INFLUENCE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION'S ACTIVITIES ON PEACE BUILDING AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN MOYALE SUB COUNTY OF MARSABIT COUNTY KENYA

BY

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DECLARATION

STUDENT DECLARATION

I hereby wish to declare that this research project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree at any other University.

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SUPERVISORS DECLARATION

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the candidate's University Supervisor

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my dear wife Shame Salla and our daughters Jillo Dida, Baredu Dida and Safo Dida, thank you for your support.

ACKNOLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to my supervisor, Professor Harriet Kidombo for her moral support, encouragement and understanding to permit me to send my work by email. Special thanks also go to Mary Wangui who severally went through this draft and made analysis on numerous spelling and grammatical corrections resulting from my pressure of work. I could not get a better friend

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ABSTRACT

Northern arid part of Kenya has gone through many tribulations and trying time of conflict since independence. The conflict in the region explains why the area has remained underdeveloped. It is widely accepted that the continuing protracted ethnic conflicts experienced in Moyale Sub County had an intense consequences on the people that live and practice their livelihood in the region. This research project will assess NGOs activity on peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County. The study was narrowed down to influence of peace education, sport participation proliferation of small arms on NGO operating environment and donor funding policy on peace building and conflict resolution. In reviewing the literatures different interactions was made along with NGO activities on peace building and conflict resolution. Conflict theories, Marxist and interest based relational approach was also interacted with to ascertain deeper understanding on the subject. The study used descriptive research design, the participants was identified through cluster sampling as an in depth questionnaires was given to key informants. The study concludes that peace education programs helped people develop communication skills hence build positive attitude toward justice, donor monitoring of peace funded project promoted quality as sport created bridges between individuals. Wide availability of weapons in Moyale sub county fuels in stability of conflict and posed a threat not only to security but to sustainable development in the area. The study is useful to everyone who would want to acquire knowledge on influence of NGOs on peace building and conflict resolution.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION ..... **ii**
DEDICATION ..... **iii**
ACKNOLEDGEMENTS ..... **iv**
ABSTRACT ..... **v**
LIST OF FIGURES ..... **x**
LIST OF TABLES ..... **xi**
LIST OF ABREVIATION AND ACRONYMS ..... **xii**

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION **1**
1.1 Background of the study 1
1.2 Statement of the problem 3
1.3 Purpose of the study 4
1.4 Objectives of the study 4
1.5 Research questions 4
1.6 Significance of the study 5
1.7 Delimitation of the study 5
1.8 Limitation of the study 5
1.9 Assumption of the study 5
1.10 Definitions of significant Terms 6
1.11 Organization of the study 7

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW **8**
2.1 Introduction 8
2.2 Overview of Non-Governmental Organizations Activities (NGO) 8
2.3 Peace Building and conflict resolution 9
2.3.1 NGOs' general activities in peace building and conflict resolution 9
2.3.2 Strategies used by NGOs in peace building and conflict resolution 11
2.4 Nongovernmental organizations specific activity in peace building and conflict resolution 13
2.4.1 Peace education and peace building in conflict resolution 13
2.4.2 Sports participation in peace building and conflict resolution 15
2.4.3 Donor funding policy in peace building and conflict resolution 16

2.4.4 Proliferation of small arms and light weapons on NGO operating environment in peace building and conflict resolution 16
2.5 Theoretical Framework 18
2.5.1 Conflict theory 18
2.5.2 Marx conflict Theory 19
2.5.3 Interest Based Relational Approach Theory 19
2.6 Conceptual Framework 19
2.7 Chapter summary 21

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 22
3.1 Introduction 22
3.2 Research Design 22
3.3 Target Population 22
3.4 Sampling Procedure 22
3.5 Sample size 23
3.6 Data Collection Instruments 23
3.7 Validity of Research Instruments 24
3.8 Reliability of Research Instruments 24
3.9 Data Collection Procedures 24
3.10 Data Analysis Techniques 25
3.11 Ethical Consideration 25
3.12 Chapter Summary 25

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATIONS 28
4.1 Introduction 28
4.1.1 Response Rate 28
4.1.2 Reliability Analysis 29
4.2 Background Information 29
4.2.1 Gender Distribution 29
4.2.2 Position in the society 30
4.2.3 Age bracket 31
4.2.4 Highest level of education 31
4.3 NGO peace education in conflict resolution and peace building 32

4.3.1 Effect of NGO peace education on conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County..... 32
4.3.2 NGO peace education in conflict resolution and peace building..... 33
4.3.3 Effort of NGOs in peace education activity and conflict resolution..... 34
4.4 Sport tournament activity in peace building and conflict resolution 35
4.4.1 Role of sport tournament on peace building and conflict resolution 35
4.4.2 Role of sport tournament on peace building and conflict resolution 35
4.5 Donor funding in peace building and conflict resolution 36
4.5.1 Extent to which donor policy affects conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County.... 36
4.5.2 Effect of policies peace building and conflict resolution..... 37
4.5.3 Effect of donor condition on conflict and peace building exercise 38
4.6 Small arms and light weapons in NGO operating environment in peace building and conflict resolution 38
4.6.1 Extent to which operating environment affect peace building and conflict resolution 39
4.6.2 Effects of small arms proliferation on NGO in peace building exercise 39

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS..... 41
5.1 Introduction..... 41
5.2 Summary of the findings..... 41
5.2.1 Role of peace education in conflict resolution and peace building 41
5.2.2 Role Sport tournaments in conflict resolution and peace building 41
5.2.3 Effect donor funding in conflict resolution and peace building 42
5.2.4 Effect NGO operating environment on conflict resolution and peace building 42
5.3 Discussion of the findings..... 42
5.3.1 Role of peace education in conflict resolution and peace building 42
5.3.2 Role Sport tournament activity in peace building and conflict resolution..... 43
5.3.3 Donor funding guideline in peace building and conflict resolution 44
5.3.4 Extent to which operating environment affect peace building and conflict resolution 44
5.4 Conclusions..... 45
5.5 Recommendations..... 45
5.5 Recommendations for further studies 46

REFERENCES **47**

APPENDICES **50**

Appendix I: Letter of Introduction 50

Appendix II: Research Questionnaire 51

Appendix III: Interview Guide 56

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conflict Triangle..... 18
Figure 2.2: Conceptual Framework Independent variables 20

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Sampling frame 23
Table 3.2: Operational definition of Variables 26
Table 4.1: Response Rate 28
Table 4.2: Reliability Coefficients 29
Table 4.3: Gender Distribution 30
Table 4.4: Position in the society 30
Table 4.5: Age bracket 31
Table 4.6: Highest level of education 32
Table 4.7: Extent to which NGO peace education influenced conflict resolution 32
Table 4.8: Influence of NGO peace education on conflict resolution and peace building . 33
Table 4.9: Effort of NGOs in peace education activity and conflict resolution 34
Table 4.10: Role of sport tournament on peace building and conflict resolution 35
Table 4.11: Role of sport tournament on peace building and conflict resolution 36
Table 4.12: Extent to which donor policy affect conflict resolution and peace building ... 37
Table 4.13: Effect of policies peace building and conflict resolution 37
Table 4.14: Effect of donor condition on conflict and peace building exercise 38
Table 4.15: Extent to which NGO operating environment affect conflict resolution 39
Table 4.16: Effects of small arms proliferation on NGO in peace building exercise 40

LIST OF ABREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

ALCHA	**:**	Alliance of Local Communities in Hardship Areas
CEWARN	**:**	Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism
CARE	**:**	Cooperative Assistance and Relief Every Where
EMC	**:**	Environmental Management Committees
IOM	**:**	International Organization for Immigration
ICRC	**:**	International committee of the Red Cross
IGAD	**:**	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
KRCS	**:**	Kenya Red Cross Society
NGO	**:**	Nongovernmental organizations
NCCK	**:**	National Christian Churches of Kenya
NCIC	**:**	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
SCPC	**:**	Sub County Peace Committee
UNDP	**:**	United Nations Development Programme
UN	**:**	United Nations
WHO	**:**	World Health Organization
WFP	**:**	World Food Programme

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

A common definition of conflict comes from Lewis Coser a sociologist, who defines social conflict as a struggle over values and claims to scarce status, power and resources (Coser , 1956,p 80). This definition highlights possible causes of conflict on values, power, scarce status or resources. Conflict resolution is therefore a broad term which refers to many ways in which disputes are solved. Conflict resolution is a progression from an order based on coercion to one based on voluntarism. It creates a relationship not characterized by hierarchy but one marked by equality, participation, respect, mutual enrichment and growth. The term also refers to addressing the causes of conflict and seeking to build new and lasting relationships between hostile groups

In (1992), Boutros Boutros Ghali, the former UN secretaty general announced an Agenda for peace to find ways of reducing recurrence of conflicts or the rise of new conflicts in conflict prone zone. This is often associated with state building.

In many of the violent conflict arenas, the task of peace building implies strengthening of both the legitimacy of democratic state institutions and their capacity or effectiveness to perform their duties. Peace building is therefore understood as a comprehensive concept that encompasses, generates, approaches and stages needed to transform conflict toward more sustainable peace relationships. Peace is seen not merely as a stage in time or condition, it is a dynamic social construct (1996) John Galtung

According to the United Nations (UN) document on agenda for peace, peace building and conflict resolution consist of activities that are associated with capacity building, reconciliation, and societal transformation. Peace building is therefore a long term process that occurs after violent conflict has slowed down or come to a halt. Many NGOs understand peace building as violent prevention, advocacy work, civilian and military intervention, humanitarian assistance cease fire agreement and the establishment of peace and reconciliation. In such scenarios INGOs are viewed as vehicles of democratization and of local civil society capacity building on the ground who aim to empower and increase the local capacities of civil society actors, through providing indispensible services and opportunities that are not provided by weak or failed state. NGO independence, legitimacy

and broad scope of their work have been able to create relationships of trust with civil society and often been central to communicating local concerns in national and international forums

In Kenya the medium for peace building and conflict resolution are both local and international NGO which has become increasingly involved in peace building and conflict resolution (Bares 2006). In 1974 there were 125 NGOs in Kenya, by 2006 over 4200 Ngos have been registered with the Government of Kenya according to (survey report of Kenya) these increase in Ngo activities is partly related to changes in nature of conflict which has demanded a revision of existing practices for conflict resolution and peace building practice (Fisle 1997). In the intervention process of NGO in Kenya, mixed results were given when review of the effectiveness of the NGO supported activities in conflict resolution and peace building was done, good and bad progress was noticed in effort to achieve their objectives. Some projects were not effective due to institutional weakness. Strategies being employed by different NGOs dealing with peace advocacy play a major role in the success or failure of the projects and initiatives

In Moyale peace building by NGOs embark on problem solving workshops seminars sporting activities and peace caravans, aimed at bringing communities together, this peace building forum by NGOs is seen by donors to be effective, efficient, flexible and innovative than governments' response in resolving conflict. Where many factors contributed to this protracted state of affairs in Moyale, pastoral practice, cattle rustling, fight over pasture, defense of ancestral land, revenge attacks, politics, greed to rule the economy low rainfall, high malaria incidences, distance to market, neglect by colonial administration stood as some of the underlying issues that led to the under development and destruction of homestead during the inter ethnic conflict of 2013. The dynamism of the conflict has also been changing both in nature, scope and the levels of destruction resulting to high fatalities according to (KRSC report 2010.

To build peace and reconciliation in Moyale the 35 Ole Kaparo peace accord elders, local and foreign nongovernmental organizations went affront with their organizational role to prevent, alleviate and resolve conflict in Moyale that was resulted by the 2013 general election. 10 NGOs that operates a docket in peace building continued to pour resources to restore peace that did not come up as expected. Devolution brought blessings of infrastructure development to the community that has sung anthem of marginalization for long in history also became an issue of community division along the ethnic line as Lack of

trust, hopelessness, frustrations and accusations became subject of the day. In view of unity the county government worked towards cohesion and integration of the 15 communities living in the wide and sun scorched geographical area of Marsabit County. The NGOs continued to do peace building and conflict resolution which signals a feeling that the region has underperformed as compared to its potential and required the efforts of local and international organization to refocus on the region through various policy and positive actions to bring peace.

This study will be concerned with how Non Governmental Organizations activities played a role of great influence in conflict resolution and peace building activities in Moyale Sub County. The study attempts to highlight opportunities for transforming conflict resolution and peace building in such a way that peace will prevail and the area would have opportunities to exploit its potential in order to meet the challenges of vision 2030

1.2 Statement of the problem

Most of Kenyan communities have perceived northern Kenya as the region which is most undesirable place to live or work in. The area has been perceived even by the civil servants posted there as punishment area and so less motivated to serve the communities in this region. Incidences of protracted conflicts between Gabra, Garri and Borana just serves to undermine the peace in Moyale as destructions, death and displacements occur always during this ethnic clashes. This conflict has made the area to be underdeveloped and has registered top in poverty index in the country (economic survey report 2010). Due its insecurity and marginal productivity Non Governmental Organizations have been keen in carrying out peace initiatives and conflict resolution activities within the sub county

NGOs in the area have been perceived to play role in conflict resolution and peaces building through their effort to build inter communal links, to facilitate reconciliation and address the causes of conflicts and continuing the peace building processes. Effort to bring peace and reconciliation output has never been thoroughly assessed openly these pauses a big challenge to the NGOs activities on peace building and conflict resolution. Members of the community cry foul that the work of NGOs on peace building and conflict resolution is likened to a peace sugar coating in peace less environment, NGOs do not address the root cause of conflict resolution and peace building, instead they are alleged to be doing paper work for donor funding for their interest as the society suffer in the reoccurrences of these protracted conflict.

Therefore the proposed study seeks to determine the influence of NGO activities in peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of NGOs in peace building and conflict resolution activities in Moyale Sub County.

1.4 Objectives of the study

The objectives of this study were;

1. To explore the influence of peace education on peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale sub county, Kenya.
2. To determine the influence of sports participation on peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County, Kenya.
3. To establish the influence of donor funding guidelines on peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County, Kenya.
4. To assess the proliferation of small arms on NGO operating environment in peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale sub county, Kenya.

1.5 Research questions

This research study sought to answer to the following questions;

1. What are the effects of NGO peace education on peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County?
2. What are the effect of NGO sport participation on peace building and conflict resolution activities in Moyale Sub County?
3. What are the effects of NGO donor funding guidelines on peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County?
4. What are the effect of proliferation of small arms on NGO operating environment on peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County?

1.6 Significance of the study

The significance of this study is to understand the actual influence of NGO activities in conflict resolution and peace building. Various NGOs both local and foreign have been working all over the country and more specifically in the Arid and Semi-arid areas of Marsabit, Mandera and parts of Wajir counties, where constant conflicts, clashes and peace less have been experienced. This study considers Moyale Sub County and will make contribution to the existing body of knowledge on how NGO activities on peace building and conflict resolution contributed to peace within the sub county.

The study is also useful to everyone who wants to know the mechanism that the NGOs are using in enhancing conflict resolution and peace building. This study will be useful to all those are interested in understanding how NGOs activities influenced peace building and conflicts around the county and beyond.

1.7 Delimitation of the study

This study focuses on the influence of nongovernmental organizations activities on conflict resolution and peace building activities in Moyale sub County. The study will further be narrowed to influence of NGO activities in peace building and conflict resolution, the area of study will be Golbo and central divisions of Moyale Sub County

1.8 Limitation of the study

The study was limited to Moyale Town ward, Butiye, Heilu and Golbo wards of Moyale Sub County, due to finance and time constraints. The study therefore targeted a number of NGOs from Moyale Sub County. The second limitation was that the interviewer was asking permission to clients to interview them, as some were willing others may totally get upset by the whole exercise.

1.9 Assumption of the study

The basic assumption of the study was how the respondents and main the informants provided correct and truthful information to questions and that explanations sought by the research instruments. The researcher assumed that the views of the respondents used for the study are representative of the entire population of NGOs in the sub county, hence making generalization of the findings possible.

1.10 Definitions of significant Terms

Nongovernmental Organizations : means a private voluntary grouping of individuals or associations, not operated for profit

Activity: work done to bring sustainable peace

Peace building: process of transforming conflict to peace

Conflict Resolution: The methods and process of negotiation, arbitration, and institutional building which promotes peaceful ending of social conflict or war

Peace Education: refers to the dissemination of information on peace to individuals and group

Sport participation: a physical contest between people or teams with different goals

Donor Funding: resource given to support the activities on peace

Proliferation of small arms: weapon traded and used in the area during ethnic conflict

1.11 Organization of the study

Chapter one Introduction

The chapter gives insight into the body of the study. It lays setting where introductions, statement of problem, objective, research questions, delimitations of the study, limitation of the study are pointed out.

Chapter Two Literature Review

This chapter looks at literature related to NGO activities in peace building and conflict resolution. Theoretical literatures are reviewed; the chapter also discusses theories of conflict and their relationship to peace building and conflict resolution

Chapter Three Research Methodology

This chapter examines the methods that will be used in the collection of data in answering the research questions. The chapter is divided into design, study population, sample design, data collection, Data analysis, and ethical issues.

Chapter Four Data Analysis, presentation and interpretation

This chapter present analysis and findings of the study as set out in the research methodology. The results are presented to determine the influence of NGOs in peace building and conflict resolution activities in Moyale Sub County. The data was gathered exclusively from questionnaires as the research instrument.

Chapter Five Summary of findings, discussions conclusion and recommendations

Following the findings in the previous chapter, this chapter offers a conclusion. After assessing these findings, it proves recommendation concerning the influence of NGO activities in peace building and conflict resolution.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews literature related on the influence of NGO activities on peace building and conflict resolution in general. The chapter will also look at the challenges NGOs encounter in carrying out peace building and conflict resolution activities and strategies used by NGOs in peace building and conflict resolution

2.2 Overview of Non-Governmental Organizations Activities (NGO)

Non-governmental organization (NGO), is defined as a group of persons or associations which is private voluntary, organized both nationally and internationally for the promotion of social welfare, research or development charity in the areas but not restricted to; relief, health, agriculture, industry, education, peace as well as supply of amenities and services (Laws of Kenya NGO act 2006).

The NGOs history can be traced back to 1807, when the issue of slavery was addressed by a number of organized non-profit movements after the British government abolished the slave trade. Major NGOs in today's world as one can witness was found in this time period, and many soon followed. In 1864, The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was formed and went to be a leading humanitarian organization in conflict areas. In the year 1917, the American Friends Service Committee was formed; then in 1919, Save the Children was started, then Oxfam came into being in 1942, all oriented with an aim of addressing war victims' consequences. A series of service-oriented organizations was formed after the World War II, avoiding political confrontation which chose the path of neutrality in conflict emerged – Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), Salvation Army, dealing with war relief, aid as well as postwar reconstruction.

The 1960's as well as the 70's brought on confrontational approaches by the NGOs. In addition to their traditional roles; of tackling issues related to war famine, these organizations took on new roles; that involved lobbying and campaigning for their causes. NGOs such as; Amnesty International, Christian Aid and Oxfam took on the new role of criticizing states, multilateral organizations and their perspectives on war and violent conflict. In their study

Fitzduff and Church (2004) noted the early 1990's witnessed the emergence of international humanitarian NGOs. These they observed primary role has been the provision of humanitarian aid as well as protection on the outskirts of violent conflicts changed and evolved drastically (Fitzduff and Church, 2004).

2.3 Peace Building and conflict resolution

Peace building is a process that prevents the recurrence of violence through establishment of durable tries and peace by addressing root causes and effects of conflict through institution building, reconciliation, economic transformation as well as political transformation. For countries emerging from conflict, peace building presents the chance to ascertain new social, political, judicial as well as institutions that can offer momentum to development. Pulling up the roots of conflict goes ahead of immediate post conflict obligation and the mend of war torn societies, the fundamental conditions that led to conflict must be dealt with, as peace building and conflict resolution means fostering a culture of peace, land reform, pasture and water sharing scheme can make a major inducement for communities to embrace each other once again for peace.

In general, identifying and supporting structures that will tend to solidify and strengthen peace is the ambition of peace building in order to shun a setback into conflict; hence addressing the sources of current hostility as well as building domestic capacities for resolving conflict is the sole aim of peace building (Munene 2014).

2.3.1 NGOs' general activities in peace building and conflict resolution

Non-governmental organizations beyond their customary relief objectives of providing water, sanitation, food as well as emergency health measures are presently quickly becoming a significant part of the international response to conflicts. As a result of becoming more professional, NGOs are rapidly losing their supposed inferior status through engaging in formal and recognized ways with multilaterals as well as governments thus experiencing serious escalation in budgets (Fitzduff, Church, 2004). Presently, they are taking on roles of serving as an alternate for local government's thus encouraging civil society growth as well as the use mediation and negotiation skills to bring rivals together as part of a relief mission, (Aall, 2000).

In ASAL areas of Kenya, Dorcas Aid Kenya assist the community by digging boreholes and water pans where communities require them to reduce chances of ethnic conflict, they set up support peace committees; build schools, health centers, convene and sponsor workshops and

seminars in which politicians and other county leaders are invited to discuss conflict issues and solutions. They advise, lobby and support the government to provide security and implement recommendations from various mediation and other peace-making initiatives and forums. These activities benefit mainly the local communities and institutions like schools and churches through increased enrollment numbers and resources, reduction in conflicts and human rights violations. (Campbell, Crawford and Hamill, 2009)

A number of international and local NGOs and other actors play significant roles in peace and reconciliation efforts in northern Kenya. They include World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), CARE Kenya, National Christian Council of Churches (NCCK), Peace NET Kenya, Red Cross, UNDP, IOM, Dorcas Aid, Pacida, Concern Worldwide and World Vision Kenya. Activities of these organizations revolve around provision of food, water, digging and rehabilitation of boreholes and water pans, empowering communities through livelihood opportunities to reduce poverty, facilitating cross-border peace initiatives, and facilitating community and DPC meetings and dialogues. These in turn lead to conflict resolution and peace building (Moyale Inter-Agency Rapid Needs Assessment, 2012).

Local NGOs like Alliance of Local Communities in Hardship Areas ALCHA, through UNDP have also been involved in different aspects of peace-building initiatives in the area. Their roles have been provision of advocacy for peace and human rights, dialogue facilitation at the local level, service delivery to establish entry points for peace-building, provide support for peace-building capacity building of groups like traditional and religious leaders, youth and women groups.

International NGOs' ability to use their knowledge as well as expertise of similar conflicts provides a clearer picture of events that are unfolding. This is possible since majority of NGOs have roots in their relief, development workers, local communities as well as unique vantage points in ascertaining deteriorating conditions that may perhaps result in conflict. Acting as the initial external actors NGOs become aware of possibility of a conflict and in most cases remain in conflict regions the longest. This grants them the opportunity to access a great amount of first hand information that relates to conditions contributing to the emergence of violence. In his study, Nicolaidis (1996) found the sudden interruption of normal NGO grassroots work is considered a significant indicator of dangerously deteriorating condition. Providing humanitarian assistance and protection is one major frontlines characteristic of NGOs, at times making them the only informant of information for the international community. This is predominantly so in

very secluded conflict regions, where international relations are largely non-existent, for instance, northern Uganda, parts of Congo, as well as south of Sudan. International organizations presence in such regions provides necessary information on possibly dangerous events as well as escalating developments. Being at the vanguard of conflict also means that to international NGOs forecasting trouble is of crucial significance as they must be ready or have to evacuate when tensions rise into violent conflict (Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict, 1997).

NGOs reconsideration and placing of greater emphasis on raising awareness and conflict prevention is a result of changing nature of conflicts after the Cold War. Their programs must more essentially address not simply symptoms but causes of conflicts. NGOs offer an effective, unique as well as efficient opportunity to prevent future conflicts in an environment of decreasing resources because of their experience, access to local structures, and an improved development or peace-building practice, (Hackett 2000)

The NGOs have been attributed with the capacity to play a preventive role due to its advantage of contacts with grassroots movements as well as its familiarity with the local conflict. Gathering of supplementary information can also be their important role, in areas of anxiety pertaining their abuses as well as human rights. Through the ability for small-scale projects, social system as well as civil society is strengthened thus peace-building role achieved for instance, the training of local leaders. This means that non-governmental organizations are capable to support in the creation of the general conditions that promote peace constituencies, develop peace-building, which consist of cross-cutting sections of different sectors of civil society concerned in the advancement of sustainable peace, (UN, 2002)

2.3.2 Strategies used by NGOs in peace building and conflict resolution

Developed through a study of the process of mediation, approaches to conflict resolution did involve processes adopted to explain conflict, its escalation as well as its origins. Techniques were also used to make recommendation to other conflicts, occasionally by investigative means, but within the context of an on-going dialogue between the parties. In particular, conflict is tackled as a socio-biological problem in which parties of the conflict first attempt to define as well as identify their conflict and also the third party must establish conditions, before solving it. By focusing on a super-ordinate goal, a de-acceleratory mechanism is therefore introduced, through encouraging the two sides to consider each other's needs in an objective fashion. Through acknowledging their legitimacy, they therefore discover each other’s fears thus leading

to the likelihood of a win-win situation. Enemy metaphors are deconstructed in the framework of a global set of general needs or norms, the censorship of which provides a major imperative for conflict and therefore a serious impediment to conflict management as well as a reduction of tensions (Nhema, 2008).

Several local and international non-governmental organizations are mostly involved in community-based analysis as well as development programmes. The use of aid as force for resolving inter-conflicts as well as promoting community cohesion is their approach to peace building. NGOs have been able to settle a possible violent conflict at the community level in some cases. This group is in an enhanced position to decrease the negative effect of their programmes on domestic level conflicts through its participatory methods. In most cases the non-governmental organizations are involved in short-term projects, therefore limiting them to either ensure sustainable self-help aptitude within the community or even develop a local system for conflict transformation. According to Strand (1998), lack of meaningful co-ordination is a major fault of aid community in Afghanistan. Aid organizations generally suffer from the incapability to learn and benefit from each-others capabilities as well as to eventually promote a culture of co-operation and sharing within their target beneficiaries and the community.

Workshops aimed at solving internal and international problem protracted, for instance, in Moldova, Cyprus, Tajikistan, Northern Ireland, Sri Lanka, as well as the Middle East, have progressively come into use. In the 1993 negotiations case between the PLO representatives and the Israelis conducted in Oslo, the traditional forms of negotiation as well as conflict resolution approaches were interchanged at each stage of the negotiations. Another example is the 1993Tajikistan Dialogue which provided a wide range of Tajiks to come together, after a violent civil war had erupted after the independence of Soviet Tajikistan, (UN, 2002). This resulted to a series of meetings which lead to five separate stages: coming together to map the basics of the problems as well as the relationships that perpetuate the problems; deciding to engage in discussion to resolve communally intolerable problems; development steps together to revolutionize the relationships; uncovering the fundamental dynamic of the Relationships as well as beginning to see ways to change them; and formulating ways to execute their plan.

NGOs can nurture the approaches conflict resolution as well as access to building peacemaking processes. In his study, Anderson (2000) noted due to their inherent nature of vehicles for broad activities at the grassroots levels, NGOs had over the years played a major role in solving the illusive problems of conflict resolution. However, this role is engendered by approaches to

conflict resolution in the framework of the world society perception. Their capabilities in laying emphasis on the impact of cross-cutting forces running from the local to the global as well as the global to the local, has enhanced NGOs' role in a universal system which many may still perceive to be neatly compartmentalized, but no longer is. Therefore, NGOs can assist local actors in their awareness of how their actions, knowledge as well as existence are constituted by their role in society, and also their role in a global society. The point is to negotiate a shared reality upon which further negotiation processes can be built into the fabric of local and regional systems in the world (Anderson, 2000).

Peace building strategies are complimented by forgiveness and reconciliation. In Northern Uganda, the NGOs have been very instrumental in urging forgiveness and reconciliation. Organizations for example Gulu Support the Children Organization which works with children who had been abducted children, seeks for their reintegration into society, Acholi Religious Peace Initiatives; World Vision Uganda, Rachele Centre in Lira, Concerned Parents as well as Canadian Physicians for Peace have performed a key role in bridging the gap between the communities and the surrendering rebels as well as raising awareness of the devastating impacts of conflicts (Hackett, 2000).

2.4 Nongovernmental organizations specific activity in peace building and conflict resolution

NGOs use variety of activity to solve conflicts, wars and disputes in their areas of jurisdiction. These include

2.4.1 Peace education and peace building in conflict resolution

The Term Peace Education generally refers to all effort towards disseminating information on peace to individuals and groups whether in educational and security institutions or at forums organized by NGOs. This type of education is based on the theory that communities, individuals as well as nations are in violent conflict because there is no adequate knowledge on how to handle conflict creatively

Peace education, in this context, can be broken into two categories: non-formal and formal. Non formal peace education refers to kind of training programs provided by nongovernmental organizations working in the area of conflict prevention, peace building, peacemaking and conflict transformation. It is often skill based and aimed at providing knowledge that could enable people to relate with one another more peacefully. It is often provided through training

workshops and distributions of instruction materials. Formal peace education is provided by academic institutions.

In doing peace education the NGOs come up with different peace committees to bring peace in the community. Reintegration of differing ethnic communities is one of the major roles of these peace committees. This is achieved through the process of conflict resolution and peace building within the villages and operates as main persons in peace related initiatives within the communities as well as the government.

The Government and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) initiated negotiation meetings in Iladu, Funanyatta as well as a cross border meeting at Mansile on the Ethiopian border. The negotiation meeting at Funanyatta engaged communities from Qate and Gimbe whereas the meeting at Iladu engaged elders from Drib Dima and Oda. Due to various interventions by the IOM and other partners for instance World Vision, Kenya Government; and the District Peace Committees, Moyale has experienced relative calm for some time now (Government of Kenya, 2013). It is as a result of this continued dialogue that Kenya institute for public policy research and analysis rated Marsabit county the most improved county in cohesion index from 62% in 2013 to 86% in 2015 (NCIC report 2015)

Concern worldwide brought groups together to discuss and agree on solutions to conflict, they found that enforced grazing patterns were designed to avoid conflict. As resource became scarcer in 2011those EMCs who were trained agreed to allow livestock move freely between water and pasture in their regions. These trained people were also linked to peace committees to district security team to enable more rapid interventions when conflict did arise

The Loima peace committee tour also gave them opportunity to learn exchange and share experiences. The tour exposed them to competitive world regulated by tolerance and peaceful coexistence which is a key to sustainable development. Such visit brings trust between communities and hence builds declarations that can help in bringing a lasting peace between communities

NCIC has also held a series of regional conversation on race and ethnicity, these trainings were designed to generate knowledge that would inform the country's draft guideline on national ethnic and race relations. The conversation also sought to influence research based advocacy on ethnicity, and in the long run, form a basis for attitude and behavioral change with regards to embracing diversity.

2.4.2 Sports participation in peace building and conflict resolution

The UN regards sports as an effective tool and a strong unifying factor in the process of conflict transformation and peace building. Sport activities have an integral part of nation building and to foster goodwill within local communities and have been granted the potential as a conflict prevention measure, helping forestall processes that generates aggression, hatred and fear

All sport is based on healthy completion against opponents trying to reach other a similar goal. Sport on the other hand facilitates constructive conflict in peaceful form, accepting the fact that there have to be winners and looser. In the world there are numerous examples of sports which include football that is actively used to bring peace and add fuel to conflicts

Sport and games integrate an important part of the human being, body and emotions which often gets forgotten in peace building. Sustainable conflict transformation means that one also addresses the participant's feelings in the sport as games offer space for joy, fun, creativity and happiness but also rage sadness and frustration sometimes. Sport activities can create safe spaces for interaction where communication can be restored and understanding and tolerance can be built. The National cohesion and integration commission (NCIC 2013) in partnership with GIZ engaged youths between 11 and 25 in the national cohesion essay competition. The completion sought to give the youths an opportunity to express themselves on the theme of ethnicity, race and nationhood and generate ideas that advocate for and promote national cohesion. The competition gave students an opportunity to earn national recognition, share experience and ideas that promote national cohesion.

Kivulini trust sponsored the second Kalacha festival which was held in Kalacha, Marsabit county, northern Kenya between 23-26 august 2013. The festival brought together pastoralists, fisher folks, hunters gatherers, metal artisans and agricultural communities of the region to share and celebrate their cultural and natural heritage in order to promote peaceful coexistence amongst the residents of Marsabit County, promote cultural diversity, social harmony and sustainable development.

In 2009 November IGAD organized football peace tournament whose objective was to strengthen and link between ethnic communities that live along the Kenya and Ethiopia, set up cross border peace structures and initiate a process for the establishment of a cross border sub regional framework and peace council as provided in the IGAD/CEWARN protocol. World vision Kenya also organized games through FKF Moyale to enhance peace and reconciliation

between communities that live in Moyale, these interactions in the tournament has resulted in better forums of community integrations within the wards to villages that necessitated peace

2.4.3 Donor funding policy in peace building and conflict resolution

There has been an increase in the number of NGOs over the years. Most of these organizations get their support from first world countries whose fund comes across with different measures and guidelines. Funds cannot be transferred to other projects unless the donor decides, for instance resource for water cannot be transferred to peace and reconciliations or other emerging community activities unless the donor gives approval while in miles away. Some evaluations are done through donors these conditions curtails the effort of peace and reconciliation within the networking of NGOs globally. Reviewing donor policy the mediated steps helps local communities manage their conflict

Some NGOs have been criticized by local civil society for following the agendas of their home country, especially in peace building sphere where they obey to their home guidelines rather than maintaining impartial status. INGOs have also been seen as promoting the principles of liberal peace and have come to be equated by some publics and donors with civil society in the south, thus reducing the space and possibilities for indigenous peace building organizations and network to flourish (Aall, 2005).

NGOs better policy should be supported by the local people and their communities. This will enhance the effectiveness of NGOs in peace building and conflict resolution. The Government should recognize NGOs and their important work in conflict resolution and peace building.

2.4.4 Proliferation of small arms and light weapons on NGO operating environment in peace building and conflict resolution

International NGO field staff especially relief workers often experience hardships similarly to those of local residents, in coping with lack of electricity and water is common in Moyale. Dealing with the threat of insurgents coming through the porous border of Ethiopia to give a hand of help in the conflict was highly common in the area. The porous border has been one that affected the NGO so much as different militia groups cross over. Proliferation of small arms and light weapon also affects NGO operations, as carrying of weapons raises insecurity measures hence some NGOs pull out of the area with their resources without doing any work.

A (2002 SALW survey report) estimated that 639 milion SALW are in circulation in the world, the civilians held almost2/3 of these with over 100,000 in turkana and neighboring districts.

Small arms and light weapons are regarded as the Africas weapon of arms of destruction. Every conflict in Africa has been awash with SALW with the growing availability of arms being a major cause of most of incidences of internal conflicts.

In northern Kenya SALW are considered to be of great significance and are owned illegally by herders for the protection of their livestock. In most cases this ownership of SALW leads to the emergence of inter-ethnic arms cases (Kamenju, Singo and Wairagu, 2003). This has also been found to emerge from the marginalization of communities living in these underdeveloped parts of the country, the consequent competition for scarce resources and the recurrent demand to protect their livelihoods. This is often coupled with inter-ethnic rivalries that turn into violent and leads to death, for instance, through cattle-rustling raids, pushes communities to self-arm for security. The situation here is made worse by the government's failure to impose its presence through effective service provision and enforcement of law and order. In a study (Mkutu2008).foundaweak governance structures that influences insecurity and small arms proliferation in northern Kenya.

Secondary Research in northern Kenya indicates that small arms fuelled pastoralist violence had displaced more than 160,000 people by 2003 (Pkalya, Adan and Masinde, 2003). In two years, at a given period of time, more than 200,000 people had been internally displaced by small arms that fuelled conflicts over resources or livestock

In search a case NGOs try to identify and ally themselves with group seeking to resolve political differences between the worrying parties but this may offer little service protection, at times NGOs can be snared into a host of political and practical difficulties by un witting involvement in tribal rivals, land dispute or criminal activities

Here in Moyale INGOs have prompted to consider a variety of approaches to ensuring staff safety during Moyale ethnic conflict, world vision, care international and concern worldwide has developed a training module to promote security for staff operating in risks zone, the training emphasizes on personal conflict handling techniques rather than physical protection. It recognizes that, because of their work NGO staffs are vulnerable to assault and other violences, these tools help them to avoid confrontations. This involves building and carefully maintaining relationships, positive reputation and consistent image with local actors, as NGO attitudes are based on a combination of principles and practical consideration necessary to ensure their survival in conflict areas as they assist in bringing peace

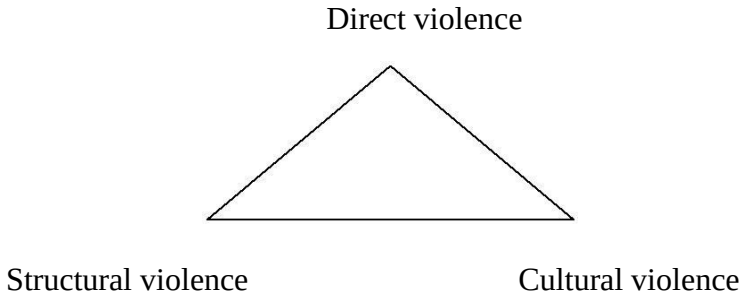
2.5 Theoretical Framework

This study will be based on the frame work of the following conflict Theories and Peace Theories as postulated by different scholars

2.5.1 Conflict theory

The theory was developed by John Galtung in 1996. He suggest that the best way to define peace is to define violence, this theory reflects the general hypothesis that violence is inevitable and the aim of peace action should therefore be preventing, managing, limiting and overcoming violence

Figure 2.1: Conflict Triangle



(**Source Galtung 1996)**

Direct violence refers to aggression which includes direct attack, massacre and bodily harm. Structural violence refers to indirect violence caused by an unjust structure and is not to be equated with an act of God for example corruption, nepotism or clanism. Cultural violence include cultural practices that are accepted yet they violates peoples right such as FGM

Galtung theory, proposes peace as absence of war that is absence of direct violence. He views Peace as justice and development that has absence of structural violence. Peace as respect and tolerance between people, peace within ecosystem and peace as having harmony with everyone.

Galtungs theory has therefore made this study to explore the meaning of peace building and conflict resolution within the larger community. This peace theory will be used to assess the influence of NGO activities in peace building and conflict resolution through removing direct, structural and cultural violence in Moyale sub-county

2.5.2 Marx conflict Theory

Social conflict theory is a Marxist based social theory which argues that individuals and groups within society have differing amount of material and non material resources such as being wealthy or poor. The more powerful group use their power in order to exploit group with lesser power can result to conflict within the set up of a society. (Marxs 1818-1883) considers the mass

Illiterate people who powerful elites can think for them can cause an inevitable class structure of conflict if the gap is not addressed properly.

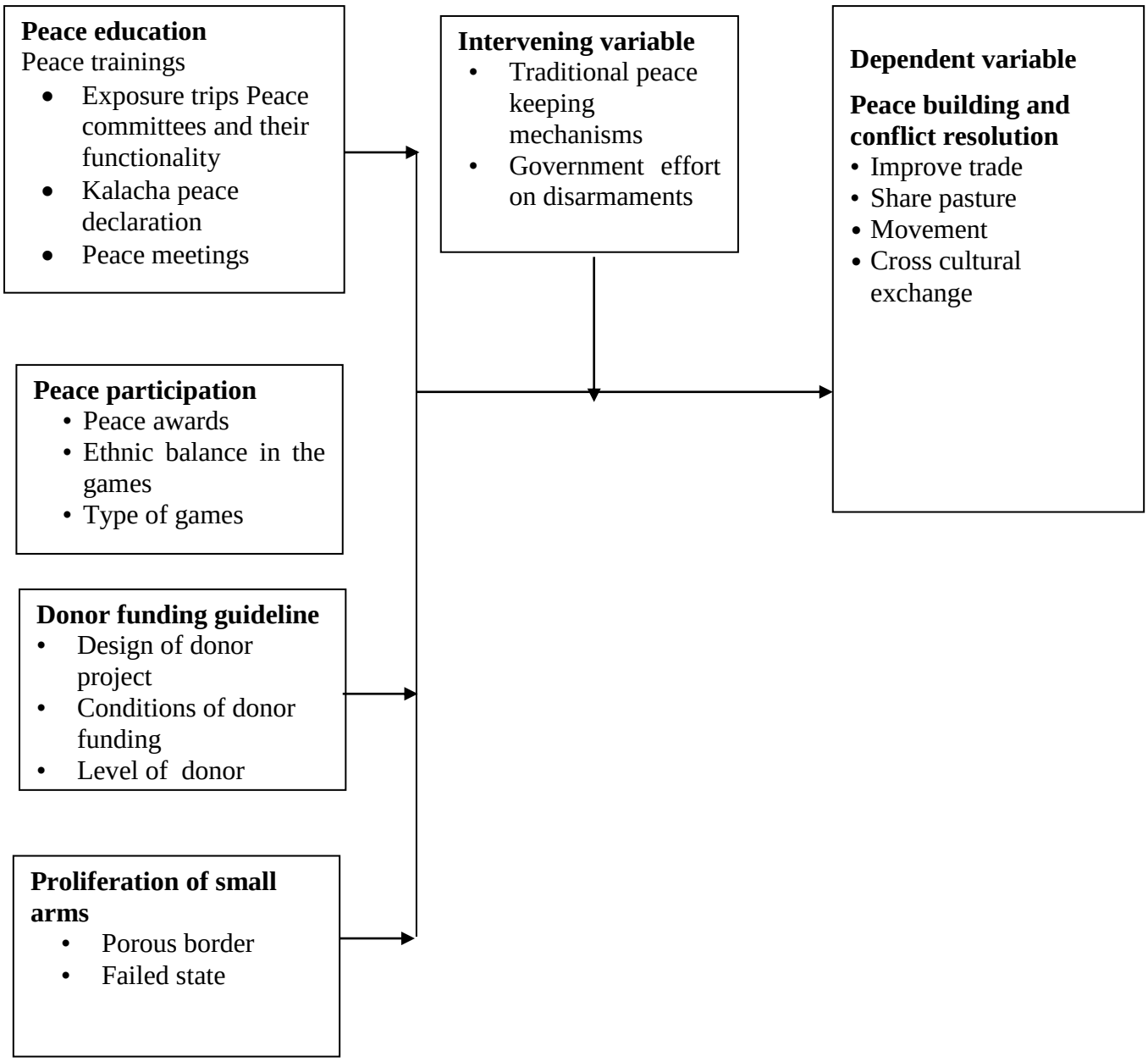
2.5.3 Interest Based Relational Approach Theory

In resolving conflict using this theory you follow this rules, that the parties in conflict should treat each with respect calmly, they should know that in resolving conflict the other person is not just being difficult and that differences between parties can possibly lie in their conflicting opinions. That, when a problem is separated from person the real issues can be negotiated without damaging reputations of the other party. Through following this step one can easily come to bring into healthy discussions of trust and in the long run soften hard stand of party in conflict to resolution to the conflict.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

This research will explore the influence of non-governmental organization's activities on peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County, the independent variable will be peace education, sport participation, donor policy and NGO operating environment. The study will therefore determine the effect of these independent variables on the dependent variable.

Figure 2.2: Conceptual Framework Independent variables



2.7 Chapter summary

Continued droughts, degradation to environmental conditions and politics in the region have been blamed to cause the growing competition over natural resources. In the absence of a framework to broker peace evolving out of local people peace building processes options for finding an enduring solution are difficult and costly. There are no studies done on the influence of NGO activities on peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County, clear case of gaps has shown on the best way to proceed. This study will therefore focus on the contribution of peace education, peace tournament, donor funding conditions and proliferation of small arms in NGO operating environment.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the methods that were used in collection of data that is significant in answering research questions. It is divided into research design study population sample design data collection, data analysis methods, ethical issues and chapter summary

3.2 Research Design

This study used quantitative and qualitative methods of research, the approach was used in order to gain a better understanding and possibly make an insightful interpretation of the results from quantitative study.

Descriptive design was used to study research problem. Descriptive research is an investigation in which quantitative data is collected and analyzed in order to explain the specific phenomenon, actions and linkages of units at current time. Descriptive research design was chosen because it enables the researcher to generalize findings to a larger population while allowing greater flexibility in terms of money and time. The design avoids hardships of hunting for respondents more than once and hence produces better response rate. This study was able to generalize the findings to all the residents of Moyale Sub County

3.3 Target Population

The target population is "the entire aggregation of respondents that meet the designated set of criteria" (Abugah 2009) the target population contains members of a group that a researcher is interested in studying. The results of the study are generalized to this population, because they all have significant traits in common.

Abugah (2009) define a target population as a small portion of the population selected for observation and analysis. The study was conducted within Moyale Sub County in Marsabit County, Kenya and targets Non Governmental Organizations dealing with conflict resolution and peace building in Moyale Sub County.

3.4 Sampling Procedure

The study used cluster sampling method to select the sample size. The cluster in this study was project manager's community members and local administrators whereby all were key

informants of the study. In each case the study interviewed two project officials from each of the ten organizations who were purposively sampled because they were well versed on the conflict and peace programmes.

$$n = \left[\frac{z_{\alpha/2}\sigma}{E} \right]^2$$

3.5 Sample size

The sample size of community members and local administrators used in the study was 80 drawn from various clusters in central and Golbo divisions of Moyale Sub County. Discussions were held with key informants in the sub county to determine NGO activities in conflict resolution and peace building.

Table 3.1: Sampling frame

Category	No. of members	Sample
Golbo region – NGO officials	30	30
Central region –NGO officials	25	25
National govt officials	5	5
County officials	5	5
Members of peace committee	15	15
Total	**80**	**80**

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

With respect to project implementation, this study utilized a questionnaire. Questionnaires containing both structured and unstructured questions were used for the study to collect primary data. This targeted the NGOs dealing in conflict resolution and peace building. The researcher preferred the use of questionnaire because of the simplicity in their administration, scoring of items and analysis. The primary data was gathered using the questionnaires administered by the researcher. The questionnaires were divided into sections and developed based on the research objectives in order to capture relevant information. The questionnaires had both open-ended and close-ended questions to allow respondents to have an opportunity to give more insight of the research problem and also

facilitate consistency of responses among the respondents. In this study, data was collected through a drop and pick method where the questionnaires were delivered to the target population and collected after three hours. The whole process of data collection was administered personally by the researcher. Self-administered questionnaires have the advantages of relatively low cost and easy access, physical touch to widely dispersed samples (Fowler, 1993).

3.7 Validity of Research Instruments

The accuracy of data to be collected largely depends on the data collection instruments in terms of validity and reliability (Mugenda and Mugenda 2003). Validity as noted by Robinson (2002) is the degree to which result obtained from the analysis of the data actually represents the phenomenon under study. This achieved by pre-testing the instrument to be used to identify and change any ambiguous, awkward, or offensive questions and techniques as emphasized (Cooper and Schindler, 2003).

3.8 Reliability of Research Instruments

Reliability refers to the extent that a studys finding are consistent and reliable. (Mugenda&Mugenda 2003). In this study, reliability was censured by pre-testing the questionnaire with selected sample from the groups identified in cluster sampling

3.9 Data Collection Procedures

A letter of introduction from the University of Nairobi and National Council of Science and Technologywas obtained which was of great importance. A letter of transmittal was used to reassure respondents of total confidentiality and privacy of their responses. A set of questionnaire containing both structured and unstructured questions was used for the study to collect the data. The researcher preferred the use of questionnaire because of the ease in their administration, scoring of items and analysis.

Closed ended questions were used to elicit specific answers, since they take less time to answer and analyze.

3.10 Data Analysis Techniques

After collection of questionnaires that was administered in the study, the raw data was scrutinized, examined and checked for completeness and comprehensibility. Data was then be coded for easy analysis through SPSS. This process assisted to clean up the data and to avoid contradictions, duplications and thus ensure internal consistency. Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, percentages were used in the analysis of the coded data. The analyzed data was presented in the form of tables and graphs.

3.11 Ethical Consideration

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) defines Ethics as that branch of philosophy which deals with ones conduct and serves as a guide to ones behaviour. The respondents' confidentiality, privacy and anonymity was upheld in this study. This was done through a written assurance on the confidentiality of respondents and use of codes rather than names for the respondents. This is to eliminate fear that may arise due to suspicion. Authorization was obtained prior to the collection of data.

3.12 Chapter Summary

Chapter three describes the nature of study as descriptive research in order to assist the researcher learn more about the influence of NGO activities in peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale sub county. The study did not seek entire generalization of the population, as the interviews were identified through cluster sampling. Data collection method was done through questionnaire.

Table 3.2: Operational definition of Variables

OBJECTIVES	RESEARCH QUESTIONS	TYPE OF VARIABLES	INDICATORS	MEASUREMES OF INDICATORS	LEVEL OF SCALE	TYPE OF ANALYSIS
To explore the influence of peace education in peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale sub county	What are the effects of NGO peace education in conflict resolution and peace building in Moyale Sub County?	Independent Variable	• Existence of peace committee and their functionality • Kalacha declaration • Dialogue • Trainings • Peace clubs	• Number of cases solved • Reports and minutes	Ordinal	Qualitative
To determine the influence of sports participation in peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub	What are the effect of NGO peace tournament in carrying out conflict resolution and peace building activities in Moyale Sub County?	Independent variable	• Peace a ward • Ethic balance in the Games • Frequency of the Games	• Resources reserved for games	Nominal Ordinal	Qualitative

County						
To establish the influence of donor funding policy in peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County.	What are the effects of NGO donor funding Policy in conflict resolution and peace building in Moyale Sub County?	Independent variable	• Policy formulation • Declarations of rules and guideline	• No of policy document finalized	Nominal	Qualitative
To assess the proliferation of SALW in NGO operating environment in peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale sub county	What are the effect of proliferation SALW in NGO operating environment in conflict resolution and peace building in Moyale sub county	Independent variable	• Small arms and light weapons traded • Porous boarder • Staff security Training • Forums with politician and civil Society	• Actual No. of staff and NGO affected	Ratio ordinal	Qualitative

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the interpretation and presentation of the findings obtained from the field. The chapter presents the background information of the respondents, findings of the analysis based on the objectives of the study. Descriptive and inferential statistics have been used to discuss the findings of the study.

4.1.1 Response Rate

Table 4.1: Response Rate

	Questionnaires Administered	**Questionnaires filled & Returned**	**Percentage**
Respondents	80	72	90

The study targeted a sample size 80 of respondents 72 from which filled in and returned the questionnaires making a response rate of 90 %. This response rate was satisfactory to make conclusions for the study. The response rate was considered to excellent. The high response rate was attributed to the efficiency in data collection where the researcher pre-notified the potential participants of the intended survey, utilized a self-administered questionnaire where the respondents completed and these were picked shortly after and made follow up calls to clarify queries as well as prompt the respondents to fill the questionnaires.

4.1.2 Reliability Analysis

Table 4.2: Reliability Coefficients

Scale	Cronbach's Alpha	Remarks
Peace education programmes	0.801	Reliable
Sport tournament strategy	0.717	Reliable
donor funding policy	0.818	Reliable
NGO operating environment	**0.703**	**Reliable**

A pilot study was carried out to determine the reliability of the questionnaires. Reliability of the questionnaire was evaluated through Cronbach's Alpha, which measures the internal consistency. Cronbach's alpha was calculated by application of SPSS for reliability analysis. The value of the alpha coefficient ranges from 0-1 and may be used to describe the reliability of factors extracted from dichotomous and or multi-point formatted questionnaires or scales. A higher value shows a more reliable generated scale. Cooper & Schindler (2008) has indicated 0.7 to be an acceptable reliability coefficient. Table 4.2 shows that donor funding policy had the highest reliability (α=0.818) followed by peace education programmes (α=0.801), then Sporttournament strategy (α = 0.717) and NGO operating environment (α=0.703). This illustrates that all the four scales were reliable as their reliability values exceeded the prescribed threshold of 0.7.

Background information

This sub-section investigates on respondent's background information; mainly it includes gender distribution, position in the society age and education level.

4.2.1 Gender Distribution

The study sought to determine the gender distribution amongst the respondents. This was sought in view of ensuring fairness in engagement for both genders. Results are analysed in table 4.3

Table 4.3: Gender Distribution

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	46	63.9
Female	26	36.1
Total	**72**	**100.0**

Results obtained show that majority of the respondents as shown by 63.9 % were males whereas 36.1% were females. This implies that there was fair engagement of male and female respondents.

4.2.2 Position in the society

Responders were requested to indicate their position in the society. Results are analysed in table 4.4

Table 4.4: Position in the society

Respondents	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
NGO staff	12	16.7
Government staff	11	15.3
Local leader	8	11.1
Community elder	3	4.2
Religious leader	11	15.3
Youth	17	23.6
Member of district peace and development committee	10	13.9
Total	**72**	**100.0**

From the research findings, most of the respondents as shown by 23.6% were youth members, 16.7% of the respondents indicated that they held the position of NGO staff 15.3% of the respondents indicated that they held the position of Government staff or Religious leader, 13.9% of the respondents indicated were members of district peace and development committee 11.1 % of the respondents indicated that they held the position of local leader while 4.2% of the respondents indicated that they held the position of community elder. This implies that various stakeholders in peace committee were equitably involved in this research

4.2.3 Age bracket

Respondents were requested to indicate their age group. Results are analysed in table 4.5

Table 4.5: Age bracket

Age category	Frequency	Percentage
20-30 years	23	31.9
30-40 years	14	19.4
40- 50 years	23	31.9
51 years and above	12	16.7
Total	**72**	**100.0**

Results obtained showed that 31.9% of the respondents were aged between 20-30 years or 40- 50 years 19.4% of the respondents were aged between 30-40 years whereas 16.7% of the respondents were aged 51 years and above. This implies respondents of various age categories were fairly involved in this research.

4.2.4 Highest level of education

The study sought to establish the respondent's level of education.

Table 4.6: Highest level of education

Level Of Education	Frequency	Percentage
Primary level	3	4.2
Secondary level	18	25.0
College	25	34.7
University	14	19.4
Postgraduate	12	16.7
Total	**72**	**100.0**

Results obtained showed that 34.7% of the respondents held college education 25.0 % of the respondents held secondary level of education 19.4% of the respondents held university level of education 16.7% of the respondents held postgraduate degrees while 4.2% of the respondents held primary level of education. This showed that majority of the respondents were well educated which implies that they were in a position to respond to the research question comfortably.

4.3 NGO peace education in conflict resolution and peace building

This sub section investigates the effect of NGO peace education on conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County

4.3.1 Effect of NGO peace education on conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County

The research sought to establish the extent to which NGO peace education affects conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County. Results are analysed in table 4.9

Table 4.7: Extent to which NGO peace education influenced conflict resolution

Extent	Frequency	Percentage
Extreme Extent	25	34.7
Great Extent	32	44.4
Moderate Extent	15	20.8
Total	**72**	**100.0**

From the research findings, most of the respondents as shown by 44.4% were of the opinion that NGO peace education influences conflict resolution to great extent, 34.7% of the respondents indicated to an extreme extent, whereas 20.8% indicated to a moderate extent. This implies that NGO peace education influences conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County to great extent

4.3.2 NGO peace education in conflict resolution and peace building

The study sought to establish the extent to which respondents agreed with the following statements assessing the role of NGO peace education in conflict resolution and peace building. Results are analysed in table 4.8

Table 4.8: Influence of NGO peace education on conflict resolution and peace building

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	disagree	Strongly disagree	Mean	Std deviation
NGO peace education activity helps local community in managing conflict, but does little in addressing the underlying causes of conflict along the boarder	0%	4.2%	11.1%	50.0%	34.7%	4.15	0.78
Poverty and low education in the border areas are other major conflict factors in the area	0%	0%	0%	54.2%	45.8%	4.46	0.50
NGO peace education must target the conflicting actors and live the	0%	11.1%	9.7%	48.6%	30.6%	3.99	0.93

From the research findings, majority of the respondents agreed that; poverty and low education in the border areas are other major conflict factors in the area as shown by a mean of 4.46, lack

of structured peace education can trigger conflict as shown by a mean of 4.26 and that NGO peace education activity helps local community in managing conflict, but does little in addressing the underlying causes of conflict along the border as shown by a mean of 4.15. The findings concur with the research by UNICEF (2009) that Peace educations address the prevention and resolution of all forms of conflict and violence, whether overt or structural, from the interpersonal level to the societal and global level.

Further the study established that lack of structured peace education can trigger conflict as shown by a mean of 4.13 and that NGO peace education must target the conflicting actors and live the other civil society on their own decision as shown by a mean of 3.99. The findings are similar with the research by UNICEF (2004) Peace education contributes to the social growth in the society as it helps the participants to develop characteristics essential for the attainment of peace i.e. a sense of dignity and self-worth, a confidence to question societal values, communication skills, an ethical awareness, and empathy for others

4.3.3 Effort of NGOs in peace education activity and conflict resolution

Respondents were requested to rate the effort of NGOs activities in peace education activity in peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County.

Table4.9: Effort of NGOs in peace education activity and conflict resolution

Extent	Frequency	Percentage
Excellent	38	52.8
Good	18	25.0
Fair	16	22.2
TOTAL	**72**	**100.0**

From the research findings, majority of the respondents as shown by 52.8% indicated excellence, 25.0% of the respondents indicated well whereas 22.2% of the respondents indicated moderate. This implies that effort of NGOs in peace education activity in peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County was excellence.

Further the respondents indicated that peace education promoted the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values needed to bring about behavior changes that enable children, youth, and adults to

prevent conflict and violence, both overt and structural; to resolve conflict peacefully; and to create the conditions conducive to peace, whether at an intrapersonal, interpersonal, inter-group, national, or international level.

4.4 Sport tournament activity in peace building and conflict resolution

This sub section investigates the effectiveness of sport tournament strategy on conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County.

4.4.1 Role of sport tournament on peace building and conflict resolution

The study sought to establish whether sport tournament influence conflict NGO peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County. Results are shown in table 4.10

Table 4.10: Role of sport tournament on peace building and conflict resolution

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	50	69.4
No	22	30.6
Total	**72**	**100.0**

The findings show that majority of the respondents as shown by 69.4% agreed that sport tournament affect conflict NGO peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County whereas 30.6% were of the contrary opinion. This implies that sport tournament influence conflict NGO peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County

4.4.2 Role of sport tournament on peace building and conflict resolution

The study sought to establish the extent to which respondents agreed on the role of the following sport activities in bringing peace building and conflict resolution. Results are shown in table 4.11

Table 4.11: Role of sport tournament on peace building and conflict resolution

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	mean	Standard deviation
Football	0%	0%	15.3%	30.6%	52.2%	4.39%	0.74%
Basketball	0%	0%	19.4%	34.7%	45.8%	4.26%	0.77%
Athletics	0%	0%	11.1%	33.3%	55.6%	4.44%	0.69%
Badminton	0%	15.3%	5.6%	34.7%	44.4%	4.08%	1.06%

From the research findings, majority of the respondents agreed that; the following sport activities were helpful in bringing peace building and conflict resolution; athletics as shown by a mean of 4.44, Football as shown by a mean of 4.39, basketball as shown by a mean of 4.26 and Badminton as shown by a mean of 4.08. The findings concur with the research by NCIC report (2015) that Sport plays an important role in promoting healing through remembrance. Sport tournament invites offenders to take responsibility for their actions, and offers a means to understand, learn from the past, and build a lasting reconciliation.

The study also revealed that Sport can be used to create bridges and sustain positive relationships between individuals on opposing sides of a conflict through outreach to participants from these Different communities. Football victory brought momentary social cohesion in the midst of widespread factional violence in Moyale Sub County. Sport tournaments offers a means to create positive new shared identities among formerly opposing groups in order to build a solid foundation for a peaceful future.

4.5 Donor funding in peace building and conflict resolution

This sub section investigates the influence of donor funding policy on conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County

4.5.1 Extent to which donor policy affects conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County

The research sought to establish the extent to which donor policy affect peace building and conflict resolution activity in Moyale Sub County. Results are analysed in table 4.12

Table 4.12: Extent to which donor policy affect conflict resolution and peace building

Extent	Frequency	Percentage
Extreme Extent	15	20.8
Great Extent	40	55.6
Moderate Extent	17	23.6
Total	**72**	**100.0**

From the resech findings, most of the respondents as shown by 55.6% were of the opinion that donor policy affects peace building and conflict resolution activity in Moyale Sub County to great extent, 23.6% of the respondents indicated to a moderate extent, whereas 20.8% indicated to an extreme extent. This implies that donor policy affect peace building and conflict resolution activity in Moyale Sub County to great extent

4.5.2 Effect of policies peace building and conflict resolution

The study sought to establish the extent to which respondents agreed with the following policies in causing peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County. Results are presented in table 4.13

Table 4.13: Effect of policies peace building and conflict resolution

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	mean	Standard deviation
Design of the project	0%	0%	11.1%	40.3%	48.6%	4.38%	0.68%
Donor Homeland fund guideline	0%	4.2%	5.6%	40.3%	50.0%	4.32%	0.92%
Peace donor curtails	0%	0%	11.1%	59.7%	29.2%	4.18%	0.61%

From the research findings, majority of the respondents agreed that; the following impede peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County; design of the project as shown by a mean of 4.38, donor homeland fund guideline as shown by a mean of 4.32 and peace donor curtails as shown by a mean of 4.18. The findings concur with the research by NPA (2008) that strict donor policy on accountability as responsibility, reliability, confidence and transparency in the context of development cooperation; associated specifically with financial issues may impede project t implementation process

4.5.3 Effect of donor condition on conflict and peace building exercise

The study sought to establish whether the respondents was experiencing donor conditions that hold back peace building and conflict resolution in the region. Results are presented in table 4.14

Table 4.14: Effect of donor condition on conflict and peace building exercise

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	50	69.4
No	22	30.6
Total	**72**	**100.0**

From the research findings, the study established that most of the respondents were respondents as shown by 69.4% experiencing donor conditions that hold back peace building and conflict resolution in the region where as 30.6% indicated otherwise. This implies that there existed some donor conditions that hold back peace building and conflict resolution in the region. The study also established that donor monitoring of funded projects promoted enhancing quality and accountability, donor insisted that implementing agencies aim for high-quality performance, lobby at the political level for humanitarian space, remind national governments of their responsibility to protect their citizens and push for better accountability within the humanitarian system as a whole

4.6 Small arms and light weapons in NGO operating environment in peace building and conflict resolution

This sub section investigates the influence of NGO operating environment on conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County

4.6.1 Extent to which operating environment affect peace building and conflict resolution

The research sought to establish the extent to which NGO operating environment affect peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County. Results are analysed in table 4.15

Table 4.15: Extent to which NGO operating environment affect conflict resolution

Extent	Frequency	Percentage
Extreme Extent	26	36.1
Great Extent	31	43.1
Moderate Extent	15	20.8
Total	**72**	**100.0**

From the resech findings, most of the respondents as shown by 43.1% were of the opinion that NGO operating environment affect peace building and conflict resolution to great extent, 36.1% of the respondents indicated to an extreme extent, whereas 20.8% indicated to a moderate extent. This implies that donor NGO operating environment affect peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County to great extent.

4.6.2 Effects of small arms proliferation on NGO in peace building exercise

The study sought to establish the extent to which respondents agreed with the following factors that affects in proliferation of small arms and light weapon on NGO operating environment in peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale sub County. Results are analysed in table 4.16

Table 4.16: Effects of small arms proliferation on NGO in peace building exercise

		Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	mean	Standard deviation
Porous border stress	0%		5.6%	16.7%	37.5%	40.3%	4.15%	0.78%
Geographical location of the area	0%		8.3%	9.7%	45.8%	36.1%	4.13%	0.89%
Trade of SALW in the neighboring country	0%		0%	5.6%	54.2%	40.3%	4.10%	0.89%
Presence of organized pockets or ethnic militias	0%		15.3%	8.3%	30.6%	45.8%	4.29%	0.74%

From the research findings, majority of the respondents agreed that the following factors that affects NGO operating environment in peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale sub county; presence of organized pockets or ethnic militias as shown by a mean of 4.29 porous border stress as shown by a mean of 4.15, geographical location of the area as shown by a mean of 4.13 and trade of SALW in the neighboring country as shown by a mean of 4.10. The massive quantities of small arms in circulation have been primary contributors inhibiting NGO operating environment in peace building and conflict resolution.

Respondents further indicated that poor and corrupt policing of the borders between Kenya and its neighbors' has facilitated the influx of large quantities of small arms into Kenya Individuals have been able to acquire weapons to overt criminal purposes. The fact that the borders are not properly and effectively policed means that arms traffickers and bandits find easy entry points along the porous borders.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

From the analysis and data collected, the following discussions, conclusion and recommendations were made. The responses were based on the objectives of the study. This study sought to explore the influence of peace education on peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale sub county, to determine the influence of sports participation on peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County, to establish the influence of donor funding policy on peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County and to assess the proliferation of small arms on NGO operating environment in peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale sub county, Kenya

5.2 Summary of the findings

5.2.1 Role of peace education in conflict resolution and peace building

From the analysis the research established that peace educations help participants to develop knowledge, attitudes as well as skills, for instance problem solving, critical thinking, reading, assertiveness, sensitivity, self-control, cooperation; knowledge content, for example peace and conflict issues, self-awareness, justice and power, , gender issues, human rights as well as social justice; and appropriate attitude dispositions regarding honesty, self-respect, open-mindedness, obedience, tolerance, gender equity as well as adaptation to change. All which are critical in peace building. The findings concur with the report by UNICEF (2009) peace education contributes to the social growth in the society as it helps the participants to develop characteristics essential for the attainment of peace i.e. a sense of dignity and self-worth, a confidence to question societal values, communication skills, an ethical awareness, and empathy for others.

5.2.2 Role Sport tournaments in conflict resolution and peace building

The study also revealed that sport can be used to create bridges and sustain positive relationships between individuals on opposing sides of a conflict through outreach to participants from these different communities, football victory brought momentary social cohesion in the midst of widespread factional violence in Moyale Sub County. Sport tournaments offers a means to create positive new shared identities among formerly opposing groups in order to build a solid foundation for a peaceful future. The findings concur with the research by NCIC report (2015)

that Sport plays an important role in promoting healing through remembrance. Sport tournament invites offenders to take responsibility for their actions, and offers a means to understand, learn from the past, and build a lasting reconciliation.

5.2.3 Effect donor funding in conflict resolution and peace building

The findings show that donor policy affect peace building and conflict resolution activity in Moyale Sub County to great extent, the study also revealed that the following donor conditions influence peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County; design of the project, donor homeland fund guideline and peace donor curtails. The findings concur with the research by NPA (2008) that strict donor policy on accountability as responsibility, reliability, confidence and transparency in the context of development cooperation; associated specifically with financial issues may impede project implementation process.

5.2.4 Effect NGO operating environment on conflict resolution and peace building

The research established that NGO operating environment affect peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County to great extent. further the study noted that the following factors that affects NGO operating environment in peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale sub county; presence of organized pockets or ethnic porous border stress, geographical location of the area and trade of SALW in the neighboring country. The findings concur with the research by KRCS (2010) that the massive quantities of small arms in circulation have been primary contributors inhibiting NGO operating environment in peace building and conflict resolution.

5.3 Discussion of the findings

5.3.1 Role of peace education in conflict resolution and peace building

The research established that NGO peace education strategy affects conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County to great extent, the study also noted that; poverty and low education in the border areas are major conflict factors in the area lack of structured peace education can trigger conflict and that NGO peace education activity helps local community in managing conflict, but does little in addressing the underlying causes of conflict along the border. The findings concur with the report by UNICEF (2009) that Peace educations address help to develop skills, knowledge, and attitudes, including: skills, such as critical thinking, problem solving, assertiveness, reading, self-control, sensitivity, cooperation; knowledge content, such as self-awareness, peace and conflict issues, human rights, justice and power, gender issues, and social justice; and

appropriate attitude dispositions regarding self-respect, honesty, obedience, open-mindedness, gender equity, tolerance, and adaptation to change. All which are critical in peace building.

Further the study established that lack of structured peace education can trigger conflict and that NGO peace education must target the conflicting actors and live the other civil society on their own decision. The findings are similar with the research by UNICEF (2004) Peace education contributes to the social growth in the society as it helps the participants to develop characteristics essential for the attainment of peace i.e. a sense of dignity and self-worth, a confidence to question societal values, communication skills, an ethical awareness, and empathy for others.

The study also revealed that effort of NGOs in peace education activity in peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County was excellence. Further the respondents indicated that peace education promoted the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and values needed to bring about behavior changes that enabled children, youth, and adults to prevent conflict and violence, both overt and structural; to resolve conflict peacefully; and to create the conditions conducive to peace, whether at an intrapersonal, interpersonal, inter-group, national, or international level.

5.3.2 Role Sport tournament activity in peace building and conflict resolution

The study established that sport tournament influences conflict NGO peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County, further the study noted that the following sport activities were

Helpful in bringing peace building and conflict transformation as athletics, Football, basketball and Badminton assist in peace proceses. The findings concur with the research by NCIC report (2015) that Sport plays an important role in promoting healing through remembrance. Sport tournament invites offenders to take responsibility for their actions, and offers a means to understand, learn from the past, and build a lasting reconciliation.

The study also revealed that sport can be used to create bridges and sustain positive relationships between individuals on opposing sides of a conflict through outreach to participants from these different communities, football victory brought momentary social cohesion in the midst of widespread factional violence in Moyale Sub County. Sport tournaments offers a means to create positive new shared identities among formerly opposing groups in order to build a solid foundation for a peaceful future.

5.3.3 Donor funding guideline in peace building and conflict resolution

The study revealed that donor policy affect peace building and conflict resolution activity in Moyale Sub County to great extent, the study also revealed that the following donor conditions influence peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County; design of the project, donor homeland fund guideline and peace donor curtails. The findings concur with the research by NPA (2008) that strict donor policy on accountability as responsibility, reliability, confidence and transparency in the context of development cooperation; associated specifically with financial issues may impede project t implementation process

The study also established that some NGOs were experiencing donor conditions that hold back peace building and conflict resolution in the region. That donor monitoring of funded projects promoted enhancing quality and accountability, donor insisted that implementing agencies aim for high-quality performance, lobby at the political level for humanitarian space, remind national governments of their responsibility to protect their citizens and push for better accountability within the humanitarian system as a whole

5.3.4 Extent to which operating environment affect peace building and conflict resolution

The research established that NGO operating environment affect peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County to great extent. Further the study noted that the following

factors that affects NGO operating environment in peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale sub county; presence of organized pockets or ethnic porous border stress, geographical location of the area and trade of SALW in the neighboring country. The findings concur with the research by SALW survey report (2002) that the massive quantities of small arms in circulation have been primary contributors inhibiting NGO operating environment in peace building and conflict resolution

The study further noted that poor and corrupt policing of the borders between Kenya and its neighbors' has facilitated the influx of large quantities of small arms into Kenya Individuals have been able to acquire weapons for overt criminal purposes. The fact that the borders are not properly and effectively policed means that arms traffickers and bandits find easy entry points along the porous borders

5.4 Conclusions

The study concludes that peace education programs help people develop communication skills of active listening and assertive speech; problem-solving skills of brainstorming or consensus building; and orientation skills of cultural awareness and empathy. Peace education builds positive attitudes about justice, respect, and democracy, though respect for democracy may be expressed indirectly through respect for individual choice.

The study concludes that inconsistency in donor funding had negative effect on effect of NGO peace education on conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County. The study also concludes that donor monitoring of peace funded projects promoted quality and accountability.

The study concludes that Sport can be used to create bridges and sustain positive relationships between individuals on opposing sides of a conflict through outreach to participants from the conflicting communities. The use of football, basket ball, athletics and badminton brought social cohesion in the midst of widespread factional violence in Moyale Sub County.

The study concludes that proliferation of arms had a negative effect on effect of NGO peace education on conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County. Wide availability of weapons in Moyale Sub County fuels instability, conflict and pose a threat, not only to security, but also to sustainable development of long lasting peace initiatives

5.5 Recommendations

The study recommends that Peace education programs by NGOs should emphasize on understanding the dynamics of social conflict, warfare, and conflict resolution and the dynamics of peace. In particular, participants in peace education should be introduced to the distinctions of negative and positive peace this will help Participants learn about different ways of handling conflict, such as negotiation, mediation, or facilitation

Donors should standardize their funding conditions such as accountability reports, this will alleviate the extreme pressure that cause some of the organisation to withdraw in peace building exercise due to the narrow path

NGOs and other social organizations should continue to employ the use Sport tournaments as means to create positive new shared identities among conflicting groups in morale in order to build a solid foundation for a peaceful future. To advance reconciliation, it is necessary to create opportunities for shared commemoration that is non-partisan and involves people from all sides

of a conflict. The alternative (relying on separate memorials and remembrance rituals) risks allowing wounds from the conflict to fester, this may cause renewed conflict in the future

To Limit the effect of proliferation of arms on NGO in peace building exercise, the study recommends that NGOs and other social organisations should push the Kenyan government to review the firearms act of Kenya and other existing laws and provide stiffer penalties for illegal owners of fire arms; improve data collection and small arms profiling; destroy all weapons collected; increase public awareness through newly launched community policing initiative on the dangers of small arms; improve terms and conditions of law enforcement as incentive and morale boosters in dealing with illegal arms; initiate joint border patrols with the neighboring countries; utilize the expertise of international law enforcement agencies such as Interpol.

5.5 Recommendations for further studies

There are important issues that this study was unable to address due to its scope. In view of this, the following issues are recommended for further study; -

I. A similar study can be conducted in other counties of Kenya in order to find out how the findings will compare to those of the present study.
II. A study can be conducted on the declining influence of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and its impact on peace building and conflict management.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Letter of Introduction

Dear Respondent,

I am an MA student at the University of Nairobi and in my final year of study. As part of the requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management for Graduation, I am doing a Research to determine the Influence of NGO activities in Peace Building and Conflict Resolution in Moyale Sub County Kenya

In this regard, I am gently requesting for your time in Terms of responding to the attached questionnaires. Your accuracy and honest response will be significant in ensuring the objectivity of this Research

Kindly do not write your name on this questionnaire and for your confidentiality all information received in the questionnaires will be treated with strict confidence. In addition, the findings of the study will surely be used for academic research purposes and to enhance knowledge in the field of peace building

Thank you for your time

Yours sincerely,

John Dida Golicha

Appendix II: Research Questionnaire

1. Please indicate your gender

Male ( )

Female ( )

1. Please select your category below

NGO staff

Government staff

Local leader

Community elder

Religious leader

Youth

Member of district peace and development committee

2. Indicate your age bracket

20-30 yrs ( )l
30-40 yrs ( )
40- 50 yrs ( )
52 and above ( )

3. State your highest level of education

Primary level ( )

Secondary level ( )

College ( )

University ( )

Postgraduate ( )

NGO peace education in conflict resolution and peace building

4. To what extent does NGO peace education affect conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County

   To extereme extent ( )

   To a great extent ( )

   To a moderate extent ( )

   To a low extent ( )

   To no extent at all ( )

5. How do you agree on the following statements on NGO peace education in conflict resolution and peace building

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	disagree	Strongly disagree
NGO peace education activity helps local community in managing conflict, but does little in addressing the underlying causes of conflict along the boader					
Poverty and low education in the border areas are other major conflict factors in the area					
NGO peace educaton must target the conflicting actors and live the other civil society on their own					
decision					
Lack of structured peace education can trigger conflict					
The language in which peace education are taught are acceptable to the					

6. How do you rate the effort of NGOs in peace education activity in peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub county

Excellent ( )
Good ( )
Neutral ( )
Bad ( )
Poor ( )

Sport tournament activity in peace building and conflict resolution

7. Do sport tournament affect conflict NGO peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County

Yes ( ) No ( )

8. Which are the sports tournament played to bring peace building and conflict resolution?

i) ……
ii) ……..
iii) ……
iv) ……

9. To what extent do you agree that the following sport activities bring peace building and conflict resolution?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	disagree	Strongly disagree
Football					
basketball					
athletics					
Badminton					

10. What are the effects of peace tournament activity on peace building and conflict resolution

i)

ii)

Iii)

Donor funding in peace building and conflict resolution

11. To what extent does donor policy affect peace building and conflict resolution activity in Moyale Sub County?

To a very great extent ( )

To a great extent ( )

To a moderate extent ( )

To low extent ( )

No extent at all ( )

12. To what extent do you agree with the following policies in causing peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County

	Strongly Agree	**Moderately agree**	**Neutral**	**disagree**	**Strongly disagree**
Design of the project					
Donor Homeland fund guideline					
Peace donor curtails					

13. In your own opinion are you experiencing donor conditions that hold back peace building and conflict resolution in the region?

Yes ( ) No ( )

14. What are these donor conditions that hold back peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County

I)
ii)
iii)
iV)
V)

Small arms and light weapons in NGO operating environment in peace building and conflict resolution

15. To what extent does NGO operating environment affect peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County?

To a very great extent ( )

To a great extent ( )

To a moderate extent ( )

To a low extent ( )

To no extent at all ( )

16. To what extent do you agree with the following factors that affects in proliferation of small arms and light weapon on NGO operating environment in peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale sub County?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Porous border stress					
Geographical location of the area					
Trade of SALW in the neighboring country					
Presence of organized pockets or ethnic militias					

17. In your opinion what are the factors that contribute to proliferation of small arms and light weapons onNGO operating environment in peace building and conflict resolution?

Appendix III: Interview Guide

1) How frequent are NGO peace building and conflict resolution activities in Moyale Sub county? Explain
2) Does peace education affect peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County? Explain
3) Does peace tournament affect peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County? Explain
4) Which are the donor funding policies that affect NGO in peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County? Explain
5) How does small arms and light weapon affect NGO operating environment in bringing peace building and conflict resolution? Explain
6) Is the NGO committed to bringing peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County?
7) What measures can be taken to contribute to better peace building and conflict resolution in Moyale Sub County?