

**FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY ON PEACE
BUILDING IN KENYA: A CASE OF NAIROBI COUNTY**

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DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented for any award in any university.

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This research project report has been submitted with my approval as the university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

To my late parents Mr. Jason Watitu and Mrs. Joyce Wambui whose foresight in education, constant encouragement and unparalleled love drove me to this level of education. Your sacrifice for my education shall remain a permanent inspiration in my life and the generations after.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to identify the factors influencing the role of Civil Society on peace building in Kenya. The study reviewed related literature from books, articles and journals in order to get more insight on the factors identified which include donor funding, media, capacity building and government policy. This study employed a descriptive research design and targeted 18 registered civil society organizations in Nairobi that deals with peacebuilding. The study used all the CSOs where purposefully sampled senior managers and middle level managers in every organization. The study used questionnaires to collect empirical data from the obtained sample size. The completed questionnaires were edited for completeness and consistency, check for errors and omissions and then coded. A content analysis and descriptive analysis were employed.

The study findings revealed that the media plays an active role which aids civil society organizations' role in peacebuilding process at a very high extent. Therefore supporting CSOs in disseminating peace information to the societies in conflict however, they also affect peacebuilding through disseminating politicized and biased information during and after conflict. Funding of CSOs influence their peace building at a very high extent, while, an overwhelming majority of the respondents indicated that the government offer funds to their organizations though the funds offered are in sufficient. Majority of the respondents indicated that training help reduce community conflict and recurrent of conflict at a very high extent. An overwhelming majority of the respondent agreed that they have strengthened communities through networking. Further, majority of respondents (61.1%) indicated that government policies influence CSOs on peace building at a very high extent.

Based on the study findings the study concluded that the media play a very crucial role in the success of CSOs in peacebuilding heightening conflict when wrong information is passed on. Funding from the government supports CSOs to carry out their role since funding was a very important essential for the effectiveness of the organizations. However, CSOs staff are trained, refreshed and upgraded among others on evolving and new concepts of managing peacebuilding with the newly acquired capacity building. CSOs are hand tied by government policies making it hard for then function smoothly. Based on the findings and conclusions of the study, the researcher made the following recommended that the media and civil society should team up to disseminate peace messages to conflict affected communities and also ensure that they are not used for malice by any parties to avoid intensifying conflict. The researcher suggests that a study should be conducted on the strategies employed by Civil Society Organizations to cope with the challenges regarding to funding.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AU	African Union
CEOs	Chief Executive Officers
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection
ICHRP	International Council on Human Rights Policy
ICNL	International Center for Not-for-profit Law
ICTR	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
NGO	Non- Governmental Organizations
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PBO	Public Benefit Organization's Act
ROK	Republic of Kenya
SCG	Search for Common Ground
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TV	Television
UN	United Nations

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Peacebuilding is a response to the continued armed conflicts that we see in the world, and strives for building peace instead of sustained violence (Galtung, 1996). Peacebuilding is essentially the process of achieving peace, a wide description that shows the extent of the concept, but as highlighted by the World Bank (2006), too broad of a definition of peacebuilding makes it difficult to differentiate from regular development activities, as both want to address themes such as democratization and socio-economic development. Knight (2003) defines peacebuilding as a “complex and multidimensional exercise that encompasses tasks ranging from the disarming of warring factions to the rebuilding of political, economic, judicial and civil society institutions”, while Galtung (1996) says that “peacebuilding seeks to prevent, reduce, transform, and help people to recover from violence in all forms it empowers people to foster relationships at all levels that sustain them and their environment.”

There is a growing acknowledgement that ending the world’s violent conflicts and wars. Handling of international as well as internal armed conflicts and wars were long treated as top-led affairs where the leaders of the conflict parties, often with help from external actors such as other governments and the United Nations (UN), were to sit down at a negotiation table to end the violence. Peace was then assumed to “trickle-down” to the rest of the population (Lederach, 1997). Based on Galtung’s (1996) notion on negative and positive peace, from the 1970’s and onwards peace was no longer conceptualized as the sole absence of physical violence, but included a wider perspective of the termination of indirect or structural violence which is the base for justice and equal opportunities (Paffenholz, 2010). Knight (2003) defines peacebuilding as a “complex and multidimensional exercise that encompasses tasks ranging from the disarming of warring

factions to the rebuilding of political, economic, judicial and civil society institutions”, preventing a country from relapsing back into conflict. It is also recognized today that peacebuilding does not begin when the peace agreement between the warring parties is signed; rather there is a need for peacebuilding activities before, during as well as after armed conflict. In this sense peacebuilding can be seen as a process, not “a stage in time or a condition” (Lederach, 1997).

The changes in perspective of what peace entails and how to create sustainable peace to avoid countries falling back into vicious circles of violence has led to a significant rise in the interest of peacebuilding activities from the 1990’s and onwards. The creation of the UN Peacebuilding Commission and Peacebuilding Fund in 2005 to support peacebuilding efforts in countries emerging from conflict can be seen in this light. The UN is today emphasizing the importance of national ownership of peacebuilding processes to be able to reach successful results (UN, 2010). The perception of possible peacebuilding actors has widened, from solely government and opposition leaders with help from external governmental and intergovernmental bodies, to include a broad range of other types of actors. “Today, an array of non-state actors such as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), associations, religious entities, business and grassroots organizations, communities and individuals are increasingly involved in different peacebuilding activities,” emphasize Paffenholz and Spurk (2006). The World Bank concluded in a report that there is now a general consensus on a global level that civil society is a central actor for creating sustainable peace. They maintain that “the question in the international debate is no longer whether civil society has a role to play in peacebuilding, but how it best can realise its potential”. Furthermore, research has shown that a higher level of participation by civil society can lead to a more long-lasting peace (Wanis & Kew, 2006; Bouvier, 2009). Paffenholz (2009) points out that there has been a lack of scientific and

organized research to validate the idea of civil society's peacebuilding effect and efficiency.

Civil society, and in particular the NGO sector, has undergone fundamental changes in post-colonial Kenya. As in the period of colonialism, the state has played a central role in defining the direction of the voluntary sector especially as relates to its vibrancy. But one thing that is also certain is the fact that civil society organizations have increasingly taken on important tasks in society, and have in their own different ways equally influenced the nature and character of the post-colonial state (Fine, 1997). Emerging from colonialism, the young state was bedevilled with many development problems which could not be matched by its scarce resources. It is partly for this reason that NGOs and the voluntary sector, with the encouragement of the state, took on largely a developmental role during the greater period of the Kenyatta era (1964-1978). However, during the Moi regime, beginning from 1978, many NGOs and civil society movements have taken on an added role of political activism and advocacy. It can be argued that the excessive authoritarianism and personalization of power by the Moi regime partly explains the engagement of these organizations in oppositional politics and overall political advocacy. However, it is also significant to acknowledge the role of the international community in empowering civil society, through increased funding, to confront the Kenyan state on matters of political space (Lively and Reeve, 2007).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

A highly relevant and topical peacebuilding opportunity can be found in one of the longest ongoing internal armed conflicts in the world: there is now a renewed interest by national, as well as international actors, on how to best support the peace process. As Bouvier (2009) states Kenya has a long history of conflicts both internally and external conflicts occur, which have all failed as the internal armed conflict still persists after more than half

a century. To broaden the perspective of possible peacebuilding actors and their role and contributions to attain lasting peace is thus highly relevant. With the proliferation of armed conflicts in the 1990s and the rising complexity of peacebuilding efforts confronting the international community, the attention of donors and the peacebuilding discourse have increasingly been focused on the potential role of civil society. However, the massive rise in civil society peacebuilding initiatives has not been matched by a corresponding research agenda.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to analyze key factors affecting civil society's role on peace building initiatives.

1.4 Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are:

- i. To assess the influence of media on civil society role on peace building.
- ii. To establish sources of funding for CSOs in Kenya and how they influence their role on peace building.
- iii. To find out the extent of CSOs capacity building and its influence on their role in peacebuilding.
- iv. To determine the extent to which governments policy affects the role of civil society on peace building.

1.5 Research Questions

This study was guided by the following questions:

- i. To what extent does media influence civil society role in peacebuilding?
- ii. What are the sources of funding for CSOs and how does this influence their role of on peace building?

- iii. To what extent does capacity building among CSOs influence their role in peacebuilding?
- iv. In what ways does government policy affect the role of civil society on peace building?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study may be beneficial to the management and staffs of civil society organizations and it highlights the importance of good practices in the role of civil society on peace building. It may also enable civil society organizations identify the perceptions held by its members on their role. Following from that, the organizations would commit to addressing each key issue peace building and identifying on gaps that exist and thereby implementing appropriate change programmes.

The study contributed towards a framework for further research by filling the existing gaps in the field of peacebuilding. The study is also important to future researchers and research scholars/academicians who may use the research findings as a source of reference in their future studies.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

This study was carried out in Nairobi County. However, due to the large number of CSOs and distance between each organization, it was difficult to cover all the CSOs in Nairobi County. As a result, the study was limited to 18 civil society organizations in Nairobi County that deals with peacebuilding. The study did not incorporate junior level managers who would have given useful information on the situation on the ground on peacebuilding to avoid vastness of the study.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study

The study was delimited to the role of civil society on peace building in Kenya therefore the results cannot be generalized since the role of civil society is different depending on the country. To include the entire range of civil society actors requires more extensive research that was not deemed possible within the range of this Master thesis, and therefore delimited the study to include only domestic civil society.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

The study assumes that the media, funding and governments policy affects the role of civil society on peace building. The other assumption is that through capacity building the communities are trained on their rights and freedoms and how to access them and empower themselves.

1.10 Definition of terms

Advocacy - this is raising awareness through media, workshops, seminars and conferences.

Civil society - is the aggregate of non-governmental organizations and institutions that manifest interests and will of citizens. It includes the family and the private sphere, of society, distinct from government and business.

Networking - this is sharing of information, skills and knowledge and getting strength from diversity.

Peacebuilding - it is an intervention that is designed to prevent the start or resumption of violent conflict by creating a sustainable peace.

Resources - are funds needed by the civil society organizations.

Role of CSOs – it is the function that CSOs play in ensuring that governmental institutions fulfill their responsibilities appropriately, and keeping a watchful eye on corporate actors.

Social network- websites that allow people to create profiles, connect to other users, and participate in a community. Examples include Facebook or MySpace in the personal arena and LinkedIn or Xing in the professional arena.

Blog- a lightweight system that allows users to publish information to the web, usually time-stamped and in reverse chronological order. Most blogs have comments on each blog post which allows conversation.

Social technology- an umbrella term that encompasses a variety of websites, services and applications that allow users to engage in social behaviours online or on a mobile phone. The terms social tools, social software, social web and social media are synonyms.

1.11 Organization of the study

The study was organised into five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction and it presents; background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose, objectives, research questions, significance, limitations, delimitations, assumptions and organization of the study. Chapter two deals with the literature review under; the concept of peacebuilding, concept of civil society, influence of media on civil society's peacebuilding, influence of CSOs funding on peacebuilding, influence of CSOs capacity building on peace building and influence of government policies on CSOs role in peacebuilding. It also presents the theoretical and conceptual frameworks. Chapter three comprises of research methodology under; introduction, research design, target population, sample size and sampling techniques, research instruments, validity and reliability of the data, piloting, data collection procedures and data analysis techniques. Chapter four covers data analysis, interpretation and discussion of research findings. Chapter five presents with summary of the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study. It also presents suggestions for further research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of the literature related to the purpose of the study. It is presented under the following subtopics; the concept of peacebuilding, the concept of civil society, influence of media on civil society's peacebuilding, influence of CSOs funding on peacebuilding, influence of CSOs capacity building on peace building and influence of government policies on CSOs role in peacebuilding. It also presents the theoretical and conceptual frameworks.

2.2 The concept of peacebuilding

Peacebuilding means differently, there are also diverse views on what the objectives of peacebuilding are. However, there seems to exist a consensus that peacebuilding includes more than just reducing or eliminating the direct physical violence in a society. Schirch (2004), inspired by Lederach (1997), takes a relational view on the objectives of peacebuilding. Lederach (1997), pinpoints three main areas as the objectives of peacebuilding, namely reducing direct violence, building capacity, and transforming relationships, to reach what Schirch (2004) refers to as "a peace with justice". The first objective is to reduce direct violence, or as expressed by Schirch (2004), "to restrain perpetrators of violence, prevent and relieve the immediate suffering of victims of violence, and create a safe space for peacebuilding activities" The second objective is to transform relationships, that is, transform and rebuild relationships at personal, societal, and structural level to attain reconciliation. The last peacebuilding objective is to build capacities at personal and societal level in an attempt to foster a culture of peace.

Barnett et al. (2007) instead divide the objectives of peacebuilding into three different dimensions in Peacebuilding: namely stability creation, restorations of state institutions

and addressing the socio-economic dimensions of conflict. In the first dimension, Barnett et al. see disarmament, demobilization, security sector reform, reintegration programs, etc., as objectives to achieve. The objectives of the second dimension are to restore central state functions to provide public goods and recreate legitimacy. Rebuilding of basic facilities, institution building, rule of law systems and democratization etc. are important parts of the second dimension. In the socio-economic recovery dimension the objective is to manage conflict peacefully which is made possible through transitional justice and reconciliation, community dialogue, strengthening of civil society, promoting economic development, trauma counselling, among other themes.

The UN, on the other hand, describes five main areas in UN Peacebuilding: an orientation (2010) in which peacebuilding needs to focus to attain its main objective of not relapsing back into violence. Support is necessary in five main areas; firstly, support to basic safety and security including rule of law, security sector reform, demining, disarmament, demobilisation, and protection of civilians; secondly, support to political processes, such as electoral support, dialogue, and conflict management capacity at national and sub-national level; thirdly, support to provision of basic services, including water and sanitation, health, education, and return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees; fourthly, support to restore governmental functions, such as public administration and finance at both national and local level, and finally, support to economic revitalisation, including employment opportunities and rehabilitation of basic infrastructure.

2.3 The concept of civil society

In the struggle to end violent conflict and achieve peace, peacebuilding is performed by a wide range of actors, ranging from governments, business leaders and the media, to religious leaders, development aid organizations and grassroots organizations. All have

important roles to play and can contribute to building peace in different ways. This study was limited to focus on domestic civil society as a peacebuilding actor, despite the existence of many other possible and important actors.

Harpviken and Kjellman (2004) argue that one always must take into consideration the local context when defining civil society, stating that “the complexity of the social infrastructures, networks, and relationships that characterize civil society vary greatly from context to context, thereby necessitating a broad definition” Spurk (2010) along with other scholars, Paffenholz & Spurk, (2006); Harpviken & Kjellman, (2004), maintain that the term civil society is contested and ambivalent, and that it is used in diverse ways in both science and policy making. Thus, there is a lack of a general and undisputed definition of the concept in current literature.

Rather than using it as a clear cut analytical tool, civil society can be looked at as a means of understanding social and political processes (Harpviken & Kjellman 2004). Spurk (2010) presents two different views on civil society. Civil society can be seen as an independent sector. When treating civil society as a sector it is seen as different from the political sphere (state), the economic sphere (business) and the private sphere (family). Secondly, civil society can also be viewed as the space between the three sectors (state, business and family), an outlook that takes into account a wider range of actors within civil society, such as tribal leaders, rural groupings and “uncivil” constellations, among others, that traditionally do not fit when civil society is treated as an independent sphere.

2.4 Influence of media on the role of civil society organizations on peacebuilding

The media has perfected its role as a platform where the public can exchange diverse issues and foster productive debates in the society. Essentially, the media is regarded to as a contemporary usually a city or square in which the population gathers to discuss affairs

of the state (Watson, 1998). The principle of the public sphere¹⁷ shapes the way human rights processes are initiated within media and institutional frameworks. On its part, the media can be seen to contribute to public good by defending, protecting and promoting human rights. The media has a duty to facilitate the “public sphere” against the encroachment of the state and corporate powers that is, performing the role of the watchdog (ICHRP, 2001). This is not always the case, government and other authorities have used human rights themes to manipulate or inflame public opinion especially during periods of conflicts or political ventures.

A (2001) International Council on Human Rights Policy (ICHRP) study on the media found out that those in positions of influence usually employ public relations strategies or persuasive communication to manage conflicts and peace. More often than not, politicians manufacture statements which help to push their agendas forward. The challenge is for the media to stand above such influence even though it may not be an easy task. The media Curran (1991) contends can be seen as a source of redress against abuse of power by others (Watson, 1998.p.100). The media bears the responsibility to inform the public and politicians about national issues and suggest ways to promote and protect human rights situations in any country. In their capacity as watchdogs, the media are the “eyes and ears” of the public. They are defenders against possible abuses of rights in the society (Watson, 1998). While the mainstream media endeavors to achieve these roles, it cannot ignore competition from the alternative or sensational media. Alternative press is sometimes characterized with the manufacture of misinformation and falsehoods (ICHRP, 2001). Dahal (2011) avers that a responsible media can judge whether the power used by opposing parties to a peace process, is legitimate and consistent with people’s aspirations for peace, democracy and social justice or just resisting each other’s power to enact national strength. In a situation of political uncertainty, what is critically important is how political actors achieve common good together, not what they oppose. Essentially, how the

information is gathered, processed and disseminated in a political system becomes a matter of great public concern. This is captured in Hartleys (1992) statement that “the media defines what is right by describing what is wrong”. In essence, by reporting on conflicts and ills in society, the media provides a synthesis to the social problem and opportunity to correct errors. Thus, the media can be utilised to bridge the gap between violent conflicts and peace and in turn promote human rights. The media preservation of human rights is only possible in the presence of a legitimate government, which acts as an instrument of public power and helps media to assume its responsibility. Rather than a state which coerces the media to manufacture consent or threatens to limit its freedom of choice.

In conflict situations, the public is desperate for information, for assurance and for guidance and leadership, while sometimes conflict may push the public together in pursuit for peaceful solutions. In other cases, as illustrated in this study, conflicts could present opportunities for further tensions. The public relies on the media for information, while the media depends on authorities to provide updates on the situation. However, Dunsky and Nyama (2003) point out that the media in Africa has failed to be critical and analytical on conflicts and shaping the peace agenda. In so far, reporting on conflicts in Kenya lacks concise explanation of root causes of problems and only mirrors simplistic causal effect features, which do not offer adequate answers to consumers.

The essential role of the media in reporting conflicts is to accurately present events in a fair and balanced manner. Usually, these values are used interchangeably and simply mean, giving each side an opportunity to express its opinions. However, there are contradicting views on the social responsibility role of the media. Lauk (2004) and Ochilo (1993) separately criticise this role as too idealistic in the absence of free and democratic structures. In short, the media can inflame conflicts by circulating “negative messages” in

society, but it can also be a messenger of peace, reconciliation and unity of people by being sensitive to inherent conflicts.

Robertson (2000) and Livingstone (2007) research on the mass media effects shows how messages are shaped to address complex social political phenomenon. The research is associated with how different actors endeavour to influence policy decisions to arbitrate conflicts. Robertson (2000) suggests that only under certain and generally unlikely conditions might one expect media coverage to force intervention decisions. In contrast, Livingstone (2007) observes that media content can affect policies, since leaders today prefer to communicate through media programmes to accelerate political decisions rather than, using traditional diplomatic channels (Thompson,2007).

There are positive examples where the media has been useful in peace initiatives, albeit when violent conflicts have ended. Since 2002, Mega FM has promoted peace in Northern Uganda through encouraging dialogue between the Lord Resistance's Army (LRA) factions, government and civil society as a good step towards peace (Oriarie, 2009:5). Earlier on in 1995, Burundi's Search for Common Ground (SCG) initiative launched radio Ijambo ("*wise words*" in Kirundi) in the months ending the genocide in neighbouring Rwanda (Gardner, 2001). Gardner (2001) affirms the radio has been a safe haven where Tutsis and Hutus work together using radio as a "voice of hope" in finding solutions to end ethnic animosities. The Hironnelle Foundation²⁰ established radio Agatashya ("*little swallow*" in Kinyarwanda) in the Great Lakes Region, to secure peace and dialogue among Rwandans coming from the genocide scourge. Dahinden (2007) portrays how Agatashya broadcasts of facts devoid of political voices, were effective in promoting an environment for securing human rights. The Hironnelle News Agency has continued to report on the ICTR proceedings in Arusha Tanzania long after it became defunct following increasing conflicts in the DRC.

Any civil society organisation formed more than a few years ago now finds itself existing in a world which bears little resemblance to the one in which it was conceived. Technology has developed in unforeseen ways; the media is locked in a fight for survival; the entertainment industry has fragmented; and individuals are empowered to speak their minds and organise action in unprecedented ways. Few civil society organisations will have been created with this world in mind, yet they must come to understand it and adapt accordingly or they may find themselves sidelined.

According to Jessica Clark and Patricia Aufderheide (2009), commercial media still dominate the scene, but the people formerly known as the audience are spending less time with older media formats. Many people now inhabit a multimedia-saturated environment that spans highly interactive mobile and gaming devices, social networks, chat – and only sometimes television or newspapers. People are dumping land lines for mobile phones and watching movies and TV shows on their computers. While broadcast still reaches more people, the Internet, whether accessed through phones, laptops, or multimedia entertainment devices, has become a mass medium.’ At the same time, according to the Edelman Trust Barometer Survey (2009), trust in governments, business, the media and traditional information sources is low and often declining. Trust in the media has suffered the most but business analysts, press releases and company chief executive officers (CEOs) are also badly affected. Whilst the report says that civil society associations, specifically non government organisations (NGOs), are trusted slightly more than other types of organisation, they are still losing the public’s trust. In order to combat mistrust Edelman recommends that: ‘Organisations must be forthright and honest in their actions and communications. When problems occur, stakeholders need to see stakeholders take a visible lead in acknowledging errors, correcting mistakes, and working with employees to avoid similar problems going forward.’

Social technology offers an opportunity for civil society associations to address some of the problems thrown up by these changes. Using social media, such as blogs and Twitter, allows organisations to show a more human face to the world and provides an opportunity not just to acknowledge errors and correct mistakes, but also to discuss how they came about and what can be done to prevent them in future.

Therefore, the media has a duty to facilitate the “public sphere” against the encroachment of the state and corporate powers. That is, performing the role of the watchdog as, government and other authorities have used human rights themes to manipulate or inflame public opinion especially during periods of conflicts or political ventures. This study notes that the reviewed studies have gaps in terms of generalized conclusions due to a tendency to research on all factors that affect media and civil society on peace building. Freedom of expression is not only the core of a healthy media but also a fundamental human right and vital for a democratic structure. Media and civil society stands for freedom of speech, the right to information and the representation of different opinions in a heterogeneous society. In any culture of prevention, effective and democratic media are an essential part and indispensable for societies trying to make a transition towards peace and democracy.

2.5 Sources of funding for CSOs and their influence on peace building

In the developing countries Civil society organizations are offered with funds designed to strengthen their role to reduce levels of poverty amongst poor and marginalised groups such as children with disabilities, street children, vulnerable women, people living with HIV/AIDS, indigenous people and small producers working in the informal labour market. However, in countries like Kenya, civil society organizations are faced by legal provisions that hinder their ability to secure resources to carry out their activities. These barriers include prohibitions against funding, requirements for advance government approval, and

policies to route funding (especially from foreign sources) through the government (ICNL, 2009).

Donors (both bilateral and multilateral) have become more engaged in funding conflict mitigation and peacebuilding issues. The fear of failed states, the emergence of radical Islamic groups, the response to the African reform dynamics exemplified by the creation of the African Union (AU) in 2002, and other emerging dynamics have catapulted peace and security issues to prominence. No discussion on aid and its effectiveness therefore will be complete without mentioning Africa. Despite being the recipient of billions of dollars (55 per cent of ODA funding) spent in aid over the last three decades, some critics and skeptics point out that there is not much to show for it (Klingebiel, 2005d). Even though nearly two thirds of African countries are now at least formally democratic this notable gain has not necessarily translated into good governance and accountable institutions. Numerous factors ranging from the endemic poverty and political instability which has spurred a large needy group comprising of refugees, internally displaced and child combatants has turned Africa into a major experimental theatre for the NGO funding continuum with all its attendant consequences. The continent now plays host to organizations and agencies that directly and indirectly fund local civil society groups. Many of the funders are propelled by the genuine belief that the best way to manage conflicts and promote good governance in unstable African countries is to create a greater 'space' through providing technical and financial support for a vibrant and robust civil society that can better monitor government performance and actively contribute to development and peacebuilding.

Without doubt, donor funding has strengthened civil society. Donor support has led to the creation of an active civil society in all sectors of governance and development. Some of

these groups, such as the University Women's Association, Association of Journalists and the Bar Association, have built professionalism that helps to consolidate the fragile peace that the countries are now enjoying. The activities of such groups are not just confined to their respective countries but have linked up with others in the sub-region such as the umbrella peace and security focused-West Africa Civil Society Forum

Post-conflict peacebuilding is an expensive venture and therefore requires a sustained financial input. Peace processes would not have played out without the financial contributions of external donors. For example, the United Nations spent over a billion dollars on the peace process in two years alone, between 2003 and 2005. The World Bank's Country Assistance Strategy Program provided \$244.6 million (World Bank, 2007) towards the peace process.

But aid to local civil society also has its downside. In her seminal work *Dead Aid*, the Zambian political economist Moyo (2008) advanced reasons why aid has not worked in Africa in particular. She argued that the problem is not just with the planning but also the execution of aid programs that hampers its success. The main theme of her book is in line with Cortright's (2002) argument that a minimum requirement for the success of aid or any other attempt at external influence is a "coherent recipient regime". In other words the political and social context in which aid is disbursed is critical to its success. This is because aid, of any kind, upsets the local socio-political context. Decisions are sometimes made on political expediency rather than on need (Jonne, 2000). In such a situation aid, where ill managed, can end up empowering the already powerful.

Furthermore, aid can distort the growth of civil society groups. By virtue of location and access, urban-based groups tend to attract the largest share of donor funding. This not only

creates disparity between various groups but it also detaches some groups from their constituencies. This phenomenon was correctly pointed out by Pham (2004): Despite the successes of their earlier mass campaigns, many local NGOs have gradually become professionalized as a result of the resources becoming available through the international intervention (Pham, 2004). The nature of donor support also stifles the development of these organizations in other ways. Donors are often unwilling to commit long term, perhaps for obvious reasons. But by funding local groups on a “project-by-project basis” they inadvertently curtail the growth of these very groups they set out to empower (World Bank, 2005).

The study reviewed the role of funding of civil society on peace building and no discussion on aid and its effectiveness therefore would be complete without mentioning donors. The study notes that many donors are propelled by the genuine belief that the best way to manage conflicts and promote good governance in unstable countries is to create a greater ‘space’ through providing technical and financial support for a vibrant and robust civil society that can better monitor government performance and actively contribute to development and peacebuilding. The reviewed studies have gaps in terms of generalized conclusions that donor funding has strengthened civil society on peace building and this study sought to further the research by examining the extent to which donor funding affects the role of civil society on peace building.

2.6 Influence of capacity building on the role of CSOs on peace building

Capacity building of CSOs has gathered growing recognition from policymakers, grant-making bodies and international development agencies in recent years. It rests on the principle that investing in the human and social capital of marginalized individuals and groups enables them to develop the capacities needed to thrive, and to play an autonomous

role in developing and renewing their communities (Bentley et al, 2003). Both concept and practice have evolved in the development communities, ranging from the institution-building approach in the 1950s, to the human resource development approach in the 1970s and 1980s, to the capacity development/knowledge networks in the 2000s.

Current definitions of capacity building differ in detail. However, all recent definitions share three aspects, centered on the understanding that capacity-building efforts need to be considered from a systems perspective that recognizes the dynamics and connections among various actors and issues at the different levels, as part of a broader unit rather than as loosely connected factors (Baser, 2000). Capacity building encompasses a hierarchy of levels (individual, organizational, network/sectorial and the overall enabling environment); and to be successful, capacity-building efforts must respond to the relationship among these levels, all of which are systemically interlinked. For capacity-building efforts to be sustainable, interventions need to adopt a participatory approach and develop into empowering partnerships for which those involved feel a high degree of ownership. In this sense, capacity building involves change and transformation of all actors involved. It becomes a two-way process in which the capacity of actors on both sides of the intervention is strengthened.

According to Cohen (1993), public sector capacity building ‘seeks to strengthen targeted human resources (managerial, professional and technical), in particular institutions, and to provide those institutions with the means whereby these resources can be marshalled and sustained effectively to perform planning, policy formulation, and implementation tasks throughout government on any priority topic’. Berg (1993: 62-3) regards capacity building as characterized by three main activities: ‘skill upgrading both general and job-specific; procedural improvements; and organizational strengthening’. Skill enhancement refers to

general education, on-the-job training and professional strengthening of skills such as policy analysis and IT. Procedural improvements refer to context changes or system reforms. Organization strengthening covers the process of institutional development. He concludes that capacity building is 'broader than organizational development in that it includes all types of skill enhancement and also procedural reforms that extend beyond the boundaries of a single organization'.

Morgan (1998), the core of capacity building is wider and more holistic: there is a close relationship between human resource development and capacity development; there is an evolving relationship between training and capacity development; effective capacity development requires sustained attention over a longer period of time; capacity development attempts to move beyond administrative techniques and beyond projects; and capacity development attempts to accelerate interaction between organisations and their environment. In this sense, capacity development becomes a more complex concept than that of inputs, which is the concept most widely spread in the donor community. It refers to the approaches, strategies and methodologies used by national actors and/or outside interveners to help organisations and/or systems improve their performance (Morgan, 1998).

Capacity-building approaches for CSOs have focused on improving the leadership, management and/or operation of an organization: the skills and systems that enable a CSO to define its mission, to gather and manage relevant resources and, ultimately, to produce the outcomes it seeks. The logical entry point has been at the individual level, through those who lead the organizations that work for change. And, although there is agreement among agencies involved in human capital development that skill building is important, there is little understanding of how to do it right (Baser, 2000). Most efforts in this field have focused on building the capacity of organizations to produce research-based evidence

to enhance their own policies and strategies with a view of improving service delivery and/or delivering according to organisational mission. This is reflected in efforts to build the CSOs' capacity for action research, budget tracking, impact assessment and outcome mapping. Until a couple of years ago, the targets of such efforts were mainly large international development NGOs. It has been only in recent years that, driven by the need to find effective solutions to developmental issues, but also by increased competitiveness of the field and pressure from donors to show impact, smaller NGOs and other CSOs have started to strengthen their capacity in the fields mentioned above. A study undertaken at IDS concluded that funding for civil society policy advocacy has not made a major impact, although well organised and substantially funded NGOs have made a significant contribution in some circumstances (Morgan, 1998).

Although external interventions can facilitate access to the policy process and strengthen capacity where there are opportunities for engagement and where strong organizations already in place, these are not necessarily a critical determinant of successful policy engagement. Rather, it is an organization's internal governance and its specific relationship to the state which are the most decisive factors in achieving policy influence (Robinson and Friedman, 2005). This strengthens the arguments developed above and points to the need for systems thinking for capacity building in this field. And this means linking training to the broader goal of building organizations and institutions that are well managed, strategic and stable; strengthening organizations that are flexible to adapt to changes in context, be they political, technological or other; and connecting institutions for mutual reinforcement (Pitcoff, 2004).

Empirically, the reviewed studies have argued that capacity building remains a concept characterized by vagueness and generality which is a generalized conclusion with absolute disregard of the underlying factors in capacity-building efforts. From a systematic

perspective the study sought to fill the research gap and recognizes the dynamics and connections among various actors in civil society on peace building and issues at the different levels, as part of a broader unit rather than as loosely connected factors addressed in the reviewed studies.

2.7 Influence of government policy on the role of civil society on peace building

Rights of individuals to form, join and participate in CSOs are protected under international law. Despite being a framework making a broad range of policy interventions both possible and legitimate, the discourse of civil society is flexible enough to also offer an understanding of the limits to policy success or to societal transformation (as was also the case with the previous discourses of race and culture). As Carothers & Ottaway (2000), note, civil society intervention, as a key framing of policymaking, evolved with the extension of peacebuilding mandates and goals in response to the perceived failures of post-conflict transition in the mid-1990s. They highlight that policy interventions often bear little relation to the grand claims made for them and argue that, in fact, civil society intervention is intervention on the cheap. Rather than undertaking major projects of economic and social transformation or undertaking major institutional reform at the level of government, which would be seen as hugely expensive and ambitious, civil society intervention claims to address problems of development, conflict and democracy but without an ambitious programme of societal transformation. The actual programmes of civil society support, while ubiquitous as part of every international peacebuilding project of international intervention, involve very small sums of money (Carothers & Ottaway, 2000: 8). This money is generally allocated to NGOs with tenuous roots within their own societies rather than to social movements.

The Constitution of Kenya promotes and respects the freedom of association as provided for by these international and regional legal instruments. The Constitution guarantees the right to assemble freely and associate with other persons. However, there are exceptions to

this right. The right to freedom of association can be restricted if necessary for public defense, public morality, public health, public order, public safety, rights and freedoms of other persons, or for the imposition of reasonable conditions relating to registration and martial law (ROK, 2010). According to ICNL (2009), the legal and regulatory framework in Kenya for NGOs is the NGOs Cos-ordination Act of 1990 and it's Regulations of 1992. The intention of this law was to act as a single authority for registration and regulation of all NGOs in Kenya. The Act commenced its operations on 15 June 1992. It provided for a six-month transition period and later extended this period by three months to 15 February 1993 during which all existing NGOs were required to register with the NGOs Coordination Board. Further ICNL states that the Act provides for mandatory registration of NGOs. It outlaws any activity for unregistered NGOs—these requirements clearly constitute limitations on the freedom of association and appear to abridge rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Civil society organizations in Kenya were registered under different legal regimes before and after the enactment of the Act. They function and render their services according to their different policy and legal structures. Such a diverse process of registration leads to difficulties in establishing an equitable regulatory system. The Act argued for the case of unification of the legal regimes. This noble intention has not been realized until today (GOK, 2010).

According to Bessell (2013), the Miscellaneous Amendment Bill of 2013, announced without notice or debate, would amend the Public Benefit Organizations Act of 2013 and cap the amount of foreign funds CSOs can receive at 15% of their budget. In order to receive foreign funding above the 15% limit, CSOs would have to demonstrate legitimate and compelling reasons for the increase. If passed by the National Assembly, this

legislation would severely impact and curtail Kenyan civil society organizations, many of whom are dependent on foreign funding.

Generally, Kenyan law provides a conducive framework for NGOs to seek and secure funding. For example: NGOs are permitted to engage in economic activities provided that the profits are used to further the NGO's purposes and that the activities are directly related to the NGO's purposes or carried out on behalf of its beneficiaries. NGOs can conduct the business activities either directly or through for-profit subsidiaries. The PBO Act (section 65) provides that PBOs may engage in lawful economic activities provided the income is used solely to support the PBOs public benefit purposes. Local resource mobilization through harambees (public fund-raisers) is recognized, as long as it adheres to the guidelines in the Public Collections Act, which is generally enabling. There are no special rules relating to the receipt of foreign funds by NGOs. NGOs are permitted to compete for government funds in free and open competitions where specific guidelines have been established. There are, however, very few instances where NGOs receive funding from the Government.

Civil society becomes a focal point of international intervention and the peacebuilding project because it posits a framework in which international engagement can be legitimized on the basis of the autonomy of the postcolonial subject. Cultural frameworks posit autonomy as problematic and act as apologia for the limited success of external intervention, but cannot provide any transformative promise or a facilitative programme of policy prescriptions. In civil society interventions, the autonomy of the post-colonial subject is both apologia and means and the goal of intervention. Intervention in civil society is seen to be the precondition for the safe autonomy of the subject, with civil society harmonious or conflict-free interaction as the goal of intervention. This framing of civil society intervention as influencing individual behavior choices is the precondition for

a broad range of peacebuilding policy interventions that assume a cultural and moral divide between the post- colonial subject and the liberal democratic subject of the West. This distinction presupposes that rationalist assumptions made with regard to the liberal democratic subject do not hold in the post-colonial context of peacebuilding interventions. Whereas the liberal democratic tradition argues that social conflicts can be resolved through rational deliberation and societal engagement, the peacebuilding paradigm does not assume that conflicts can be resolved through autonomous political processes and therefore opens up the sphere of civil society to policy intervention in order to structure institutional frameworks in order to contain conflicts (Ottaway & Carothers, 2000). This active, interventionist approach to civil society argues that external intervention by government or external actors is necessary to challenge or disrupt irrational or counterproductive forms of political identification through the process of multiplying frames of political identification (Chandler, 1998). In this respect, interventionist civil society policy has become central to international peacebuilding as a framework in which political and social collectivities are understood and engaged with as products of irrational mind-sets shaped by the past that are, however, open to transformation. In this framing, civil society intervention is often presented as a way of challenging criminal, ethnic regional or nationalist conceptions of political identity, and providing a policy framework through which these identifications can be substituted with a variety of alternative identifications, such as those of women, youth, unemployed, small businesses, etc. the precondition being that these alternative identities transgress and cross-cut those that are considered to be irrational and problematic. This multiplication of political identities is then held to pluralize the political process, with barriers to progress in peacebuilding goals overcome through the means of civil society intervention (Honig, 1993). As Audra Mitchell & Stephanie Kappler (2009) highlight, this framing of civil society as a sphere of policy intervention draws upon internal Western discourses critiquing liberal rationalist

approaches (much as earlier colonial discourses drew upon internal Western elite concerns). Concerns with difference and the inability of the liberal democratic process to overcome particularistic and conflicting identities have been expressed clearly by critics of the rationalist assumptions of modern framings of the political. Perhaps the most influential in this respect have been agonistic frameworks that suggest that conflict is inevitable and that differences are irreconcilable through liberal democratic frameworks (Honig, 1993), but that conflict can be accommodated and transformed through civil society intervention with the goal of multiplying political identifications. This has been expressed, for example, by William Connolly (2002) in terms of the development of ‘agonistic respect’, or by Chantal (2005) through reviving the left/right distinction.

In the peacebuilding literature, the goal of external intervention is to transform civil society forms of voluntary association from existing and divisive forms (of bonding social capital) to pluralist and inclusivist forms (of bridging social capital) (Putnam, 2000). The clash of cultures, in the self-understanding of international peacebuilders, is played out in the policy interventions that attempt to transform traditional (non-) civil society into a civic polity in which social and political divisions are submerged, mitigated or disappear. For this reason, civil society cannot be left to its own devices.

Studies reviewed show that civil society intervention is key in framing of policies and has evolved with the extension of peacebuilding mandates and goals in response to the perceived failures of post-conflict transition. This study notes that the reviewed studies have gaps in terms of generalized conclusions in the actual programmes of civil society support in international peacebuilding project of international intervention. This framing of civil society intervention as influencing individual behavior choices is therefore the focus of this study.

2.8 Theoretical framework

Theories are an abstraction of reality. According to Francis Abrams (1970), he defines a theory as a contemptuous skill that explains the observed irregularities or reality between two or more variables. According to the oxford dictionary, a theory is a formal set of ideas that is intended to explain why something happens or exists or are principles on which particular subject is based. This study adopted the peacebuilding theory postulated by Lederach (2000).

Peace building theory

Lederach's (2000) presents theories on peacebuilding which identify relationships as a central component. Lederach (2000) also argues that one of the most important needs is for peace builders to "find ways to understand peace as a change process based on relationship building" (Lederach 2000). Further, he mentions that the need of peacebuilding framework towards relationship-building and similar processes is essential rather than a heavy focus on the political and legal aspects of peace agreements, truth commissions and criminal tribunals. In the international community's past peacebuilding practices, the main focus has turned towards the political rather than the personal which has tended to mask the underlying psychosocial processes that mainly contribute to the willingness and readiness of people to choose a path of peace and reconciliation rather than engaging in further mass violence and/or abuse of human rights. As argued by Paffenholz (2009), there is a need to set light to relationship building and reconciliation in which peacebuilding can take place (Paffenholz, 2009). Although relationship building is a long-term process and it has to be started as soon as possible in order for peaceful achievements to take place.

The approach to peacebuilding is versatile and the general view is that peacebuilding aims to create sustainable living conditions for states or specific societies after violent conflicts. Peacebuilding is used as a method for post-war regions/states in order to erase or minimize

previously causes of conflict. In order for peacemaking and peacekeeping efforts and operations to be truly successful, it has to include comprehensive efforts to consolidate peace, identify and support structures within the fragile society (Paffenholz, 2001). This process will advance a sense of confidence and wellbeing among people. Through talks, negotiations, agreements and most important, integration, ending civil strife can be the only chance for survival. Efforts may also include disarming the previously warring parties and the restoration of order, the custody and possible destruction of weapons, repatriating refugees, advisory and training support for security personnel, monitoring elections, advancing efforts to protect human rights, reforming or strengthening governmental institutions and promoting formal and informal processes of political participation. An important element in the definition of peacebuilding is the work toward reconciliation. It means that peace building should incorporate citizens for the purpose of integration that is separated ethnically or by other means (Lederach 2000).

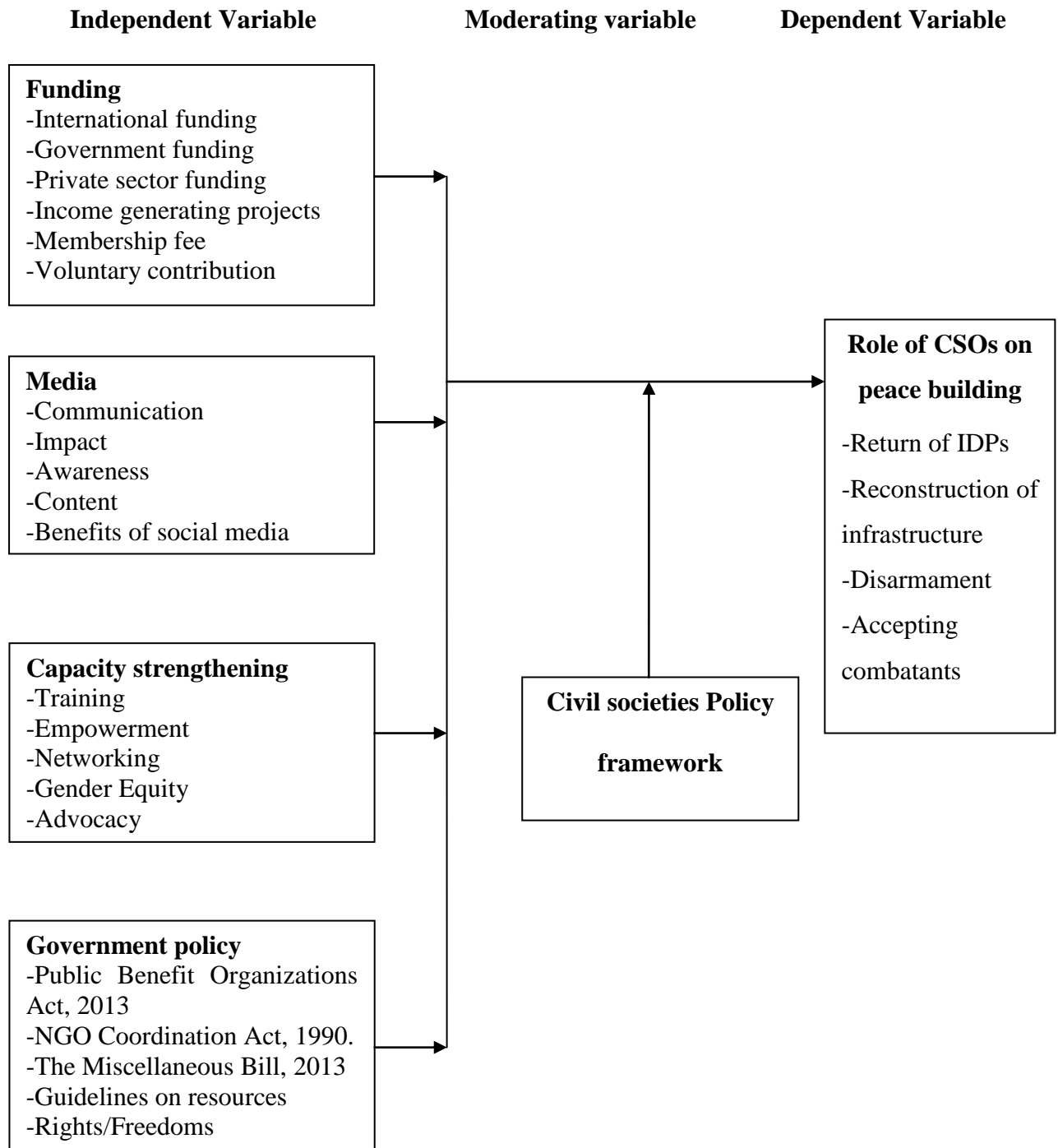
2.9 Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework is a diagrammatical presentation of variables in the study. The framework illustrates the interrelationship between dependent and independent variables. The independent variable for the study is civil society on peace building in Kenya. The independent variables are donor funding, media, and capacity strengthening and government policy.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

The dependent variable in this study will be role of civil society on peace building in Kenya. Civil societies on peace building in Kenya are influenced by several factors that constitute the independent variables. Based on the literature review the determinants that influence civil society on peace building in Kenya include donor funding, media, and capacity strengthening and government policy.

The moderating variables, according to Kothari (2004) are independent variables that are not related to the purpose of the study but can have an effect on the dependent variable. In this study, civil societies policy framework is the only moderating variable. Figure 1 shows the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable.



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter outlines the overall methodology used in the study. This includes the study design, target population, sampling design, data collection procedure/instruments used, and data analysis method.

3.2 Research Design

This study employed a descriptive research design. Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) defines descriptive research as a process of collecting data in order to answer questions concerning the current status of the study subject. Descriptive research designs are used in preliminary and exploratory studies to allow researchers to gather information, summarize, present and interpret it for the purpose of clarification. Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) on the other hand give the purpose of descriptive research as determining and reporting the way things are. Borg & Gall (1989) noted that descriptive research is intended to produce statistical information about aspects of education that interest policy makers and educators. The steps involved in descriptive research are: formulating the objectives of the study, designing the method of data collection, selecting the sample, data collection and analyzing the results, Mugenda and Mugenda (1999). This study fitted within the provisions of descriptive research design because the researcher employed all the steps of descriptive research in her study the role of civil society in peacebuilding in Kenya.

3.3 Target Population

A population is the entire group of individuals, events or objects that have a common observable characteristic (Mugenda and Mugenda 1999). The total population consisted of 18 registered civil society organizations in Nairobi dealing with peacebuilding (The

Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Kenya, 2014), where the respondents were senior managers and middle level managers.

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling procedure

The sampling plan describes the sampling unit, sampling frame, sampling procedures and the sample size for the study. The sampling frame describes the list of all population units from which the sample was selected (Cooper & Schindler, 2003). A sample size is a subset of the population to which researcher intends to generalize the results. Any statements made about the sample should also be true of the population (Orodho, 2002). According to Mugenda & Mugenda (2003) 10 to 30 percent of the population can be picked from a large population. They further argues that if the target population is small the whole population can be used for better results, hence this study used all the 18 large civil society organizations which are involved on peace building (see appendix III). The study purposefully sampled senior managers and middle level managers in every organization as they are involved in day to day running of the organization. They included; the operations, fields, programme, development and social work senior managers and middle level managers. According to Oso and Onen (2005), purposive sampling starts with a purpose in mind and the sample is thus selected to include people of interest and exclude those who do not suit the purpose. Therefore the study sampled 10 respondents in every organization. Therefore the total sample was 180 respondents.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The most commonly used research instruments in social sciences study in data collection are: questionnaires, interview schedules, observational forms and standardized tests. In this study, the researcher used Questionnaires to collect information from the respondents.

3.5.1 Questionnaires

The study used questionnaires to collect empirical data from the obtained sample size. Each item in the questionnaire was developed to address a specific objective and research questions. The kinds of questions contained in the questionnaire were structured (closed-ended), unstructured (open-ended), or contingency questions. The structured questions had a list of all possible alternatives from which the respondents select the answer that best describes their situation while unstructured questions gave the respondent complete freedom to respond to the question in his or her words. Contingency questions are subsequent questions that the researcher may employ to probe for more information. The questionnaires were administered to the respondents by the researcher.

To assign meaningful number responses, variables were measured at interval or ratio scale while questionnaires rating employed Likert scale (Dankit, 2004). Likert scale is used to measure perception, attitude, values and behavior. The rating scale consists of numbers and description which are used to rate or rank the subjective and intangible component in research. The numbers in the Likert scale are ordered such that they indicate the presence or absence of the characteristic being measured.

3.6 Validity and reliability

Validity concerns the degree to which an account is accurate or truthful, while reliability addresses consistency of the results when a research instrument is applied repeatedly to the same group of respondents (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). To ensure validity and reliability the researcher used test-retest technique, where the questionnaire was given to a group of junior level managers in Civil society organizations dealing with peacebuilding.

3.6.1 Validity of the research instruments

Data quality was incorporated in the entire study process especially at the data collection point to include completeness of questionnaires, legibility of records and validity of responses. At the data processing point, quality control includes; data cleaning, validation and confidentiality. There are three types of validity which were addressed and stated: Face validity with pre-testing of survey instruments was a good way to increase the likelihood of face validity; Content validity is the use of expert opinions, literature searches, and pretest open-ended questions to help establish content validity; and Objective validity that entails confirmability where the study results could be confirmed or corroborated by others through data audit to examine the data collection and analysis procedures and makes judgments about the potential for bias or distortion.

3.6.2 Reliability of the research instruments

The questionnaire was pre-tested through a pilot test, but not part of the sample population in the study to avoid double inclusion of pre-test participants in the main study. Their feedback helped in making vital adjustments to enhance reliability and validity of the study findings. To ascertain the reliability of the data collection instrument, the results of pilot study were examined by professionals co-opted in the study who includes other researchers, and the Supervisor and modifications were done based on the responses obtained.

3.7 Operationalization of Variables

The variables were measured using various types of measurements. The table below shows different variables, indicators, scale, methods of data collection and tools of analysis.

Objectives	Variable	Indicators	Measurement	Scale	Data collection methods	Tools of analysis
To assess the relationship between media and CSOs on peace building	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication • Impact • Awareness • Content • Benefits of social media 	Percentage Frequency Mean Standard deviation	Nominal Ordinal	Questionnaires Interviews Dialogue	SPSS on collected data Pearson's
To establish the sources of funding for CSOs and how they influence proper functioning of these organizations	Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donors • Government • Private sector • Income generating projects • Membership fee • Voluntary contribution 	Percentage Frequency Mean Standard deviation	Nominal	Questionnaires Interviews Dialogue	SPSS on collected data Regression Pearson's relation
To determine how CSOs have engaged the community through capacity building in order to promote peacebuilding	Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • Empowerment • Networking • Gender Equity • Advocacy 	Percentage Frequency Mean Standard deviation	Nominal	Questionnaires Interviews Dialogue	SPSS on collected data Pearson's
To determine the extent to which governments policy affects the role of CSOs in peacebuilding	Government policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Benefit Organizations Act, 2013 • NGO Coordination Act, 1990. • The Miscellaneous Bill, 2013 • Guidelines on resources • Rights/Freedoms 	Percentage Frequency Mean Standard deviation	Nominal	Questionnaires Interviews Dialogue	SPSS on collected data Pearson's

3.8 Data Collection

This study collected primary data. For primary data, the researcher collected first-hand information from senior managers and middle level managers selected. The study utilized a questionnaire to collect the data. The preference for a questionnaire is based on the fact that respondents were able to complete it without help, anonymously, and it is cheaper and quicker than other methods while reaching out to larger sample (Bryman, 2008; Cohen et al., 2007).

The questionnaires were administered to the respondents to be filled as the researcher waited. The researcher sought permission from the management of every organisation and with the help of a trained (on methods of data collection) research assistant; the researcher and the assistant distributed the questionnaires to the respondents. Every effort made to ensure personal delivery and administration of the instrument in order to ensure a higher return rate of the questionnaires. In addition an explanation was provided to the senior managers and middle level managers who did not understand the reasons behind the study in order to ensure they understood.

3.9 Data Analysis

Before processing the responses, the completed questionnaires were sorted, checked and edited for completeness and consistency. The data were then coded to enable the responses to be grouped into various categories. Descriptive statistics technique was used to analyze the quantitative data. Coding was done in SPSS, analyzed and the output interpreted in frequencies, percentages, mean scores and standard deviation. The findings were presented using tables and graphs. This enhanced by an explanation and interpretation of the data.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

The purpose of this study was to investigate the factors influencing the role of civil society on peace building in Nairobi County. It was guided by the following specific objectives: to assess the influence of media on civil society role on peace building, to establish sources of funding for CSOs in Kenya and how they influence their role on peace building, to find out the extent of CSOs capacity building and its influence on their role in peacebuilding and to determine the extent to which governments policy affects the role of civil society on peace building. The total target population consisted of 18 registered civil society organizations in Nairobi that deals with peacebuilding where the respondents were senior managers and middle level managers. All the 18 civil society organizations which are involved on peace building participated in the study. The study purposefully sampled senior managers and middle level managers in every organization as they are involved in day to day running of the organization. Thus the study sampled 10 respondents in every organization. Therefore the total sample was 180 respondents. The study used questionnaires to collect empirical data from the obtained sample size. This chapter presents the instrument return rate, demographic information of the respondents and the factors influencing peace building in civil society organizations.

4.2 Instrument return rate

The researcher administered 180 questionnaires to the sampled 180 respondents during data collection. A response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting, a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). However, 172 questionnaires were returned from the respondents, representing 95.6% response rate. This response rate was considered very satisfactory for the study.

4.3 Respondents' demographic data

The personal information of the respondents was sought to get an insight on the respondents' characteristics in relation to the study's objectives, which included gender, age, academic background, length of stay in organization and the organization's role on peace building. The researcher sought to find out the respondents gender and presented the findings in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Respondents' gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	119	69.2
Female	53	30.8
Total	172	100.0

From the study findings majority of the respondents (69.2%) were male. These findings were an indication on the existence of gender disparity in civil society organization leadership due to the huge difference in gender representation of senior and middle level managers on the organizations. This information showed that the study was not gender biased as it had representation across gender so as to get data with uniform societal representation. The study sought to find out the respondents' age brackets and presented the findings in table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Respondents' age

No. of years	Frequency	Percentage (%)
21-30	25	14.5
31-40	42	24.4
41-50	105	61.1
Total	172	100.0

Table 4.2 shows that majority of the respondents (61.1%) were in the ages between forty to fifty years, an indication that civil society organization were headed by leaders with potential authority since at this ages they may have gained experience from past events. This implies that the respondents were selected across all age groups thus equal representation was experience on the study. It was important for this study to find out the respondents' academic qualification and presented the findings in table 4.3

Table 4.3 Respondents' highest level of academic qualification

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Undergraduate	24	14.0
Postgraduate	148	76.0
Total	172	100.0

Table 4.3 shows, overwhelming majority of the respondents indicated postgraduate as their highest level of academic qualification. This was an indication that they were properly equipped to handle their responsibilities in the organizations. It was an implication that the senior and middle level managers have received training to facilitate their effective carrying out of their roles. The researcher also sought to find out the duration these

managers had been in the organizations and requested to source for their length of stay in the organizations. Their responses were presented in table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Respondents' length of stay in the organization

No. of years	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Below 3 years	13	7.6
3 – 5 years	31	18.0
5 – 7 years	75	43.6
Over 7 years	53	30.8
Total	172	100.0

The study findings in table 4.4 show that majority of the organization managers, 74.4%, had been in the organization for more than five years with the most of them, 43.6%, being between 5 to 7 years. This was an implication that the many of the managers had been in the organisations long enough to effectively carry out their duties due gained familiarity of functions. It was important for this study to establish the role played by the organisations in peacebuilding the respondents' responses were presented as shown in table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Responses on the role played by organizations on peace building

Role	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Peace awareness forums	99	57.6
Advocacy	30	17.4
Intermediation	15	8.7
Civic education	28	16.3
Total	172	100.0

The study findings in Table 4.5 shows that majority of the CSOs, 57.6%, play a major role in essential peace awareness, while support, mediation and enlightening societies are part of the roles presumed by civil society in the bid to promote peace to war torn societies. This is an indication that CSOs are in the front line to advocate effective reconstruction of conflict affected society. Thus the respondents from the CSOs were in a position to give relevant information for the purpose of this study.

4.4 Media and civil society on peace building

The study sought to establish whether the role of media in peacebuilding process aids in the civil society organizations' role. The researcher sought to find out from the senior managers and the middle level managers the extent to which media influences CSOs on peace building and presented the findings in table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Respondents' responses on the extent media influence on role of CSOs on peace building

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very high extent	143	83.1
High extent	23	13.4
Low extent	6	3.5
Total	172	100.0

From the study findings overwhelming majority of the respondents indicated that media influenced the role of CSOs on peace building in a very high extent. This was an indication that media play a very crucial role in the success of CSOs in peacebuilding. These findings are in agreement with ICHRP (2001) who notes that media has a duty to

facilitate the “public sphere” against the encroachment of the state and corporate powers that is, performing the role of the watchdog.

The study deemed it necessary to find out whether media affects CSOs by disseminating politicized or biased information, this information was to help find out whether media communicate information that is likely to cause conflict and presented the findings in table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Response on whether the media affects CSOs by disseminating politicized or biased information

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Affects	159	92.4
Do not affect	13	7.6
Total	172	100.0

Table 4.7 shows that majority of the civil society organizations agreed that the media affect them by disseminating politicized or biased information. This is an implication that despite of the media’s active role in supporting CSOs in disseminating peace information to the societies in conflict they also negatively affect peacebuilding through politicized and biased information passed on to the public during and after conflict. This information can be of personal or political importance and when passed on to the general public can be used within rivalry lines. This can heighten conflict when wrong information is passed on during conflict making peacebuilding a failing trail. These findings concur with Lauk (2004) and Ochilo (1993), who state that the media can inflame conflicts by circulating “negative messages” in society.

The researcher necessitated to find out whether civil societies engage on peace building through social media so as to find out if this was a good avenue to be able to outreach conflict affected communities. The findings were presented in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Responses on CSOs engagement on peace building through social media

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	119	69.2
No	53	30.8
Total	172	100.0

The study findings reveal that majority of the CSOs use social media during peacebuilding, an indication that they are able to outreach the conflicted society through various avenues thus heightening the reconciliation process. Media was thus realized to play an important role in resilience on peacebuilding.

It was important for the study to find out whether media in it role to disseminate information between opponents in conflicted communities improve the situation between parties. The responses were presented in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9 Response on whether the media encourage positive relationships, knowledge and attitudes among former enemies

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	143	83.1
No	29	16.9
Total	172	100.0

Table 4.9 shows that majority of the respondents (83.1%) indicated that media encourages positive relations, knowledge and attitudes among former enemies. This is an indication that through media, civil society is able to reach out to conflict affected parties, implying that the truth is unmasked and all parties are able to tell their side of the story. By so doing civil society's role on peace building is heightened through media.

It was important for this study to find out whether there is positive change on peace building realized through media. This information would help the researcher to identify positive impacts on peace building played by the media. Responses from the respondents were presented as shown in table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Responses on positive change on peace building through media

Responses	N = 172	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Highlighting the benefits of peaceful coexistence		135	78.5
Encouragement of cohesion and acceptance		124	72.1
Emphasizing on the strength in diversity		13	7.6
Highlighting reconciliation strategies		56	32.6
N/A		53	30.8

Table 4.10 shows that, majority of the CSOs indicated that media have a positive impact on peace building due to its active role in enlightening the community on various aspects that promote peaceful coexistence leading to unity and tolerance among communities. This is done through dissemination of peace messages through media, presentation on reconciliation forums and spreading the unity slogans across conflict affected communities. On the other hand CSOs, 30.8%, that felt on media's role in nation healing indicated that societies had irreconcilable differences and the media acted actively in blame game worsening the situation as shown in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Responses on negative change on peace building through media

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage (%)
N/A	108	62.8
Active in criticism	51	29.7
Irreconcilable differences	13	7.6
Total	172	100.0

The study findings in Table 4.11, majority of the respondents, 62.8% indicated that media have positive change on peace, though the few who felt that media has a negative response most of them, 29.7%, stated that through media criticism is actively circulated thus heightening conflict. This was an indication that media has the power to steer communities into conflict through circulated information.

The study sought to establish the extent to which the respondents agreed with statements on the role of media in their role of peace building. This was to highlight various factors under consideration in regards to the influence of media on CSOs' role on peace building. A scale of 1-5 where; 1 = Strongly disagree and 5 = Strongly agree. Table 4.12 shows the mean and standard deviation. A mean of 3-4, shows that the respondents strongly agreed to the factors under consideration in regards to the influence of media on civil society's role on peace building.

Table 4.12 presents the findings on the mean and standard deviation.

Table 4.12 Responses on the extent to which media influence CSOs role on peace building

		Mean	Std. Deviation
No	Factors under consideration		
1	Media plays an important role in the creation and success of a strong civil society structure	3.3837	.92615
2	Media is a tool that can that can trigger war through communication or can create awareness and promote peace	3.7442	.43759
3	Media is a tool that can enable more effective participation in a civil society framework by providing accurate and timely information.	4.0000	.00000
4	CSOs have been able to promote peace and hinder the recurrence of conflicts through the social media	3.5640	.49734
5	Civil society and the media have a critical role to play in building a culture of integrity within government institutions.	4.3837	.92615

Table 4.13 shows that, the statement that media is a tool that can enable more effective participation in a civil society framework by providing accurate and timely information scored the strongest agreement with a mean score of 4. The statements; civil society and the media have a critical role to play in building a culture of integrity within government

institutions; and media plays an important role in the creation and success of a strong civil society structure had a mean of 4.3837 and 3.3837 respectively. This findings shows that media plays a significance role in CSOs role on peace building due to the high scores in agreement in the factors under consideration.

4.5 Funding and civil society on peace building

The study sought to determine whether funding has any effect in the role of CSOs in peacebuilding. It was important for this study to find the extent to which donor funding influence CSOs role on peace building. Table 4.13 presents respondent’s responses on the extent to which funding influence CSOs on peace building.

Table 4.13 Responses on extent to which funding influence CSOs in peace building

Rate	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very high extent	129	75.0
High extent	43	25.0
Total	172	100.0

Table 4.13 shows that funding of CSOs influence their peace building at a very high extent. This was an indication that funding was a very crucial essential for the civil society to effectively carry out their role in peacebuilding. This further implies that funds are the backbone of the operation of CSOs.

The study sought to establish whether the government provides any funding for civil society and presented the findings in table 4.14.

Table 4.14 Responses on whether government provides funding for CSOs

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	170	98.8
No	2	1.2
Total	172	100.0

An overwhelming majority of the respondents, 98.8%, indicated that the government offer funds their organizations. This was an indication that the government supports CSOs to carry out their role since funding was a very important essential for the effectiveness of the organizations.

Further the study sought to find out whether there are private institutions that support CSOs work. This was to help the study establish whether CSOs are funded to run their activities. The respondents' responses were presented in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15 Presence of private institutions in Kenya supporting CSOs work

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	165	95.9
No	7	4.1
Total	172	100.0

Table 4.15 shows that majority of the respondents, 95.9%, indicated that in Kenya there are private institutions that support civil society's work on peace building. This study found it important to identify the bodies that fund civil society organizations. Thus, they were requested to list of these institutions. Safaricom Ltd, Brookside, members' registration, income generating projects and government were among the bodies mentioned for supporting CSOs at various stages of their work on peace building. It was

thus necessary to find out whether the funds provided for by private institutions were sustainable. The respondents responses were as shown in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16 Sustainability of funds provided by private institutions in Kenya supporting CSOs work

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Unsustainable	128	74.4
Sustainable	44	25.6
Total	172	100.0

Table 4.16 shows that majority of the respondents indicated that funds provided for by private institutions to support civil society organizations are not sustainable. This was an indication that though there are private institutions in Kenya that support CSOs work their funds do not last the organizations long enough to sustain their role on peace building. The researcher further sought to find out whether CSOs empower communities to ensure sustainability. The findings were presented in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17 Response on community empowerments by CSOs to ensure sustainability

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	170	69.2
No	2	30.8
Total	172	100.0

In regards to ensuring sustainability majority of the respondents, 69.2%, indicated that CSOs empower communities for their peacebuilding to precede even after their departure. This was an implication that majority of the civil society organizations offer sustainable or effective empowerment to the communities thus promoting peacebuilding in conflict affected communities on long term bases.

It was important to establish the extent to which CSOs role on peace building is influenced by funding. A scale of 1-5 where; 1 = Strongly disagree and 5 = Strongly agree was used. Table 4.18 shows the mean and standard deviation of various factors under consideration to show the extent respondents agreed to the statements provided.

Table 4.18 Responses on the extent to which funding influence CSOs’ role on peace building

No	Factors under consideration	MEAN	Deviation
1	The CSOs provide high level of integrity and accountability of the funds they receive through different sources	4.1802	.81439
2	Funding by the private sector has strengthened civil society from urban to rural sectors	3.4360	.49734
3	Donor support has led to the creation of an active civil society in all sectors of governance and development	3.1860	.39028
4	CSOs get funds from the community through income generating projects and through voluntary contributions and membership fees	3.1802	.81439
5	The government has frequently provided resources to CSOs for their smooth running	3.4360	.49734
6	External donors have fully funded programmes provided by CSOs on peacebuilding activities	4.1802	.81439

Table 4.18 shows that, most of the statements scores a mean 3-4 agreement to the statements in the likert scale. The statements that: CSOs provide high level of integrity and accountability of the funds they receive through different sources; and external donors have fully funded programmes provided by CSOs on peacebuilding activities scored the highest mean at 4.1802. This is an indication that availed funding to CSOs are properly

accounted for, thus, ensuring effectiveness in the delivery of the intended role on peace building.

4.6 Capacity building

The study sought to investigate whether capacity building promotes peace building in CSOs. This was important for the study to find out how offering training to members of CSOs influence the organizations’ role on peace building. Table 4.19 shows, the respondents’ response on the extent to which training help in reducing community conflict and recurrent of conflict.

Table 4.19 Response on the extent training help in reducing community conflicts and recurrence of conflict

Rate	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very high extent	128	74.4
High extent	44	25.6
Total	172	100.0

Table 4.20 shows that majority of the respondents indicated that training help reduce community conflict and recurrent of conflict at a very high extent. This was an indication that when CSOs train on peacebuilding issues effective measures on peacebuilding will be carried out thus reducing the chances of conflict reoccurring among the communities. These findings are in line with Cohen (1993), who states that capacity building seeks to strengthen targeted human resources (managerial, professional and technical), in particular institutions, and to provide those institutions with the means whereby these resources can be marshalled and sustained effectively to perform planning, policy formulation, and implementation tasks throughout government on any priority topic.

Then the researcher was prompted to ascertain whether civil society have empowered men and women to be self reliant and presented the findings on Table 4.20.

Table 4.20 response on whether CSOs have empowered men and women to become self reliant

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	170	74.4
No	2	25.6
Total	172	100.0

From the study findings there was an overwhelming agreement (74.4%) that CSOs empowered men and women to be self reliant. This was an indication that majority of the civil societies are committed to sustained peace building process effectively by appealing conflict affected communities on self-reliance.

Further it was necessary for this study to find out the ways CSOs use to empower individuals to become self reliant. This was to help the researcher establish whether CSOs' role on peace building advocated for reliance after conflict. The findings were presented in table 4.21.

Table 4.21 Ways CSOs have use to empower men and women self reliance

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Capacity building in entrepreneurship	103	59.9
Creation of networks	57	33.1
N/A	12	7.0
Total	172	100.0

Table 4.21 shows that a very high percent of the CSOs (91.3%) enlighten conflict inflicted communities much on entrepreneurship and at recent times they link them up with life

changer opportunities. This is an implication that the communities gain skills that enable them have positive restart up in their lives since the acquired skills give them a chance to uplift their lives. The respondents were also requested to indicate whether CSOs has strengthened communities through networking and the responses were presented in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22 Response on whether CSOs has strengthened communities through networking

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	170	62.8
No	2	37.2
Total	172	100.0

Table 4.22 shows that majority of the respondent agreed that they have strengthened communities through networking. This was an implication that majority of the communities have been linked to various avenues that offer them humanitarian support improving their chances to diversify. Then the researcher requested the respondents to indicate ways that CSOs strengthen communities through networking and presented their responses in Table 4.23.

Table 4.23 Ways CSOs strengthen communities through networking

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Advocacy	105	61.1
Market linking	53	30.8
N/A	14	8.1
Total	172	100.0

From the study findings a moderate high percentage of the respondents (61.1%) indicated that civil society strengthen communities networking through sponsorship, while a relative low percent link them up to marketing opportunities. This was an indication that majority of the civil societies perform their role as middle men in peacebuilding effectively in conflict affected communities. Further the respondents were provided with statements on factors to consider on capacity building and peace building. A scale of 1 – 5 was provided for where 1 = strongly disagree and 5 = strongly agree. Table 4.24 shows the mean and standard deviation of the statements.

Table 4.24 Responses on the extent to which capacity building influence civil society on peace building

No	Factors under consideration	Strongly agree	
		Mean	S- Deviation
1	Civil societies are well trained in advocacy skills.	3.1860	.39028
2	The civil societies are well trained in leadership skills and have provided proper networking in order to strengthen their role on peace building.	2.4360	.49734
3	Capacity building for CSOs has been achieved through annual training programs and enhancing of gender equity. No one gender has dominated peace building activities hence gender equity and equality	2.9302	.66298
4	CSOs have good training in gender equity	2.2384	.83500
5	There is adequate training for CSOs on peace building work such as fostering reconciliation, providing trauma healing services, supporting broad based education, establishing non-violent modes of resolving conflicts, among others.	3.2326	1.31278

Table 4.24 shows that, statements scores mean of 2 – 3 showing that respondents were in agreement with the factors under consideration on civil society’s capacity building. The statements that: civil societies are well trained in advocacy skills; and there is adequate training for CSOs on peace building work such as fostering reconciliation, providing trauma healing services, supporting broad based education, establishing non-violent modes of resolving conflicts, among others scored a mean of 3.1860 and 3.2326 respectively.

This is an indication that CSOs members are up to date with necessary information to deliver in their role as peace builders.

The researcher sought to find out whether civil society organizations have capacity building programs. Respondents' responses were presented in Table 4.25.

Table 4.25 Response on whether CSOs have capacity building programs

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	170	94.8
No	2	5.2
Total	172	100.0

Table 4.25 revealed that an overwhelming majority of the CSOs (94.8%) have capacity building programs in their organizations. This was an indication that the CSOs staff are trained, refreshed and upgraded among others on evolving and new concepts of managing peacebuilding with the newly acquired capacity building.

Table 4.26 Responses on capacity building programs offered by CSOs

Programs	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Conflict prevention & transformation	92	53.5
Public relations	64	37.2
Programme management	16	9.3
Total	172	100.0

The study findings revealed that majority of the CSOs give training to their working fraternity in conflict prevention and transformation skills and public relations to offer capacity building programs. This was an indication that they were enlightened on various aspects to improve their enhancement through capacity building programs. Further the

researcher sought to find out on how often capacity building programs are offered and presented the respondents' responses on when the programs are offered in Table 4.27.

Table 4.27 Response on when capacity building programs are offered

Period	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Monthly	75	43.6
Semi-annually	44	25.6
Annually	53	30.8
Total	172	100.0

Table 4.27 shows that most of the respondents indicated that they carry out the capacity programs in their organization monthly. This was an indication that members are often updated on peacebuilding thus making them more effective in handling conflict affected communities. The researcher sought to find out whether there was a government framework to support their role in peacebuilding. The respondents' responses were presented in Table 4.28.

Table 4.28 Responses on presence of government framework to support CSOs

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	170	43.6
No	2	56.4
Total	172	100.0

From the study findings in Table 4.28, more than half of the CSOs indicated the absence of government framework to support civil society's in capacity building. This was an indication that majority of the CSOs felt that the government did not provide workable framework to promote their role on peace building through capacity building. Further the

researcher sought to find out the effect of government framework on civil society's role in capacity building. The findings were presented in Table 4.29.

Table 4.29 Effect of presence of government framework on CSOs' role in capacity building

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Provide CSOs with peacebuilding forums	75	43.6
Enlightening on peacebuilding policies	53	30.8
N/A	44	25.6
Total	172	100.0

Table 4.29 shows that most of the organizations that have government framework on capacity building present indicated that they are provided with peacebuilding forums and enlightened on peacebuilding policies. This was an indication that the government offer CSOs with information that would help them to effectively execute their role in peacebuilding through capacity building. However those that indicated the absence of government framework on capacity building indicated that foreign donors who fund their organizations offer capacity building to enhance effectiveness of CSOs in peacebuilding.

4.7 Government policy and civil society on peace building

The active, external intervention on civil society by government or external actors is necessary to challenge or disrupt irrational or counterproductive forms of political identification through the process of multiplying frames of political identification. However, is often presented as a way of challenging criminal, ethnic regional or nationalist conceptions of political identity, and providing a policy framework through which these

identifications can be substituted with a variety of alternative identifications (Chandler, 1998).

The study further investigated whether government policies influence peacebuilding, this was to establish whether government policies determine peacebuilding of civil society. The responses were presented in Table 4.30.

Table 4.30 Response on the extent government policies influence civil society on peace building

Rate	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very high extent	105	61.1
High extent	53	30.8
Moderate extent	14	8.1
Total	172	100.0

Table 4.30 shows that majority of respondents (61.1%) indicated that government policies influence CSOs on peace building to a very high extent. This was an indication the CSOs are governed by government policies thus influencing their activities at a very high extent. The researcher then sought to find out whether the government affects proper functioning of NGOs due to channelling foreign funding to CSOs and presented the findings in Table 4.31.

Table 4.31 Effects of proper functioning NGOs due to channelling foreign funding to CSOs through the government

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Uplifting community/CSO/Donor relationship	32	18.6
Enhance accountability	53	30.8
Effect bureaucracy	87	50.6
Total	172	100.0

From the study findings slightly more than half of the respondents (50.6%) indicated that the government effect administrative establishment on the functioning of NGOs to channel foreign funding to civil society. Whilst accountability and building strong ties were also other ways the government use to effect the same. The extent to which CSOs role on peace building is influenced by funding using a scale of 1-5 where; 1 = Strongly disagree and 5 = Strongly agree determined the responses. Table 4.32 shows the standard deviation and the mean of the various factors put into consideration.

Table 4.32 Responses on the extent to which government policy influence civil society on peace building

No	Factors under consideration	Mean	Deviation
1	Under the NGO Coordination Act 1990, ambiguous provisions are sometimes used to curtail transparency and hinder registration of certain NGOs.	3.3198	1.10134
2	The new PBO Act in section 4 makes the government responsible for providing an enabling environment for PBOs to operate. The government has provided this provision by respecting freedoms of associations and assembly.	2.2558	1.56112
3	There are no legal barriers for NGOs to speak out or engage in advocacy efforts on any issues of public importance.	2.5814	1.81266
4	The Kenya Law provides a conducive framework for NGOs to seek and secure funding, for instance, engaging in economic activities, local resource mobilization through harambees, and many others.	3.3314	1.61156
5	The Miscellaneous Amendment Bill, 2013, published on October 30, will have far reaching implications on NGOs in carrying out their peacebuilding activities	2.5640	1.36860

Table 4.32 shows that, the statements scores a mean of 2 - 3 agreement to the statements in the likert scale. The statements that: Under the NGO Coordination Act 1990, ambiguous provisions are sometimes used to curtail transparency and hinder registration of certain NGOs.; and The Kenya Law provides a conducive framework for NGOs to seek and

secure funding, for instance, engaging in economic activities, local resource mobilization through harambees, and many others scored the highest mean at 3.3198 and 3.3314 respectively. This is an indication that the government policies have a very high impact on the performance of CSOs in peace building.

The respondents were to indicate ways government policies affect proper functioning CSOs and their responses presented in Table 4.33.

Table 4.33 Ways government policies effect of proper functioning of civil society organization

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Hinder conducive working environment	85	49.4
Interference of daily activities	44	25.6
Victimization of vocal activists	43	25.0
Total	172	100.0

Table 4.33 shows that most of the civil society organizations are hindered conducive working environment, interfered with and are oppressed on any spoken presentations. This was an indication that civil society organizations are hand tied by government policies making it hard for then function smoothly. The researcher also requested the respondents to suggest ways they felt could be used to improve the role of CSOs on peace building. The findings were presented in Table 4.34.

Table 4.34 Suggestions on ways the role of CSO can be improved to ensure effective peacebuilding

Suggestions (N = 172)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Consultation forums on policy formulation	143	83.1
CSOs to run independently	172	100.0
Friendly policies	154	89.5

Table 4.34 shows that all respondents suggested that the government is bound to let the civil society organizations run independently without interference, whilst a relative high percentage suggested that they are supposed to be actively involved and consulted in policy formulations. This would enhance effective peacebuilding.

4.8 The role of CSOs on peace building

The study sought to establish the extent to which some roles carried out by CSOs to ensure advocacy. A number of roles were presented to the respondents to respond to the extent to which advocacy enhanced using a scale of 1-5 where; 1 = Very great extent and 5 = Very small extent. The mean and standard deviation were presented in table 4.35.

Table 4.35 Ranking of CSOs roles in the involvement in advocacy

No	Roles	Mean	Deviation
1	Supporting broad based education	3.3198	1.10134
2	Establishing nonviolent ways of resolving conflict	2.2558	1.56112
3	Return of IDPS	2.5814	1.81266
4	Reconstruction of infrastructure	3.314	1.61156
5	Providing guidance and counseling	2.5640	1.36860
6	Disarmament	3.6337	1.27487
7	Providing basic services	3.6802	0.77010
8	Accepting combatants	3.0698	1.24994
9	Micro financing	3.3198	1.10134

From the study findings all the roles conducted by CSOs scored a mean of 2-3, showing that CSOs are involved in advocacy at a very great extent. Roles including: Supporting broad based education; Reconstruction of infrastructure; Providing basic services Accepting combatants; and Micro financing scored a mean of 3. This is an indication that the roles carried out by CSOs are very effective in peace building.

Other than the diverse role of CSOs in peacebuilding they are all involved in other societal roles that are as shown in table 4.36

Table 4.36 Other roles played by CSOs

Roles	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Providing humanitarian support	75	43.6
Addressing gender gaps in sectors	53	30.8
Civic Education	36	20.9
Election monitoring	8	4.7
Total	172	100.0

From the study findings CSOs engage in civic education, election monitoring as other responsibilities they carry out to create contact with the general public even in absence of conflict. This is an implication that with CSOs been present in day to day livelihood they are in a position to foresight peace thus hindering conflict in the society.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings of the study, conclusions and recommendations arrived at. It also gives suggestions for further studies.

5.2 Summary of the findings

Personal information of the respondents was sought, which included gender, academic background, length of stay in organization and the organization's role on peace building. Whereas, majority of the respondents (69.2%) were male and 61.1% were in the ages between forty to fifty years. Overwhelming majority of the respondents indicated postgraduate as their highest level of academic qualification, whilst 74.4% of the organization managers had been in the organization for more than five years. Further 57.6% of the CSOs play a major role in essential peace awareness, while support, mediation and enlightening societies are their other roles in the bid to promote peace.

In the first objective the study findings revealed that overwhelming majority of the respondents indicated that media influenced the role of CSOs on peace building in a very high extent, agreeing that the media affect them by disseminating politicized or biased information. Thus despite of the media's active role in supporting CSOs in disseminating peace information to the societies in conflict they also affect peacebuilding negatively during and after conflict. Majority of the CSOs use social media during peacebuilding, enabling to outreach the conflicted society through various avenues thus heightening the reconciliation process. Majority of the respondents (83.1%) indicated that media encourage positive relations, knowledge and attitudes among former enemies. Also majority of the CSOs indicated that media have a positive impact on peace building due to

its active role in enlightening the community on various aspects that promote peaceful coexistence leading to unity and tolerance among communities. On the other hand CSOs further indicated that in societies with irreconcilable differences and the media acted actively in blame game worsening the situation.

The second objective revealed that funding of CSOs influence their peace building at a very high extent. While, an overwhelming majority of the respondents indicated that the government offer funds to their organizations. Majority of the respondents indicated that in Kenya there are private institutions that support civil society's work on peace building. Majority of the respondents indicated that funds provided for by private institutions to support civil society organizations are no sustainable.

On capacity building, the third objective the study revealed that majority of the respondents indicated that training help reduce community conflict and recurrent of conflict at a very high extent. 94.8% of the CSOs have capacity building programs in their organizations giving monthly training to their working fraternity conflict prevention and transformation skills and public relations to offer capacity building programs. An overwhelming agreement (74.4%) that CSOs empowered men and women to be self-reliant. However, a very high percent of the CSOs (91.3%) enlighten conflict inflicted communities much on entrepreneurship and at recent times they link them up with life changer opportunities. Majority of the respondent agreed that they have strengthened communities through networking, while a moderate high percentage of the respondents indicated that civil society strengthen communities networking through sponsorship, while a relative low percent link them up to marketing opportunities.

From the study findings, more than half of the CSOs indicated the absence of government framework to support civil society's in capacity building. Majority of respondents (61.1%) indicated that government policies influence CSOs on peace building at a very high extent.

However from the study findings slightly more than half of the respondents indicated that the government affects administrative establishment on the functioning of NGOs to channel foreign funding to civil society. Whilst accountability and building strong ties were also other ways the government use to affect the same.

However, the research revealed that most of the civil society organizations are hindered conducive working environment, interfered with and are oppressed on any spoken presentations. All respondents suggested that the government is bound to let the civil society organizations run independently without interference, whilst a relative high percentage suggested that they are supposed to be actively involved and consulted in policy formulations. This would enhance effective peacebuilding.

Moreover, CSOs role on peace building play various advocacy roles. The study findings show that most of the organizations indicated that advocacy is at a very great extent in CSOs. Other than the diverse role of CSOs in peacebuilding they are all involved in other societal roles that range from engaging in civic education, election monitoring as other responsibilities they carry out to create contact with the general public even in absence of conflict.

5.3 Conclusions

Based on the study findings the study came up with the following conclusions:

The media play a very crucial role in the success of CSOs in peacebuilding. Though despite of the media's active role in supporting CSOs in disseminating peace information to the societies in conflict they also affect peacebuilding through politicized or biased information disseminated to the public during and after conflict. This can heighten conflict when wrong information is passed on during conflict making peacebuilding a failing trail.

Funding was a very crucial essential for the civil society to effectively carry out their role in peacebuilding. The government supports CSOs to carry out their role since funding was

a very important essential for the effectiveness of the organizations. There are private institutions in Kenya that support CSOs work their funds do not last the organizations long enough to sustain their role on peace building. However majority of the civil society organizations offer sustainable or effective empowerment to the communities thus promoting peacebuilding in conflict affected communities and also making them self-reliance.

CSOs staff are trained, refreshed and upgraded among others on evolving and new concepts of managing peacebuilding with the newly acquired capacity building. They are enlightened on various aspects to improve their enhancement through capacity building programs. CSOs are governed by government policies thus influencing their activities at a very high extent. Thus they are hand tied by government policies making it hard for then function smoothly.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions of the study, the researcher made the following recommendations;

- i. The government should actively involve the civil society organizations in policy formulation on peace building. This will reduce victimization of both the government and the civil society on biased policies.
- ii. The media and civil society should team up to disseminate peace messages to conflict affected communities and also ensure that they are not used for malice by any parties to avoid intensifying conflict.
- iii. Civil society organization should set up income generating programmes so as to sustain their organization to avoid closure and ensure sustainability.
- iv. The government and CSOs should offer seminars and workshops to civil society personnel to ensure that the roles of CSOs are entrusted to capable hands and they are up-to-date with regulations.

- v. Policy makers should encourage the participation of civil society personnel to ensure equal representation in policy formulation so as to ensure blame game does not hinder peace building.

5.5 Suggestions for further research

The researcher suggests that;

- i. A study should be conducted on the strategies employed by Civil Society Organizations to cope with the challenges regarding to funding.
- ii. A similar study should be replicated on the international NGOs.
- iii. A study should be carried out on the impact of civil society's accountability to government policies on peace building.

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APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SENIOR MANAGERS

This questionnaire is to collect data for purely academic purposes. All information will be treated with strict confidence. Do not put any name or identification on this questionnaire.

Answer all questions as indicated by either filling in the blank or ticking the option that applies.

SECTION A: PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. Please indicate your Gender?
 - a) Male [] b) Female []

2. What is your age bracket?
 - a) Between 15-20 []
 - b) Between 21-30 []
 - c) Between 31-40 []
 - d) Between 41-50 []

3. What is your academic background
 - a) Certificate []
 - b) diploma []
 - c) undergraduate []
 - d) None []

4. How long have you been working in this organization?
 - a) Less than 3 years []
 - b) 3 to 5 years []
 - c) 5 to 7 years []
 - d) Over 7 years []

5. What role does your organization play on peace building

.....

**SECTION B: FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY
ON PEACE BUILDING**

MEDIA

6. To what extent do the media influence the role of CSOs on peace building? Tick appropriately

- a) Very high extent []
- b) High extent []
- c) Moderate extent []
- d) Low extent []
- e) Very low extent []

7. Do the media affect the civil society organizations by disseminating politicized or biased information? YES [] NO []

8. Does your organization engage on peace building activities through the social media?
YES [] NO []

9. Do media help in building positive relationships, knowledge and attitudes among former enemies? Has it encouraged positive change?
YES [] NO []

If yes, please explain briefly how it has encouraged positive change.

.....

.....

If no, what can the CSOs do to encourage this?

.....

.....

10. To what extent do you agree with the following statements on media? Rank by placing a tick in the appropriate place.

1= strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3= moderately agree 4= agree 5= strongly agree

Factors Under Consideration	1	2	3	4	5
Media plays an important role in the creation and success of a strong civil society structure					
Media is a tool that can that can trigger war through communication or can create awareness and promote peace					
Media is a tool that can enable more effective participation in a civil society framework by providing accurate and timely information.					
CSOs have been able to promote peace and hinder the recurrence of conflicts through the social media					
Civil society and the media have a critical role to play in building a culture of integrity within government institutions.					

FUNDING

11. To what extent does funding influence the role of civil society on peace building.

Tick one.

- a) Very high extent []
- b) High extent []
- c) Moderate extent []
- d) Low extent []

e) Very low extent []

12. Does the government provide funding for CSOs? Please tick one.

YES [] NO []

If yes, is the funding reliable and how frequent do you receive the funds.....

.....

13. Are there private institutions in Kenya that supports CSOs work and do they assist through funding? YES [] NO []

If yes, are the funds sustainable?

.....

14. Has the CSOs empowered the community to be self reliant by having income generating projects or having voluntary contributions in order to sustain themselves? YES [] NO []

15. To what extent do you agree with the following statements on funding? Rank by placing a tick in the appropriate place.

1= strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3= moderately agree 4= agree 5= strongly agree

Factors Under Consideration	1	2	3	4	5
The CSOs provide high level of integrity and accountability of the funds they receive through different sources					
Funding by the private sector has strengthened civil society from urban to rural sectors					
Donor support has led to the creation of an active					

Factors Under Consideration	1	2	3	4	5
civil society in all sectors of governance and development					
CSOs get funds from the community through income generating projects and through voluntary contributions and membership fees					
The government has frequently provided resources to CSOs for their smooth running					
External donors have fully funded programmes provided by CSOs on peacebuilding activities					

CAPACITY BUILDING

16. To what extent has training helped in reducing community conflicts and recurrence of such conflicts? Pleas tick one.

- a) Very high extent []
- b) High extent []
- c) Moderate extent []
- d) Low extent []
- e) Very low extent []

17. Civil Society Organizations have empowered both men and women in becoming self reliant through engaging in socio-economic activities. Pleas tick one.

YES []

NO []. If yes, briefly explain how.....

.....

18. Have CSOs strengthened communities through networking. Like engaging in exchange programs to know what others are doing?

YES []

NO []

If yes, briefly explain how.....

.....

19. To what extent do you agree with the following statements on Capacity building?

Rank by placing a tick in the appropriate place.

1= strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3= moderately agree 4= agree 5= strongly agree

Factors Under Consideration	1	2	3	4	5
Civil societies are well trained in advocacy skills.					
The civil societies are well trained in leadership skills and have provided proper networking in order to strengthen their role on peace building.					
Capacity building for CSOs has been achieved through annual training programs and enhancing of gender equity. No one gender has dominated peace building activities hence gender equity and equality					
CSOs have good training in gender equity					
There is adequate training for CSOs on peace building work such as fostering reconciliation, providing trauma healing services, supporting broad based education, establishing non-violent modes of resolving conflicts, among others.					

20. Do CSOs have any capacity building programs?

Yes () No ()

If yes which ones are these?

.....

21. Are these programs offered

Monthly () Quarterly () Semi-annually () Annually ()

Who trains them?

22. Does the government contributes in anyway? Does it have any framework to support CSOs? Yes () no ()

If yes to what extent does the framework affects your role in capacity building?.....

.....

If no, who supports those programs?

.....

.....

GOVERNMENT POLICY

23. To what extent do the Government policies influence the role of civil society on peace building? Tick one

- a) Very high extent []
- b) High extent []
- c) Moderate extent []
- d) Low extent []
- e) Very low extent []

24. In October 2013, Kenya introduced legislation capping foreign funding to NGOs and requiring that money be channeled through a government body. Do you think this will affect the proper functioning of NGOs?

YES [] NO []

If yes, how will it affect the proper functioning of NGOs?

.....

23. To what extent do you agree with the following statements on Government policy?

Rank by placing a tick in the appropriate place. 1= strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3= moderately agree 4= agree 5= strongly agree

Factors Under Consideration	1	2	3	4	5
Under the NGO Coordination Act 1990, ambiguous provisions are sometimes used to curtail transparency and hinder registration of certain NGOs.					
The new PBO Act in section 4 makes the government responsible for providing an enabling environment for PBOs to operate. The government has provided this provision by respecting freedoms of associations and assembly.					
There are no legal barriers for NGOs to speak out or engage in advocacy efforts on any issues of public importance.					
The Kenya Law provides a conducive framework					

for NGOs to seek and secure funding, for instance, engaging in economic activities, local resource mobilization through harambees, and many others.					
The Miscellaneous Amendment Bill, 2013, published on October 30, will have far reaching implications on NGOs in carrying out their peacebuilding activities					

25. In your own opinion how has the government policies affected the proper functioning of civil society organizations?

.....
.....

26. Suggest ways in which the role of civil society can be improved to ensure they are effective in their peace building activities

.....
.....

THE ROLE OF CSOs ON PEACE BUILDING

27. To what extent are CSOs involved in advocacy of the following roles? Rank by placing a tick in the appropriate place. 1= very great extent, 2= great extent,

28. 3= moderate extent 4= small extent 5= very small extent

Roles	1	2	3	4	5
Supporting broad based education					
Establishing nonviolent ways of resolving conflict					
Return of IDPs					
Reconstruction of infrastructure					
Providing guidance and counseling					
Disarmament					
Providing basic services					
Accepting combatants					
Micro financing					

29. Are there other roles played by CSOs?

Yes () No ()

If yes kindly explain.....

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MIDDLE LEVEL MANAGERS

This questionnaire is to collect data for purely academic purposes. All information will be treated with strict confidence. Do not put any name or identification on this questionnaire.

Answer all questions as indicated by either filling in the blank or ticking the option that applies.

SECTION A: PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. Please indicate your Gender?
 - a) Male []
 - b) Female []
2. What is your age bracket?
 - a) Between 15-20 []
 - b) Between 21-30 []
 - c) Between 31-40 []
 - d) Between 41-50 []
3. What is your academic background
 - a. Certificate []
 - b. diploma []
 - c. undergraduate []
 - d. None []
4. How long have you been working in this organization?
 - a) Less than 3 years []
 - b) 3 to 5 years []
 - c) 5 to 7 years []
 - d) Over 7 years []

5. What role does your organization play on peace building

.....

**SECTION B: FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY
ON PEACE BUILDING**

MEDIA

6. To what extent do the media influence the role of CSOs on peace building? Tick appropriately

a) Very high extent []

b) High extent []

c) Moderate extent []

d) Low extent []

e) Very low extent []

7. Do the media affect the civil society organizations by disseminating politicized or biased information? YES [] NO []

8. Does your organization engage on peace building activities through the social media?

YES [] NO []

9. Do media help in building positive relationships, knowledge and attitudes among former enemies? Has it encouraged positive change?

YES [] NO []

If yes, please explain briefly how it has encouraged positive change.

.....
.....

If no, what can the CSOs do to encourage this?

.....
.....

10. To what extent do you agree with the following statements on media? Rank by placing a tick in the appropriate place.

1= strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3= moderately agree 4= agree 5= strongly agree

Factors Under Consideration	1	2	3	4	5
Media plays an important role in the creation and success of a strong civil society structure					
Media is a tool that can that can trigger war through communication or can create awareness and promote peace					
Media is a tool that can enable more effective participation in a civil society framework by providing accurate and timely information.					
CSOs have been able to promote peace and hinder the recurrence of conflicts through the social media					
Civil society and the media have a critical role to play in building a culture of integrity within government institutions.					

FUNDING

11. To what extent does funding influence the role of civil society on peace building.

Tick one.

- a) Very high extent []
- b) High extent []
- c) Moderate extent []

d) Low extent []

e) Very low extent []

12. Does the government provide funding for CSOs? Please tick one.

YES [] NO []

If yes, is the funding reliable and how frequent do you receive the funds.....

.....

13. Are there private institutions in Kenya that supports CSOs work and do they assist through funding? YES [] NO []

If yes, which are these institutions and are the funds sustainable?

.....

.....

14. Has the CSOs empowered the community to be self reliant by having income generating projects or having voluntary contributions in order to sustain themselves? YES [] NO []

15. To what extent do you agree with the following statements on funding? Rank by placing a tick in the appropriate place.

1= strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3= moderately agree 4= agree 5= strongly agree

Factors Under Consideration	1	2	3	4	5
The CSOs provide high level of integrity and accountability of the funds they receive through different sources					
Funding by the private sector has strengthened civil society from urban to rural sectors					
Donor support has led to the creation of an active					

Factors Under Consideration	1	2	3	4	5
civil society in all sectors of governance and development					
CSOs get funds from the community through income generating projects and through voluntary contributions and membership fees					
The government has frequently provided resources to CSOs for their smooth running					
External donors have fully funded programmes provided by CSOs on peacebuilding activities					

CAPACITY BUILDING

16. To what extent has training helped in reducing community conflicts and recurrence of such conflicts? Please tick one.

- a) Very high extent []
- b) High extent []
- c) Moderate extent []
- d) Low extent []
- e) Very low extent []

17. Civil Society Organizations have empowered both men and women in becoming self reliant through engaging in socio-economic activities. Please tick one.

YES []

NO []. If yes, briefly explain how.....

.....

18. Have CSOs strengthened communities through networking. Like engaging in exchange programs to know what others are doing?

YES []

NO []

If yes, briefly explain how.....

.....

19. To what extent do you agree with the following statements on Capacity building?

Rank by placing a tick in the appropriate place.

1= strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3= moderately agree 4= agree 5= strongly agree

Factors Under Consideration	1	2	3	4	5
Civil societies are well trained in advocacy skills					
The civil societies are well trained in leadership skills and have provided proper networking in order to strengthen their role on peace building.					
Capacity building for CSOs has been achieved through annual training programs and enhancing of gender equity. No one gender has dominated peace building activities hence gender equity and equality					
There is adequate training for CSOs on peace building work such as fostering reconciliation, providing trauma healing services, supporting broad based education, establishing non-violent modes of resolving conflicts, among others.					

20. Do CSOs have any capacity building programs?

Yes () No ()

If yes which ones are these?

.....

21. Are these programs offered

Monthly () Quarterly () Semi-annually () Annually ()

Who trains them?

22. Does the government contribute in anyway? Does it have any framework to support CSOs? Yes () no ()

If yes how does the framework affect your role in capacity building?

.....

.....

If no who supports those programs?

.....

.....

GOVERNMENT POLICY

23. To what extent do the Government policies influence the role of civil society on peace building? Tick one

- a) Very high extent []
- b) High extent []
- c) Moderate extent []
- d) Low extent []
- e) Very low extent []

24. In October 2013, Kenya introduced legislation capping foreign funding to NGOs and requiring that money be channeled through a government body. Do you think this will affect the proper functioning of NGOs?

YES [] NO []

If yes, how will it affect the proper functioning of NGOs?

.....

25. To what extent do you agree with the following statements on Government policy?

Rank by placing a tick in the appropriate place. 1= strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3= moderately agree 4= agree 5= strongly agree

Factors Under Consideration	1	2	3	4	5
Under the NGO Coordination Act 1990, ambiguous provisions are sometimes used to curtail transparency and hinder registration of certain NGOs.					
The new PBO Act in section 4 makes the government responsible for providing an enabling environment for PBOs to operate. The government has provided this provision by respecting freedoms of associations and assembly.					
There are no legal barriers for NGOs to speak out or engage in advocacy efforts on any issues of public importance.					
The Kenya Law provides a conducive framework					

for NGOs to seek and secure funding, for instance, engaging in economic activities, local resource mobilization through harambees, and many others.					
The Miscellaneous Amendment Bill, 2013, published on October 30, will have far reaching implications on NGOs in carrying out their peacebuilding activities					

26. In your own opinion how has the government policies affected the proper functioning of civil society organizations?

.....

.....

27. Suggest ways in which the role of civil society can be improved to ensure they are effective in their peace building activities.

.....

.....

THE ROLE OF CSOs ON PEACE BUILDING

28. To what extent are CSOs involved in advocacy of the following roles? Rank by placing a tick in the appropriate place. 1= very great extent, 2= great extent, 3= moderate extent 4= small extent 5= very small extent

Roles	1	2	3	4	5
Supporting broad based education					
Establishing nonviolent ways of resolving conflict					
Return of IDPs					

Reconstruction of infrastructure					
Providing guidance and counselling					
Disarmament					
Providing basic services					
Accepting combatants					
Micro financing					

29. Are there other roles played by CSOs?

Yes () No ()

If yes kindly explain.....

.....

APPENDIX III: LIST OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN NAIROBI

1. Academy For Educational Development (AED)- Kenya
2. Action For Peace Justice and Development
3. African Centre For Rights and Governance
4. Center For Transformational Leadership
5. Centers For International Programs - Kenya
6. Coalition of Community Groups
7. Community Aid International
8. Corruption Watch International
9. Federation Of Women Lawyers-Kenya
10. Forum On Early Warning and Early Response – Africa
11. Foundation For Human Rights and Resources Monitoring
12. International Center for Policy and Conflict (ICPC)
13. International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)
14. Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)
15. Kenya Women and Youth League
16. Legal Advice Centre (Kituo Cha Sheria)
17. Refugee Consortium of Kenya
18. The Youth Agenda

APPENDIX IV: Authorization letter

APPENDIX V: Research permit