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty (NATO) and Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) have been effective in offering the

[22] Archer Clive: *International Organization*, New York. Third Edition, 2001, Pg 104
[23] Archer Clive: *International Organization*, New York. Third Edition, 2001, Pg 88-92
[24] Snyder Craig A: *Contemporary Security and Strategy*, London, 1999. Pg 2-3

means of regulating their security interactions. Politics however remains at the root cause of war. The state-centric and bipolar nature of the Cold war guaranteed preservation of the international stability and provided order in the international system.[25]

The allocation of resources to the security sector among Third World countries is very minimal compared to the First World. There is also low level of technology and manpower that can maintain control. There are more priorities such as health and food security that need more urgent attention.[26]

States form regional security organizations to cater for their security whereby an attack on any of them is an attack on all. Such organizations include NATO, Warsaw Pact, IGAD and ECOWAS. USSR declined joining the US-led Marshall Plan and prevented its Socialist Allies from joining.[27]

A region refers to set of sharing same locational area. They are located in geographical proximity to one another. It is imperative for every state to have an understanding of the interdependence of the security patterns of the region. NATO is a good example of the collective security structures of the UN.[28]

Regions are organized around certain states that have power and potential to play hegemonic role or act as a pole around which the security of these states revolve. Large and powerful states compel neighbors due to possession of key assets to influence their security policies. Nigeria controls ECOWAS (Economic Community of West Africa States) and was very instrumental in military intervention in Liberia and Sierra Leone

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[25] Snyder Craig A: *Contemporary Security and Strategy*, London, 1999. Pg 2-3
[26] Ayoob Mohammed: *The Third World Security Predicament: State Making, Regional Conflict, and the International System*, Lynne Rienner Publishers, London, 1995. Pg 193-4
[27] Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye, Jr., *"Governance in a Globalizing World,"* in Robert Keohane, *Power and Governance in a Partially Globalized World* (New York: Routledge, 2002), pp. 485-8.
[28] _____: *Contemporary Security and Strategy*, London, 1999. Pg 103

through the African Union. This applies to South Africa's key role in SADC (South African Development Community). In East Africa, Kenya has tried to play the lead role in conflict resolution in the region through EAC and IGAD.[29]

Regional organizations help in curbing the role of hegemonies. SADC acts as an instrument to challenge South Africa's economic domination in southern Africa and played a dominant role in the Mozambique conflict between FRELIMO and RENAMO. They give much impetus to the process.[30]

1.5   THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Functionalist theory on the other hand posits that war is caused by economic deprivation and that economic disparity cannot be solved in a system of independent states. It believes that new functional units should be created to solve specific economic problems. They believe states are not suitable units to solve these problems. People develop habits of cooperation which spill over from economic cooperation to political cooperation. In the long run, economic disparities will lessen and war will be eliminated. Functionalists believe that individuals can change and that habits of cooperation will develop if given sufficient time. Functionalists therefore strive to eliminate war.

The European Union is as a result of functionalism. It is this integration that has helped increase in cooperation. Thus it becomes easier to fight insecurity. This has promoted not only cohesion but also, social solidarity among the European states leading

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[29] Deng Francis M, Kimaro Sadikiel, Lyons Terrence, Rothchild Donald, Zartman William I: *Sovereignty as Responsibility: Conflict Management in Africa:* The Brookings Institution, Washington, 1996. Pg132-5
[30] Zartman William I: *Elusive Peace: Negotiating an End to Civil Wars:* The Brookings Institution, Washington DC, 1995. Pg 210

to peace in a continent that caused the world's greatest wars.[31] This has upsurged the EU as a leading global market giant.

An international organization therefore strives to achieve its goal of making international governments co-extensive with international activities through its tripartite role of being used as 1) an instrument of international 'global market' 2) arena that's facilitates meeting for members to discuss, argue, cooperate or disagree on various issues 3) and independent and neutral actor on issues affecting humanity at the global level.

...the official doctrine is that those activities are undertaken for the sake of the indirect contributions which they make to solve the problems of peace and security.[32]

In the realists' view, change in state behavior is an adaptation to external constraints conditioned by changes in relative power.[33] Change is therefore the result of the rise and decline of states' relative power conditioned by the nature of the overall distribution of capabilities.[34]

They further posit that states are not suitable units to resolve these problems. Functionalists promote building on and expanding the habits of cooperation nurtured by groups of technical experts, outside of formal state channels. These habits eventually spill over into cooperation in political and military affairs, as functional experts lose their close identification with the state and develop new sets of allegiances to like-minded individuals around the globe. Economic disparities therefore become eliminated and war

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[31] Rumford Chris: *The European Union: A Political Sociology.* Blackwell Publishing, Oxford, United Kingdom, 2002. Pg 155-6

[32] Claude L. Inis, Jr, *Swords into Plowshares: The Problem and Progress of International Organization,* 2nd Edition, New York, 1948 pg

[33] Brown Michael E, Lynn-Jonnes Sean M, Miller Stephen E: *The Perils of Anarchy: Contemporary Realism & International Security.* The MIT Press, Massachusetts (1995), Pg 8

[34] Brown Michael E, Lynn-Jonnes Sean M, Miller Stephen E: *The Perils of Anarchy: Contemporary Realism & International Security.* The MIT Press, Massachusetts (1995), Pg 17

less likely. Functionalism highlights order and cohesion of society as the behavior of social order. On other hand conflict theorists emphasize inequality and power in society as the ruling of the masses. Hence conflict emerges.

Functionalists view international integration as the collective governance and 'material interdependence' between states which develops its own internal dynamic as states cooperate in limited functional, technical, and/or economic areas. International agencies meet human needs, aided by knowledge and expertise. The benefits rendered by the functional agencies attract the loyalty of the populations and stimulate their participation and expand the area of integration. Communities end up pursuing the ideals of such organizations and become part and parcel of the implementation process. States therefore do not sabotage the process but instead become key partners.

Regional integration is a process in which states enter into a regional agreement in order to enhance cooperation within a particular region through regional institutions and rules. The objectives range from economic to political. It has become apparent that in contemporary world regional integration is a political economy initiative where commercial purposes are the means to achieve broader socio-political and security objectives. In the past it focused on removing barriers to free trade in the region, increasing the free movement of people, labor, goods, and capital across national borders, reducing the possibility of regional armed conflict and adopting cohesive regional stances on policy issues, such as the environment, climate change and migration.

Regional integration is thus an association of states based upon location in a given geographical area, for the safeguarding or promotion of the participants, an association

whose terms are fixed by a treaty or other arrangements. This leads to resource sharing as no single state can be endowed with all the resources. Citizens begin to move freely within the members states. Realists view change in state behavior as adaptation to external constraints due to changes in relative power.[35] Many states have failed due to authoritarian nature of the system they adopt. Hence many have failed to involve the masses in decision making.

1.6   JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

This study will be significant to the end users of the research results; these include NGOs especially those working in the area, academicians, the government of Kenya and the pastoral communities in the region. People from disadvantaged backgrounds need to be given all the necessary support in life in terms of health and nutrition in order to guarantee a better future for them community and families thus enabling appropriate development momentum.

This study will go a long way towards sensitizing the pastoral communities, the government and other stakeholders to support efforts towards maintenance of peace and security in the region. This will awaken the government to beef up its security, surveillance to smoothen the role of NGOs' development programmes which aim at promoting harmony in the region.

1.7   RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A review of previous empirical research and ongoing field studies will be used to examine four problem areas: cattle rustling, proliferation of small arms, competition over

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[35] Brown Michael E, Lynn-Jonnes Sean M., Miller Stephen E: *The Perils of Anarchy: Contemporary Realism and International Securit*, 1995

scarce resources and conflict between refugees and local communities. This study will heavily rely on qualitative data. Questionnaires, in-depth interviews, participant observation, and key informant interviews will be in play.

1.8   CHAPTER OUTLINE

Chapter One

This section presents the background of the study detailing on main areas the study seeks to achieve and how to go about in attaining this. It reviews the existing literature in line with the topic.

Chapter Two

This chapter will assess the levels of participation of NGOs in peace and security with a view of identifying some of the key challenges they face in their broader role of maintaining peace and security in offering their services in both pre-colonial and post-colonial period.

Chapter Three

This chapter discusses AMREF operations in Turkana in the period 2000-2009 focusing on key areas undertaken by the organization and the accrued benefits of the projects to the community. It will relate the benefits to the role of the organization in peace and security in the region.

Chapter Four

This section will look into the decision making focusing on salient cultural aspects that affect this process. An In-depth analysis shall be undertaken to identify related aspects in pointing out the position of women and youth in the society regarding decision-making in relation to the decision-making structure of the Turkana people.

Chapter Five

This chapter shall seek to establish opportunities for enhancing community participation in the face of cultural barriers with regard to the future prospects development projects by AMREF in Turkana.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1   INTRODUCTION

NGOs have continued to engage themselves in the mainstream role of maintenance of peace and security in the globe. They gained even more prominence after the World War II and the formation of the UN. With the rise of humanitarian attention in the contemporary world, NGOs will further continue to play a central role on issues touching on the human species. This chapter will seek to look at the various functions played by NGOs and how they facilitate in enhancing peace and security.

2.2   OVERVIEW OF NGOs AND PEACE

NGOs play key functional areas which include: advocacy, capacity building, health, education, water, and humanitarian intervention. They work alongside the UN in to formulate the notion of sustainable development. This dictates that the North should assist the developing world in finding new and, more environmentally safe ways to foster development. Advocacy includes influencing policy making in their operational areas. Capacity building encompasses improving on the capacity of the health workers and leaders in various fields. Humanitarian intervention includes building of shelter for refugees in refugee camps as was witnessed in Bosnia, Iraq, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, and Haiti in the provision of other basic needs such as water, food, reconciliation, family re-union clothing and shelter. To be able to maintain peace various strategies are used.[36]

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[36] Oyugi Walter: The Role of NGOs in Fostering Development and Good Governance at the Local Level in Africa with a Focus on Kenya, 2004. Pg 26,29

NGOs participate in processes, which within the framework of an agenda, lead to the establishment of new norms: they persuade key states to become active in favor of a new norm, they bring in proposals for negotiations, they put reluctant governments under public pressure, at times they participate in negotiations - as organizations or individual delegation members - or they facilitate them by providing diplomats with informal places for discussion in so-called "second track" processes. NGOs see that the new norm is strengthened once the norm is established.

They at times try to make a government or non-state actor change their behavior in the absence of a norm, by acting directly. The campaign initiated by Greenpeace and many South Pacific organizations against French nuclear tests in the eighties, or the spectacular Greenpeace campaign against Royal Dutch Shell are examples for this.
They to a very large extent provide direct aid for people in need by through humanitarian and development organizations. They transfer resources, and the indirect political consequences of this aid should not be ignored. Successful projects, in particular, have had enormous change on a small scale, the environment in which politics takes place.[37]

Democratization is crucial to resolving significant internal security problems especially in the Third World countries. It is believed that democracies do not fight each other hence peace. They are less prone to conflict as opposed to the non-democratic states. There is more cooperation among such states both politically and economically making war so expensive for the concerned parties. There better mechanisms of handling

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[37] www.vispo.com/PRIME/ngostudy.htm, 18/06/2010

conflicts amongst themselves. This explains why states form alliances in order to carter for their national interests and insulate themselves from any external attack.[38]

Regional arrangements in collaboration with the UN have played a very important role in peace promotion thereby discouraging resort to armed forces. They have filled in the gap of the Security Council in respect of collective defence. However, this arrangement has been partly the cause of tension aggravation. NATO and Warsaw Pact let to the rising of tensions between the West and East. Their danger is that they deteriorate into military alliances against other countries. They provoke counter-measures that heighten such tensions.

NGOs have established themselves most impressively in various fields key among them is that of environmental and development politics. In environmental politics, they work out a scheme to show how international agreements develop. Their representatives, that are often expert organizations, determine the need for action on the basis of their research. In doing so, they are able to win over elements of state bureaucracies as well as organizations ability to survive. Expert organizations provide pressure to steer the negotiation process into a certain direction. After the negotiations have been concluded, they commit themselves to a quick translation of their aims into action and to a tightening up of the regulations. The European Convention on wide-ranging air pollution, the prohibition of propellants, the Climate Convention, and other agreements have developed according to this scheme.[39]

Development aid organizations are major supporters of foreign and development aid and have themselves established as instruments of small-scale projects carried out by

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[38] Ayoob Mohammed: *The Third World Security Predicament: State Making, Regional Conflict, and the International System*, Lynne Rienner Publishers, London, 1995. Pg 194-5
[39] www.vispo.com/PRIME/ngostudy.htm, 18/06/2010

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forming networks with local actors. This is orientation towards poverty reduction among the people.

The EU provides a forum for within which a number of political problems ranging from aid to the Third World to international terrorism. The World Council of Churches (WCC) promotes its ideas to various regions such as Africa. It finds against racism, promotes unity and better life of the disabled and provides a global platform for theological reflection and analysis. To affirm peace, it advocates for a nuclear free world. The WCC works to defend human dignity by addressing human rights from an ethical and theological perspective. It responds to requests from churches to support their work when human dignity is threatened. It targets churches and strengthen their advocacy work for human rights. This requires an holistic approach where civil and political rights, economic, cultural and social rights are addressed in an integrated way.

Relevance of Negotiation in Conflict Management

Negotiation is a process that brings parties together in a process of harmonizing conflicting needs and interests. It is a process in which divergent values are combined into an agreed decision.[40] This is a process where a compromise is reached by parties whose interests are in conflict.[41] Negotiation is based on the belief that zero sum situations can be turned into situations where all parties gain something. War however, can be defined as the opposite of negotiation. A war situation is a zero sum situation where the winner takes it all. Negotiation continues to be an important and indispensable process in international relations and diplomacy since ancient civilizations.

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[40] Zartman William & Berman Maureen: *The Practical Negotiator*, Yale University Press, 1992. P 1
[41] Otomar J Bartos,: *Simple Mpodel of Negotiation: A Sociological Point of View* in William Zartman, *The Negotiation Process: Theories and Applications*, Sage Publications, 1978, 1974

2.2.1 Disarmament

This is a policy practiced by states to try and influence the behavior of others by bargaining, negotiating, taking non-coercive actions or refraining from actions that would result to war. It involves appealing to the foreign public for support of a position. It is the control, limitation, reduction or elimination of the armaments.

Disarmament helps in the prevention of war and establishment of peace. It is considered as the most effective way of preventing war and guaranteeing peace. This is the best way of checking on war because it is caused by armament. Complete disarmament eliminates would lead to peace by eliminating the very to fight. It promotes the process of peaceful settlement. This is due to the releasing of tension and fear among warring parties. When a nation increases its military strength, other nations develop fear making them embark on armament programs which leads to security dilemma. [42]

2.1.2 Sanctions

This includes use of economic, diplomatic, and coercive military force for enforcement of international policy or another state's policy. This helps in adherence of the international norms by member states. Countries such as North Korea, Iraq, Libya and Sudan have had sanctions for not following the laid down rules. Sudan has been accused of abusing human rights in the Darfur region while North Korea and Iraq were accused of The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. [43]

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[42] Memon Abdul Majeed: *Principles and Problems of International Politics & International Relations.* Pg 281-2
[43] Mingst Karen A: *Essentials of International Relations.* 3rd Edition, W.W. Norton & Company, 2004. Pg 114-116

2.1.3 Alliance Formation

This was the outcome of the end of the World War following the defeat of Germany and Japan. The US invested heavily in the reconstruction of Western Europe; it also struggled with the Soviet Union for influence in Eastern Europe. This became evident during the 1948 Soviet blockade of Berlin. In response, in 1949, twelve nations of Western Europe and North America signed the North Atlantic Treaty, creating the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The goal of NATO was to coordinate the defense of Western Europe. An attack on any of its member nations was equal to an attack on all, with each nation obliged to battle their common foe. Primary support, both militarily and monetarily, came from the US.[44]

There was successful deterrence which meant that no war was fought between the superpowers. The peaceful withdrawal of Soviet military power from East Central Europe and the demise of Soviet Union itself without war was proof that nuclear deterrence worked by freezing the frame of war until communism collapsed in Europe.[45]

2.1.4 Arms Control

These are restrictions on the research, manufacture, deployment of weapons systems and certain types of troops. Arms control in international affairs refers to limitations on the development, production, stockpiling, proliferation, and usage of weaponry.[46]

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[44] Rees Wyn G: International Politics in Europe: The New Agenda. Routledge, New York, 1993, pg 73-75

[45] Cimbala Stephen J, Scouras James: *A New Nuclear Century: Strategic Stability and Arms Control.* Praeger Publishers, Westport, 2002, pg 75

[46] Mingst Karen A: *Essentials of International Relations.* 3rd Edition, W.W. Norton & Company ,2004.Pg 220

It typically takes the form of multilateral efforts to agree to such limitations upon consenting participants in treaties and agreements. On national or community level, arms control can amount to programs to control the access of citizens to weapons. This is often referred to as gun control, as firearms are the primary focus of such efforts in most places.[47]

NGOs have been on the forefront world over in advocating for the respect of human rights in following the Universal Declaration of Human Rights approved by the General Assembly on December 10, 1948. This was the first international definition of the rights of man and stresses the dignity and worth of the human person.[48]

2.3   CAUSES OF CONFLICT IN AFRICA

Politics and Conflicts in Africa have very much synonymous with fight for resources, ethnicity leading to lack of trust in the state. Politics is about the maneuvers around the use or distribution of resources and management of the disputes and contestations that inevitably develop around the institutional frameworks underpinning those forms of resource allocation. This is because human societies are characterized by diverse interests, preferences, values and ideas and that each of these values or ideas relates directly to resources, or ways of doing things with resources. Secondly, human beings generally prefer to have their own way but such selfish instincts have

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[47] Barash David P, Webel Charles P.: *Peace and Conflict Studies*, Sage Publications Ltd, London, United Kingdom, 2002

[48] Memon Abdul Majeed: *Principles and Problems of International Politics & International Relations*. Pg 272-3

disadvantages. Therefore, longterm political stability becomes unsustainable if groups of people insist on having their own way.[49]

It thus becomes difficult to believe in what happens on the continent if politics is simply the peaceful organization of contestations over resources. Africa's integration into world markets from the end of the 16th century onwards exposed it to an international division of labor that positioned it unequally in the hierarchy of the global allocation and distribution of resources. This helped in impoverishment of the continent. This made it more vulnerable to fluctuations in global resource allocation than other members of the international system. This in turn affected the distribution of resources at the national level. The presence of kleptocracies and rent-seeking regimes in large parts of post-colonial Africa goes a long way towards explaining the prevalence of conflict in those areas. It is argued that conflict tends to be heightened when resources become scarce and groups are either excluded, or perceive themselves to be excluded, from their allocation. Inevitably, the more scarce resources are, the more intensely they are contested. This need not necessarily translate into immediate conflict; it may simply be expressed via group rivalries, and may initially merely assume forms of ethnic, tribal or religious separatism.

The shifts in the balance of forces following the collapse of the post-world war II accumulation regime worsened the situation on the continent. This led to the US becoming the sole superpower which ushered in the unipolar system. The changing global situation, the oil crisis and new terms of trade imposed in particular gradually added to the African resource crisis, and thus to the emergence of conflict as a way of

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[49] Field Shannon: *Peace in Africa: Towards a Collaborative Security Regime.* Institute for Global Dialogue, Johannesburg, 2004. P267

influencing the distribution of resources. These developments have been exacerbated by globalization. On the other, it has tended to marginalize countries incapable of catching up with its processes, with predictably negative consequences, particularly for African states-which also helps to explain the intensification of conflicts on the continent over the past two decades. Not surprisingly, globalization has fuelled numerous fratricidal wars on the continent, including those in Somalia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, and Burundi, and more recently, the Great Lakes region and Cote d'Ivoire. It is however unfortunate that recent explanations of Africa's endemic conflicts have been trapped in the *cul de sac* of 'war economies.'[50]

2.3.1 Inequality

This is the inequality between groups which is probably the foremost cause of conflict in Africa. It is inequality between groups rather than individuals. This increases the prospects of violent conflict and exists on three mutually reinforcing levels: economic, social and political. In Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Liberia, political power and its benefits were monopolized by one group. This leads to unequal access to power perpetuated by a similar lack of access to resources and revenue. Group inequality also leads to differential access to education. This plays a key role in sustaining inequalities dividing the society into two pre-dominant groups. The growing inequality between them often leads to conflict.[51]

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[50] Field Shannon: *Peace in Africa: Towards a Collaborative Security Regime.* Institute for Global Dialogue, Johannesburg, 2004. P268
[51] DFID: *The Causes of Conflict in Africa: Consultation Document,* London, 2001. Pg 13

2.3.2 State Collapse

The collapse of state institutions causes internal and regional conflict. This collapse is rarely sudden; it arises out of a long degenerative process that is characterized by predatory government operating through coercion, corruption and personality politics to secure political power and control of resources.

The state finds itself unable any longer to provide basic services or security to its people and loses its legitimacy. The collapse of infrastructure completes the break up of the state. The combination of breakdown of institutions and physical infrastructure coupled with the use of ethnic violence becomes sustaining and factional warfare develops, this was the case in Liberia and Sierra Leone. One faction pre-dominates over time. This does not necessarily result in resolution of conflict. It instead leads to the creation of "Shell States" where the leadership wishes to maintain the fiction of statehood. This makes state building to be a complex task and democratization process becomes a vehicle for consolidating personal rule.[52]

2.3.3 History

Many conflicts occur where there is a tradition of resolving problems by violent means. Political violence is entrenched and the instruments of the state such as the army, the police and the judiciary sustain the process. Other historical processes may provoke violence. History in places such as the DRC, Rwanda and Burundi created a state model based on the artificial creation and abuse of ethnicity to maintain power. Deeply entrenched historical patterns of violence are among the most difficult to resolve as they require major societal and political change.

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[52] DFID: *The Causes of Conflict in Africa: Consultation Document*, London, 2001. Pg 13-14

2.3.4   Natural Resource Wealth

Africa accommodates two types of resource based conflict: wars of resource scarcity and wars of abundance. The most common conflicts of scarcity relate to the control of grazing and water rights for nomadic people. Countries whose economies are dependent on natural resources such as oil and minerals face a very high risk of conflict. In these wars of abundance, groups compete for control of these resources, which become "prize" for controlling the state and can lead to coups, as in Sierra Leone and the DRC. Unfair exploitation of resource rich regions can lead to secession. The role of the private sector is critical in wars of abundance, as belligerents rely on its capacity to exploit and commercialize the resources. Military become involved in forming their own commercial companies. Such wars become self-financing, self-sustaining, and therefore less open to mediation.

2.3.5   Economic Decline

Continuous economic decline plays a major part in state collapse and conflict. Economic shock is a more direct and potent cause. This takes various forms ranging from natural catastrophe to sudden large shifts in terms of trade. The Ethiopian famine of 1974 was the main factor in the overthrow of Haile Selassie's government and the violence that ensued. Famine can mass displacement increasing pressure on scarce resources. The sudden shift in Nigeria in 1992/3 halved Nigeria's income. Introduced hyperinflation and led to violence and the overthrow of the government.[53]

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[53] DFID: *The Causes of Conflict in Africa: Consultation Document*, London, 2001. Pg 13

2.3.6   Ethno-Military Identity

Tracing the history of organized violence in the region is a very difficult task to undertake. The history of private armies in Eastern Africa is difficult to sketch. However, organized raids and predatory expansion predates European colonialism of the nineteenth century. In the pre-colonial period, pastoralists in the region were accustomed to independence and freedom of openly carrying firearms they had for many decades obtained from Ethiopian and Arab and Swahili slave traders, poachers and merchants from the East African coast.[54]

The border lands connecting Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda form a large portion of the East Africa dry lands. Pastoralist ethnic groups living in this part share a common language, culture and geographical location. Their social life is structured around the maintenance and wellbeing of their livestock. Livestock is their primary asset and source of sustenance. Severe weather patterns characterized by a climate where temperatures often exceed 40 degrees centigrade with very little annual rainfall has dictated their way of life region.[55]

The North Rift and North Eastern regions of Kenya are the most underdeveloped area of the country and suffer from a high level of human insecurity, with more than three-quarters of the population living below the poverty line. This UN project seeks an

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[54] Mburu Nene: *The Proliferation of Guns and Rustling in Karamoja and Turkana Districts: The Case for Appropriate Disarmament Strategies*

[55] Leff Jonah: *Pastoralists at War: Violence and Security in the Kenya-Sudan-Uganda Border Region.* Monterey Institute of International Studies, US, 2004

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empirical understanding of the causes of conflict and ways to build the capacity of a vulnerable population to gain both freedom from fear and freedom from want.[56]

Peace is seen as the absence of war. The Turkana people are traditionally war fighters. This is due to the nature of pastoral life they lead. Anarchy, the absence of hierarchical relations of authority and rule, largely defines the discipline of international studies. The term "anarchy" comes from the Greek, meaning, literally, absence of government or rule (arche). Anarchy in popular discourse often suggests chaos or violent disorder. But the absence of hierarchical order need not lead to Hobbesian war of all against all. Individuals and social groups often order and organize themselves in the absence of government. [57]

Order in international society, however, is established "horizontally" rather than "vertically," through the interaction of formally equal states rather than being imposed "from above." For example, sovereign states regularly contract with one another (agree to treaties), reciprocally accepting obligations and giving up elements of their "primordial" liberty (sovereignty). Power itself can order interactions, both through coercion and through not entirely coercive leadership.[58]

2.4   CAUSES OF CONFLICTS IN TURKANA REGION

This section will review related literature on the growth of NGO power and influence, their role in peace and security and consequently their impact on improving

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[56] Asfaw Kumssa, John F. Jones, James Herbert Williams: *Conflict and human security in the North Rift and North Eastern Kenya.* Emerald Group Publishing Limited, 2009

[57] Donnelly Jack: *Realism and International Relations,* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge(2000).Pg 82

[58] Mingst Karen A: *Essentials of International Relations.* 3rd Edition, W.W. Norton & Company (2004), Pg 181-2

people's lives. It will look at the factors promoting the resurgence of NGOs' role in Kenya. It is an attempt to find support in terms of documentary to support the research.

The Turkana region is entangled in raids and counter-raids among neighboring communities. Peace has continued to be elusive in Elemi triangle that transcends Kenya, Sudan and Ethiopia courtesy of intertribal cattle raids and animosity. Turkana, Toposa, Dinka, Dongi'ro and Merille communities occupy the triangle and have been sporadically raiding each other. These raids are attributed to resource-based battles following the failure of long rains. The major causes of the conflict include cattle-rustling, proliferation of illicit arms, inadequate policing, and competition over control and access to natural resources. [59]

The Turkana community has been borne much of the brunt due to her geographical location. The community is in conflict with virtually all her neighbors: Merille, Dong'iro, Toposa and Dinka to the north, Karamajong to the west, Poker and Sandburg to the South. Of all the regions the northern frontier conflicts have been most severe and frequent. Despite the conflict predicament that the Turkana people have found themselves entangled in, the community on several occasions entered into customary peace pacts with her neighbors. Unfortunately, such agreements are flouted rather than honored. Ceasefire with the Dong'iro who are more or less culturally related with the Turkana, only one was honored by 2003.

There are numerous causes of conflicts in the region which mainly center on the competition over resources, a characteristic of the East African dry lands. The following are the leading causes of conflicts in the region.

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[59] Practical Action: *Annual Report,* 2008

2.4.1 Scarce Natural Resources

There is persistent competition over access and control of scarce natural resources particularly pasture and water. This is a cause for both inter and intra-community conflicts. The region is largely arid and semi-arid; this renders nomadic pastoralism as the only viable economic and livelihood option. Struggle over access to the limited grazing resources is a nightmare that communities are forced to endure.

Traditionally, the Karamoja communities were few in number including their livestock however, the population of Karamoja (people and herds) has since more than tripled, and further exerting pressure on the fragile semi-arid ecosystem in the region. This is also worsened by the fact that most of the available grazing and water resources are found in mountainous and border areas, where the livelihood of communities coming into contact with each other are high. The end result has been inter-community conflicts over these resources and degradation of rangelands, as livestock tend to concentrate on areas presumed safe.

2.4.2 Weather Vagaries

Weather vagaries and climatic stress chief among them the prolonged drought force communities to migrate with their herds into places which grazing resources. These dry-season grazing areas are located in border areas or inside territories of other communities. When livestock from different communities head for the same grazing areas, then likelihood of conflicts abounds.

The Turkana people have been faced by drought for many years since 1984 almost in succession. To cope with these severe droughts, they have to move with their

cattle to Kaabong in Jie land, Uganda, where they have been attacked several times, and in which they have lost many lives and property. Large numbers of herds had been lost through famine and prolonged drought that have characterized the region for a while. This renders the communities poor and destitute, often turning to cattle rustling and thefts as the only available mechanism for restoring and restocking their herds and livelihoods.

2.4.3   Cultural Practices

A number of cultural practices among the Karamajong and Turkana communities have been known to cause and exacerbate conflicts. Culturally, it is a duty of a man to raid other community's needs. Among these communities, pride price is very exorbitant (to the tune of a 100 cattle and 200 shoats[60]) pastoralists' districts that embrace such cultural practices are amongst the poorest in the region, scoring poorly in all economic growth indices. To raise such exorbitant bride prices, men (especially those from poor families) are forced to engage in cattle thefts and rustling which is common in Turkana and Karamoja.[61]

Cultural practices such as special body tattooing that show that someone has killed several people and as such is considered a great warrior. The more marks one has the more popular and respected one is in the community, and more girls are likely to marry such.

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[60] A term popularly used to refer to goats and sheep.
[61] Asfaw Kumssa, John F. Jones, James Herbert Williams: *Conflict and human security in the North Rift and North Eastern Kenya*. Emerald Group Publishing Limited (2009). Pg 12

2.4.4 Diminishing Role and Power of Traditional Institutions

In traditional Turkana and Karamajong communities, the societal norms, cultures and values regulated human life and promoted local governance. The society operated under these norms and any deviation from the same was a taboo. The socio-cultural institutions in these communities played a key role in not only solving intra and inter-community conflicts, but also facilitated sustainable management and sharing of the available scarce natural resources.

Civilization and the emergence of nation-state concept and religion however, have greatly diminished and demeaned traditional institutions making them irrelevant. The belligerent warriors would set for a raiding expedition without their blessings. The emergence of the modern legal system has also further weakened this role, and courts have challenged the relevance of traditional conflict resolution institutions for their rulings. The traditional courts impose undemocratic fines and sentences such as communal punishment and death which helped in maintaining peace and order in the community.

The traditional courts have so far suffered from lack of enforcement mechanisms; they don't have a police system to arrest and punish convicts. They only rely on community (including the convicts) goodwill and belief in curses, which has itself come under intense criticism and scientific scrutiny by modern thinkers and religious movements. These loopholes have enabled young men to engage in cattle thefts and banditry activities in the region.

2.4.5 Ethnicity

Ethnicity is a major cause of the conflict in Karamoja and Turkana districts. This is due to the inter-community hostility, malice and jealousy. This ethnic animosity is closely related with cultural orientations that promote conflicts. A Turkana child is made for instance to believe at an early age that Pokot, Dodth, Teeth, Toposa and Merrille people are bad. They therefore grow up with such hatred.[62]

2.4.6 Government Laxity and Unresponsive Policies

Many parts of the arid areas in the region portray a classical retreat and acute absence of the state. These areas are scantly policed by the respective states, prompting the law of the law of the jungle to reign supreme. It is very common to see youthful warriors wielding AK 47 rifles abound everywhere in the region. The state has failed to implement policies that take cognizance of nomadic pastoralists' needs and aspirations. The insistence of fixed schooling system at the expense of mobile and boarding schools that could into nomadic pastoralist lifestyles is a good example of policies that marginalize these communities. Just like the colonial government, the current administration has neglected this region as being uneconomical due to its poor resource base. Key activities of the government are concentrated in high potential agricultural areas. Schools, health facilities, roads and communications infrastructure are developed in high potential areas.

2.4.7 Illicit Arms

Proliferation of thousands of firearms into hands of warriors has increased the severity and scope of conflicts in the region. There are well over 66,239 illicit arms in

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[62] UN: *UN Baseline Survey*, 2004, Pg 14-16

Turkana district alone. In Karamoja, the estimate is well over above 60,000. Most of this cache of arms was amassed after the fall of Obote's government in 1979 and from the civil strife in Sudan. This situation led to security dilemma in which one community improves its military capabilities, especially its defenses, and such improvements are seen by other communities as threats; each community in an anarchic system tries to increase its own level of protection leading to insecurity in others, often leading to an arms race.[63]

The acquisition of guns by the younger generation has also contributed to the erosion of the role of elders, creating present day problems. Warriors no longer respect the elders for they have guns that can answer their needs.

2.5   ROLE OF PEACE COMMITTEES

Peace committee is a group of people whose broad job is to define parameters for peace. These are mainly community based structures and initiatives aimed at preventing, managing and transforming intra and inter-community conflicts.[64] These committees play important roles and functions. Key among them includes facilitation of peace dialogue and reconciliation forums. This promotes peace and reconciliation in the district. They also help in raising conflict awareness and educating the community on peace building and conflict resolution for development. The communities are educated on their roles in conflict management and sharing of intelligence information with authorities concerned. Youth and women groups are mobilized in enhancing security not only in the district but

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[63] Mingst Karen A: *Essentials of International Relations*. 3rd Edition, W.W. Norton & Company 2004, Pg 198
[64] Adan Mohamud, Pkalya Ruto: *The Concept Peace Committee: A Snapshot Analysis of the Concept Peace Committee in Relation to Peacebuilding Initiatives in Kenya*, Practical Action, *2006. Pg 13-15*

also the neighboring districts. This ensures justice in the region through traditional institutions or for a, public barazas and the media.

Peace committees are also involved with coordination of peace initiatives within the district and they do so by collaborating with key stakeholders within and beyond the district boundaries. They monitor community migration sand gather relevant information on potential conflicts and inform the necessary authorities. This ensures a link with other peace committees in the neighboring districts. Peace committees ensure that there is adherence to correct procedures for election of Peace Committees at all levels and provision of information flow from the grassroots to the district and vice versa.

2.5.1 Challenges Faced by Peace Committees

Peace committees are faced with numerous challenges ranging from legitimacy, lack of volunteerism, funding, problem of the structure and political interference.

2.5.2 Legitimacy

This is due to the lack of institutional framework and policy mandate. Their roles and responsibilities are not clearly defined making it difficult in discharging of duties. They are often accused by the provincial administration for overstepping their mandate their informal mandates and meddling on issues of security. Criminals do not receive justice when cornered.[65]

2.5.3 Funding

The problem of funding continues to be a major hindrance to the operations in the region. Security is a very sensitive issue and requires enormous resources such as

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[65] Adan Mohamud, Pkalya Ruto: *The Concept Peace Committee: A Snapshot Analysis of the Concept Peace Committee in Relation to Peacebuilding Initiatives in Kenya,* Practical Action, *2006. Pg18-20*

vehicles, allowances to enable sustain these activities. Such vast districts cannot be easily covered without efficient coordination of activities from all the concerned partners. That is partnership is vital.

3.0   **CHAPTER THREE**

3.1   INTRODUCTION

This section of the study will trace the origin of the conflict from the pre-colonial

era to 2010. The study focused on the larger Turkana district with focus on the role

played by NGOs in peace and security narrowing down on the role played by AMREF. It

exposes the gender inequality among the nomadic communities with focus on Turkana. It

also exhibits the weaknesses of the state in peace and security and the role played by

NGOs to supplement the state in peace and security. It brings out the much needed

relationship between health and security.

3.2   ROLE OF AMREF IN PEACE AND SECURITY IN TURKANA

3.2.1   Background Information

The performance and impact of humanitarian and non-governmental

organizations (NGOs) was accepted as an act of faith, upon their reputation rather than

rigorous objective assessment. But as the source of their support has expanded to include

funds from public sources, particularly from governments and bilateral donor agencies,

the pressure for more objective assessment of their interventions among target

communities has risen.[66] This has been particularly pronounced following the global

explosion of NGOs after the end of the Cold War, the spread of transparent democratic

governance, and subsequent demands for formalization of NGOs and professionalization

of their operational processes, as well as reliable and impartial evaluation of the impact of

their performance. Today, the issue of effectiveness is a major concern among civil

society organizations as well as donors, and there is a large and growing literature

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[66] Mburu Nene Dr: *The Proliferation of Guns and Rustling in Karamoja and Turkana Districts: The Case for Appropriate Disarmament Strategies.*

focusing on conceptual and methodological problems associated with assessment of their impacts.

By end of 2008, AMREF had trained over 500,000 health workers and reaches nearly 60million people in Africa annually. Fifty years after inception, it launched its strategy, 'Putting African Communities First 2007-2017.' At the heart of the strategy is an acknowledgement of some stark realities for Africa and AMREF.[67]

There is chronic violence and insecurity in Turkana district due to cattle rustling between cross-border communities. This is usually attributed to the absence of the state apparatus to ably contain the situation. There is urgent need for Resource mobilization for community projects is an obligation for all community members, the local leaders and relevant partners.

The Turkana are Nilotic community and relates to Karamajong of Uganda in language and lifestyle. Their estimation is 340,000 and live in north-western Kenya, north eastern Uganda and Southern Sudan. In Kenya, they are close in language and custom to the Luo of Lake Victoria basin and the Chamus ethnic group inhabiting the area between Lake Baringo, Kerio Valley, and Lake Turkana. They refer to their homeland as Eturkana.[68]

Their neighbours in the north are the Toposa and Inyangatom of Sudan, the Dassanech of Ethiopia. They also border the pastoral Samburu to the east in Kenya. On their south-east is their soft underbelly, the near extinct El Molo ethnic group which does not present a corporate security threat. Their southern neighbours are the Pokot of Kenya and Uganda and the Marakwet ethnic community of Kenya. This is one community just

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[67] AMREF: *Annual Report* 2008
[68] Mburu Nene Dr: *The Proliferation of Guns and Rustling in Karamoja and Turkana Districts: The Case for Appropriate Disarmament Strategies.*

like the El Molo does not pose much of the threat as opposed to the others. They are however dangerous. Much of the threat is fuelled along the borders as raiders take advantage on the absence of the state system.

They are traditionally organized in a generation set system and the community's military dominance before the nineteenth century owed much of the charisma to its religio-military leadership. The youth therefore grow up priding in this success that shapes their behaviour.

AMREF Turkana to date has three health projects that are ongoing. They aim at improving health and quality of life for disadvantaged nomadic pastoralist communities in northern Kenya, through promoting the delivery of innovative, comprehensive and cost-effective health and social development systems. Activities are implemented in 7 divisions of Turkana north district namely; Lokichoggio, Kaaleng, Kibish and Oropoi divisions.

The development of an integrated health and development model, based upon promotion of health and development committees (HDCs) along several nomadic migratory routes has promising future impact on the behavioral change of the people. The HDCs have improved access to essential health care, while ensuring that health care workers have adequate skills and capacity to provide a minimum health care package at health facility and community level. Capacity of target communities is strengthened, in order to have strong HDC management committees able to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate development interventions. [69]

Many Adakar community health workers (ACHWs), based within the nomadic migrating groups (Adakarin) are trained and equipped to provide basic health care at the

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[69] AMREF: *Turkana Health Projects Annual Report*, 2007-2008

household level. The projects address the most prevalent health problems in the target area, with emphasis on women of reproductive age (WRA) and children under the age of five (CU5) and school going children. The interventions aim at improving maternal and newborn child health (MNCH), through greater access and use of antenatal care, safe delivery, postnatal care, prevention of mother-child transmission of HIV and increased immunization. Through the projects' health promotion, education interventions and delivery of basic health care at the community level, prevalence of local diseases, including malaria, TB, HIV Aids, trachoma, and hydatid disease are reduced. The projects further make efforts to improve access to safe water for humans and animals, and contribute to improved health with a focus on reducing water-related disease, through improved personal hygiene and basic sanitation, improved survival of animals and promotion of livelihoods. Improved water accessibility has targeted strategic HDCs along migratory routes.

The achievements are realized due to AMREF'S core strategies revolving around operational research, partnership and capacity building. The implementation team works closely with other partners as deemed necessary in order to attain the required outcomes. Key partners who have been instrumental included GoK's Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water and irrigation, Catholic Diocese of Lodwar, African Inland Church Mission, Local CBO's and local provincial administration.

Project beneficiaries are approximately 120,000 people who are the primary target, the total population of Turkana Northern constituency is about 186,729 which benefit from the project's health and water interventions.

AMREF has been involved in a wide range of health-related interventions in a number of African countries for over the last 50 years. Some of the approaches that were initially pioneered by AMREF have since been adopted by other non-profit organizations and governments. It was founded in 1957 by three surgeons as the Flying Doctors Service of East Africa. It is an international African NGO headquartered in Nairobi. [70]To date it has trained 500,000 health workers and reaches nearly 60 million people in Africa annually. Fifty years after inception, it launched its strategy; 'Putting African Communities First, 2007-2017.' AMREF believes in health as being a basic human right. Its projects are implemented through country programmes in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, Southern Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. Training and consulting support is provided to an additional 35 African countries. It therefore seeks to empower communities to take control of their health and establish a vibrant and participatory health care system made of community Health Workers (CHWs) and government.[71]

AMREF focuses on people that need better health care rather than diseases. [72]It strives to ensure that the communities it works with are not just recipients of health services but participants in the system and that they have a voice in determining their health priorities and the quality of the health care that they receive. Health must start from the homes and villages across Africa for any success to be achieved and the gain to be entrenched. It pursues bottom-up approach; from the families in the communities to the tertiary hospitals and the other arms of the heath system.

Through training, AMREF builds not only the capabilities of health professionals and government health structures and institutions, but also focus ensuring that community

[70] AMREF: *AMREF Strategy: Putting African Communities First*, 2007-2017
[71] AMREF: Annual Report, 2008
[72] AMREF: *AMREF Strategy: Putting African Communities First*, 2007-2017

members and grassroots institutions are also able to tackle the most basic health situations they face daily. This is a giant step towards closing the gap between communities and the rest of the health system.

The post-colonial administrations perfected this marginalization by simply concentrating most of development initiatives in high potential areas. Those in positions of power marginalize and exploit pastoralists. This pushes them to armed conflicts to articulate their marginalization and react to the structural inequalities.

Knowledge is at the core of AMREF's activities. It implements projects to learn so that we can share this evidence-based knowledge with others and use it to advocate for changes in health policy and practice. It believes that Africa has the solutions to its health problems. It believes in Africa and in the continent's potential to heal itself.

3.2.2 Role of the State

Conflict in these pastoral areas is often associated with their marginal location and weak state penetration. Pastoralists are seen as not only physically distant and occupying peripheral areas, but also as politically and culturally marginal. The colonial and post-colonial state has had a direct role increasing insecurity of pastoral communities. Numerous shortcomings have characterized previous government responses to insecurity in arid areas. There has been lack of response leading to killings and raids. A certain level of inter-clan or inter-ethnic killing was considered usual among the pastoralists. There is delayed response due to lack of sufficient resources such as fuel and 'night out' allowances to send timely responses.

The use of indiscriminate force which tends to effect collective punishment rather than apprehending culprits of raiding worsens the situation on the ground. This happens

to annoy the community members. It is important to have collective approach towards the problems facing the region.

The funding of a giant Turkana wind power project worth $150m by Spain in collaboration with African Development Bank which will involve the construction of a 427-kilometre double circuit transmission line between Loiyangalani in Marsabit, northern Kenya, and the nearest point to the national grid at Suswa, approximately 100 kilometres from Nairobi is one way of opening up the region. The Lake Turkana Wind Power Project is significant to Kenya's energy security because it will represent a fifth of Kenya's existing capacity for generating electricity. When completed, the Lake Turkana wind farm will be the largest producer of national-grid fed wind energy any where in the world. At 300 MW, it eclipses the 290MW of expensive electricity Kenya is currently buying from diesel-fired power plants under an emergency programme to bridge the country's chronic power deficit. The transmission line will be funded by the state on lent to the state-owned Kenya Electricity Transmission Company.[73] Such a huge undertaking not only opens up the region but also offers employment to the natives. Electricity is key development and this has been lacking for many years.

3.2.3   Turkana hunger Crisis Tackled

Following reports of starvation in the area this year, the government directed a United Nations agency to resume relief food supplies in Turkana County. The World food Programme (WFP) is to feed the hungry people while the government seeks a long-term solution for the hunger problem with local leaders. The government has stressed having adequate food for relief supplies. National Cereals and produce Board has 3.1

[73] The East African (Kenya) / Monday, 01 March 2010

million bags of maize in the strategic reserves with more incoming stocks in readiness for any eventuality. WFP is a leading supplier of relief in the arid districts but had stopped supplies due to a stand-off with local Members of Parliament (MPs) over distribution. The MPs are rooting for the Kenya Red Cross Society to do the distribution while the UN agency supports Oxfam and Action Aid to handle the exercise.[74] A family has been reported having eaten a dog with up to 20,000 households in North Rift facing starvation. Vulnerable groups include widows, orphans, the elderly and children. The herdsmen have migrated in search of pasture and water. Areas that rely on regular food rations had not received them since June.

The Kenya Food Security Update had warned of the impending food insecurity due to below-average 2010 short rains in the semi-arid parts of Kenya due to the La Nina phenomenon. This requires urgent interventions to address food insecurity and livelihood viability. Kenya produces 27 million bags of maize yet consumption stands at 33 million bags. The gap is usually filled by the imports. Poor harvests had directly or indirectly been affected by the floods. The erratic rains and floods had affected harvests greatly. The Kenya Red Cross has been assisting families in re-stocking of livestock, sinking of dams, boreholes and planting of drought resistant crops.[75] Ksh. 2.5 billion is US donation towards the war on hunger. This being part of President Barack Obama's "Feed the Future" initiative.

3.2.4 Evolution of AMREF

In 1956, three doctors – Michael Wood, Archibald McIndoe and Tom Rees came up with a plan of providing medical assistance to remote regions of East Africa. Spurred

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[74] Daily Nation Thursday September 30, 2010. P 1-2
[75] Daily Nation Thursday September 30, 2010. P 2 Column 1-3

by combined effects of poverty, tropical diseases, rudimentary transport infrastructure and lack of adequate health services in East Africa, this collective vision was realized in 1957 through the birth of the African Medical and Research Foundation and its Flying Doctor Service. At that time, there was one doctor for every 30,000 people in East Africa while Britain had a ratio of 1:1,000. Medical facilities were extremely scarce, with rough terrain and often impassable roads making access to medical care out of reach for people in rural and remote areas.[76]

AMREF started providing health services for nomadic pastoralists in Kenya and Tanzania in 1961, and by 1962 the organization had set up the largest radio network in East Africa. The East African Flying Doctor Services was registered around the same time as AMREF UK. AMREF was established in Germany in 1963, the same year as the Flying Doctor Service in Zambia. AMREF offices were registered in Switzerland and Netherlands in 1969 and 1970 respectively. The following year, the Flying Doctors' Society of Africa was founded as a privately owned aviation service offering medical evacuation services. Over the years, donations through the Flying Doctors local and overseas network enabled it to provide life saving services. The Flying Doctor Service has today evolved into an autonomous, profit-based entity. Over time, the organization has evolved from a one-plane operation bringing surgical skills to mission hospitals into one of international standing.

The over-arching vision of AMREF is better health for Africa, and its mission is to ensure that every African can enjoy the right to good health by helping create vibrant

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[76] Kamenderi Morris G., Kibua Thomas N, Migot-Adholla Shem E: *Assessing 50 Years of AMREF's Intervention in Kajiado District, Kenya.* English Press Ltd, 2010

networks of informed and empowered communities and health care providers working together in strong health systems. AMREF implements its projects through country programmes in Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Southern Sudan and South Africa. Training and consulting support are provided to an additional 30 African countries.

Although African public health systems strive to reach all communities, they are seriously constrained by the burden of seemingly intractable diseases, insufficient human capacity, organizational failures, funding problems and insufficient community involvement. According to AMREF's 2007-2017 strategy, the gaps between the communities and the rest of the health system were reflected in the following: barriers to communication that compromise the ability to share information and a reluctance to guarantee communities a voice in decision-making, a disconnect between the informal health sector (e.g., community-based health care workers and traditional service providers) and those in the formal sector, missed opportunities to increase health promotion and preventive care efforts in communities, attendant problems of access to, and utilization of quality services, weak data collection and research on community health needs, strengths and weaknesses for appropriate policy formulation and compromised or ineffective referral systems and access to specialist services.

3.3   AMREF ROLE IN IMPROVING HEALTH

This is an EU supported Community Based Health Care Project in Turkana whose implementation practically began in May 2003. The Project intention was to support the DFID funded CBHC Project, which however came to an end in March 2002. Apparently no major activities went on particularly in the community during the one-year period lapse in external support, apart from the Lopiding dispensary, which continued to offer

services following a tripartite MOU developed between the Ministry of Health, AMREF and community.[77]

The three year (2003/06) Project whose objectives included: improved access to basic health care services for the nomads, improved access to safe water, improved latrine coverage and strengthening of partnership operations. Brief assessment of existing situation in the community revealed that there were no major activities going on hence the need to determine first the actual status prior to further serious implementation. Most of Adakarin and Facility's Health Committee, TBAs, community drugs handlers, were no longer active. Latrines that had been constructed had collapsed, or filled up and not been replaced, Community Committees Community Health Workers (CHWs) and TBAs remained inactive for most part of the period. The major activities implemented during the period are as follows.

3.3.1   Improved Access to Basic CBHC Services

A number of activities were carried out during the period to improve access to basic CBHC services. These included Health Facility (HF) management committees meetings for Lokangae, Aposta and Lopiding dispensaries with the discussion targeting on the sustainability of their activities.

The issue of service delivery by HFs such as Lopiding dispensary services continued from last Project period while Aposta and Lokangae dispensaries too continued offering services. The Lopiding clinic supports the other two facilities in drugs and allowances/salaries for staff. These are health centers supported and renovated by AMREF in collaboration with the government.

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[77] AMREF: *Turkana CBHC Project: Annual Report*, 2002-2003. Pg 1

Mobile clinic services are organized at the relevant sites to serve the deserving members of the community. An average of 600 patients was usually attended to per each trip per month with services offered including immunization, ANC, laboratory, health education and curative.[78] This helped in improving the health security of the people in this area.

3.3.2 Improved Access to Safe Water Supply

Water for a very long time has been the key source of conflict in the area with communities fighting for the control of the scarce resource. Two boreholes drilled at Lokangae did not find any water. There was therefore no water committees formed. This explains the difficulty in water accessibility in the Turkana region. Currently there is construction of a Waterpan at Lomitet to cater for the water needs of the region.

3.3.3 Improved sanitation and excreta disposal at household level

Assessment of the existing latrines at Lopiding was done and found that most of the latrines that had been constructed had either collapsed or filled up, with no replacement. There was therefore need for replacement. Latrines at Lopiding for instance sand bag pit lining, use of eco toilet, twin pit have improved hygiene and reduced diseases such as cholera. These types of latrines are relevant due to the collapsing sandy soil texture which makes it difficult to sustain latrines.

Meetings held with the community and Health Committee (HC) found out that there was need for sanitation and provision of latrines in the area. Community mobilization for the organized village cleaning exercise in Lopiding became a routine affair and this was influenced by food for work.

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[78] AMREF: *Turkana CBHC Project: Annual Report*, 2002-2003. Pg 2

3.3.4   Strengthening Partnership for Joint Implementation of the CBHC Activities

This entails consultative meetings with the DHMT on CBHC activities help in streamlining activities. Members of the DHMT (MOH, DPHN, DPHO, NOi/c) have been very vital in provision of enabling environment. The CBHC baseline survey undertaken in September 2003, covering 7 Adakar of the nomadic groups in Lopiding, Aposta and Lokangae settled groups came up with crucial findings that helped in redesigning the Project approaches.

Workshop participation was vital for development of IEC materials for malaria treatment and control. Women groups too are assisted to restart their nets business. On the other hand brainstorming meetings are usually held targeting both the youth and the elderly with the view of addressing the high conservativeness of cultures and nomadic lifestyle without infringing on their rights practicing their culture.

The long term plan (10 years) based on the impact from the improved marketing of livestock through slaughterhouse has tremendously improved the livelihood of the people around in terms of market accessibility of their livestock and employment. This has led to increase in income hence addressing the issue of poverty. The community relies heavily on relief food. This dependency is addressed by having them heavily involved in other activities.

3.4   CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

Project implementation in nomadic arid and developmentally marginalized zones of this part of the country is generally faced by various challenges that are difficult to surmount. Key among them includes insecurity across the international borders. This is caused by the sporadic raids among the neighboring communities.

The vast project area leads to inaccessibility when communities are up the ranges or areas where there is no road communication. Nomadic life involves movement of people and livestock in search of pasture and water and at times due to insecurity. There is also high illiteracy level means that there communication barrier which hinders quick project implementation. Those who are not natives find it difficult to converse especially to the people in the interior.[79]

The long droughts, inadequate water for livestock and humans force the people to travel long distances in search of water, pasture and food. This is one of the key reasons for conflict as the communities fight over the scarce resources. Strong ones take control of the water points. Many conflicts and fights from this as each community try protect the resources in its favor.

There are also constraints of government policies and political action. These include imposing of government policies towards pastoralists and policies including sedentarization and 'modernization' of indigenous animal production strategies: increasing vulnerability of livestock-keepers to political action and insecurity in the pastoral areas, the result of pastoralists living in remote and isolated areas prone to insurrection and destabilization. The other related constraint is the transfer of livestock from subsistence to more commercial owners (fostered by the state). This transfer is commonly accelerated in times of drought.

Lack of income generating sources and high unemployment forces the youth to engage in raids. They do this to raise cattle for dowry and prestige. Those who raid successful are highly respected in the society while those weak ones are despised by the victors. It thus becomes a fight for supremacy.

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[79] AMREF: *Annual Report*, Turkana Projects, 2006/2007. Pg 12

Poor infrastructures base makes it difficult for quick response in the event of emergency. Many parts of Turkana have no network accessibility. The main means of communication is by radio call on specific hours. The roads have very rough terrain. The purchase of materials for the project takes long as they have to come from the neighboring towns such as Kitale, Eldoret and as far as Nairobi.

3.5   CONCLUSION

Women are increasing are taking an active role in the peace processes across the contemporary world. There is a new impetus for increased women's participation is as a result of the new UN Security Council resolution 1325 of 2000 on women, peace and security, following intense lobbying from women's organizations.[80] The Security Council resolution recognizes the fact that women suffer disproportionately from conflicts and calls for inclusion of women in all peace processes and reconstruction. [81]

However, their participation has not been smooth sailing. One of the reasons is the fact that their inclusion in a male dominated process may not have been of genuine recognition of their position in society as they expect/deserve. This has been largely especially in the developing world, due to the external push. For instance, although women were included in the Arta conference as part of the civil society, their structured participation in the Eldoret and Nairobi was part of policy of gender mainstreaming by IGAD.[82]

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[80] IGAD Women Desk: *Heading Women's voices: The story of Somali Women's Historic Role in the Peace Process. Djibout:* IGAD, 2005. P92-94

[81] Lisa Schirch and Manjrika Sewak Women: Using the Gender Lense, in Paul van Tongeren et al, *Building Peace II: Successful Stories of civil Society.* Boulder London

[82] UN Resolution 1320 of 2000

IGAD established in 1999, under its gender mainstreaming policy, IGAD's Women's desk with view to ensuring that gender issues are integrated in its operations. It ensures that there is adequate women representation and partnered with organizations such as the UN Fund for Women to build capacity of women to effectively participate in the process.

4.0   **CHAPTER FOUR**

4.1   INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives a critical analysis of the research based on findings of chapter two and three. It also gives relevant comparisons of the existing studies in the field. An in-depth analysis shall be undertaken to identify various issues that lead to the insecurity situation in north-western Kenya.

4.2   A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. World Health Organization (WHO) strives for the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health as one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition. It believes that achievement of health for all the people is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security. This is dependent upon the fullest cooperation of individuals and states. The States that achieve in the promotion and protection of health are of high value to all.[83]

It is with foregoing that it is imperative to make it easy for people to access health services for their health needs. This goes a long way in combating diseases such as cholera, malaria, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Trachoma, Respiratory tract infection, skin diseases and hydatid. Provision of clean water ensures people's protection from the above diseases. The construction of water pans and the supply of water tanks for rain water

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[83] WHO: *Constitution of the World Health Organization*, 1946. Pg 1

harvesting have curbed people from fighting over water. Originally, given their nature of life, they would move across the border in search of water for livestock.

The global HIV/AIDS pandemic had killed 9 million people between 1990 and 2000 this elevated the diseases as a global security threat. This equally affects both political and economic stability of states. Many countries especially in the developing world have continued to spend a bigger percentage of their national budgets in combating diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Malnutrition and Tuberculosis. Most of them however are dependent on funding from the developed world.[84]

4.2.1   Cultural Aspects in Influencing Decisions in Turkana

The insecurity in Turkana and its escalation across the borders has attracted various initiatives by various actors in the region. The intensity and the widespread nature of the conflict have immensely affected the lifestyle of the people and its environments. Poor economic structures coupled with endemic poverty have Ethnic clashes, land and water conflicts, cattle rustling and criminality remain prevalent across the country.

The rapid pace of globalization and/or westernization has seriously eroded the respect the youth had for the elders and traditional hierarchy of authority that are necessary for maintaining the hegemony of indigenous approaches to peace-building. This respect used to instill a lot of discipline among the youth as they would highly revere the elders.[85] Communalism, and the primacy of elders in maintaining, traditional ceremonies, is rapidly giving way to individualism and private accumulation. The pastoral communities and many traditional societies are in a state of transition, as a result

[84] Feldbaum Harley: *US Global Health and National Security Policy*. CSIS, Washington, 2009. Pg 3

[85] Morgan Conteh-Earl: *Peace-Building and Human security:* A Constructive Perspective. P 245

of their incorporation into the market economy and commercialization. The consequences are that communal societies are experiencing a serious challenge to their societal structure, security, survival as well as traditional moral foundations. Because traditional moral foundations are disintegrating, warfare has become more vicious and waged with more sophisticated firearms, with little or no regard for women, children, or the elderly.

Just like the traditional Somali ways of solving problems and dealing with conflicts, the Turkana too have conflict resolution ways that are characterized by the following elements: Respected traditional elders and prominent leaders gather in order to address the issue at stake. They discuss the matter at an open venue, which allows every community member to contribute to a solution. In order to deal with a conflict situation, the offender side needs to acknowledge the act of aggression and make a symbolic gesture. Another principle is that the process is owned by the whole community. In summary, features such as inclusiveness, openness and common ownership are essential for any peace process.[86]

In indigenous approaches to peace-building there is an emphasis on both individuals and groups in the process of reconciliation. The elders defuse conflicts within and between societies. Conflict is viewed as a communal concern reconciliation and is thus therefore embedded in the norms and customs of the community affected. The reconciliation process, in particular, emphasizes "healing of emotional wounds created by conflict and restoration of social relationships." Public or open acts of reconciliation served to remind community members of their shared unity. The communal spirit in an African philosophy is based on the "I am because we are ... because we are therefore I am" principle. Thus, much of peace-building could be enhanced, facilitated, and

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[86] Horn of Africa Bulletin: *Analyses, Contexts, Connections.* November, 2008.P 2-3

improved by the incorporation of indigenous approaches and cultural values in post-conflict societies.[87]

In furtherance to the above, a solution to the peace-building and human security activities regarding rehabilitation, reintegration/ethnic reconciliation, or democracy enhancement, is for peace-builders to turn to indigenous sources for sanctioning authority, power, and legitimacy. Another alternative could be for indigenous communities to attempt to find an appropriate and effective blend of traditional institutional norms and external-type institutions that would guarantee stable and effective leadership while at the same time enhancing democratic norms within the context of the variable economy. Peace-builders could fail because of a discrepancy between the policies of the postwar incumbent regime and the values adhered to by the society at large. Threats or challenges against the political establishment range from protests, demonstrations, riots and civil wars. Moreover, the diffusionist effects of external cultural and other influences tend to encourage the growth of formal practices and the gradual shift toward participatory democracy. The result is the exposure of the incumbent postwar regime to new forms of competition for which it is not prepared. Groups that are still at the political periphery begin clamoring for more prominence in the struggle for political control. The usual intransigence of the political establishment, coupled with the underdeveloped postwar political institutions could result in a political conflict. In this region for instance reaches the climax when communities fight over the scarce resources mainly water and pasture.

The role of the international community in Kenya is similar to most other parts of the world to the extent that there have been generous aid contributions towards poverty-

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[87] Morgan Conteh-Earl: *Peace-Building and Human security:* A Constructive Perspective. P 245-6

reduction and socio-economic initiatives since independence. However, while this may have an indirect contribution to peace building, there has been a lack of commitment in both countries towards any international political engagement at the national or local level in pushing for political reform or supporting peace building initiatives.

The role of civil society: Since the transition from civil war to the new post-war situation in Guatemala, and the beginning of democratization process in Kenya, new political and social space has opened for civil society. Civil society in Kenya and Guatemala is both large and active, however, the nature and background to its emergence in each country is based on very different historical, political, economic and social contexts. [88]

Nevertheless, while traditional development activities are still prominent, in both countries civil society organizations have played an important role in peace building processes at the local and national levels. NGOs in Kenya and Guatemala do also, despite their differences in nature or focus, face similar challenges. There are still limited numbers of NGOs in Kenya and Guatemala that represent broad-based social constituencies; dependence on low and unreliable resources from the donor community for advocacy, justice, peace building and political reform remains a major challenge, and the lack of freedom from government pressure or control is a common, albeit different, experience for both Kenyan and Guatemalan NGOs.

[88] Rotberg Robert I: *State Failure and State Weaknesses in a Time of Terror.* Brookings Institute Press, Washington, 2003. Pg 289

The central governance characteristics have been present throughout: failure to provide basic services for the citizenry, incapacity to generate economic development, and a high tolerance for violence and disorder. [89]

4.2.2   The Role of Culture in Society

Negotiations are conducted in context of culture. Culture is a way of life of people and includes norms and values that guide the life of people. Culture is the grand total of all objects, ideas, and ways of doing things, habits, values and attitudes which each generation in the society passes on to the next.[90] It is inherited experience in responding to life's problems that is at the same time continuously being transformed. It also consists of societal institutions, economic institutions, integrative institutions and kinship institutions.[91]

Cultures are set out of the mode social relations. In a culture, there are status positions which confer a set of rights obligations. It also sets out the values of a people. It is transmitted from generation to generation through a process of socialization that strongly embeds cultural norms in all individuals. Religion is part and parcel of culture. It is used to perpetuate and ensure adherence of moral values and codes of a society. Culture therefore integrates strong ideologies and beliefs that guide individuals in that society.[92]

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[89]Rotberg Robert I: *State Failure and State Weaknesses in a Time of Terror.* Brookings Institute Press, Washington, 2003. Pg 289

[90] Inkeles Alex: *What is Sociology? An Introduction to the Discipline and Profession.* Prentice Hall, 1964. P 66

[91] Ramsbotham Oliver et al: *Contemporary Conflict Resolution: The Prevention Management and Transformation of Deadly Conflict,* Polity Press UK, USA 2005. P 309

[92] Inkeles Alex: *What is Sociology? An Introduction to the Discipline and Profession.* Prentice Hall, 1964. P 66

Culture is one of the factors that influence negotiation processes. Zartman and Berman identify key troublesome questions in dealing with the questions of culture. Among the key questions is if people from different cultures have different conception of negotiation and if people of different cultures negotiate differently.[93] The answers to these questions according to the authors brings with it pitfalls of prejudices and partly imaginary. From the foregoing, it comes out clearly that culture affects the perceptions and assumptions of peacemakers.

There are other issues such as language, cultural connotations, social rules and taboos and other aspects of communication that too affect people's thinking and behavior. Among the Turkana, boys have a very important role to play compared to girls. This too applies to the role played by men and women. Studies have shown that people of different cultures behave differently. Due to the different gender roles and perceptions found embedded in our cultures, men and women negotiate differently. Culture thus determines the leverage of men and women. It also influences the structures of negotiation. Culture can sometimes be used to explain causes of conflict. Causes of violence lie in organizational structure and psychosocial disposition of particular societies.[94]

The rule of law should take root. This would ensure that the perpetrators of grave crimes are held accountable and also serve as a foundation for the future. Like any other citizens in the country, the Turkana have a right to the basic rights. Security, access to water, shelter, right to education, good transport network is crucial in ensuring the region

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[93] Inkeles Alex: *What is Sociology? An Introduction to the Discipline and Profession.* Prentice Hall, 1964. P 76
[94] Ramsbotham Oliver et al: *Contemporary Conflict Resolution: The Prevention Management and Transformation of Deadly Conflict,* Polity Press UK, USA 2005. P 303

enjoys harmony. If all these are honored, they would cultivate conditions conducive to peace. Education is always a vital precondition for strengthening the rule of law. High literacy level helps in the understanding of the law. The presence of the state must therefore be felt in the region. Reconciling of the warring communities ensures peace prevails and addresses the causes to the conflict.

Pastoral communities heavily rely on cattle as their key source of income as well as wealth. Empowering them by diversifying their economic activities would go a long way in not only alleviating poverty but also in addressing the security situation, thus averting future atrocities.[95]

It is primarily in the size and quality of the herd that a man's substance is most tellingly measured. The bride price in this community is paid in terms dowry while the value of man is expressed in material terms. When a man is killed, his compensation is double that of a woman. The animals in the community are owned and controlled by men. This means that economically women are disempowered. Women only take care of smaller animals such as goats. They are not entitled to owning property.[96]

The pastoral mode of life determines duties and responsibilities of men and women. Women have a central role in tending and looking after smaller stocks such as sheep and goats: they prepare and process pastoralists' foods like milk and meat. They also are responsible for preparing materials for the makeshift nomadic hut, building it and eventually transporting it during constant movements. Despite all these, women have no ownership of rights over livestock-the very essence of production though they manage

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[95] I.M. Lewis: *A Modern History of the Somali: Nation and State in the Horn of Africa.* Ohio University Press, 2002. P8
[96] I. M Lewis.: *A Modern History of the Somali: Nation and State in the Horn of Africa.* Ohio University Press, 2002. P8

home-based herds. They are not allowed to own property and only men are regarded as the owners of the means of production, namely livestock and it is his main responsibility to raid. This explains why they go out on cattle raids mission. It is prestigious to successfully do so.

Due to the underdeveloped marketing systems for both livestock and agricultural produce exposed the farmers to exploitation by brokers. It is with this view that AMREF constructed a slaughterhouse to specifically cater for the people's needs and benefit them directly.

Disarmament is good only when it is all-inclusive. Disarming some communities at the expense of others leaves them more vulnerable to attacks. The governments of Sudan, Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia should cooperate in this noble exercise without any discrimination. This further reduces tensions among the warring groups.

The role of law in society creates cultures that are less susceptible to massive human rights violations. Education can aid in the cultivation of culture of respect for the rule of law, a thirst for justice, and a taste for using alternatives to violence to resolve existing injustices.

Deep-seated grievances, lasting inequalities, and the systematic problems that may have originally contributed to violence and instability must be fully appreciated and addressed by government and civil society if a stable rule of law is to take root. Education aids strongly in this task. [97]

A woman is always under a man throughout her life. She is answerable to her father before marriage and to her husband in marriage. The value of women in society is

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[97] Erika R. George: *After Atrocity Examples from Africa: The Right to Education and the Role of Law in Restoration, Recovery, and Accountability,* 2007. P 79

usually low and this is manifested in various factors. The dowry only benefits the boy child in this society though also uses the same to marry.

4.2.3   Overview of the Turkana Culture

The Turkana traditional culture is predominantly patriarchal that blends well with the nomadic pastoral traditions. They are mainly pastoral nomads though there are pockets of agricultural areas. The camel is one of the most important animals and is used in economic and social transactions.

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) whose member states include Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda was formed in 1996 and has been very instrumental on the regional front as an accepted vehicle for regional security and political dialogue.[98] IGAD's three priorities areas are: conflict prevention, management and resolution and humanitarian affairs, infrastructural development (transport and communication) and food security and environment protection.

4.2.4   Linking Peace and Development

It is not easy to achieve peace without addressing the structural causes of poverty- the underlying or root causes of poverty. It is vital to connect peace with sustainable development. It is quite difficult to address peace when there are high levels of poverty. Poverty is an aggravating factor in war and development helps to bring about peace. If development and peace building are addressed together, it makes it easier to achieve

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[98] IGAD: *IGAD Strategy*, Djibouti, 2003.

goals in a marginalized and poverty-stricken area.[99] Bringing people of different orientations together to identify causes of conflict addresses structural causes such as corruption, transparency which requires development.

Respondents Perception on the Performance of AMREF in Peace		
categories	No of Respondents	Percentage
Very Successful	19	63.3
Fairly Successful	8	26.6
Not Successful	3	10
Total	30	100

Source: Field Data

From the foregoing table, it is evident that people strongly appreciate the role played by AMREF in bringing about peace. Out of the 30 respondents, 63 percent felt that its work is very successful as opposed to 10 percent of the contrary opinion. 8 percent were of the opinion that AMREF work was fairly successful.

It is important to also address key operational problems such as poverty and unemployment. These two strongly affect the society and push to resort to violent means of sustaining life. Other issues that need to be addressed include infrastructure, social stabilization, creating conditions for people to have employment, education, and the issue of disease-mainly HIV/AIDS. This clearly indicates that NGOs cannot work in isolation. They must collaborate with other key partners such as the state, the community and even the church. It is with the foregoing that AMREF puts a lot of emphasis on Community Partnering.

Anarchy in popular discourse often suggests chaos or violent disorder. But the absence of hierarchical order need not lead to Hobbesian war of all against all. Individuals and social groups often order and organize themselves in the absence of

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[99] Trocaire: Trocaire Development Review: The Role of NGOs in Conflict Transformation. Belfast 2003/2004, P45

government. [100] Reconciling the warring communities helps in creating opportunities for the future. Peace on the other hand is more than the absence of conflict and the re-integration of combatants. It is about constructing relationships, and rebuilding trust. [101]

Respondents Perception on the Performance of Government in Peace

categories	No of Respondents	Percentage
Very Successful	11	63.3
Fairly Successful	7	26.6
Not Successful	12	10
Total	30	100

Source: Field Data

Disarmament without offering alternatives to the security situation in the area does not solve the people's problems as this only leaves them more vulnerable. Fairness ought to be applied in the whole exercise to avoid favoritism where certain communities are disarmed at the expense of the others. *"If our weapons are taken away how yet there is police station nearby how do we defend ourselves?"* [102]

The element of cooperation further explains why collaboration is important. International organizations play a very important role as an arena where experts meet to discuss issues. It is a platform where global issues and policies are discussed and passed respectively. Similarly, NGOs come together with partners to discuss, argue, cooperate or disagree. Such arenas are neutral. These policies may include those related to particular field of NGOs. They therefore push for policies such as in the field of health for instance

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[100] Donnelly Jack: *Realism and International Relations,* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge(2000).Pg 82
[101] Trocaire: Trocaire Development Review: *The Role of NGOs in Conflict Transformation.* Belfast 2003/2004, P46
[102] Excerpt from Chief, Natira Location

on abortion. Given their expertise, they are able to arm-twist the state on the technicalities involved on a particular and exert pressure for amendments. [103]

Partnerships help in bringing together all the people on board. This engineers cordial relationships among them in key functioning technical committees given the shared expertise in various fields. It helps in shaping up the destiny of their desired policies.

NGOs' important role in global governance includes activities that cross frontiers which are normally outside the control of the individual governments. They are able to operate by penetrating states with much easy. Renowned NGOs are usually given support by the concerned states in their day to day activities.

Education shapes the next generation. Education elites are good at building bridges between the various groups in society. They mediate between various groups by professionally handling the issues at hand. The curricula should encompass topics touching on peace and security. [104]

Peacebuilding aims at the prevention and resolution of violent conflicts, the consolidation of peace once violence has been reduced and post-conflict reconstruction with a view to avoiding a relapse into violent conflict. It seeks to address the proximate and root causes of contemporary conflicts including structural, political, socio-cultural, economic and environmental factors.

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[103] Archer Clive: Trocaire Development Review: *The Role of NGOs in Conflict Transformation*. Belfast, P73
[104] Archer Clive: Trocaire Development Review: *The Role of NGOs in Conflict Transformation*. Belfast P84

4.2.5 Resistance to change

According to the common sense in the "outside world", pastoralists are 'closed communities' locked into their own traditions, and stubbornly opposed to any change or push for innovation. They are seen as very conservative and slow to embrace the new national society, in historical settings in which 'the rest of the country cannot wait for them to develop'. This is why they heavily lug behind in development.[105] More emphasis geared to sustainable development that is people-oriented reduces the dependency nature of the people in the region and would remove them from the over-reliance on livestock.

Introduction of modem ways of farming would create sanity among the people in terms of the number of livestock to keep and also fight against environmental degradation. The Turkana, just like any other nomadic community offer resistance to such change. Their gradual involvement would be viable to initiating the required changes.

Resistance is also manifested in the rejection of education. This kind of rejection is understood as ultimately based on ignorance: 'people don't know the value of education'. Pastoralists' attitude towards school is described as irrationally against their own interest. Being 'enlightened' is not seen as important that can pull them out of their primitive darkness and into the modern world. Education is not seen as one that can provide the family with a source of income and that can 'make them less dependant on livestock'. [106]

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[105] World Bank: *Educating Nomadic Herders out of Poverty? Culture, Education and Pastoral Livelihood in Turkana and Karamoja*, 2001. P14
[106] World Bank: *Educating Nomadic Herders out of Poverty? Culture, Education and Pastoral Livelihood in Turkana and Karamoja*, 2001. P14 -15

Girls are denied education because it is believed that an educated girl does not fetch cows on the day of her marriage: 'all that they are after is livestock, they don't understand anything else, and they think that livestock is all that there is in life, even more important than people'. They are said to persist in accumulating huge herds of cattle without any care for their quality. The animals are thin, ill, full of ticks and hardly marketable. Large herds force people to live a nomadic way of life, in order to feed the livestock, so they can't live in a proper house, have services or send their children to school. They are taught on the benefits of having small, high quality herds and of settling down. They however hardly listen as they have this traditional conviction that if you have few cattle you are poor, the quality doesn't matter to them'. They will always remain stubborn and resistant to anything foreign.

The poor hygienic conditions of traditional practices, equated with ignorance or backwardness, are usually indicated as the main cause of disease amongst pastoralists. Both Turkana and Karamajong face this as access to water is a big problem and they do not build latrines but rather free themselves behind a bush just like animals, wash utensils with cow's urine and prefer the stagnant water from the ponds to that of the borehole, even when informed about the risks.[107] They lack the most elementary norms of hygiene. Access to education would therefore eliminate this perennial problem. Primary pupils are taught at school such basic things touching on hygiene. In the school context, hygiene norms are associated with 'being good', that is they are loaded with a *moral* quality: good children wash their hands, lesser children do not. The teaching is about being civilized (or "developed") more than about getting rid of bacteria. Apparently, despite many

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[107] World Bank: *Educating Nomadic Herders out of Poverty? Culture, Education and Pastoral Livelihood in Turkana and Karamoja*, 2001. P15

educational campaigns, pond water is still largely preferred to borehole water because of its flavour, described as 'sweet', whilst the water from the boreholes is often slightly salty.

Kakuma plays a core role for the refugee operations in the region and it houses majority of the NGOs including UN operations. It is the key center for the activities by most NGOs in the refugee humanitarian activities. The trouble with this is that refugees are able to smuggle dangerous weapons such as guns. This poses a great security risk to the people. These guns usually end up in the wrong hands as they are sold cheaply to the locals.

The number and intensity of conflicts have become part and parcel of the social interaction in Turkana. Negotiation plays a key role in ensuring that people talk to each other and indeed even reconcile them.[108] Negotiation is the process that brings conflicting parties in a process of harmonizing the needs and interests. It is a process in which divergent values are combined into an agreed decision.

Guns are commonly used in cattle raids and are treated as a very precious commodity. It is believed that after buying a gun, one must set on a cattle theft expedition or banditry activities to test the gun. That is, it prompts one to engage in criminal activities. Warriors also engage in cattle raids in order to raise enough number of livestock to buy a gun. The girls too talk to men with guns and not arrows or spears. This is a phenomenon that has forced many men to buy guns leading to another arms race in the region.

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[108] Zartman William I and Berman Maureen: *The Practical Negotiator*, Yale University Press, 1982. P1

4.2.6   Impact of Conflict

Conflicts hinder the production of drylands products and resources in a number of ways. Livestock production, the main and leading economic activity in the region has borne much of the brunt conflicts. Conflicts have rendered areas with abundant pasture and water resources inaccessible, leading to starvation, emaciation and eventual deaths of livestock. Livestock are concentrated in areas presumed safe, which in itself constraints the nomadic pastoralism as an important economic and livelihood option in these areas. When livestock are starved, their quality and productivity is greatly lowered. Their constant movement duet o conflicts affect their productivity and breeding.

Livestock production suffers from a critical loss of labor as herders are often killed during cattle thefts, raids and banditry activities. People abandon farms and livestock during conflicts and this boils down to reduced attention to livestock keeping further lowering its production.[109] Security is thus important in the provision of conducive environment for farming.

There is constant spread of animal diseases associated with these conflicts. The fear of conflicts leads to the concentration of cattle in safer places. This provides avenue whereby contagious livestock diseases could spread. After successful raids or cattle thefts, the stolen livestock are mixed with other livestock in order to conceal identity. This may eventually result to a whole herd being wiped out or its quality greatly lowered.

Conflicts are known to increase the cost of producing drylands products especially livestock. Livestock keepers are forced to invest in arms that are expensive to maintain in order to protect the livestock. They also constrain the exploration of other

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[109] Asfaw Kumssa, John F. Jones, James Herbert Williams: *Conflict and human security in the North Rift and North Eastern Kenya.* Emerald Group Publishing Limited, 2009. P15-16

important drylands products and resources such as minerals and precious stones. They prevent access to livestock markets especially those that are located in other districts or neighboring communities. Some of the markets have closed due to these conflicts.

Herders are usually exploited by middlemen who push up the marketing costs. This in the long run kills the cross-border trade in the region. In a liberal society, people freely trade and opt for markets that fetch highly. The presence of alternative markets help in improvement of prices of the commodities at play.

Lack of strong administrative system makes it difficult for justice to take place. Ineffective formal justice is common. Perpetrators of murder, banditry or raiding were processed through the formal state justice system; there have been countless cases of the individual escaping justice through binding police or magistrates.

There is therefore urgent need for cooperation between all the involved parties if conflicts are to be properly handled. Cooperation is a situation where parties agree to work together to produce new gains for each of the participants unavailable to them by unilateral action, at some cost. It is an association of parties for their common benefit; collective action in pursuit of common well-being.

Gains does not mean material benefit, but also the perception of progress toward goals, such as improved security status, or freedom of action for oneself and the imposition of constraints on other actors. Cooperation therefore means more than simply the opposite or absence of conflict. It is a conscious, specific, positive action.

There is also lack of motivation on the side of the security personnel. They have often had limited appetite or motivation for stemming stern inter-clan or inter-ethnic fighting. So long as the state remains unable to provide credible alternative security

mechanisms to communities, self-armament and enlisting in a militia group represents a 'rational' adaptation to violent conflict for many communities. [110]

There has been use of indiscriminate force with numerous cases where indiscriminate force was deployed in notorious army or police 'operations'. This usually tends to effect collective punishment rather than apprehending culprits of raiding. Such responses fail to bring about lasting results in terms of ending the ever-present cycle of conflict.

According to the Sub-Chief of Natira Sub-location, his people have benefited a lot in that there is reduced distance for searching not only water but also medical services. Before, they used to walk long distances in search of these key services. They used to walk up to Lokichoggio which is more than 40 kilometers for treatment of simple ailments like coughs. However, thanks to AMREF, the Health Center has been given a facelift and equipped with drugs and a water tank installed. They have been supplied with mosquito nets to combat malaria and aqua tabs to household for water treatment. They no longer complain of the long distances. The mobile clinics too have been further offered services that otherwise would not have been accessed.

At Lomidat where AMREF put up a slaughterhouse, has enabled people to have easy access to market for their livestock without going through brokers or middlemen. It too created employment to the locals. The meat and other products from this slaughterhouse are of high quality thus reducing their proneness to diseases. They undergo all the relevant processes and packaging is of high standards.

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[110] Mwaura Ciru: *Human Development Report; Kenya and Uganda Pastoral Conflict Case, 2005*

In 2005/06, 52 percent of Kenya's population recorded a daily food consumption of 1261 kcal/person, which was well below the national Minimum Dietary Energy Requirement (MDER) benchmark of 1683 kcal/person/day. This implied that they required an additional 422 kcal/day to reach the national MDER and another 117 kcal/day to the national average dietary energy consumption of 1800 kcal/person/day.[111]

Provision of public safety, law and order facilitates economic development in any country through encouraging investors and lowering the cost of doing business. In 2007, a total of 63,028 crimes were reported to the police compared to 72,225 crimes reported in the previous year, representing a decline of 12.7 percent.[112]

The Kenya police maintain law and order which is not only necessary to boost investors' confidence but also provides the requisite environment to work peacefully. This in turn contributes to wealth creation which is key to economic growth. Firearms and ammunitions in the hands of criminals pose a great challenge to the stability and security of the country. Incidences of criminal activities such as murder, robbery with violence, carjacking, cattle rustling, and motor vehicle robberies reported in the country mainly involve use of firearms. On the other hand, crimes reported to police touching on theft of stock in 2007 were 1568.

Security is the foundation of good governance, individual social welfare and economic development. The pre-requisites of security are peace and elimination of conflict. However, the 2007 post-election crisis demonstrated to Kenyans that peace and security cannot be taken for granted. There is empirical evidence to demonstrate that insecurity increases the cost of doing business in Kenya. Consequently, in order to

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[111] *Kenya National Bureau of Statistics: Economic Survey 2008*, Nairobi, 2008. P 264
[112] *Kenya National Bureau of Statistics: Economic Survey 2008*, Nairobi, 2008. P 235-6

effectively implement the first phase of vision 2030, it will be necessary for Kenya to build a strong and sustainable framework for peace and security, to ensure that all internal conflicts and differences are resolved within the boundaries of law.[113]

Resource conflict manifests itself particularly in terms of competition for land, water and pasture. This situation is likely to persist and could also rise in the face of growing population pressure. It has also become increasingly difficult for Kenyans to earn a living in a challenging economic environment.[114]

The aging infrastructure makes it difficult to access relevant services. The sector suffers a general inadequacy in working infrastructure, with aging facilities and equipment and insufficient office space affecting the disciplined forces and provincial administration in particular. Hence adequate modern working infrastructure is urgently required.

The Westphalian-style security interaction between states has been constrained not only by the quasi-security regime of the post-colonial juridical sovereignty, but also the weaknesses of African states as both states and powers. The constraint of a shared leadership interest in boundary maintenance and a desire to avoid postcolonial territorial disputes may now be weakening as leaders with more empirically based claims to sovereignty, based on insurgencies come to power in some countries.[115]

Security is defined in relation to threats to state boundaries, state institutions, and governing regimes. The main reasons for the lack of attention to security have arisen

[113] Kenya Vision 2030: *First Medium-Term Plan (2008-2012)-A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya*. P 45
[114] Kenya Vision 2030: *First Medium-Term Plan (2008-2012)-A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya*. P 47
[115] Buzan Barry & Woever Ole: *Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security*. University Press, Cambridge 2003. P 229

from the relative neglect of political variables in favor of economic ones. An increase in the number of police stations would tremendously ease the security workload in the region. Besides, police stations ought to be closely situated to enable quick patrols in the vast region. Crime rate would decrease as the people will be closer to the security agents. Investor interest in the area too would be on the up as they prefer in operating in an area conducive to human habitation.

The challenging economic lifestyle of the people in this area is due to the fact that the government has not been able to open up these areas to the outside world. The construction of the slaughterhouse at Lomidat greatly improved the living standards of the people by offering not only the ready market to their herds that is used as raw material, but also accessed quality meat to them. In addition, this created employment to opportunities to the locals. The products from this factory have market in the region and beyond to places such as Southern Sudan. This engagement of the people reduces conflicts. The waterpans are used to store enough water for future use for both human and animals. This scales down the emergence of conflicts. Moreover, ease access to health facilities has enabled the people to have medical attention received from these facilities. However, the shortage of drugs and drugs is the main undoing. The dilapidating structures are an explicit example of the much work that ought to be addressed by the government and the leading partners.

The nomadic lifestyle affects the standards of living as youth endeavor to acquire guns and ammunition with the sole purpose of cattle raiding. This in essence means they drop out of school leading to the low levels of literacy. Only good animal husbandry can lead to high quality meat which fetches highly on the market. This is immensely affected by

the insecurity in the area as people loose concentration of good practice. Improved and better housing facilities coupled with high quality equipment able to match that of the raiders reduces the risk that the police force is exposed to in their day-day service to the nation.

4.3   MEDICAL FACILITIES IN NOMADIC AREAS

The provision of services to nomads is hampered by low population densities, poor communications and the unpredictable movements of nomads. The costs are consequently therefore higher in these areas compared to other parts of the country leaving the nomads to be commonly neglected. The geographical remoteness makes the political costs of failing to provide services lower than the urban population. In most cases health programmes for nomadic peoples in Africa are implemented generally where nomads are sufficiently numerous to reduce costs per individual treatment[116] This is evident in Sudan, Niger and Somalia. AMREF however does not subject itself to this but instead tries as much as possible to access people in the hard-to-reach areas to enable the disadvantaged enjoy health services and improve on their living standards. Apart from the provision of water, mobile clinics and medical outreaches are conducted to cater for moving the groups. Mobile clinics though expensive to manage due to the high costs involved, reach more people than the static ones. This due to the fuel costs used in traversing the vast area. It is usually a challenge to make follow-up of patients especially for vaccination doses.

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[116] Harragin Simon: *Health and Healthcare Provision in North West Turkana, Kenya.* Pg 3

According to the project manager Mr. Jared Oule, the organization has achieved so much in the sense that facilities that were no longer operational such as Lopiding dispensary, continue to offer services to the community.[117] He posits that AMREF has done so much in improving the health of the people and the response has been overwhelmingly great. Infant rates have gone down as well as mothers started visiting health facilities for delivery contrary to the existing traditions. "People also embraced use of toilets and observation of the learned hygiene techniques. This was such a great turn around. There is improved access to basic health care services for the nomads, improved access to safe water, improved latrine coverage and strengthening of partnership operations." Collapsing sandy soil texture makes it difficult to sustain latrines because it requires high skill.

Assessment of existing situation in the community revealed major activities were going on hence proof that a lot had changed following the entry of AMREF. Most of Adakarin and Facility's Health Committee, TBAs, community drugs handlers, had become very active and involved in the service delivery playing proactive roles. Collapsed or filled up latrines that had not been replaced, community committees Community health workers (CHWs) and TBAs became active in the reconstruction process throughout the period.

Mobile clinic services were frequently held covering Natamakaruo, Nakaleso, and other sites where nomadic communities were. An average of 600 patients was attended to per each trip per month. Services offered included immunization, ANC, laboratory, health education and curative. This is a positive sign of the change impression people have shown.

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[117] Interview with Jared Oule, Project Manager, AMREF Turkana

The presence of high dependency/poverty levels on NGOs hamper development and limits community contribution. Many of the CBHC activities started previously apparently relied on Project funds even for meetings. Meetings (community and even inter-sectoral) could fail or face poor attendance due to reliance on handouts. High attendance is due to expectations of handouts. This is a short term solution may not go a long way in solving the problems around. Concept of free services is not easily understood and accepted. Relief food dependence coupled with low poverty levels raises dependency syndrome.

High conservativeness of cultures and nomadic lifestyle too hampers the operations of various activities especially those touching on health. Nomadic lifestyle endears the absence of the latrine use culture. The high level of mobility does not allow for construction of latrines. This is further worsened by the fact that Ignorance and illiteracy-lack of basic knowledge on the importance of proper hygiene and sanitation. Further intensification of community sensitization meetings on the adoption and utilization of the sanitation facilities would strongly address this.

The low levels of social cohesion and of state and regime legitimacy is the root cause of domestic insecurity in Third World Countries.[118] The regime neglect of the region has impacted negatively on the people who believe that Kenya is different from Turkana. They hardly associate themselves with Kenya due to the invisibility of the state. They thus do not refer to themselves as Kenyans and anyone coming from other parts of the country such as Nairobi is referred to as coming from Kenya.

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[118] Ayoob Mohammed: *The World Security Predicament: State Making, Regional Conflict, and the International System.* Lynne Rienner Publishers, London, 1995. P 190

Bandits' attacks on many occasions do leave enormous damage not only to the Turkana people but also the armed officers. Bandits are usually armed with the most sophisticated weapons. It is therefore important ensure that the security agencies are properly equipped to be to match the task. Whenever this occurs, a lot of tension and fear is raised in the area.[119] On July 22nd 2010 security was beefed up following bandit attack that left an administration police dead four others seriously injured. The landrover in which the officer was travelling was ambushed by a group of more than 300 raiders and sped to Lomelo area of Turkana South. The fact that the government beefed up security personnel in pursuant of the raiders is only but evident of the reactionary nature of security services by the state in the area. If armed personnel are vulnerable to such attacks, it becomes even more difficult for the locals to harmoniously.

The third stanza to the preamble of the new constitution is very clear when it comes to peace and unity. It calls upon Kenyans to be proud of their ethnic, cultural and religious diversity and be determined to live harmoniously as one indivisible sovereign nation.[120] A lot of work is to be done especially following the post-election violence that rocked the country in 2008.

As regards to food security, better measures ought to be in place to ensure that no harvest goes to waste. Pastoralists in parts of Turkana, Marsabit and Isiolo remain highly insecure after poor long rains in these areas. The bumper harvests that the region experienced following highly favorable short rains harvest, a significant proportion of the output was contaminated with aflatoxin. This is poor planning on the side the people

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[119] http://www.capitalfm.co.ke/news/kenyanews/cattle-rustlers-kill-kenyan-officer-9188.html: 05/07/2010
[120] Constitution of Kenya, 2010

concerned as this would have served as a food security measure to the region and also as an encouragement to the pastoral communities to practice agro-pastoralism.

It is imperative to note that nomadic life hardly embraces education and most of their youth are always out there herding, offering security not only to their herds but also to the entire community and above all planning for raids for the purpose of restocking. There is need for construction of more schools with more effort being channeled towards ensuring school-going children are able to earn education as a basic human right.

There are various actors in the region and these include the state through its various ministries such as Health, Special Programmes and that of Internal Security. There are also various NGOs operating in the region such as World Vision and Red Cross. Conflict is a part of our daily life and is a necessary part of life. It enables people to learn from each other that which they would not otherwise have learned.[121] Specifying the role of each actor and at the same ensuring there is proper coordination helps in steering the development process. This also helps in reducing duplication of work by these actors.

As regards distance between the health facilities, more resources are needed to further build more of these facilities for accessibility so as to cover a wider area. This would go a long way in addressing human security as health in itself is a security risk. A healthy nation is one whose citizenry are able to access quality health services that increase the people's lifespan.

The poor terrain in the area can be improved as good infrastructure is imperative to development. Poor infrastructure hampers development and this is evident as poor

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[121] Mwagiru Makumi: *Peace & Conflict Management in Kenya, Nairobi.* P 9

transport network hinders the most needed interconnectivity in the region. Roads, airport and railway network do open up closed areas to the outside world leading to further development.

The new constitution regards education as a human right and is thus Free Primary Education is made compulsory to all. It will therefore be illegal to deny children of school-going age their right to education. This will enormously address the issue of low illiteracy levels and hence address security too. This is because the level of comprehension of issues will be high and more understanding of the dynamics of life will be in play. A literate society is an informed society.

Inequality between groups is probably the foremost cause of conflict in Africa. It is the inequality between groups rather than individuals that make groups to fight against each other. This increases the prospects of violent conflict and exists on three mutually reinforcing levels: economic, social and political. In Turkana inequality is due to the scarcity in resources key among them water among pastures. Being a nomadic lifestyle, no community can solely claim to have ownership of the resources.

Culture is always deep-rooted in the community and reversing the trend means having concerted efforts from the concerned. A lot of advocacy is required in stamping out the ancient and retrogressing culture. Not all cultures are bad but those that deny people from their rights such as not going to hospital when sick are the ones that ought to be addressed urgently targeting cultural elders and the administrative leaders such as the chiefs. These are leaders who are highly revered in the community and can be used as the entry points. Also the traditional healers when targeted will help in addressing the problem at hand as Turkanas believe in their power to heal. This would reduce child

mortality and that of their mothers who prefer delivering at home as opposed to hospitals even they are near. Toilets are neglected and instead prefer using the existing bushes that put them to bigger risk. Diseases such as hydatid come into play due to this yet it is so expensive to reverse the situation as it requires operation from highly qualified personnel.[122]

Further to the above changing of their lifestyles would go a long way in addressing the culture that is so dependent on nomadism. They should be gradually taught to move out of this life and try farming. Too many heads of animals too lead to soil degradation. When children go to school they get to open up to the outside world and this help in dropping of certain unwanted practices among the people.

The greatest threat in the region that destabilizes peace is the scarcity of water. Communities do frequently fight due lack of these two. The little that is found is highly guarded to ensure of their herds and people. Animals are a very precious and are held so close to the hearts of these people. Any threat to them is repulsed with a very stronger force including violence. This is in line with the argument that confines security to strategic-military issues as they posit that the principal means to achieve it is through the use of military force. The security of human collectivities does not just include the question of survival, but also a range of conditions of existence which is affected by military, political, economic, societal and environmental factors. It is with this that enough waterpans, boreholes, subsurface dams and tanks should be provided to ensure water is always available.

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[122] AMREF: *Turkana Health Projects Annual Report*, 2007-2008

A lot of capacity building too is necessary in empowering the community in addressing the issues affecting them on their own. This is always the case since the project inception and empowering the people for the purpose of continuity is crucial for sustainability. Strong Health Facility Committees are vital in spearheading delivery of health delivery services in hard-to-reach areas.

4.4 CONCLUSION

Notwithstanding the challenges faced by NGOs, they can be commended for breaking the barriers among the warring communities and participating to negotiate their agenda. Women involvement in peace processes is helpful as women are naturally peaceful members of the society and do not support war as they are the main culprits due its effects such as rape and being widowed. They end up carrying the brunt of war. However the Turkana traditional culture is more predominant particularly when it comes to women's rights. Indeed culture and religion was used by men to deny women what they were asking for. First and foremost, due to the clearly delineated traditional gender roles, women who participated in the peace process were almost viewed as deviants. Men sought to question the credibility of women participating in the process. They do not accept women as change agents in society. Matters touching on peace and security are seen as the sphere of men and women who take part as seen in society as being disrespectful to the societal norms.

Competition for water within a country can create conflicting demands, confronting policy-makers with choices that have ramifications for equity, human development and poverty reduction. Water is unlike other scarce resources an important commodity in all respects and shared water has potential for competition. It underpins all

aspects of human society, from ecology to agriculture to industry—and it has no known substitutes.[123]

[123] Noor Queen and Twain Mark: *Human Development Report: Managing Transboundary Waters, 2006. P 203-4*

5.0   **CHAPTER FIVE**

5.1   INTRODUCTION

This chapter looks at the research findings and offers conclusions and recommendations necessary for future posterity. It appreciates the efforts on the ground and offers solutions to the existing problems. These are findings based on the extant literature and findings of the research.

5.2   FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

Women constitute a population that has been marginalized in decision-making and public processes. This is an issue that is deeply rooted in historical marginalization of women indicated by inadequate access to education, lack of property ownership rights and a culture that looks down upon women. Thus the adoption and ratification of the Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women by majority of countries is in recognition of this harsh reality. Signatories to this convention commit themselves to take measures to eliminate discrimination of women in the socio-economic and political spheres of life.

The Beijing declaration and platform for action is another instrument that addresses women's concerns in 12 critical areas among them decision-making, economy, girl child, health, armed conflict, education and human rights.[124] As regards decision-making, it calls for affirmative action while on issues of conflict resolution; it calls for the involvement of women in all peace processes. Education is important for women empowerment. The wrath of any given war is felt by women and children. They are

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[124] See Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

however, rarely involved in decision making. Implementation of the international instruments has been hindered by a number of obstacles, key among them culture. UN Security Council resolution 1325 of 2000 was passed to ensure that women and women's perspectives are integrated in peace processes including issues related to refugees, peace negotiations and reconstruction.125

The promulgation of the new constitution is believed will address most of the socio-economic and political injustices that engulfed this country since independence with the political elite having their way in terms of wealth acquisition most of which was acquired due through political patronage.

5.3   RIGHT TO EDUCATION

The UN recognition of certain rights of individuals in personality that are seen as natural rights should go in tandem with the recognition that everyone needs a better life with access to basic needs. The Preamble of the UN affirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person.126 The Turkana child deserves to live in a peaceful environment just like any other child. The new constitution will empower the child to acquire education. This is one thing that has been so elusive making the region lag behind. No child should therefore be left at home and any such parents abusing children should not go unpunished. The compulsory free primary education will be imperative in ensuring the children are in school. The use of the provincial administration alongside cultural/community leaders would ensure their presence in school.

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[125] UN Security Council Resolution 1325 of 2000
[126] Memon Abdul Majeed: *Principles and Problems of International Politics & International Relations*

5.4   ROLE OF GENDER IN DECISION-MAKING

Gender mainstreaming is important whereby both men and women assume roles, responsibilities and equally take part in decision making process in project development. The capacities of the trained water committees on effective management practices for the water sources should be strengthened. Gender equality should be seen to be in play in choice of committee leaders. Community-based methods can, and do, impact on some of the structural causes of conflict, though in a very limited way. For example, the women's peace crusades often lead to passionate discussion at the community level about the contribution of bride wealth and it is possible that certain exceptionally strong women subsequently raise such issues in their own communities and their own families. However, most of these structural problems need to be tackled at both the level of the community and that of the national and regional policy organs responsible for development and security.[127]

The local administration such as the chiefs, the church and cultural elders should be enjoined in the exercise to ensure its success. NGOs' massive advocacy of the issue will play a very vital role in promotion of awareness among the people. All the people concerned especially the elders (male) who are the decision makers should be targeted. Once they make decisions, these decisions trickle down to the rest of the community members. More understanding of the underlying issues will be achieved due to improved

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[127] Richard Grahn: IIED: Issue Paper No. 137 Lessons learned from conflict management work in the Karamajong Cluster, March 2005

literacy level. Cattle raiding will cease to be a way of life as youth will no longer be required by their community to offer security.

5.5   HEALTHCARE AND TURKANA MEDICAL BELIEFS

The Turkana divide illnesses into those caused by God (Ngidekisiney ka Akuj) and those caused by witchcraft (Ngidekesiney ka ekipilan). Most of the illnesses are seen as seen as illnesses of God, and are part of the everyday natural world. However serious the diseases may appear, it is considered manageable. Treatment thus occurs within awi (nuclear home) involving the use of elements from the natural world in the form of ekitoi or ngikito (plural) which literally means tree. These are plants that used in an infusion to purge and cleanse the body of an intruding edeke (illness) through an orifice. It is from the foregoing that a lot of emphasis ought to be put on the visiting of hospitals in the event of any illnesses.

The setting up of a laboratory by AMREF in north-west Turkana in 1977 to investigate the high incidence of hydatid cysts associated with echinococcus tapeworms has to date facilitated various operations of patients with cyst-related illnesses saving numerous lives in the area. The person:dog ratio in north-west is 1:0.36 compared to 1:0.12 in the south. Dogs and jackals are the most likely link to humans in the life-cycle of *Echinococcus granulosus*, human infection caused through the ingestion of faeces from dogs and jackals which become infected with adult tapeworms when scavenging on livestock carcasses with hydatid cysts.

The Tegla Loroupe Peace Foundation (TLPF) is perhaps one of the peace and development organization with highly structured and deliberate programming in sports for peace and development. The TLPF is well known for organizing peace races which

bring "raider-warriors" from communities in conflict to compete in athletics. Peace races promote cross-cultural interaction among people from communities in conflict and facilitate discussions on peace, bring together leaders and peace organizations to advocate and campaign for peace and development.128

Peace efforts should be steeped up to bring the communities closer to each other. The Tecla Lorupe Peace Initiative is a step towards the right direction as many youth have opted for it and many have abandoned cattle rustling activities for peace oriented activities. It brings together warring communities that compete alongside each other for a common course. It aims at removing cattle rustling mainly in market centres with hope that it trickles down the rural areas. In collaboration with companies such as KenGen, it endeavors to remove the bad relationship that has been in existence for many decades. Communities therefore work together and appreciate each other, run together, share food and understand each other leading to harmony. These are communities that share culture. The cultural practices encourage massive acquisition of wealth. This leaves many dead as they strive to achieve these heights through cattle raids.

There should be vigorous sinking of boreholes, dams, water pans and use of tanks to harvest rain water that can be stored for future use especially during drought seasons. The completion of water pans at Nasikiria and Losajaet greatly improved in solving the water problem. The water pans can serve majority of the 11 Ngadakarin and their livestock within Lotikipi plain.129 When full each water pans can serve about half million livestock and 5,000 people in the area for a month. More cooperation on this will

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128 Kochomay Samuel H.A.L: *Running for Peace: The Role of Peace Races in Peacebuilding and Development of East African Pastoralists*. Kampala, 2004. P 4
129 Interview with Project Assistant Jillo Ali Jillo, AMREF Turkana Project, July 2010

quickly achieve provide instant results as scarcity of resources especially greener pasture is the cause of fights hence insecurity in the region.

Improving health and quality of life for the disadvantaged nomadic pastoralist communities in north-western Kenya through promoting the delivery of innovative, comprehensive and cost-effective health and social development systems is step forward in bringing at par the nomadic communities with others in the country. This has had positive impact on the behavioral change of the people.130 Empowerment of people towards achievement of this objective will further address the much entrenched traditional behavior.

The new constitution should be implemented quickly to be able to open up the region to development. Pastoralist zones had been neglected and rendered closed to development due to Europeans narrow perception of pastoralism as an unsustainable and archaic preoccupation. The post-colonial regimes have not done much to right this historical wrong and pastoralists have been left to the vagaries of nature. The arid lands play host to 80 per cent of eco-tourism interests with an annual income of about sh. 60 billion. In addition, 70 per cent of livestock in the country comes is in these lands, as is geothermal power, yet the inhabitants have been treated shoddily for over a century. It is inexcusable to neglect the most vulnerable members of society. It is from the foregoing that the new constitution must address the situation and reverse the trend.[131]

NGOs are influential actors in not only world politics but also in regard to development. Their involvement for the common purpose of achieving developmental goals would go a long in redefining the destiny of many destitute communities in the

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[130] AMREF: *Turkana Health Projects Annual Report,* 2007-2008
[131] Daily Nation: *Hunger in Turkana due to Poor Leadership, not Vagaries of Weather,* Thursday September 30, 2010

region. They are incredibly diverse entities, ranging from entirely local and /or grassroots organizations to those organized nationally and transnational. This diversity is what makes them tinkle progressively. The state ought to open up further and allow NGOs to freely operate but with close monitoring to ensure they stick only to the activities they ascribe to. A clear line should be drawn between the two to enable each to play its role. The region requires urgent attention on its infrastructure ranging from health facilities, road network, electricity, water, police stations and dams. These are infrastructures that would further define the destiny of the people by improving on the much needed security.

NGOs' role has grown in importance internationally. They are good agents of advocating on issues that directly touch on the people. They are able to launch vigorous campaigns against the ills in society. These include bringing down rates of gender based violence (GBV), Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) fight for equality and fairness in society especially on the role of girl-child. They gradually ban such morally unacceptable practices by educating the communities on the dangers of these practices. They therefore supplement state in key functional activities on the ground and such roles should be embraced. There is need for more declarations by the cultural as well administrative leaders to bring about awareness on these issues.

NGOs play very important roles in areas that are hard-to-reach in ensuring humanitarian crises are addressed. They aim at serving people fairly without offering discriminative behavior that is common with political-led groups. This does not discredit their functions.132 They foster restoration and accountability and these endears them to the people making operations easier. Certain activities such as relief food distribution

132 www.vispo.com/PRIME/ngostudy.htm, 18/06/2010

should be left to NGOs. The state should be involved in the facilitation of the process key among others is the provision of security.

Most donors prefer dealing with the NGOs not only because of their expertise but also due to their accountability. Since 1980s, they opted to channel their development assistance through non-state actors. They are systematic in their planning and implementation and the best states can do is to embrace and enhance their presence by encouraging their activities. They give directions to governments in relation to the rights of children and other expertise advice. UNICEF has been very vocal on issues touching on children world over.[133]

Community ownership of donor funded project is integral for its sustainability therefore its ability to operate and maintain installed facilities should be considered. At the same time, sound management of water sources is vital for any committed community to safeguarding community owned resources. More exposure visits are important avenues for sharing experiences and learning from others.

The security challenges world over range from terrorism, food security, floods, health and shelter. NGOs play an important role in ensuring that these services are accessed by the disadvantaged and marginalized people in the world. They are involved in the preservation of the environment. NGOs such as Rainforest Action Network lobby for land protection, while the Earth Island Institute and Global Climate Coalition have been successful on issues of greenhouse emissions, concerned with pollution issues.[134] More NGOs need to be encouraged to engage people in income generating activities that

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[133] UNICEF: *Ensuring the Rights of the Indigenous Children*, 2003. Pg 3
[134] Mingst Karen A: *Essentials of International Relations*. 3rd Edition, W.W. Norton & Company, 2004. Pg 285-6/291

would change their lives. Diversification of NGO activities helps in opening up the region different lifestyles.

The Project being located in nomadic arid and developmentally marginalized zones of the country is as expected, faced with complicated challenges that are difficult to surmount. Major among these challenges are: Insecurity across the international borders, inaccessibility when community are up the ranges or areas where there is no road communication, high illiteracy, frequent long droughts, inadequate water for livestock and humans, grossly lacking income generating sources, high unemployment and very poor infrastructural base. Implementation of project activities is also hampered by the lack material availability in nearby towns. Some have to come all the way from Nairobi. As regards capacity building AMREF trains over 500,000 health workers and reaches nearly 60 million people in Africa annually.[135] There should be mechanisms in place that ensure continuity of activities by the trained people for the purpose of sustainability of the project. The capacity of target communities is strengthened, in order to have strong HDC management committees able to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate development interventions.[136] This helps in improving the quality of project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

The provision of services to nomads is hampered by low population densities, poor communications and the unpredictable movements of nomads.[137] AMREF however, does not subject itself to this but instead tries as much as possible to access people in the hard-to-reach areas to enable the disadvantaged enjoy health services and improve on

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[135] AMREF: *Annual Report* 2008
[136] AMREF: *Turkana Health Projects Annual Report*, 2007-2008
[137] Harragin Simon: *Health and Healthcare Provision in North West Turkana, Kenya.* Pg 3

their living standards. Apart from the provision of water, mobile clinics and medical outreaches are conducted to cater for moving the groups. Mobile clinics though expensive to manage due to the high costs involved, reach more people than the static ones. These are services that address the security not only health but also security of the people. Traversing the vast area with such difficult terrain makes it extremely difficult. These services are therefore greatly hampered. More involvement of the people in the exchange visits that would expose them to other lifestyle of different communities would help in breaking the existing barriers. Exposure visits are important avenues for sharing experiences and learning from others. The more exposure people get that life is not just cattle rustling and that there other avenues of acquiring wealth, the more receptive they become to such alternatives.

The chronic violence and insecurity in Turkana district is mainly due to cattle rustling between cross-border communities and this is usually attributed to the absence of the state apparatus to ably contain the situation. There is urgent need for resource mobilization to be employed to curb the menace. Tackling cattle raids is tantamount to dealing with security situation in the area. More security agents should be not only visible but be seen to tackle the security problem. High security alert on the side of the state is needed. The police should therefore be armed with highly sophisticated artillery to be able to match the highly raiders from the neighboring country such as the Karamajong and the Toposa. There is an urgent need to curb the infux of refugees that bring in weapons from the war torn countries such as Somali, Sudan, and Northern Uganda. This would usher in a new beginning.

There is need for the registration of pastoral land-rights, the summarization of national statutory laws affecting pastoral land tenure and the exploration of ways of reconciling and integrating customary and statutory tenure. This would help in streamlining and determining the borders.[138] A policy is efficient if it gives the state and its people the greatest benefits at the least cost.[139]

Information sharing is significant in seeking support and team building among players/partners. This encompasses sharing of experiences and putting them into greater use. It is from such exchange of ideas that more interventions can be put into play in terms of project implantation. Community contribution and involvement are also important components in achieving project ownership and sustainability. Basic understanding of target community's cultural background is important in planning and implementation of project activities. Gender parity whereby both men and women assume roles, responsibilities and equally take part indecision making process in project development is important.

Despite all the problems, both past and present, many herding families know that pastoralism has a viable future, 'because their forbears managed very well in the drylands..... They believe that they can wrest a bearable and independent life.'140 Isolated from administrators and policy makers for so long, pastoral communities are now offered support from the research community, which is developing a body of empirical data on alternative rangeland management systems. The NGO community is

[138] Cullis Adrian: *Taking The Bull by The Horns: NGOS and Pastoralists in Coalition.*2010. P 5
[139] Shively Philips W.: *Power & Choice: An Introduction to Political Science,* Seventh Edition, McGraw Hill Companies, Inc, New York, 2001. P124
[140] Baxter, P.T.W. (1991), *When the Grass is Gone: Development Intervention in Africa Arid Lands.* Seminar Proceedings No. 25, The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, Uppsala, Sweden.

itself increasingly open to new and more informed ways of working, resulting in embryonic 'partnership' relations with pastoral communities.

Much more has to be done to inform policy makers, administrators and lawyers if the 'old orthodoxy' is to be laid to rest and the further impoverishment of pastoral peoples, through the continued alienation of essential grazing land, brought to a halt. Pastoralists, poorly organized as they currently are, are unable to represent themselves effectively at the international level and are in need therefore of support and encouragement, in the short-term. If northern NGOs refuse to take a more active position on this, then no one else will. NGOs should 'take the bull by the horns.' NGO practice needs to be tightened upto ensure that all pastoral programmes are preceded with initiatives to preserve rights to and control over pasture, water and woody browse.[141] Similar guidelines need to be developed for NGOs active in conservation. This would include sustainable wildlife conservation programmes to address conservation interests from the perspective of local pastoral attitudes and aspirations, recognizing the need for wildlife and pastoralists to coexist.

Once NGOs' field projects make the transfer from pastoral development to assisting pastoral peoples, the challenge should shift to find ways to strengthen indigenous pastoral organizations and develop a sensitive advocacy role in the north. In order to develop an advocacy role, Northern NGOs could usefully learn from pastoral survival strategies. Co-operation with other herding families would be one of the cornerstones of drought-coping and recovery. In sharp contrast, NGOs have an appalling record of non-co-operation and collaboration, preferring to override the interests of the

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[141] Oxby, Claire (1989) *African Livestock Keepers in Recurrent Crisis: Policy Issues Arising from the NGO Response*. Report prepared for ACORD. IIED, London.

poor to retain and develop their own spheres of influence. Change will only occur if individuals learn to network more effectively.

Calling for informal meetings of NGO representatives to explore ways in which NGOs can more effectively assist pastoralists to manage their own futures. Such meetings would address issues such as sharing of experience and lessons learned from programmes which seek to assist pastoral peoples in sub-Saharan Africa. It would be prudent to identify and monitor selected pastoral development initiatives (government, bi/multi-lateral or NGO) which are known to impoverish pastoralists and damage the environment; monitor, verify and make available material on human and land abuses and report to relevant reputable journalists/journals to ensure such issues are highlighted prominently; encourage increased recognition of and support for researchers working on sensitive land tenure and pastoral advancement issues (in particular conflict resolution/indigenous pastoral production and drought response).

Establishment of more effective influential roles with the international donor community and making of tangible support available to emerging pastoral organizations and networks struggling to organize and defend their livelihoods and grazing lands. Pastoral communities should be linked up with other indigenous communities worldwide, which are effectively resisting land alienation for further sharing of experiences.

Finally, a government is a group of people within the state who have the ultimate authority to act on behalf of the state. Authority means that the government is regarded by the people of the state as the appropriate group of people to make decisions for the state and act on its behalf. It is thus only the government that has the right to make

decisions that everyone in the state has a duty to accept and obey.142 The state should

therefore capitalize on the on-going region integration to foster peaceful co-existence in

the region. Peace and security in the region should be an all-inclusive involvement of all

the neighboring states.

5.6   CONCLUSION

Political will is essential to the successful implementation of a mainstreaming

strategy. It determines what level of support that requires application. This is a key

element without which mainstreaming strategies fail to have any significant impact.

Adequate allocation of resources is another r essential element of a mainstreaming

model's success. Longer term measures that aim at bringing women into practical action

need to be addressed to provide a future where women are at par with their male

counterparts.[143]

Gender mainstreaming strategies are however faced with various challenges

world over-institutional change on the ground, social cultural acceptance of gender

equality, difficulties of attitudinal and behavioral change and measurement among others.

An effective gender mainstreaming should have essential indicators that address women's

participation in the entire process of negotiations.[144]

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[142] Shively Philips W.: *Power & Choice: An Introduction to Political Science,* Seventh Edition, McGraw Hill Companies, Inc, New York, 2001. P 49

[143] Tahnya Barnett Donaghy: *Applications of Mainstreaming in Australia and Northern Ireland* in International Political science Review, Sage Publications. P 393-410

[144] Aruna Rao and David Kelleher: *Is there Life after Gender Mainstreaming in Gender and Development,* Vol 13, No 2, Mainstreaming a Critical Review (Jul., 2005), P 557-58. Taylor & Francis Ltd.

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