

**THE ROLE OF NON-GORVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN
CONFLICT RESOLUTION: THE CASE OF WEST POKOT REGION**

BY

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF REQUIREMENT FOR MASTERS OF ARTS IN
PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

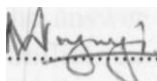
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DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has never been produced and presented for a degree award or any other form of certificate in any other institution or university.

WASAU MATHEWS WANYONYI

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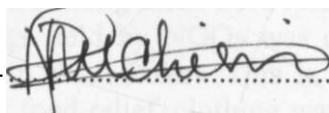
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Supervisor's Declaration

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to investigate the role NGOs play in conflict resolution in West Pokot region of Kenya. As an Educational study, the study did not cover entire West Pokot, but a number of individuals from selected districts were taken to represent the population. The officials of NGOs were included to establish NGOs' humanitarian roles in conflict resolution and their influence in west Pokot. Issues on how NGOs use scarce resources management method to address conflict were analyzed. The study established the means through which NGOs provide forums for conflicting communities in West Pokot to sort out their differences. The study identified the possible ways through which the NGOs could facilitate public awareness about conflict resolution in West Pokot. The research sort to establish which humanitarian roles NGOs play in conflict resolution and what their influence is among the communities in West Pokot. Also how NGOs use scarce resource management methods to address conflict? Thirdly the research sought the answer on how NGOs provide forum for conflicting communities in west Pokot to settle conflict. Lastly the research sought to establish possible ways through which NGOs facilitate public awareness about conflict resolution in West Pokot. The study employed Human needs theory (HNT) developed in the 1970s and 1980s as a generic or holistic theory of human behavior. It is based on the hypothesis that human have basic needs that have to be met in order to maintain stable societies as John Burton describes. The research design adopted in this study was survey in which the researcher went to the field to collect data directly. The sample size in this study was 210 respondents. In this study, the researcher employed simple random sampling technique to select 210 respondents from the population. Questionnaires and interviews were used in data collection. The analysis of data in this study was descriptive in nature. Data was presented in tables with emphasis to frequencies and percentages. The study established that NGOs play a crucial role in conflict resolution in West Pokot. The study found out that NGOs provides; food, clothing, water and tents in case of calamity. This was attributed to the fact that basic needs and health services are basic for the survival of every community. It was also established that NGO's settling conflict affected person's leads to conflict resolution. When natural resources are well managed conflicts are minimized. The NGOs provided fora meetings during which residents were given awareness concerning peace and conflict resolution. The study revealed that NGOs organized social functions once per year. These were the NGOs who organized major events once per year like Tecla Lorupe Peace Race (TLPR) which is an annual event. Several ways were used by NGOs to facilitate public awareness in conflict resolution in West Pokot. Among them were fortnight meetings that were held by NGOs. The main agenda of the meetings held by NGOs was or} peace building. The NGOs play a crucial role in conflict resolution in West Pokot. This is through provision of basic need as humanitarian assistance example of food relief, clothing water and tents which are the underlying causes of the conflicts. NGOs are important especially those that champion for scarce resource management. Most of the NGOs have taken the initiative of drilling of boreholes to provide enough water points for livestock and people, establishment of health centres and restocking of livestock after rustling. The NGOs provided forum where warring communities to meet and residents given awareness concerning peace and conflict resolution. The study recommended that there is need for more donors to support the NGOs in West Pokot in provision of humanitarian services. NGOs should step up their involvement in creating and sustaining grazing enclosures. On public awareness in conflict resolution more forums should be sought to make West Pokot inhabitant have knowledge in peace building and regular meetings should be held to preach peace among the residents of West Pokot.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to my beloved late father; Felix Wanyonyi Masinde; of happy memories

To my brothers and sister each of you has greatly contributed to my life and growth

And to all those who help others become what they are potentially capable of becoming.

May God Almighty bless you all.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ASAL	ARID and Semi- Arid Land
CFC	Coalition for Peace
INGOS	International Non-governmental Organisations
IOM	International Organisation of Migration
NGOS	Non-governmental Organisations
RELMA	Regional Land Management
SNV	Sweden and Netherlands Development
TJRC	Truth Justice and Reconciliation Commission
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency in Integrated Development
UNDP	United nation Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nation High Commission of Human Rights

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background to the study

On the increase, especially in the recent times; peacemaking, humanitarian and peace building talks have been delegated by states and intergovernmental organisation to NGOs that have humanitarian, developmental, human rights, educational and conflict resolution orientation. This has been due to increasing NGOs capability to compliment formal efforts at conflict prevention, management and resolution and the limited capacity of state actors to address prevalent threats. NGOs are forming a vital role to the development of new approaches to ending conflict, particularly organizations and their professed interest in human security issues. The NGOs interest in human security issues is constituted by their civic nature both at the local and international level. Their main objective is the focus on the root causes of conflict, (Richmond, 2001).

Richmond proposed that authority and actors should emerge for dynamic approaches to ending conflict than even before. This has necessitated more multidimensional approaches towards ending conflict. Humanitarian intervention of unofficial and official nature is clearly increasing via their focus on human security derived from a worldview provided by conflict resolution approaches; NGOs derive increasing levels of legitimacy at the local and global level. The legitimacy is the basis by which they gain access to conflict zones normally marginalized. NGOs promote and provide access to global civil society. Richmond further stated that International mediation and classical forms of peace keeping, derived from traditional diplomacy are put forward as "first generation" and operate at the level of Westphalia international system characterized by state-centric nations of sovereignty and self interest via communitarians world view. He explained that the classical forms of peacekeeping has been challenged by; ethnic actors, identity claim and development issues, all of which are components of conflict and complex emergencies.

According to Burton technique, resolution of conflict should reflect the need of actors within the 'world society'. Therefore, opportunities for individual at all levels to communicate with each other in the context of a support framework to avoid conflict are necessary. NGOs can often provide this because of unofficial and human security oriented focus John Burton (2003).

*

Richmond(2001) explains that emergence of INGOs and NGOs as actors on the local and international scene since 1960 is primarily a normative response to the flaws of the international system and the perpetuation of injustice relating to human needs and security, humanitarian intervention and human rights vis-avis the inflexible perceptions that states have held with respect to territorial sovereignty.

NGOs respond to inadequacy of international system. While NGOs have often been on low profile, especially in domestic environments, intractable conflicts, economic inequality and humanitarian abuses they were realised to play a vital role in peace building. Boutros-Ghali (1995) proposed preventive diplomacy and the UN's wide utilisation of broader forms of peacekeeping, complimented by peace building approaches to stabilise conflict. This in accordance with chapter VIII of the UN charter, regional actors could play a significant role in conflict resolution. The argument is that, for UN efforts to succeed, the role of various players needs to be carefully coordinated in an integrated approach to human security. Boutros recognised assistance NGOs' provides for UN peacemaking efforts. Consequently, NGOs require procedure that will not compromise their independent status but allows coordination of their activities by the UN.

NGOs have responded in so many occasions providing humanitarian as well as work on early warnings and preventive peace building. According to Lennart Wohldermuth (2005), there has been a substantial effort at prevention of the escalation of the conflict and contribution to a process of sustainable peace in Burundi by UN and a number of NGOs. In his research Lennart indicated that international community aimed at preventing the escalation of conflict

and contributing to a process of sustainable peace mandated two NGOs; International alert and search for common ground, both invited by the SRSG as (special representative for Burundi), also centre for conflict resolution played part. In South Africa, several NGOs take part in truth and reconciliation after the civil war, Hugo van der merwe (1999).

In Kenya there have been and still are NGOs like USAID, UNDP, World Vision, Action Aid and many others offering humanitarian and directly involved in conflict resolution. In West Pokot, there are a number of NGOs that play role in advocacy, lobbying, education, health disarmament, repatriation, restocking after long drought, and other humanitarian activities. These NGOs include- Oxfam International, SNV, Kerio Valley Peace and Development Committee, Tecla Lorupe Peace Foundation are in West Pokot (Terry 2007).

West Pokot region is one of the regions of the Rift Valley province. It borders Uganda to the west, Trans Nzoia and Markwet districts to the south, Turkana district to the north and east and Baringo district to the southeast. West Pokot region is divided into 4 districts with the headquarters at Kapenguria. Estimated populations of 396,000 people occupy the remote region of West Pokot, largely the semi arid and arid region. The Pokot generally have historically clashed over animals, pasture, ethnic oriented conflict and water with their neighbours. Like other semi-arid parts of Kenya this area is characterized by high poverty levels and illiteracy, with lifespan of between 57yrs to 66yrs, (PriceWaterHouse Coopers 2005)

Cattle rustling bear the histo-cultural face among this community with their neighbours. Generally, violence involving pastoralists is widespread and increasingly intense especially in west Pokot and other arid and semi arid regions within the country. Most Pokot lead a nomadic life primarily in the arid and semi arid remote areas. Management and utilization of natural resources come out as the contentious issue leading to conflict in west pokot. The government, which ought to be a neutral arbitrator in all possible resource conflict, has not fully taken up its responsibility. This situation has seen the peripherisation of the condition.

Armed groups, individuals and NGOs have thus appropriated certain responsibilities of the state, (Terry, et al 2007).

1.2: Description of the Problem

1.2.1 Background of the Problem

Since independence, West Pokot District has perpetually experienced ethnic conflicts and insecurity at a high scale, which have negatively affected the development of the region (Pkalya2003). Various factors such as the government, society organizations, religious organizations, and the international community have made several efforts in bringing peace in the region (Terry, et al 2007). In their research they established that there have been efforts for accommodative politics, such as preaching peace, prosecuting perpetrators, declaring illicit fire-arms and surrendering of the same or forceful disarmament. Amnesties and establishing peace committees have seen the region come close to the prospect of peace and perhaps just that. This is because despite all these efforts insecurity and conflict in the region prevail.

1.2.2 Statement of the Problem

This study aimed at seeking answers to the questions such as;

What role do NGOs play in peacebuilding to achieve harmonious stay? To what extent have the NGOs facilitated involvement of the affected people in the formulation and implementation of the peace building (conflict resolution) efforts? What can NGOs do to ensure politics of affiliation and acceptance in West Pokot.?

1.3. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to establish the role and responsibility of Non-governmental organisations in conflict resolution in west Pokot.

1.4. Objectives of the study

These were to:

1. Establish how NGOs' humanitarian roles influence conflict resolution in west Pokot.
2. Establish how NGOs use scarce resources management methods in conflict resolution in West Pokot.
3. Establish how NGOs provide forums for conflicting communities to sort out their differences as an effort in conflict resolution in West Pokot.
4. Identify possible ways through which the NGOs can facilitate public awareness in conflict resolution in West Pokot

1.5 .Research Questions

1. How do NGOs humanitarian roles influence conflict resolution in West Pokot?.
2. How do NGOs use scarce resource management methods in conflict in West Pokot?
3. How do NGOs provide forums for conflicting communities in West Pokot to sort out their differences as an effort in conflict resolution in West Pokot?
4. What are the possible ways through which the NGOs can facilitate public awareness about conflict resolution in West Pokot?

1.6: Justification of the Study

The fact that West Pokot continues to experience insecurity and persistent violence matched by inter-ethnic conflict with a massive presence of NGOs, provides a justification for this study. Conflict and environmental conditions, have created a humanitarian crisis that demand intervention, especially from NGOs. Conflicts in West Pokot have had negative and severe impacts on the communities that are involved. There is always loss of lives, property, and displacement of large segment of the community, disruption of socio-economic activities and livelihoods. In addition, the increased hatred with neighboring communities, environmental degradation and the threat to water catchments areas, increased economic hardship because of loss of livelihoods, high level of starvation and malnutrition among the displaced groups and unprecedented dependency syndrome on relief food. The prevalence of conflict in the district has led to numerous studies and debate as to the likely factors that best explain this case scenario given the shared colonial independence and post history that such a region (West Pokot) shares with the rest of Kenya.

The most frequent arguments include Condition of scarce resources (water, pasture, salt licks etc). The challenging issues of rivalries, historical and socio- cultural practices. Ethnic - conflict and dispute over theoretical boundary claims, traditional / customary practices, proliferation of small arms and light weapons. Weak state security and governance structures in neighboring states, polarization of the state and lack of clear land ownership policies

The issue of "Who gets what, when and how?" begets conflict in West Pokot and neighborhood and hence the grave security threat not just the region but entire community. A scholar like Pkalya(2003) attribute conflict and insecurity in West Pokot to be plagued by alliances that coalesce around ethnic considerations and minimal state investment in social economic activities. This has given a leeway to NGOs to facilitate that.

1.7: Scope of the Study

The study focused on the role the NGOs are playing in resolving conflict in west Pokot district. This study was based on two main reasons. First, west Pokot is in one of the conflict prone areas, secondly the area has a number NGOs addressing conflict in the area.

1.8: Basic Assumptions of the Study

1. The NGOs engaged in conflict resolution keep records and documents for review.
2. The data collection instruments will yield valid and reliable data on the role of NGOs in conflict resolution in west pokot.
3. All respondents will provide correct and truthful Information on the role NGOs in conflict resolution in west pokot.

1.9 Definitions of Significant Terms

<i>Conflict resolution-</i>	Any step, process or activity that would avert violence
<i>Differences</i>	What is not commonly agreed
<i>Forums for conflicting Communities:</i>	setting (conditions) through which NGOs put in place to allow conflicting communities have eye-to-eye contact
<i>Humanitarian roles:</i>	Steps taken by NGOs to ensure comfortability and peaceful coexistence of individual in terms of provision of basic needs « and supplementing others like education and health
<i>Humanitarian activities:</i>	Any activities that leads to conformability and peaceful coexistence of individuals i.e. accessibility to the basic need.
<i>Natural resource management:</i>	Taking care of the natural resource for equitable distribution

and utilization.

Non-Governmental Organisations- An organization that is neither a states' arm nor parastatal but can be a religious or civil society. In this study, the role of NGOs is an independent variable because it is predicting the dependent variable conflict resolution. NGOs are engaged in various activities whose objective.

Peaceful co-existence: Harmonious living doing day-to-day activities and interacting freely

Public awareness: Letting people know especial on pros and cons of conflict to embrace peace

Scarce resource management method: Ways of utilizing natural resource in conservationally

1.10 Organization of the study

The study was to investigate the role NGOs play in conflict resolution in West Pokot region of Kenya. As an Educational study, the study did not cover entire West Pokot, but a number of individuals from selected districts were taken to represent the population. The officials of NGOs were included to establish 'NGOs' humanitarian roles in conflict resolution and their influence in west Pokot. Issues on how NGOs use scarce resources management method to address conflict were analyzed. The study surveyed on the means through which NGOs provide forums for conflicting communities in West Pokot to sort out their differences. The study sought the possible ways through which the NGOs could facilitate public awareness about conflict resolution in West Pokot. The research sought humanitarian roles NGOs play in conflict resolution and what their influence is among the communities in West Pokot. Also how NGOs use scarce resource management methods to address conflict? Thirdly the research sought the answer on hovy NGOs provide forum for conflicting communities in west Pokot to settle conflict. Lastly the research sought to establish possible ways through which

NGOs facilitate public awareness about conflict resolution in West Pokot. The study employed Human needs theory (HNT) developed in the 1970s and 1980s as a generic or holistic theory of human behavior. The research design adopted in this study was survey in which the researcher went to the field to collect data directly. The sample size in this study was 210 respondents. In this study, the researcher employed simple random sampling technique to select 210 respondents from the population. Questionnaires and interviews were used in data collection. The analysis of data in this study was descriptive in nature. Data was presented in tables with emphasis to frequencies and percentages mean and standard deviation. From the findings conclusions and recommendation were made.

CHAPTER TWO

LITRATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The aim of this chapter is to cpver the written literature, surveys and researches on conflict resolution with a view of determining the approach used in this study to fill the existing gap.

This literature review covered the following areas: Conflict resolution, Role of NGO in conflict resolution, Theoretical framework on conflict resolution, Conceptual framework

2.2: Overview of Conflict

Around the world and especially in America, conflict is perceived in form of economy. Policy makers and technologist believes that China will become non-ideological, America now focus the prospect economic conflict with both Europe and East Asia. The Asian countries are creating blocs of their own. Confrontational conflict has become an old age issue. In Europe especially Ireland civil wars staged to bring about revolution. After the cold war the perceived threats to US security have been mainly from "roque" states, such as Iraq, and North Korea. Peaceful and effective resolution of these potential conflicts is one of the most important and difficult issues facing the USA. Recently there has been a political revolution in Arab countries, Europe, Asia and Africa. These winds have swept across the Arab countries leading to death launching of some of the lead. The Far East, after the enormous destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki during the 2nd world war, their conflict has not gone beyond economy and technology. Each of the country is struggling to develop their nuclear power.

2.2.1 Conflict in Africa

Africa has attracted intense interest on the subject matter of conflict. The interest has been spurred by experience of Africa as a battlefield for some of the devastating conflict in the 20th century. The end of cold war marked the explosion of violent conflicts characterised by massive violation of human rights and crimes against humanity as in Darfur, Somali, Rwanda, and Democratic republic of Congo (Sandole et al). According to Burton, conflict is not only the pursuit of incompatible interests and goals by different groups but majorly due to unmet human needs. Conflict can also be defined as the incompatibility of goals between partners, it occurs when the objectives, goals, values, or needs of individuals and groups clash, Sometimes resulting in aggression and violence (FK Mulu 2008). Saveria and Jeremy (1999) describe conflict as a much wider process, a normal and at times necessary part of human behavior, which may be constructive or destructive. Thus, conflict resolution may be illusory goal and that at best we can hope to manage or transform conflict to a less destructive level. While conflict is prevalent across the world, the dominant discursive hegemony has for a long time derived from western explanations and understandings of what constitutes conflict in Africa. Individuals and society portrayal of conflict is both endemic and apparently permanent. Differences in interests and needs largely incompatible religions and social beliefs and competing individual and group goals causes conflict to arise and prevail .In addition different loyalties, cultural value ideologies and geographical consideration provides a fertile ground for conflict between and within states. Disparities in wealth, natural resources, technology and power among social classes and ethnic groups within and between states are also causes of increased grievances, animosity and conflict (F.K. Mulu2008)

2.2.2 Conflict in Kenya

In Kenya conflict has been rampant especially the political instigated conflict and tribal centered conflict. Also these as been conflict on resources especially the cattle keeping community. Since 1992 Kenya has experience wide spread conflict during election time. West Pokot being one of the regions of the North Rift has experience a lot of conflict which is resource based and social cultural aligned. Cattle rustling across the boarder have been rampant.

2.2.3 Conflict Resolution

Conflict avoidance is not conflict resolutions Burton (1986), distinguishes between conflict resolutions, managements and settlement. There are several theories that have developed through ages to explain means which conflict can be resolved. 'Needs-based' cooperation-based or 'interest-based' conflict resolution Connie (1976) developed as a discipline after World War II. According, to Mohammed (1999), conflict resolution as a discipline diverged from power-based conflict theory which dominated and still dominates in political science and international relations and converged from psychology and sociology, interested in group dynamics motivation and relationships between institutional structures. In politics conflict was seen as a competitive struggle to be won by one side. In contrary, need base conflict resolution theorists developed a cooperative approach to conflict resolution focusing on fundamental human needs Moron (2002) to encourage win-win situation. According to Alan (1998) non -violence, cooperation and the belief in the essential goodness of humanity are basic principle principles of win-win situation as an approach to conflict resolution.

The foundation of conflict resolution originated in Judea Christian culture developed in Europe and North America and were shaped in (20th by the first and second worldwars).principal antecedents of conflict resolution include philosopher and sociologist

George Simmel (1858-1914) and Gestalt, Kurt Lewin (1890-1907). Simmel (1964), perceived conflict (Kampf) as "designed to resolve divergent dualisms" that is conflict was designed to resolve two different set of principles. He saw conflict as "Way of achieving some kind Of unity" as which, he took an optimistic view of conflict However the perception that this unity may be obtained "even if it be through the annihilation of one conflict parties was not discussed Alan (1998) Kurt (1940) is one of the proponents who influenced the development of social psychology in United States. He contributed to conflict resolution and psychology and his emphasis was on the role of social context in an individual's development of perception, values and beliefs. This was in contrast to the normative theory and psychology prior to the 1930s which favoured biological determinism Morton (2002). Kurt (1948) saw conflict as a situation of "tension" which was in a state of hunger or satisfaction". The basic needs he identified included "sex and security" following Lewin's work; Morton contributed much in co-operation-competition systems Morton (2002). He highlighted the role of perception and existence of conflict. Lewis (1956) identified positive aspect of conflict as expressed in the function of social conflict Lewis felt the need to correct the balance of analysis, which focused on the dysfunction of conflict rather than the potential positive aspects of conflict. He defined conflict as a "struggle over claims to scarce status, power and resources in which aims of the opponents are to neutralize or eliminate their rivals". Later he defined conflict as "clash of values and interests"

Conflict resolution came of age in the United States in 1957 with the founding of the journal of conflict. Resolution by Kenneth Boulding (1910-1995) Anatol Rapoport (1911) and Herb Kelman (1920s) Barash (1991). Anatol Rapoport (1911) a co-founder of the journal of conflict resolution play a very important role in game theories Alan (1998). In Norway Galtung sociologist founded the journal of peace Research, Galtung identified of peace, introduced a broader notion of violence which encompasses those "avoidable insults to basic human needs" Davies (1990). The basic needs included security and identity. Galtung further categorized violence into two forms: direct violence and structural violence. Direct violence

includes everybody's notion of violence whereby an individual or group suffers physical or emotional violence as the result of direct action. Structural violence is caused by the institutions and structures of society which result in inequality or "oppression" among individuals Barasha (1991).

Similarly, Galtung (1964) classified peace into two forms "positive peace" and "negative peace". Negative peace, according to Galtung, fits essentially the colloquial perception of peace as an end to war. Positive peace includes not only the absence of war but absence of violence. It implies that positive peace is the absence of violence, in all its forms and as such as greater value in the long-term as it removes the factors which lead to direct violence. This was Galtung's genius to merge his dual definition of violence with his dual concepts of peace.

Conflict resolution techniques expanded to the international arena, following problem solving works in Cyprus and Sri-Lanka Burton (1986). Burton synthesized the main theoretical assumption of conflict resolution known as "human needs theory." The theory operates on the premise that a pre-condition for the resolution of conflict is that fundamental human needs be met Sandole (1986). Burton adopted eight fundamental needs from the basis of work by Paul site and introduced one further need of his own. Those adopted needs included; control, security, justice, stimulation, response meaning, rationality and esteem/recognise. In addition Burton proposed role-defence, the need to defend one's role. Burton called them "ontological needs" as he regarded them as a consequence of human nature which were universal and would be pursued regardless of the consequence Burton (1990). Proponents of human needs theory came from a variety of disciplines. In biological and socio biological discipline conflict is perceived to result from competition over scarce resources as a result of common needs Allaby (2003). In social psychology Henry Murray, Erich Fromm (1980- 1988) and Abraham Maslow (1908-1970) describes needs (drives) as important in understanding factors from human motivation Burton (1990).

Roger (1981), popularized the approach to conflict resolution (or negotiation) which introduced the term principled negotiations. This principle based approach aims to resolve conflict by differing judgment to a moral principle, it advocated the needs for interested-based negotiations in contrast to those on a "position" Fisher would suggest that an interests would include issues like security, esteem and pleasures, whereas positions would define how one achieved those interest. Rogers encourages need for empathy and question "why one hold one position and another hold a different one?"

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Fisher suggest that empathy allows parties to discern the underlying interest which by creativity may result in amicable solutions as i.e. re-negotiated position to each party Roger (1981) Roger defines the most powerful interest as human needs, which he identified as security, economic -well being, a sense of belonging, recognition and control over one's life. The main methods of needs-based conflict resolution are interactive bargaining Roger Fisher's principled negotiation; Roger (1981) analytic or interactive problem-solving John Burton and Herb Kelman; Kelman (1999) and the human relations workshops Mohammed(1999). For the purpose of this study only interactive problem solving is

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discussed. Conflict avoidance is not conflict resolutions Burton (1986), distinguishes been conflict resolutions, managements and settlement. Management is by alternative dispute resolutions skills and can confine or limit conflicts, settlements is by authoritative and legal process and can be imposed by elites. Burtons suggests by contrast;

".....Conflict resolutions mean terminating conflict by methods that are analytical and that get in the root of the problem. Conflict resolutions as opposed to management or settlement, points to an outcome in the view of the parties involved as a permanent solution to the problem. By accepting theme and hypothesis of human needs theory, Burtons suggests that there is a need for a paradigm shift away from power politics and towards the reality of individual power. In other words, individuals as member of their identity groups will strive for their needs within their environment. If they are prevented from this pursuit by elites,

other identity groups, institutions and other forms of authority, these will inevitably be conflict. The only solution is for the groups to work out their problems in an analytical way supported by a third party who act as facilitators and not authorities and that was why this study focused on the role of NGOs. This is particularly relevant when conflict is over needs which cannot be bargained and not material interests which can be negotiated and compromised."

One of the problems with internal conflict is that, as much as there is explanation of conflict there has been little consensus on solutions. The uniqueness with conflict in West Pokot is the relation to the wide North rift. However, there is a real need to step away from the specific of the conflict and take holistic approach. This abstraction will accomplish the goal of being more objective in the search for an adequate explanation. As Burton states;

"whatever the definition we have conflicts whenever we draw the line, right down to family violence we are referring to situations in which there is breakdown in relationships and challenges to norms and to authorities.....(conflict) is due to an assertion of individualism. It is a frustration based on protest against lack of opportunities of development and against lack of recognition and identity. Whether the tension conflict of violence has origins in class status, ethnicity, sex, religion, or nationalism, we are dealing with the same fundamental issues."

If the participants in the conflict can begin to recognise their conflict as a breakdown of relationships and that there are fundamental similarities between the antagonists than the process of abstractions will enhance their objectivity. The purpose of this process is to enable the participant to come to the understanding that all the participants have legitimate needs that must be satisfied in order to resolve the conflict. The other key here is to develop an analytical process to facilitate the changes to create a political and social system in which these needs can be met. Burton further notes that;

"Conflict resolution is in the long term, a process of change in political social and economic systems. It is an analytical and problem solving process that takes into account such individual and group needs as identity and recognition, as well as institutional changes that are required to satisfy these needs "

2.2.4 Peaceful co-existence

According to Burton,(1991) conflict is therefore a normal product of diversity in beliefs and values, differences in attitudes and perceptions and competing socio economic and political contrast among individuals, social classes, ethnic groups and status. Burton proposes that conflict is close to human relationship at all societal levels, which is affected by the total environment, future planning, levels of education, human needs and satisfaction. Unlike popular notion conflict are not always harmful especially non-violent ones , sometimes they have certain beneficial effects such as helping the parties understand themselves better, correcting a perceived or actual injustice.

More recently, however there has developed an enlarging peace studies on the continent, Jannie malon(1998). These have led to a massive search for peace. There have been critical efforts for the whole continent to build robust mechanism of conflict resolving. The focus is addressing the consequences by tackling the root and structural cause of conflict Mwachofi (2004).The management and resolution of conflict has generated a range of concept such as peacemaking, conflict prevention, third party intervention and peace building among others. As stated early, there are two tracks in conflict resolution, Westphalia or also referred to as classical and simply known as track one. The second known as post Westphalia or track two, that involves diplomacy in peace efforts embarked upon by unofficial non-governmental organisations and individuals who specialize in conflict management, (Richmond 2001). Private peacemakers try to generate non-governmental citizen interactions between parties in a conflict. These helps resolve conflict through suppressing the logic of power politics and

encourage communication, understanding and collaboration between antagonistic communities, (Kari Meijer1999)

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2.2.5 Normalcy of border livestock market

Conflict in pastoralists is associated with resource competition, cattle rustling and wide availability of small arms. This is because this communities border conflict prone countries in the horn of Africa ,other factors that contribute to conflict issues is the histo-cultural practice of cattle rustling(Pierl F et al 2006).This "traditional" conflict have become increasingly destructive and less manageable . In Kenya causes of conflict among the pastoralists include but not limited to intensified cattle rustling, proliferation of illicit arms as stated by (Reynecke and Eunice 2000). Inadequate policing and state security arrangements, diminishing role of traditional government systems, competition over control and access to natural resources such as pasture and water, land issue, political incitement ,ethnocentrism, increasing levels of poverty and idleness among the youth , Terry w.(2007).

Conflict in Pokot involves neighboring hostile communities' both within Kenya and across the Ugandan border. In Uganda Karamajong and sabiny(sebei) are the main aggressors whereas the neighboring Turkana, Marakwet and by less extent Luhya communities are aggressors in Kenyan side. Conflict has led to displacement of people especially along the border with neighboring community, Terry (2003). Until recent after the intensive work by NGOs including Oxfam and Vi-agroforestry who have infiltrated the region leading to improvement of livelihood of people, opening of border markets like the kajeliba, kolongolo, murokojit and more others, Pkalya (2003).

2.3 Role of NGOs in conflict resolution

This section will discuss the main roles of NGOs in conflict solution as summarized in conceptual framework. •

2.3.1 Humanitarian Role

Most conflict prone areas suffers humanitarian crisis and these has lead to explosion of situation and worsening the condition. Human need theory has been widely accepted to explain the reason for satisfaction and meeting the basic human need as a basis of resolution

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conflict, Burton (1991). Through his conflict resolution theory in relation to human needs theory, Burton as explained the need for satisfaction of basic human need to avert conflict. Human needs theory (HNT) was developed in the 1970s and 1980s as a generic or holistic theory of human behavior. It is based on the hypothesis that human have basic needs that have to be met in order to maintain stable societies as John Burton describes.

'We believe that human participate in conflict situation and competitively struggling in their respective institution environment at all social levels to satisfy primordial and universal needs such as security identity recognition and development. They strive increasingly to gain the control of their environment that is necessary to insure the satisfaction of these needs. This struggle cannot be curved, it is primordial.'

The basic needs are inadequate in some area due to their climatic condition like west Pokot which is Arid and Semi-Arid Land, competition over resources is expected. This is when the humanitarian assistance from NGOs become handy in provision of aid food the case of United Nation High Commission on Human Rights and shelter by IOM,

The struggle for primordial needs is theoretically related to Frustration-Aggression theory that is based on stimulus response hypothesis. The frustration of not satisfying these needs leads to aggression and subsequently conflict. What separates Human needs theory from frustrations aggression theory is that the former is concerned only with absolute requirements (needs) while the later is also concerned with wants and desires? Burtons further states;

- Now we know that there are fundamental universal values or human needs that must be met if societies are to be stable. That this is so thereby provides a non- ideological basis for the

establishment of institutions and policies. Unless identity needs are met in multi-ethnic societies. Unless in every social system there is distributive justice a sense of control and prospects for the pursuits of all other human societal development needs, instability and conflict are inevitable. The significant of this theory is that it recognizes and legitimizes all pastoralists including the communities in west Pokot needs. Their needs must be met, not needs of other pastoralist at their expense. This helps to move the conflict from zero-sum to win-win. Cunningham (1998) argues that obstructions of human needs help to eliminate the sense of mutually exclusive goals as the case of Northern Ireland 1969 on explanation of conflict and previous attempt at settlement. Rather than fighting over constitutional future of the regions with the goal of maintenance of the union or unifications with other pastoral community, the situations shifts to one in which the communities seek to fulfil their needs such as security, identity recognition and development. These needs are not satisfied at the expense of the other community but are realised along with other community's needs. These needs are not mutually exclusive or gained at the expense of another; they are universal. There are bold assumptions in this theory. This struggle cannot be curbed. Insatiability and conflict are inevitable these are contentious statements with far reaching implications. If the hypotheses of this theory are correct; if these are certain human needs and social stability, then the solution to conflict must be the ability to create an environment in which these needs can be met by all segments of societies. This is when human needs theory meets Burtons (1991).

2.3.2 Scarce Resource Management

Violent conflict involving pastoralists is widespread and increasingly severe in the north Rift and eastern regions of Kenya .This is because of scarce resources and the fact that the region is Arid and Semi-Arid Land, (Pkafya 2003). Inhabitants of the region are majorly pastoralists and practice nomadic life depending on livestock for their livelihood. They rely on access to

pasture and water for survival of their livestock. Such resources are scarce and under pressure (PKalya 2003).

According to William Makokna et al (1999), SIDA inaugurated the regional Land management Unit (RELMA) based in Nairobi. RELMA is the successor of the Regional Soil Conservation Unit (RSCU), which had been facilitating soil conservation and agro forestry programmes in the region since 1982. RELMA's mandate is to contribute towards improved livelihood and enhanced food security among small-scale land users in the region and the geographical area covered remains the same as previously, namely; Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. RELMA's objective is to increase technical know-how and institutional competence in the land -management field both in sida-supported programmes and in those carried out under the auspice of other organisations.

2.3.3 Provision of forums for conflicting community to sort out their difference

The former US diplomat John McDonald (1995) was among the earliest people who provided track two with underlying theoretical and analytical structure. He believes that the strength of unofficial diplomacy has in its ability to address the root causes of conflict. Track 2 is able to show (reveal) underlying human needs that can fuel antagonism. He states that face-to-face communication helps participants arrest the dehumanization process, overcome psychological barriers, focus relationship building and reframe the conflict as a shared problem that can be resolved collaboratively.

while track one limits its focus to the narrower world of the politicians, Track two makes its impact felt on the entirety of what it describes as identity groups like communities that share a certain ethnic, regional, national, socio-economic or other identity. Track 2 seeks help to all people involved change their way of thinking. McDonald track 2 is transformational, positioning a worldview, which points politics as superseded by mutual empowerment.

Identity groups at least form, if not replace nation- state as the loci of power; basic human needs and not strategic interest set the agendas, collaboration and inclusivity replace competition and exclusivity; international relations are seen as on-going relationships between all the people, not crisis or situational relationship between government.

The relevance of track two is evident due to change in nature of conflicts. Increasingly
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conflict is the out- come of internal strife in which the government is just one actor among several. In these circumstances, it makes less sense to make deal with the government because other actors, such as local leaders or rebel groups may decide to continue fighting. In a context where other actors than the state play a crucial role in conflict, proponent of track two Diplomacy envisage a larger of the methods of peace making.

It is perceived that NGOs are in good position to act as Track two peace workers. Since, NGOs are often rooted in or deal with local communication. They are in good condition to fulfill role in early warning and human rights monitoring. NGOs are also capable of helping
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to establish a well-knit local infrastructure across the levels of society that empower the resources for reconciliation. The NGO staffs are even engaged in negotiations on the local and national level South Africa (TJRC 1999).

Landmark Bolling(1999) once an advisor to conflict management groups and expert on track 2 Diplomacy stated that the strength of private peacemaking; In dealing with troublesome problems is the finding out of a mechanism which new ideas can be tried with minimum risk, he says that officialdom may be very inhibitive in trying out new ideas.

He warned that track two might have dangers like the case of amateurs in diplomacy. They can also be conclusive. People involved in informal citizen's diplomacy may be limited in
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their knowledge and background of a conflict. Landmark also adds that private peacemakers may be more vulnerable to manipulation than their official counterparts may. There may be more feigning in the willingness to compromise and open talks with unofficial mediation in

order to gain time to strengthen their military position. Track two diplomacy effort can be a waste of time probably because of stalling maneuvers according to Bolling(1999).

A major challenge for NGOs in peace making is to achieve and maintain balance even handedness and avoid acting as advocates for parties in a conflict. Also dealing with intolerance, commotion of people directly engaged in a conflict. Also dealing with intense emotion of people directly engaged in a conflict. NGOs should be familiar with psychological issues such as victimhood, morning forgiveness and contrition. McDonald (1996) pointed out on an ethical issues that intervene in conflict carries innate moral concerns about power, ethnocentrically and personal agendas of mediators.

An NGO, the life peace institute, led to a landmark breakthrough. Starting with local elders, at sub-location level in 1992 and moving upwards through the clan level and from there to a national level. The process which was supported by the life and peace institute, culminated in a meeting of elders of all clans of Somali land who in a remarkable display of participatory democracy elected a government and president (karel meiyrl998)

In Colombia -Dutch NGO, Pax-christic provided support to local village communities who declared themselves neutral in conflict between guerrilla and national army. Pax-christ representative are stationed in the villages to support the peace initiative and provide the kind of protection that the presence of foreign neutrals bring in the circumstance. In Philippines, peace zone by coalition for peace (CFC), an umbrella organisation for more than fifty organisations based in all the region of Philippines engaged in professional peace building. In Croatia town of osijek, there are educational and advisory programmes. The local academics established the centre for peace. Non-violence and human rights members of the centre, focus on long-term result in trying to help Croats and Serbs to create a mutual understanding and work towards reconciliation. Reconciliation is the beginning of spiritual renewal and is a prerequisite for building relationship, which will preclude violence, (John mcdonaldl995).

2.3.4 Peace Forums

Development of effective mechanism to mitigate conflict in Kenya should in the first place seek to understand the root causes of conflict Richmond (2001).

The enactment of Security Council generally is an approach of conflict management and resolution through consultative meeting Boulder (2003) explains the failure of UN in Somali and Liberia forging a way out through in Uganda for peace in 1992. Initially, action was authorized through the United Security Council which was not consultative and yielded dismally, but later through Agenda for peace forum, there have been substantial results since it is participatory through regional organization to support UN peace efforts by preventive diplomacy to post-conflict peace building.

Peace forums have been fundamental in conflict resolution. In Sierra Leone through women consultative meeting (conference) of August 1995 (Bintumani 1) set elections for 26 August 1996 and its subsequent postponement upon coup threats. In January 1996 in pursuit for peace Bintumani 2 was proposed, this was a second consultative meeting (forum) where women held sensitization campaign, holding rallies and meeting to convince the population to vote in favour of holding election, Solomon (2005).

In Uganda there has been the Acholi religion leaders peace initiative (ARLPI) an interfaith forum that brings together Muslims and Christian (catholic, orthodox and Anglican) leaders in Acholi to promote reconciliation and peaceful settlement of conflicts, Ochola(2004).

ARLPI

is committed to proactive peaceful resolution of conflict in Uganda through community based mediation services, advocacy, capacity building in methods of peaceful resolution, including negotiations, community mobilization and awareness creation. Ochola (2004) further observes that ARLPI believes that the best and most sustainable approach to any conflict resolution is respect for the dignity of humanity, honesty and full participation for the key stakeholders in the conflict through forums (consultative meetings).

Most Pokot being part of the North rift is majorly inhabited by Pokots who are pastoralists with conflict rooted to their culture. Development of effective mechanism to mitigate conflict rests in the hands of the government of Kenya. The local, national and international stakeholders also have a responsibility to play. Traditional conflict resolution mechanism if strengthened would do better especially if linked with the formal courts of law and government agencies for more, credibility and recognition (Pkalya 2003).

Effort by peace forum have yielded fruits especially the case of Tecla Lorupe foundations peace forum (races) in different parts of North Rift and the north eastern region of Uganda Terry,(2007). Pkalya (2003) recommends taking measures directly aimed at conflict prevention such as developing mediation and conflict prevention capacities of communities involved and establishing projects in support of pastoralists. This is done through training session (forums) and indigenous peace building process. It further recommends indigenous methods like what the Pokot have men meeting kwokwos and women weekly meeting (merry go rounds) to facilitated peace educative.

2.3.5 Public awareness

The patterns of conflict in the North Rift, West Pokot being part of it are complex. There are many factors contributing to the risk of violent conflict involving pastoralists which have become mutually reinforcing some conflict within and between pastoralists communities, such as raiding and cattle rustling have a long history and have to some extent become an aspect of traditional pastoralist culture Pkalya (2003). The major causes of conflict among pastoralists include but not limited to intensified cattle rustling, proliferation of illicit arms, inadequate policy and state security arrangements, diminishing role of traditional governance systems, competition over control and access to natural resources such as water, land issues, political incitements, ethnocentrism, increasing levels of poverty and idleness among youth Terry (2007). These has lead to loss of human life, property, displacement of large

Segments of the communities, disruption of social-economic activities and livelihoods,

Increased hatred between communities, environmental degradation and threat to water

Catchment areas. Increased economic hardships as a result of loss of livelihood, high level of

Malnutrition among the displaced groups and unprecedented dependency syndrome on relief food are the main negative impacts of the increasing and severe interethnic armed conflict in northern Kenya. NGOs have adopted different perspectives for public awareness, among which we have media, public barazas and traditional caucus in provision of public awareness on conflict prevention, Terry (2007).

Through media the public is made aware of conflict. Media has from the past viewed to be exacerbating tension. In the modern times media have been used in authoritarian movements and violent conflict. According to Tim Allen and Nicole (2005), the capability of the media to influence hatred and promote violence has been relatively well documented from early studies of the role of the radio in Nazi propaganda campaigns to more recent examples of Rwanda and former Yugoslavia. In Kenya we had Kass fm propagating hatred and hate speeches in 2008 post-election violence Kriklers report (2009) and others just to mention a few cases like Balkan wars plagued with propaganda channeled through media which propagated conflict Ahmed (2001). In Serbia, in the late 1980s, Slobodan Milosovic cracked down in media dissent and distributed media propaganda Alan, (2001).

Although media has negatively been viewed in the context of conflict, it has played a major role in peace building processes. A reliable (i.e. accurate and balanced) and diverse media, is essential to a peace building process, Gordon (2003). The media should propagate pluralistic through public participation, should be a watch dog, support human rights and civil society functions, realistic election reporting and media covering, contributing to changing popular attitudes. Majorly media should play roles in awareness and public information campaigns. For these every aspect of peace building needs to be supported by awareness and

information campaign as most such process requires awareness, understanding and minimum of public participation. Thus media is used not only to deliver general information on those processes but also to support targeted civic education campaign in different sectors of activities Sheldon, (2008).

In west Pokot communities are taken through sessions of awareness, creation and sensitization on matters pertaining to conflict and illicit arms. Inter-community dialogue, peace meetings, exposure tours and compensations schemes including trauma-healing sessions are also held by NGOs Pkalya, (2003). At the same time, a system to ensure compliance with established policies are put in place. NGOs and civil society have taken a lead in sensitizing the community on securing citizens rights: rights to education, health services and private property. Communities are made to participate in policy advocacy, influence and participate in public discourse Terry (2007). There is initiation of development project by organization like World Vision, USAID and Oxfarms. Introduction of alternative livelihood (irrigated agriculture) and introduction of peace education in schools, are among other efforts.

2.4 Theoretical Frame Work

In this section some theory relating to conflicts shall be discussed.

2.4.1 Human need theory

Human needs theory (HNT) was developed in the 1970s and 1980s as a generic or holistic theory of human behavior. It is based on the hypothesis that human have basic needs that have to be met in order to maintain stable societies as John Burton describes.

We believe that human participate in conflict situation and competitively struggling in their respective institution environment at all social levels to satisfy primordial and universal needs such as security identity recognition and development. They strive increasingly to gain the

control of their environment that is necessary to insure the satisfaction of these needs. This struggle cannot be curbed, it is primordial.

This struggle for primordial needs is theoretically related to Frustration -Aggression theory which is based on stimulus response hypothesis. The frustration of not satisfying these needs leads to aggression and subsequently conflict. What separates Human needs theory from frustrations aggression theory is that the former is concerned only with absolute requirements (needs) while the later is also concerned with wants and desires. Burtons further states;

Now we know that there are fundamental universal values or human needs that must be met if societies are to be stable. That this is so thereby provides a non- ideological basis for the establishment of institutions and policies. Unless identity needs are met in multi-ethnic societies. Unless in every social system there is distributive justice a sense of control and prospects for the pursuits of all other human societal development needs, instability and conflict are inevitable. The significant of this theory is that it recognizes and legitimizes all pastoralists including the communities in west Pokot needs. Their needs must be met, not needs of other pastoralist at their expense. This helps to move the conflict from zero-sum to win-win. The obstruction of human needs helps to eliminate the sense of mutually exclusive goals. Rather than fighting over constitutional future of the regions with the goal of maintenance of the union or unifications with other pastoral community, the situations shifts to one in which the communities seek to fulfill their needs such as security, identity recognition and development. These needs are not satisfied at the expense of the other community but are realized along with other community's needs. These needs are not mutually exclusive or gained at the expense of another; they are universal. There are bold assumptions in this theory. This struggle cannot be curbed. Insatiability and conflict are inevitable these are contentious statements with far reaching implications. If the hypotheses of this theory are correct; if these are certain human needs and social stability, then the solution to conflict must be the ability to create an environment in which these needs can be

met by all segments of societies. This is when human needs theory meets Burtons Theory (CRT).

2.4.2 Implicit Theories and Conflict Resolution

Entity versus Incremental Theories

Prejudice is at the root of many intractable conflicts. Whether prejudice was born out of the dispute or existed before and contributed to the dispute, exaggerated beliefs about the character and motives of the other party often make reconciliation extremely difficult to achieve.

The relationship between prejudice and intractable conflicts may have its roots in people's theories about the malleability of human qualities. Those who hold an "entity theory" believe that human qualities - such as goodness or intelligence - are fixed. They are internal entities that people simply do or do not possess. Those who subscribe to this theory not only believe that people have immutable traits, but also that the goal of knowing others is best accomplished by identifying which set of fixed traits they possess.

The other view is "incremental theory," it posits that human qualities are malleable and can be developed. This theory does not imply that everyone will change, but rather that everyone has the ability to grow with education and effort. For people who hold this more dynamic view of human nature, the goal of knowing others is best accomplished, not through judging their fixed traits, but through understanding their psychology- their needs and goals, their thought processes and their culture.

In order to understand an opponent and find a way to resolve conflict, one must be willing to admit potential fault - to acknowledge that one's own view is not the only correct view and that there might be more to be learned about the situation. Entity theory often leads to more defensive, self-esteem boosting behavior at the expense of problem solving. An incremental

theory, in contrast, tends to lead to a more open, challenge-seeking and learning-oriented stance, which is typically necessary to confront and resolve difficult conflicts.

Fortunately, the view that traits are fixed is, itself, changeable. Implicit theories results in a clear reduction in people's tendency to label and stereotype, a clear increase in their sensitivity to progress and change, and a clear upswing in their desire to learn.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework shows how various variables interact.

Independent variable **Moderating Variable** **Dependent variable**

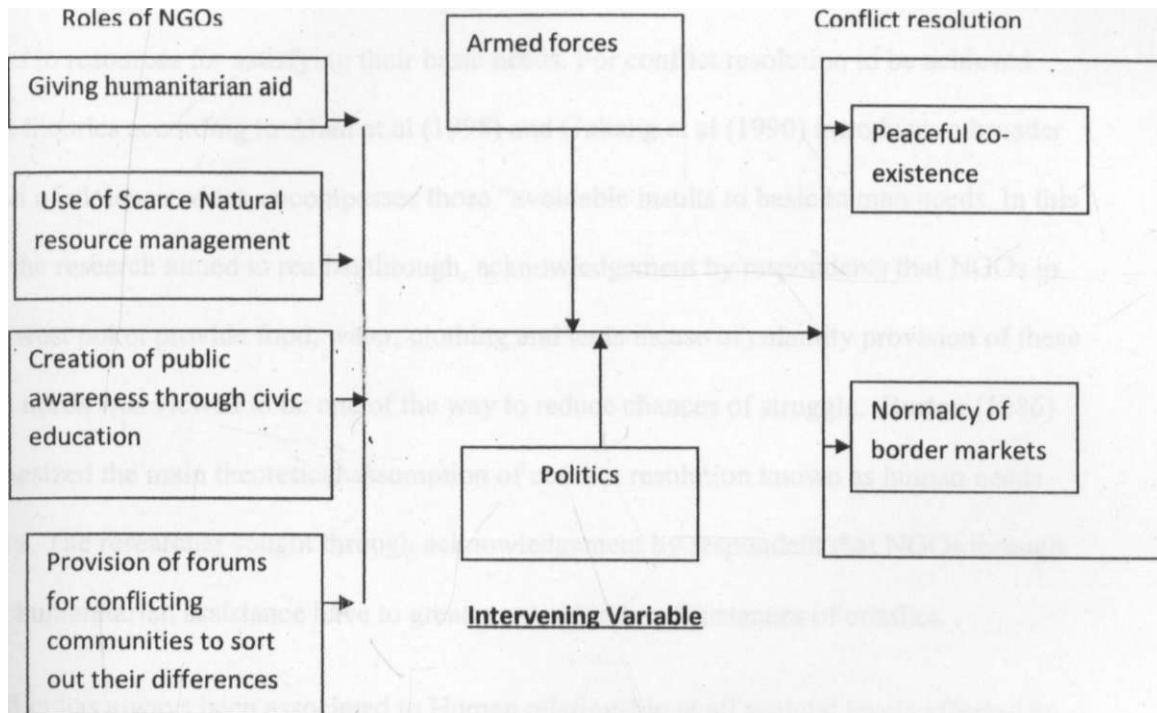


Figure 1. *Conceptual framework*

For peaceful coexistence in West Pokot and normalcy of board market, humanitarian roles, natural resource management forums of peace coexistence and public awareness on conflict resolution should be provided. If the population is accessible to basic need and equitably share the natural resource, the issue of conflict would not be there. Due to the adverse climatic condition the people are marginalised and this has lead to struggle for the very humble resources leading to conflict. Public awareness and peace forum are very vital tool to fight the vice of cattle rustling and bring normalcy on the border markets. The politician have influence a lot on peaceful existence gfmong the communities some of them have been fuelling conflict while others have been championing for peace.

2.6 Summary

According to Lewis (1956), conflict is a social phenomenon. He defined conflict as a "struggle over claims to scarce resource, power and status in which aims of the opponents are to neutralize or eliminate their rivals." In this perspective conflict in West Pokot is associated with scarce resources and individual "struggle" to eliminate their rivals to have comfortable access to resources for satisfying their basic needs. For conflict resolution to be achieved game theories according to Allan et al (1998) and Gultang et al (1990) introduces a broader notion of violence which encompasses those "avoidable insults to basic human needs. In this case the research aimed to realize through, acknowledgement by respondents that NGOs in their West Pokot provide food, water, clothing and tents in case of calamity provision of these basic needs was viewed to be one of the ways to reduce chances of struggle. Burton (1986) synthesized the main theoretical assumption of conflict resolution known as human needs theory. The researcher sought through acknowledgement by respondent that NGOs through their humanitarian assistance have to a greater extent reduced instances of conflict.

Conflict has always been associated to Human relationship at all societal levels affected by the total environment, future planning, level of education, human needs and their satisfaction. According to the research NGOs focused on taking root and structured causes of conflict by provision of basic needs. The main cause of conflict in West Pokot is tied on resource competition, cattle rustling and wide availability of small arms which interfered with the sale of livestock across borders. Apart from bordering conflict prone countries, West Pokot is inhabited by communities that enshrine a histo-cultural practice of cattle rustling. According to (Pierl F. et al 2006) "traditional" conflict have become increasingly destructive and less manageable, dilapidating economic situation. NGOs have to come in handy to provide education through sponsorship and construction of school to reduce level of illiteracy. This has led to reduced histo-cultural practice of cattle rustling. Apart from those, NGOs has intervened on humanitarian ground. Burton (1991) Human need theory has been accepted to

explain the reason for satisfaction and meeting the basic human need as basis of resolution of conflict. The respondent acknowledged that NGOs in their locality provide food, clothing and tents in case of calamity. Vast part of west pokot is semi-Arid and inhabitants are pastoralist and depend on livestock for their livelihood. Pkalya(2003) suggest that such resources are scarce and those available are under pressure.

The researcher sought to establish that NGOs assisted in opening of ASAL market for livestock to improve economic status of the inhabitant. They have also initiated mechanism of management of scarce resources, through the pasture enclosure, planting trees, construction of dams. Effective mechanism to mitigate conflict should in the first place seek to understand the root cause of the conflict Richmond (2001). Boulder (2003) suggested that conflict management and resolution through consultation meeting can be effective. NGOs in West Pokot could achieve this through fortnight meeting and other social functions. This function brings different members of different communities together. One of the common activities is the Tecla Lorupe races. Through public awareness on effect of conflict brings several communities together.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focused on research design, population and sample, sampling techniques, data collection (Instrumentation and research procedure) and considerations. A brief presentation on all the above was attempted in this section.

3.2 Research Design

Research design of any study describes the nature of the pattern the research intends to follow Willis (2005). The two main strategies are qualitative and quantitative. The strategies employs designs such as survey, experimental, ex post facto, historical, case study, ethnography, correlation which a researcher chooses from. The research design adopted in this study was survey type in which the researcher went to the field to collect data directly. Survey studies are conducted to describe the nature of existing conditions, identify standards against which existed conditions are compared or determine relationships that exist between specific events Cohen. (1998:83). The main purpose of using this design in this study was to provide quantitative and numeric descriptions of the sample to necessitate description and explanation. The survey design was justified for this study because it was economical, provided rapid data collection and provided ability to understand the population from the selected sample and base for further extensive research.

3.3 Target Population

The study was conducted in the larger West Pokot District comprising of Central Pokot, North Pokot, and West Pokot districts with 396,000 residents and 30 NGOs managers and their assistants served as the target population.

3.4 Sampling and sample size

A sample is part of the target (or accessible) population that is procedurally selected to represent it. According to Kothari (2004) the methods employed in determining sample size includes estimating as a mean, estimating as a percentage proportion resulting to most conservative sample size. Other method may be to take an initial estimate of P which may either be based on personal judgment of the researcher or result of a pilot study. Kothari explain that "in such context, it is suggested that a pilot study of around 200 or more members may result in a reasonable approximate of P value."

Then within the given precision rate, the acceptable error 'e' can be expressed as under

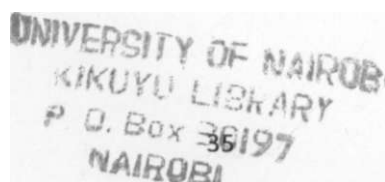
$$e = z \sqrt{\frac{pq}{n}}$$

$$e^2 = z^2 \frac{pq}{n}$$

Where p = sample proportion

z = value of standard variable at a given confidence level fro area under curve.

n - size of sample.



In this study, sample from the population is to be drawn to estimate the percent defective within 2 percent of the true value with 95.5 percent probability. For this case the sample size will be

$$n = \frac{z^2 PQ}{e^2}$$

e=0.02(since the estimate should be with 2% of true value)

z=2.005(from the table of area under normal curve for the given confidence level of 95.5% probability).

Taking value as the proportion of defective in the population, the assumption is that p=0.02

Using the formula

$$n = \frac{z^2 pq}{T^2}$$

$$\frac{(2.005)^2 (0.02)(1 - 0.02)}{(0.02)^2}$$

$$\frac{0.0788}{0.0004} = 196.98 = 197$$

197 members of the community were randomly selected from the three districts of west pokot treated as strata. Purposive sampling was used to arrive at the NGOs officials where 13 officials were randomly selected giving a total of 210 members who participated in the study

Table3.1: Sample distribution

SOURCE	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
WEST POKOT	20	40	60
CENTRAL POKOT	20	40	60
NORTH POKOT	20	40	60
NGOs OFFICIALS	10	20	30
TOTAL	70	140	210

SAMPLE SIZE=210

The sample was stratified into males and females, the districts of the region also treated as stratas from which the sample was proportionally obtained since the population distribution is same. But this doesn't imply that sex was a variable in the study but is meant to indicate men and woman involved in the study

3.5 Sampling Techniques

This is normally a description of the strategies which the researchers use to select representative elements/subjects/respondents from the target/accessible population. There are two main sampling strategies: probability and non-probability sampling. Probability sampling techniques include simple random sampling, stratified sampling, area (cluster) sampling and systematic sampling. Non-probability sampling techniques included convenience/purposive sampling techniques.

In this study, the researcher employed simple random sampling technique to select 210 respondents from the population 39600 residents and 30 NGOs as per the sited formula on sample estimation. The sample selected was considered representative as Simple random sampling technique guards against bias from the accessible population such that each of the Population members have equal chance to be selected among the sample size of 210.

3.6. Research Instruments

This refers to tools used for collecting data and how those tools were to be developed. This study employed the following instruments in data collection.

- a) Questionnaires
- b) Interview

Questionnaire is a collection of items to which a respondent is expected to react usually in writing. The researcher developed a questionnaire to be used in eliciting information from the respondents. The purpose of the questionnaire was to collect a lot of information over a very short period of time. This instrument was suitable for this study because the respondents, especially NGO managers and their assistants were assumed to be literate, time was limited and the information needed was described in writing. The questionnaire comprised of closed-ended and open-ended type of question. It had 5 sections. Section A solicited information on demographic characteristics of the respondent, section B seek information on the role of NGOs in conflict resolution and their influence among the communities in West Pokot, section C seek information on the methods NGOs use to manage scarce resources to address conflict, section D solicit information on how NGOs provided forum to conflicting communities in West Pokot to sort out their differences and section E seek information on the possible ways through which the NGOs facilitated public awareness about conflict resolution in West Pokot.

An interview involves face to face verbal communication in which one person (a group of persons) asks the other questions intended to elicit information or opinion. This instrument was used by the researcher to collect information that cannot be directly observed or difficult to be put down in writing. This allowed the researcher to gain control over the line of questioning. In-depth interview involved NGOs officials. The in-depth interview solicited

detailed and insights, about the concept in relation to the role of NGOs in conflict resolution in west Pokot.

3.6.1 Reliability of the research instrument

This is a measure or degree to which a research instrument yields consistent result or data after repeated trails (Coolican, 1996 Sarantakos, Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). Kerlker (1973) defines reliability using different terms: dependability, stability, predictability, and accuracy. The researcher determined the reliability of the instruments through split-half technique in a pilot study on 42 individual in Tranz-Nzoia district, which required only one testing session. The questions in the questionnaire and interview schedule were separated into two sets using odd numbered questions for one set and even numbered for the other set. Each of the two sets questions in the questionnaire and the interview guide were distributed to 42 randomly selected individuals in, Trans-Nzoia. 21 were given odd and 21 even number questions. The two sets were correlated and yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.5305 and 0.6503 respectively. The purpose of this coefficient in research is to show the extent to which an instrument is free of error variance caused by factors such as ambiguous questions, language, mood of respondents or even the researcher's ordered items in the instrument.

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3.6.2 Validity of research instruments

Validity of the instrument is the degree to which a test measures what it purports to measure and consequently permits appropriate interpretation of the scores (Nachmais and Nachmias 1996). fo ensure the content validity of the instruments, the instruments were triangulated so

that a Combination of the interview schedule and questionnaire, were used on different respondents. The researcher gave the research instruments to experts in research and educationists at the University of Nairobi and Egerton University who read, judged and gave their opinions and the feedbacks were incorporated in the final draft of the instruments.

3.7. Data collection Procedure

Quantitative data was collected from a sample of 210 respondents using questionnaire and interview. Data was collected by the researcher by distribution and collection of questionnaires, taking the NGOs officials through the interviews in person because first hand information was crucial in this study.

3.8 Data Analysis

The analysis of data in this study was descriptive in nature. Data were presented in tables with emphasis on frequencies and percentages. Conclusions were drawn from the collected data based on the descriptive statistics mainly percentages

3.9: Operationalisation of variables

Objectives/ Research question	variables	indicators	measure	Measure ment scale	Data analys technique
1.To establish the NGOS humanitarian role	Dependent variable	Peaceful co- existence	a)Reduced cattle rustling	Nominal	Descriptive statistic: frequency ai percentages
	Conflict resolution		b)Number of reconciliation forums	Ordinal	
		c)Normalcy of community activities	Nominal		
	Independent variable	Access to basic needs and services	a) Number of mobile clinics	ordinal	Descriptive statistic: frequency a percentages
Humanitaria n activities	b) Less cases of track hijacking and banditry		Nominal Ratio		
		c) Reduced death rate due to minimised hunger and robbery			
2. To establish how NGOs use scarce natural resources management methods to address conflict.	Independent variable Scarce natural resource managemen t	Less nomadic and more sedentary life	a)Pasture stand preservation b)More dam construction c)Correct stocking rate	Nominal Nominal Ratio	Descriptive statistic: frequency a percentages
To establish how	Independent	Inter-	a) Regional athletics	Ordinal	Descriptive

NGOs provides forums for conflicting communities to sort out their differences	variable Provision of forums for conflicting communities to sort out their differences	community trade and share of social amenities	b)Communal grazing of animal and sharing of water points c)Field days, seasonal youth and elders forums	>>	statistic: frequency and percentages
4.To identify possible ways through which NGOs facilitate public awareness about conflict resolution	Independent ¹ variable Facilitating public awareness about conflict resolution	NGOs officials Fortnight meetings with the community member and seasonal participation in modernised rite of passage of youth	a)Consistence of fortnight meetings and turn up b) Change of attitude c)Change in socio-cultural practises	Ratio Nominal »»	Descriptive statistic: frequency and percentages

3.10 Summary

The research design adopted in this study was survey. The sample size in this study was 210 respondents. In this study, the researcher employed simple random sampling technique to select 210 respondents from the population. Questionnaires and interviews were used in data collection.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter is presented under the subtitles; demographic information, NGO humanitarian roles and their influence on conflict resolution in West Pokot, NGOs' use of natural resources management method in addressing conflict, NGOs' forums for sorting out differences between conflicting communities and possible ways through which NGOs can facilitate public awareness about conflict resolution in West Pokot.

4.2 Response rate

The entire respondents 100% were receptive in giving information by filling the questionnaires and answering the interview questions.

4.3. Demographic information

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In establishing demographic information of respondents the first aspect was gender or sex. The study involved 210 respondents of whom 140 were males and 70 females. This information is captured in Table 4.1

Table 4.1: Gender of the respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent%
Male	140	66.6
Female	70	33.3
Total	210	100

Table 4.1 indicates that 140 males constituting (66.6%) of the population were involved in the study and 70 females constituting (33.3%) were involved.

4.3.1 Age of the respondents

The study categorized age in four groups; these were 16-25 years, 24-35 years, 36-45 years and above 45 years. The respondents' responses on their age are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Age of the respondents

<u>Age of the respondent</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
16-25 YEARS	90	42.9
26-35 YEARS	81	38.6
36-45 YEARS	30	14.3
Above 45 years	9	4.3
Total	210	100

Table 4.2 shows that the majority of the respondents 90 (42.9%) belonged to the age group of 16-25 years. This age bracket consists of the young energetic youth who can be relied on in terms of building and maintaining peace, the age bracket of 26-35 years consisted of 81(38.6%) of the respondents. Cumulatively therefore, the age bracket of 16-35 years had 81.4% of the respondents. This still fell in the youth definition and was the right target of conflict resolution awareness and the data collected from this age bracket was credibly reliable. The age brackets of 36-45 and above 45 years consisted of 30(14.3%) and 9(4.3%) of the respondents respectively.

4.3.2: Level of education of the respondents

The study also investigated the level of education of the respondents. The reported respondents' levels of education are captured in Table 4.3

Table 4.3: Level of education of the respondents

Level of Education	Frequency	Percent %
Informal education	10	4.8
primary education	21	10
secondary education	120	57.1
Higher Education	59	28.8
Total	210	100

Table 4.3 shows that the majority of the respondents 120(57.1%) had secondary level education. There were respondents who were regarded literate since they possessed both basic and secondary education and had the ability to interact with the outside world with ease. The higher education level holders consisted of 59(28.1%) of the respondents. However, the Table 4.3 further indicates that 10(4.8%) and 21(10%) of the respondents possessed non-formal and primary education respectively.

4.3.4 Length of stay of the respondents in West Pokot

The study investigated on the length of stay in West Pokot of respondents. Their responses are captured in Table 4.4

Table 4.4: Length of stay of the respondents in their locality

Period of stay	Frequency	Percent %
Less than 5 years	30	14.3
5-10 years	20	9.5
<u>More than 10 years</u>	160	76.2
Total	210	100

Table 4.4 shows that the majority of the respondents 160(76.2%) had stayed in their locations for more than 10 years. This showed that these respondents understood their locations well enough and the information they provided about conflict resolution in their areas was quite first hand and reliable. Furthermore, 20(9.5%) of the respondents had stayed in their locations for a period of 5-10 years. They had relatively good knowledge about conflicts in their locations for the period they had stayed in these areas. However, 30(14.3%) of the respondents had stayed in their location for less than 5 years.

4.3.5 Source of livelihood of the respondents

Respondent's sources of livelihood were also investigated; what they did for a living.

Table 4.5 captures the respondents' responses on this aspect.

Table 4.5: Work for living

Source of livelihood	<u>Frequency</u>	Percent %
Employed	90	42.9
Crop farming	30	14.3
<u>Livestock farming</u>	90	42.9
Total	210	100

Table 4.5 indicates that the majority of the respondents 90(42.9%) were employed and practiced livestock farming respectively. Those who practiced crop farming consisted of 30(14.3%) of the respondents. What the respondents did for a living determines the prevalence of conflicts and how to solve them. Conflicts at times stem from lack of basic needs such as food; therefore a stable live hood and fair distribution of natural resources may be instrumental in conflict resolution.

4.4 Humanitarian Roles offered by NGOs and their Influence on Conflict Resolution

There are a number of NGOs offering humanitarian assistance to residents in west pokot.

The respondents involved in this study acknowledged to have interacted with NGO's variously. The number of NGO's the respondents had interacted with is captured in Table 4.6

Table 4.6: Number of NGOs respondents has interacted with

Source of livelihood	Frequency	Percent%
One	50	23.8
Two-three	60	28.6
Four-five	50	23.8
Above 5	50	23.8
TOTAL	210	100

Table 4.6 indicates that the majority of the respondents 60(28.6%) had interacted with 2-3 NGOs. However, 50(23.8%) of the respondents had interacted with only one NGOs. Similarly, 50(23.8%) had interacted with 4-5 NGOs as the same number, 50(23.8%) acknowledged to had interacted with above 5 NGOs. Thus all the respondents had interacted with NGOs and had clear picture about how these NGOs involve themselves in conflict resolution.

4.4.1 Provision of humanitarian assistance in times of calamity

NGOs involve themselves in quite a number of activities that are geared towards conflict resolution and peace building. Respondents were investigated on NGOs humanitarian roles. Their responses are captured in Table 4.7

Table 4.7: Provision of food, water, clothing and tents by NGOs in case of calamity

Response	Frequency	Percent%
Yes	135	64.3
No	75	35.7
Total	210	100

Table 4.7 indicate that the majority of the respondents 135 (64.3%) acknowledged that NGOs in their locality provided food, water, clothing and tents in case of calamity. The provision of these humanitarian basic needs is vital in conflict prone areas such as West Pokot. At times conflict crisis victims are left without personal effects, food and water. Tribal clashes and political violence render many people homeless and as such need assistance from NGOs. As a result, 135(64.3%) of the respondents observed that NGOs in their localities provided food, water and clothing.

Table 4.7 further indicates that 75(35.7%) of the respondents asserted that NGOs in their locality do not provide tents, water, food and clothing in case of calamity. This was attributed to the objectives and financial ability of the concerned NGOs. From example, NGOs whose objective is provision of education or medical services cannot provide tents, clothing, water and food in case of calamities.

4.4.2 Provision of medical facilities

With respect to provision of medical facilities; the respondents' responses on NGOs in their locality are presented in Table 4.8

Table 4.8: provision of medical facilities by NGOs

Response	Frequency	Percentage%
Yes	160	76.6
No	50	23.8
Total	210	100

Table 4.8 reveals that the majority of the respondents 160 (76.2%) acknowledged that NGOs in their localities provide medical facilities. Medical facilities are important both in times of conflict and peace. NGOs which provide medical facilities are called upon to double their efforts especially during conflict spell since people are concentrated in camps; a situation that poses health hazard that cultivate into disease outbreak.

However, 50(23.8%) of the respondents acknowledged that NGOs in their localities do not provide medical facilities. This was attributed to the mission, vision and objectives of the concerned NGO which do not include medical services.

4.4.3. Provision of basic education

The study also sought to establish whether NGOs provided basic education as sponsors. The respondents' responses on this aspect are captured in Table 4.9

Table 4.9: Provision of basic education by NGOs

Response	Frequency	Percentage%
Yes	160	76.6
No	50	23.8
Total	210	100

Table 4.9 shows that the majority of the respondents 160 (76.2%) acknowledged that NGO's in their locality provided or sponsored basic education. In these localities NGOs directly or indirectly provided basic and sponsoring public ones through provision of learning materials and lunch programmes. However, 50(23.8%) of the respondents refuted the assertion that NGOs provided basic education in their localities. The NGOs in the concerned areas were

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never involved in the provision of basic education.

4.4.4 Resettlement of conflict afflicted persons

Some NGOs are involved in resettlement of conflict afflicted persons.

Table 4.10: Settlement of conflict affected persons by NGOs

Response	Frequency	Percentage%
Yes	120	57.1
No	90	42.9
Total	210	100

Table 4.10 reveals that the majority of the respondents 120(57.1%) acknowledged that NGOs in their locality settle conflict among affected persons. The NGOs play a crucial role of bringing peace between warring communities. They provide humanitarian services as well negotiating conflict resolution among those affected. In so doing, the NGOs develop a sense

of responsibility in fostering peace among the community members. However, table 4.10 further includes 90(42.9%) of the respondents who reported that NGOs in their areas never settled conflict among the affected persons. This was attributed to the objectives and mission of such NGOs being void of conflict resolution initiatives.

4.4.5 Re-stocking of livestock

Respondents involved in the study were further investigated on whether the NGOs in their localities were involved in re-stocking livestock after a calamity (cattle rustling drought).

Table 4.11 captures respondents' responses on this aspect

Table 4.11: NGOs involvement in restocking livestock after a calamity (cattle rustling or drought)

Response	Frequency	Percentage%	
Yes	10	5	
No	200	95	
Total	210	100	that

Table 4.11

majority of the respondents 200(95%) refuted the assertion that NGOs restock livestock after a calamity (cattle rustling or drought). This indicates that most NGOs in the investigated region (West Pokot) do not restock livestock after cattle rustling or drought. This was attributed to the fact that in case of cattle rustling, replacement or restocking of livestock encourages the vice. Alternative ways of survival should be encouraged rather than solely depending on livestock keeping. However, the table 4.11 further indicates that 10(5%) of the respondents acknowledged that NGOs restock their cattle

4.4.6 Provision of humanitarian support

The study also sought to establish whether NGOs humanitarian activities such as provision of food, water, clothing and tents; medical facilities; basic education; resettlement of conflict afflicted persons and restocking livestock after a calamity (cattle rustling or drought) contribute to conflict resolution. With regard to provision of food, water, clothing and tents in case of calamity contributes to conflict resolution in various degrees. Table 4.12 captures the respondents' responses on this issue.

S.A (Strongly agree) was given 5-points; A (Agree) was given 4-points; U (undecided) was given 3-points; D (Disagree) was given 2-points; S.D (Strongly disagree) was given 1-point.

Table 4.12; Provision of humanitarian support

ACTIVITY	S.A	A	U	D	S.D	M	Std dev
Provide food, water, clothing and tents in case of calamity	75	120	10	4	1	4.26	0.25
Provide medical facilities	80	110	10	1	9	4.20	0.23
Resettlement of conflict afflicted persons	60	130	15	2	3	4.15	0.25
Re-stocking livestock after a calamity (cattle rustling/drought)	100	105	3	1	1	4.44	0.26

From the table a mean of 4.5 to 5 indicate Strongly agreed. 3.5 - 4.4 agreed 2.5 - 3.4 undecided. 1.5 -2.4 disagreed and 1.5 and below strongly disagree

Table 4.12 shows the finding which reveals that the majority of the respondents 195 acknowledged that NGOs provision of food, clothing, water and tents in case of calamity leads to conflict resolution; with 75 strongly agreeing and 120 agreeing. The mean of 4.26 and the standard deviation of 0.26 are indicative that the population agrees. This was attributed to the fact that food, water, clothing and housing (tents) are basic needs and their

provision will definitely scale down cases of conflict. However, 10(4.8%), 4(1.9%) and 1(0.5%) of the respondents w[^]re undecided, disagreed and strongly disagreed with the statement in question respectively.

4.4.7 Provision of medical facilities

The study further investigated respondents on the assertion that NGOs providing medical facilities lead to conflict resolution.

Table 4.12 indicates that the majority 110 agreed with the assertion that NGO's providing medical facilities leads to conflict resolution. Furthermore, 80 of the respondents strongly agreed to those claims. Therefore, 190 with a mean of 4.20 and a standard deviation of 0.23 indicate that the respondents agree that NGOs providing medical facilities contributes to conflict resolution. This was attributed to the fact that health services are basic for the survival of every community.

4.4.8: Settlement of conflict affected persons

Respondents were further investigated on the premise that NGOs settling conflict affected persons leads to conflict resolution. It is worth noting that in the event of conflict between persons, some of the victims are left without homes. They are rendered homeless and always needed to be resettled as a strategy of solving the conflict. Table 4.12 indicates that the majority of the respondents 130 agreed with the assertion that NGO's settling conflict affected persons leads to conflict resolution. Similarly, 60 of the respondents strongly agreed with the above assertion cumulating, therefore, 190 of the respondents supported the claim that NGO's settling conflict affected persons leads to conflict resolution. This scored a mean of 4.12 with a standard deviation of 0.25 an indication that the respondents agrees. There is therefore, need for the NGO's operating in the West Pokot region to engage in resettling conflict affected persons in trying to settle conflicts among the communities affected..

4.4.9. Restocking of livestock

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Most of the conflicts in West Pokot region involve cattle rustling. The study, therefore, sought to establish whether NGO's restocking livestock after a calamity leads to conflict resolution. The responses to this aspect are captured in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12 indicates that the majority 105 of the respondents agreed as 100 strongly agreed with the assertion. Generally, therefore, 205 of the respondents were of the view that NGO's restocking livestock after a calamity leads to conflict resolution. This was attributed to the fact that most of the population in West Pokot region depends on livestock for livelihood. Thus with enough heads of livestock peace is guaranteed since their needs will be met without any hitches. However, 3 of the respondents remained undecided about the claim as 1 disagreed and 1 strongly disagreed with the assertion respectively. They were the conservative who believed that any Pokot moran/warrior after going through the passage of right should for him look for wealthy to pay pride price. This is only achieved through cattle rustling. From the table an average of 4.44 and a deviation of 0.26 indicated that the respondents agreed that NGO's restocking livestock after a calamity leads to conflict resolution.

4.4.10 Length of existence of NGOs in the locality

The study also sought the length of period the existing NGO's had operated in the respondents' locality. A five interval period was used to reflect the length of time the NGO's had operated in the concerned area. The respondents' responses are captured in Table 4.16

Table 4.13: Length of time of NGO's operation in the West Pokot

Time	frequency	percentage
1 to5 years	5	2.3
6to 10 years	45	21.4
11 to 15 years	60	28.5
16 to20 years	50	23
Above 20years	50	23
Total	210	100

Table 4.13 indicates that the majority of the respondents (60) reported that the NGO's in their areas had operated for a period of 11-15 years. This period was long enough and was attributed to prevalence of conflicts in the west Pokot region. Similarly, the period of 16-20 years and above 20 years had each 50 respondents acknowledging them as the length of time the NGO's had operated in their areas. The period of 5-10 years had 45 respondents acknowledging it as 5 confirmed that the NGOs had operated in their areas for the period of 1-5 years

4.4.11. Reduction in cattle rustling

The respondents were further investigated on whether the existence and incoming of NGO's had reduced instances of cattle rustling.

Table 4.14: Reduction of instances of cattle rustling

Response	Frequency	percentage%
Yes	120	57.1
No	90	42.9
Total	210	100

Table 4.14 shows that the majority of the respondents (57.1%) asserted that existence and incoming of NGO's had reduced instances of cattle rustling in their areas. This was attributed

to the fact that the NGO's in these area are mainly engage in resettling conflict affected people, provision of basic education and health facilities with all these services, the instances of cattle rustling are bound to steadily decline. The NGOs also engage in humanitarian services such as provision of food, clothes and water; therefore, the residents have no reasons for cattle rustling: however, 42.9% of the respondents observed that existence and incoming of NGOs had, not reduced instances of cattle rustling in their areas.

4.4.12 Provision of social amenities by NGOs

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The NGOs in West Pokot region are involved in provision of a number of amenities. The study sought to establish the amenities that are provided and the length of time such facilities have been in operation in the concerned areas. Thus the respondents were investigated on NGOs provision of boreholes, dams, schools and health centres. The respondents' responses were carried as discussed hereunder. Respondents reported as indicated in table 4.17 about NGOs drilling boreholes/ wells in West Pokot.

Table 4.15: Number of boreholes/well drilled by NGOs

<i>K</i>		
Number of borehole/well	Frequency	percentage%
Below5	100	47.6
5 to 10	60	28.6
10 to 15	15	7.1
Above15	35	16.7
Total	210	100

Table 4.15 shows that the majority of the respondents 100 (47.6%) acknowledged that NGOs had drilled boreholes/wells in their locality for the period below 5 years. This means that in the recent times (below 5 years) the NGOs had intensified their activities in drilling boreholes (wells) in West Pokot. This is attributed to the fact that conflicts in West Pokot had been

partly owed to competition and scramble for water points. To minimize conflicts arising from water sources, the NGOs had intensified drilling of boreholes/ wells in West Pokot. Table 4.15 further indicates that NGOs had drilled boreholes/wells in West Pokot for a period of 5-10 years. Furthermore, Table 4.15 shows that 15(7.1%) of the respondents observed that NGOs had drilled boreholes/wells in their area for the period of 10-15 years. In addition, 35(16.7%) of the respondents acknowledged that NGOs had drilled boreholes/wells in their area for than 15 years.

4.4.13 Construction of dams by NGOs

Regarding construction of dams in West Pokot, the responses are captured in Table 4.19.

Table 4.16: Dams constructed by NGOs in West Pokot

Number of Dams	Frequency	percentage%
below5	70	33.5
5 to 10	70	33.5
10 to 15	20	9.5
above15	50	23.5
Total	>210	100

Table 4.16 shows that 70(33.3%) of the respondents asserted that NGOs had constructed dams in West Pokot for the period below 5 years. Similarly, the same percentage (33.3%) observed that the NGOs had constructed dams in their areas for the period of 5-10 years. In the two cases it can be deduced that: the NGOs as acknowledged by cumulative percentage of 66.7% of the respondents had realized the need to provide sufficient and sustainable water

supply for the region's residents as a way of providing a lasting solution to conflicts emanating from scramble for water.

Furthermore, Table 4.16 shows that 20(9.5%) of the respondents acknowledged that the NGOs in their areas had constructed dams for a period of 10-15 years as 50(23.8%) asserted that the NGOs had done that for over 15 years in their locality. The study, therefore, established that NGOs had been involved in construction of dams in West Pokot for quite some varied times. Thus, the NGOs had realized the role of stable sources of water in conflict resolution among pastoralist communities.

4.4.14 Health centers constructed by NGOs

In relation to NGOs building health centers in West Pokot the respondents' responses are captured in Table 4.20

Table 4.17: Health centers built by NGOs in West Pokot

Number of health centers	Frequency	percentage%
Below 5	64	30.5
5 to 10	52	24.8
10 to 15	45	21.4
above 15	49	23.3
Total	210	100

Table 4.17 indicates that the majority of the respondents 64(30.5%) reported that NGOs had built health centres in West Pokot for a period below 5 years. These included areas in which the project of building health centres by NGOs was on-going or had been initiated and completed in a period less than 5 years preceding the study. The table 4.17 further indicates that 52(24.8%) of the respondents acknowledged that NGOs had built health facilities in their area for a period of 5-10 years. Similarly, 45(21\4%) and 49(23.3%) of the respondents Sported that NGOs had built health centres for 10-15 years and above 15 years respectively.

Generally, therefore, the study found out that NGOs were actually involved in provision of health services in West Pokot region. These NGOs health initiatives are important in complementing the government initiative in achieving a health nation. The NGOs role in provision of health facilities in West Pokot is not supplementary to that by the government but complement since the Ministry of health cannot cater for every resident due to the region terrain, vastness and climate. Humanitarian activities are important in ensuring that the community lives in harmony. Conflicts will always arise in the absence of essential needs at all levels of life; social, economic, cultural, political e.t.c. thus the study investigated respondents on whether NGOs participate in humanitarian activities such as famine relief, poverty alleviation, opening of ASAL markets, cultural conformity and national building.

4.4.15 Famine relief offered by NGOs

In relation to NGOs involvement in famine relief, respondents' responses are captured in Table 4.18

S.A (Strongly agree) was given 4-points; A (Agree) was given 3-points D (Disagree) was given 2-points; S.D (Strongly disagree) was given 1-point

Table 4.18: Famine relief offered by NGOs

Activities	Strongly		Strongly		Mean	Std dev
	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Disagree		
Farming relief	140	60	4	6	3.59	0.3
Poverty alleviation	20	124	43	23	2.67	0.23
Opening of ASAL markets	45	80	60	25	2.69	0.11
Cultural conformity	60	100	40	10	3.00	0.18
National building	75	70	53	12	2.99	0.14

From Table 4.18 a mean of 3.5 to 4 indicate strongly agreed. 2.5 - 3.4 agreed 1.5 - 2.4 disagreed and 1.5 and below strongly disagree. The majority of the respondents strongly agreed that NGOs in West Pokot were involved in famine relief. Famine relief initiatives by NGOs in West Pokot include provision of fertilizer and drought resistant seed varieties; relief food supply; and provision of water. By involving themselves in famine relief, the NGOs have helped in reduction of conflict prevalence in West Pokot region which had spilled over to other neighboring countries.

The table further indicates that 60 of the respondents agreed with the statement on NGOs' involvement in famine relief. Cumulatively, therefore, 200 of the respondents agreed that NGOs were involved in famine relief in their areas. Consequently, NGOs play a vital role in conflict resolution through famine relief in their areas. However, 4 and 6 of the respondents'

disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively with the assertion that NGOs were involved in famine relief. Having a mean of 3.59 and a standard deviation of 0.3 predicts that the population strongly agree that NGOs in West Pokot were involved in famine relief

4.4.16 Poverty alleviation.

Table 4.18 indicates that the majority of the respondents 124 agreed with the assertion that NGOs are involved in poverty alleviation. Similarly, 20 of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement. Thus cumulatively 144 of the respondents supported the claim that NGOs

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are involved in poverty alleviation. The NGOs do this by initiating income generating activities (IGAS) among the community members. People are taught on starting small businesses and savings through micro-finance. the NGOs provide entrepreneur knowledge to members of the community through seminars and workshops which target women, men and the youth. The economically active population will cut down on cattle rustling and poverty reduction will be realized. In contrary, Table 4.18 indicates that 43 and 23 of the respondents refuted the claim that NGOs are involved in poverty alleviation by disagreeing and strongly disagreeing respectively. Therefore, cumulatively 66 of the respondents did not support the assertion in question. The result scored a mean of 2.67 and a standard deviation of 0.23 an indication that the respondents agrees that NGOs are involved in poverty alleviation programmes

4.4.17 Opening of ASAL markets

Markets are vital for economic growth of any community. Residents in ASAL should be assisted to have markets in their localities.

Table 4.18 shows that the majority of the respondents agreed that NGOs are involved in opening of ASAL markets with 45 strongly agreeing and 80 agreeing. In opening up of ASAL markets residents are engaged in economic activities and are able to sell their products

and thus economically empowered. This will have positive scope on conflict resolution since each member of the community will have something to do to produce for the ASAL market.

However, Table 4.18 further indicates that 60 of the respondents disagreed with the assertion whereas 25 strongly disagreed. Therefore, 85 of the respondents refuted the claim that NGOs are involved in opening of ASAL markets. This response had score of 2.69 and a standard deviation of 0.11 which predicted that the population agreed that NGOs are involved in opening of ASAL markets,

4.4.17 Cultural conformity

NGOs encounter challenges from the local culture. Sometimes cultural conformity is an aspect that is adopted by the NGOs so as to get acceptance and eventually meet the set objectives of the organization. Table 4.18 indicated that 60 strongly agreeing and 100 agreeing. However, Table 4.18 further points out that 40 and 10 of the respondents refuted the statement by disagreeing and strongly disagreeing respectively. The response yielded a mean of 3.00 and a standard deviation of 0.18 an indication that the population agreed that NGOs encounter challenges from the local culture. Thus the NGOs should realize that in order to penetrate and pursue their mission in West Pokot the issue of cultural conformity was central, it is from these perspectives that the negative aspects of culture can be discouraged.

4.4.18 National building

Table study also sought to establish whether the NGOs were involved in nation building activities. Table 4.18 reports that the majority of the respondents 75 strongly agreed with the assertion that NGOs were involved in nation building similarly, 70 of the respondents agreed with the assertion. Therefore, generally, 145 of the respondents acknowledged that NGOs in their localities were involved in nation building. Table 4.18 further, indicates that 53 of the

respondents disagreed with the assertion as 12 strongly disagreed. Thus, cumulatively, 65 of the respondents refuted the assertion that NGOs were involved in nation building. Result of mean of 2.99 and standard deviation 0.14 is indicative that NGOs were involved in nation building activities. This was through initiation of income generating activities to improve the standard of the community's life thus boosting the economy of the entire nation. In participation of peace building and conflict resolution; NGOs provide ample, time for investment opportunities for nation economic growth

4.5 How NGOs Use Scarce Natural Resources Management Method in Conflict resolution

Scarcity of natural resources has been one of the perennial causes of conflicts among communities in West Pokot. It is therefore worth looking at how NGOs use the scarce natural resources management as a method of addressing conflict. Thus respondents' were required to respond to the statement on whether NGOs had helped the community to manage the natural resources. Table 4.19 presents the reported responses.

S.A (Strongly agree) was given 5-points; A (Agree) was given 4-points; U (undecided) was given 3-points; D (Disagree) was given 2-points; S.D (Strongly disagree) was given 1-point

TABLE 4.19 Involvement of NGOs in management of natural resource

	S.A	A	U	D	S.D	M	Std dev
NGOs have helped the community to manage the natural resources	68	69	13	50	10	3.64	0.13

From the table a mean of 4.5 to 5 indicate strongly agreed. 3.5 - 4.4 agreed 2.5 - 3.4 undecided. 1.5 -2.4 disagreed and 1.5 and below strongly disagree

Table 4.19 shows that the majority of the respondents 137 acknowledged that NGOs had helped the community to manage natural resources; with 68 strongly agreeing and 69 agreeing. This indicates that indeed NGOs in West Pokot had assisted the residents in the management of the scarce natural resources. When natural resources are well managed

conflicts are minimized. However, Table 4.26 further shows that 13 of the respondents were undecided about the assertion that NGOs had helped the community to manage natural resources. 50 and 10 of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed with the statement respectively. With a mean of 3.64 and a standard deviation of 0.13 the result predicted the population agreed that NGOs helped the community to manage natural resources

4.5.1 Grazing enclosure

NGOs also participate in creation of grazing enclosure. The respondents responded to the question on whether NGOs were the brain child of grazing enclosure. Their responses are captured in Table 4.20

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Table 4.20: Introduction of grazing enclosure by NGOs

<u>Response</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>percent %</u>
Yes	114	54.3
No	96	45.7
Total	210	100

Table 4.20 indicates that the majority of the respondents 114(54.3%) acknowledged that NGOs are the brain child of grazing enclosure. This further enhances the finding that NGOs are actively involved in managing the community's resources as a strategy to minimize conflict. However, 96(45.7%) of the respondents were of the contrary view that grazing enclosures were not the brain child of NGOs. These were respondents who came from places without grazing enclosures or the enclosures had been initiated and funded by other stakeholders other than NGOs.

4.5.2 Construction of dams

The NGOs in West Pokot participate in construction of dams. West pokot being an ASAL region requires that alternative methods of water supply to both livestock and people are initiated to avoid competition over the seasonal water sources. Respondents were investigated on the number of dams constructed by NGOs in their locality. Their responses are presented in Table 4.21

Table 4.21: Number of dams constructed by NGOs in West Pokot

<u>Number of dams</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>percent%</u>
Below5	70	33.3
5 to 10	70	33.3
10 to15	20	9.5
<u>Above 15</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>23.5</u>
Total	210	100

Table 4.21 reveals that 70(33.3%) of the respondents observes that NGOs had constructed dams below five in their area. Similarly, 70(33.3%) of the respondents indicated that NGOs had constructed 5-10 dams in their locality, therefore, the majority, 140(66.7%) of the respondents were of the view that NGOs had constructed dams in the range of below 10.

Furthermore, 20(9.5%) of the respondents revealed that NGOs had constructed 10-15 dams in their area as 50(23.8%) reported that NGOs in their locality had constructed above 15 dams.

The above observation shows that NGOs in west pokot region, had initiated construction of dams as a strategy of combating conflict.

4.6 NGOs forum for Sorting out Difference between Conflicting Communities

The study investigated NGOs on the forums they used in order to sort out differences between conflicting communities. Various aspects were used to establish this. The respondents were tested on the frequency of NGOs organizing for social functions. The respondents' responses to this aspect are reflected in Table 4.22

Table 4.22: Frequency of the NGOs Organizing For Social Functions.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>percent%</u>
Once per year	104	49.5
Twice per year	75	35.7
Thrice per year	25	11.9
Four times per year	3	1.4
<u>Five times per year</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Total	210	100

Table 4.22 reveals that the majority of the respondents 104(49.5%) acknowledged that NGOs organized social functions once per year. These were the NGOs who organized major events once a year like Tecla Lorupe Peace Race (TLPR) which is an annual event that bring conflicting communities in North Rift together through athletics. Table 4.22 further indicates that 75(35.7%) of the respondents reported that NGOs held social functions twice a year as 25(12.9%) noted that NGOs organized such events thrice a year, furthermore 3(1.4%) and 3(1.4%) of the respondents acknowledged that NGOs organized social functions four and five times respectively.

Social functions bring different members of given communities together. As members of conflicting communities come to attend such functions; they provide opportunities for sponsoring NGOs to preach peace building and conflict resolution.

Respondents were also asked to rate the impact of social functions in conflict resolution in West Pokot. Table 4.23 captures the respondents' responses on this aspect.

Table 4.23: Social functions sponsored by NGOs in West Pokot.

	Very high	High	Uncertain	Low	Very low	mean	Stdev
Impact of the social functions on conflict resolution	20	150	20	10	100	4.19	0.3

Table 4.23 reveals that the majority of the respondents 150 rated social functions impact on conflict resolution as high; in addition 20 of the respondents rated the impacts as very high. Table 4.23 further indicates that 20 of the respondents were uncertain about whether social functions impact on conflict resolution. However, 20 of the respondents involved in the study refuted the claim that social functions impact on conflict resolution by 10 rating it as low and 10 as very low. On scoring the scale the finding indicates a mean Of 4.19 and a standard deviation of 0.3 which predicted, that the respondent agreed that social functions have high impact on conflict resolution;

The study further subjected respondents to the claim that NGOs have provided forums, through cultural activities of Pokot and other neighboring communities like field day illustration and Kokwo elders' meetings. Respondents' responses on these issues are presented in Table 4.24

S.A (Strongly agree) was given 5-points; A (Agree) was given 4-points; U (undecided) was given 3-points; D (Disagree) was given 2-points; S.D (Strongly disagree) was given 1 -point

Table 4.24 Cultural activities organized by NGOs in West Pokot

	S.A	A	U	D	S.A	Mean	Std dev
NGOs have provided forums, through cultural activities of Pokot and other neighboring communities, like field day illustration and Kokwos elders meetings	150	40	6	10	4	4.53	0.3

From the table a mean of 4.5 to 5 indicate Strongly agreed. 3.5 - 4.4 agreed 2.5 - 3.4 undecided. 1.5 -2.4 disagreed and 1.5 and below strongly disagree

Table 4.24 indicates that the majority of the respondents 150 strongly agreed with the assertion that NGOs have provided fora through cultural activities of the Pokot. Similarly, 40 of the respondents agreed with the assertion. Table 4.24 further indicates that 10 of the respondents disagreed with the assertion in discussion as 4 strongly disagreed. With an average of 4.53 score and standard deviation of 0.3, it indicates that the respondents acknowledged by sponsoring cultural activities NGOs provides important forum during which peace building and conflict resolution are preached. Advocacy of nationhood and tolerance as a prerequisite for co-existence of different Kenyan communities can be done during such cultural activities. The diversification of the Pokot culture can be used together with the culture of other neighboring communities to achieve the concept of unity in diversity.

4.7 Possible ways through which NGOs can Facilitate Public Awareness about Conflict Resolution in West Pokot

The study sought to establish possible ways through which NGOs can facilitate public awareness about conflict resolution in West Pokot.

4.7.1 Fortnight meeting

The respondents were investigated on the existence of NGOs that hold fortnight meetings.

Table 4.25 captures reported responses.

Table 4.25: Fortnight meetings held by NGOs

Response	Frequency	percent%
Yes	110	52.4
No	100	47.6
Total	210	100

Table 4.25 indicates that the majority of the respondents 110(52.4%) acknowledged the claim that there were NGOs which held fortnight meetings. However, 100(47.6%) of the respondents disputed the claim. Furthermore, the study sought to know the agenda of fortnight meetings that were held by NGOs. The responses are shown in Table 4.26

Table 4.26: The main Agenda of fortnight meeting held by NGOs

Response	Frequency	percent%
Livestock disease reduction	35	31.8
Livestock market	5	4.6
Peace building	56	50.9
All the above	14	12.7
Total	N=110	100

It is worth noting that those who responded with "Yes" in Table 4.26 were 110 and thus this forms the N in table 4.26 since it focuses on the agenda of the meetings held by NGOs as reported by the 110 respondents. Therefore N=110. Table 4.26 reveals that the majority 56(50.9%) of the respondents acknowledged that the main agenda of the meetings held by NGOs was on peace building, this is attributed to the situation that is prevalent in West Pokot; the region is conflict prone and therefore peace building makes a main agenda in most meetings. Table 4.26 further indicates that 35(31.8%) of the respondents reported that the main agenda in the NGOs fortnight meetings was livestock disease reduction. Livestock diseases kill livestock in West Pokot a situation that leads to conflict as owners try to seek for alternative means of survival since they wholly depend on these animals for livelihood. Once diseases wipe out livestock, the owners are likely to look for restocking through rustling and as such lead to conflict. Therefore, livestock disease reduction is a measure to conflict prevention. Table 4.26 also indicates that 5(4.6%) of the respondents observed that in NGOs fortnight meetings livestock market formed the main agenda; as 14(12.7%) reported that all the above mentioned formed the main agenda of the NGOs' fortnight meetings.

4.7.2 Unity in the community

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The study investigated respondents on whether the NGOs were providing means of unifying the communities especially at the border. The majority 150(71.4%) of the respondents involved in the study acknowledged the claim that NGOs provide means of unifying communities especially at the border, this is attributed to the likelihood of conflicts arising from such areas. Cross border conflicts are common among many communities in Kenya and as such these are the areas to be looked at keenly by NGOs that promote peace building and conflict resolution.

The study further subjected respondents to the claim that some of the West Pokot community have outdated cultural practices which nurture conflict and whether discouraging of such outdated cultural practices of the Pokot wart conflict. Responses to this perspective are presented in Table 4.27.

S.A (Strongly agree) was given 5-points; A (Agree) was given 4-points; U (undecided) was given 3-points; D (Disagree) was given 2-points; S.D (Strongly disagree) was given 1-point

Table 4.27: **Discouraging of outdated cultural practices of Pokot that wart conflict?**

	S.A	A	U	D	SD	Mean	Std dev
Some of the West Pokot community have outdated cultural practice which nature conflict. Can discouraging of these practices wart conflict	60	80	1	49	20	3.53	0.15
NGOs have been holding public awareness seminar on <u>peace building in West Pokot District</u>	62	64	21	40	23	3.49	0.1

From the table a mean of 4.5 to 5 indicate strongly agreed. 3.5 - 4.4 agreed 2.5 - 3.4 undecided. 1.5 -2.4 disagreed and 1.5 and below strongly disagree

Table 4.27 shows that the majority of the respondents 140 acknowledged the claim that discouraging outdated cultural practices of Pokot can wart conflict with 60 strongly agreeing and 80 agreeing. However, 49 disagreed with the statement as 20 strongly disagreed with the assertion that discouraging of outdated cultural practices of the Pokot can wart conflict. The

mean of 3.53 and a standard deviation of 0.15 indicate that the respondent agreed that discouraging outdated cultural practices of Pokot can ward conflict

4.7.3 Public awareness

The study investigated respondents on the assertion that NGOs have been holding public awareness seminar on peace building in West Pokot District. Table 4.27 indicates that the majority of the respondents 64 agreed with the statement that NGOs have been holding public awareness seminars on peace building as 62 strongly agreed. 21 respondents were undecided 20 strongly disagreeing and 49 disagreeing. An average of 3.49 score and a standard deviation of 0.1 therefore indicate that respondents involved in the study acknowledged NGOs have been holding public awareness seminar on peace building in West Pokot District.

4.7.4 ; Summary

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The study found out that NGOs provides; food, clothing, water and tents in case of calamity. This was attributed to the fact that basic needs and health services are basic for the survival of every community. It was also established that NGO's settling conflict affected person's leads to conflict resolution. When natural resources are well managed conflicts are minimized. The NGOs provided forum during which residents were given awareness concerning peace and conflict resolution. The study revealed that NGOs organized social functions once per year. These were the NGOs who organized major events once per year like Tecla Lorupe Peace Race (TLPR) which is an annual event. Several ways were used by NGOs to facilitate public awareness in conflict resolution in West Pokot. Among them were fortnight meetings that were held by NGOs. The main agenda of the meetings held by NGOs was on peace building. The NGOs play a crucial role in conflict resolution in West Pokot. This is through provision of basic need as humanitarian assistance example of food relief, clothing water and tents which are the underlying causes of the conflicts. NGOs are important especially those that champion for scarce resource management. Most of the NGOs have taken the initiative of

drilling of boreholes to provide enough water points for livestock and people, establishment of health centres and restocking of livestock after rustling. The NGOs provided forum where warring communities to meet and residents given awareness concerning peace and conflict resolution

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

S.1: Introduction

This chapter presents summary of findings, discussion, conclusions and recommendations. This are derived from findings of the study.

5.2: Summary of findings

. The study established that NGOs play a crucial role in conflict resolution in West Pokot. They provide basic needs by giving humanitarian assistance which is among underlying causes of conflict. Humanitarian assistance provided included; food, clothing, water and tents in case of calamity. This was attributed to the fact that basic needs and health services are basic for the survival of every community. NGOs in West Pokot directly or indirectly provided basic education by sponsoring public schools through provision of learning materials and lunch programmes.

NGO's resettlement of conflict affected persons has greatly contributed to conflict resolution. NGOs in West Pokot settle conflict among affected persons. NGOs participate in bringing peace between warring communities. They provide humanitarian services as well as forum for negotiation among conflict ebmmunities. In so doing, the NGOs develop a sense of responsibility in fostering peace among West Pokot community members.

NGOs had helped the community to manage natural resources through scarce natural resource management method. This reduced competition and scramble for water points. To minimize conflicts arising from water as resources, the NGOs had intensified drilling of boreholes wells in West Pokot. Most of the NGOs have taken the initiative of drilling of boreholes to provide enough water points for livestock and people, establishment of health

centres and restocking of livestock after cattlerustling. NGO's restock livestock after calamities hence contribute towards conflict resolution. This was attributed to the fact that most of the population in West Pokot region depends on livestock for livelihood. NGOs are the brain child of grazing enclosure. This enhances the finding that NGOs are actively involved in managing the community's resources as a strategy to minimize conflict. When natural resources are well managed conflicts are minimized. The study also established that NGOs provided forum through meetings during which residents were made aware concerning the pros of peace and conflict resolution. The study revealed that NGOs organized social functions once per year. Several ways were used by NGOs to facilitate public awareness in conflict resolution in West Pokot. Among them were fortnight meetings that were held by NGOs. The main agenda of the meetings held by NGOs was on peace building.

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NGOs facilitate public awareness in conflict resolution in West Pokot. This is done through fortnight meetings held by NGOs. The main agenda of the meetings held were on peace building. This is attributed to the situation that is prevalent in West Pokot; the region is conflict prone and therefore peace building is the main agenda in most meetings. Furthermore, NGOs have been holding public awareness seminars on peace building.

NGOs provide means of unifying communities especially at the border. This is attributed to the likelihood of conflicts arising from such areas.

§.3 Discussion of findings

The following section discusses findings of the study on how NGOs through; humanitarian role, scarce resource management method, provision of forum for communities and public awareness in conflict resolution.

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5.3.1 Humanitarian roles

West Pokot region a lot of climatic challenges ranging from long drought and some times floods. Given that the inhabitants are pastoralist there is evident that there is struggle for the

scarce resource. For these reasons there is a lot of presence of NGOs in the region and among other provisions the study has established that they offer humanitarian assistance to the community. They supply food, water, clothing and tents in case of calamity. In this case the research was able to realize through acknowledgement by respondents that NGOs in West Pokot provide food, water, clothing and tents in case of calamity. Provision of these basic needs was viewed to be one of the ways to reduce chances of struggle. Burton (1986) synthesized the main theoretical assumption of conflict resolution known as human needs theory. NGOs in West Pokot provide medical facilities as an important tool in coming in contact with the communities through which they would easily negotiate peace. Restocking of livestock after drought and cattle rustling was found to be important although it was not practiced by NGOs. Presence of NGOs is found to be essential in conflict resolution. For conflict resolution to be achieved game theories according to Allan et al (1998) and Gultang et al (1990) introduces a broader notion of violence which encompasses those "avoidable insults to basic human needs.

5.3.2 Scarce resource management

The study has found out that conflict in West Pokot is associated with scarce resources and individuals "struggle" to eliminate their rivals to have comfortable access to resources for satisfying their basic needs. According to Lewis (1956), conflict is a social phenomenon. He defined conflict as a "struggle over claims to scarce resource, power and status in which aims of the opponents are to neutralize or eliminate their rivals." The main cause of conflict in West Pokot is tied on resource competition, cattle rustling and wide availability of small arms which interfered with the sale of livestock across borders. When natural resources are well managed conflicts are minimized. The respondents acknowledged that NGOs are the brain child of grazing enclosure. This enhances the finding that NGOs are actively involved in managing the community's resources as a strategy to minimize conflict. Vast part of West Pokot is semi-Arid and inhabitants are pastoralist and depend on livestock for their

livelihood. Pkalya (2003) suggest that such resources are scarce and those available are under pressure. Through establishment of grazing enclosure planting trees and construction of dams has eased struggle over resources.

5.3.3 Provision of forum for conflicting community to sort out differences as an effort in conflict resolution

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NGOs in West Pokot have provided forum for conflicting communities through fortnight meeting and other social functions. This function brings different members of different communities together. One of the common activities is the Tecla Lorupe races. An annual event that brings conflicting communities in North Rift together through athletics has to a level provided the ground for negotiation. Effective mechanism to mitigate conflict should in the first place seek to understand the root cause of the conflict (Richmond o.p 2001). (Boulder 2003) suggested that conflict management and resolution through consultation meeting can be effective. .

5.3.4 Public awareness in conflict resolution

The main agenda of the meetings held by NGOs was on peace building. This is attributed to the situation that is prevalent in West Pokot; the region is conflict prone and therefore peace building makes a main agenda in most meetings. Respondents involved in the study acknowledged the claim that NGOs provide means of unifying communities especially at the border. This is attributed to the likelihood of conflicts arising from such areas.

Furthermore, NGOs have been holding public awareness seminars on peace building. According to (pierl F. et al 2006) "traditional" conflict have become increasingly destructive and less manageable, dilapidating economic situation.

S.4 Conclusion of the finding

NGOs play a crucial role in conflict resolution in West Pokot. This is through provision of basic need as humanitarian assistance example of food relief, clothing water and tents which are the underlying causes of the conflicts. NGOs have taken a lead in provision of basic services like medical and education which are important in wellbeing of the society. Education is very important such that educated individual refrain from partaking historical practice like cattle rustling. NGOs are important especially those that champion for scarce resource management. In areas with NGOs with this initiative have well established pasture enclosure, dams and water supply in general and the population lives in peace as compared with areas without. Most of the NGOs have taken the initiative of drilling of boreholes to provide enough water points for livestock and people, establishment of health centres and restocking of livestock after rustling. The NGOs provided forum where warring communities to meet and residents given awareness concerning peace and conflict resolution. Tecla Lorupe peace race have been one of the event that brought community in North Rift together.

5.3 Recommendations of the study

The study makes the following recommendations based on the findings;

1. Having found out that NGOs are play key role in provision of humanitarian assistance
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and that the existing once are not restocking livestock in case of calamity. There is need for more donors to support the NGOs in West Pokot in provision of humanitarian services.
2. The NGOs should step up their involvement in creating and sustaining grazing enclosures. This is with respect to the case that in areas where there is sustainable natural resource management enacted by NGOs, there is les incidents of conflict
3. The NGOs should sponsor more social functions in West Pokot. On public awareness in conflict resolution more forums should be sought to make west pokot inhabitant have knowledge in peace building.
4. Regular meetings should be held to preach peace among the residents of West Pokot. This still under public awareness where through frequent meeting the public will be made aware of the importance of peace

5.4 Suggestions for Further Research

1. Impact of conflict on economic development in North Rift.
2. Role of economic activities on conflict resolution in west pokot
3. Impact of natural resource management in conflict resolution in West Pokot

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APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERS

1. You are kindly requested to answer this questionnaire
2. Do not indicate your name on the questionnaire
3. Your responses should be based on your experience
4. Tick where necessary and make comments where required

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Tick what is applicable

1. Gender

Male

Female

Age 16-25 26-35 36-45 above 45

2. level of Education

No formal education

Primary level

Secondary level

Higher education

3. For how long have you stayed in this location?

Less than 5 yrs

More than 5 yrs

Above 10 yrs

4. What do you do for your living?

Employed crop farming livestock farming

SECTION B: ROLE OF NGOs IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION

5. How many NGOs have you interacted with?

1 Q 2 - 3 [] 4-5 [7] above 5 |

6. In the table below select YES for the activities the ngos in your locality are involved in and NO for the ones they are not involved in

Tick the appropriate

ACTIVITY	YES	NO
Provide food, water, clothing and tents in case of calamity		
Provide medical facilities		
Provide basic education (sponsor)		
Resettlement of conflict afflicted persons		
Re-stocking livestock after a calamity (cattle rustling/drought)		

7. The activities mentioned in question six contribute to conflict resolution? please tick against the factors as follows:

i

- 1) strongly agree
- 2) agree
- 3) undecided
- 4) disagree

5) strongly disagree

8. According to your knowledge how long has NGOs been operating in your area?

1-5 years | 5-10 years | 10-15 years | 15-20years | above 201 |

9. Have the existence and in coming of NGOs reduced instances of cattle rustling?

Yes | No |

Please explain your answer

i

10. How many of these amenities have been put up by the NGOs in West Pokot. Tick where appropriate.

i

Time Amenities	Below 5	5-10	10-15	Above 15
Borehole/wale				
Dam				
Schools				
Health centre				

11. NGOs have participated in the following humanitarian activities, please put a tick where appropriate

Response Activities	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Farming relief				
Poverty alleviation				
Opening of ASAL markets				
Cultural conformity				
National building		i		

SECTION C: NGOs INVOLVEMENT INNATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMANT

12. NGOs have helped the community to manage the natural resources? (Tick where appropriate).

“

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Undecided
- 4. Disagree
- 5. Strongly disagree

13. a) Are the NGOs the brain child of grazing enclosure?

Yes| | No|

b) If no, explain the contribution of the NGOs towards the same.

14. How many dams have been constructed through efforts of NGOs in West Pokot?

1-5 5-10 10-15 [15-20| | above 20|

SECTION D: PROVISION OF FORUMS FOR CONFLICTING COMMUNITIES TO RESOLVE THIER DIFFERENCES

5

15. How frequent do NGOs present organise for a social function?

Once per year

Twice per year

Thrice per year

Four times per year £

Five times per year £

16. Rate the impact of the above activities in conflict resolution in West Pokot

Very High Q High Q Uncertain Q Low Q Very Low Q

17. NGOs have provided forums, through cultural activities of Pokot and other neighbouring communities, like field day illustration and Kokwos elders meetings. Please tick against the appropriate.

Agree

Strongly agree

Uncertain

Disagree

Strongly disagree

SECTION E: PUBLIC AWARENESS ON PROS AND CONS OF CONFLICT

18. Are there NGOs that hold fortnight meeting?

Yes No

If yes what are the main agenda?

Livestock disease production

Livestock markets

Peace building

All the above

•

19 Are the NGOs providing mean^ of unifying the communities especially at the border?

Yes| | No| |

If no, briefly explain why?

20. Some of the West Pokot community have outdated cultural practise which nature conflict.

Can discouraging of these practices wart conflict?

Strongly agree

Agree

Uncertain

Disagree

Strongly disagree

21. NGOs have been holding public awareness seminar on peace building in West Pokot

District.

Strongly agree

Agree

Uncertain

Disagree

Strongly disagree

APPENDIX 2: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR NGO OFFICIALS

1. What roles do you play in this organisation?
2. What role does your organisation play in this community?
- T
3. What activities is your organisation implementing?
4. How do you implement these activities?
5. Where do you source funds for supporting activities of your organisation?
6. Are you satisfied with the way resources are utilised and allocated? Briefly explain.
7. What control measures do you apply to make sure that resources (land and water) are properly utilised.
8. Does your organisation engage in peace building activities?
9. What mechanism does your organisation use to contribute to peace building activities?
10. How do you channel information on conflict resolution to people in West Pokot?