

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

INSTITUTE OF DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

**ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLE OF NGO'S IN RESOLVING ETHNIC CONFLICT: A
CASE STUDY OF KENYA**

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**A Research Project Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of
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DECLARATION

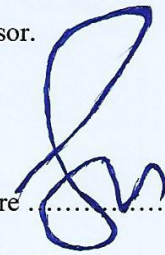
This research project is my original work and has not been presented before to any university for academic award.

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This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as a university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

With thanks and love, I dedicate this research to my family.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I give God praise for allowing me to finish my education. My supervisor, Dr. Anita Kiamba, has my sincere gratitude and my debt for reading every word of this project report, harshly critiquing my work after I made so many mistakes, and providing me with creative solutions to enhance my project. Thank you so much for your support, Madam.

ABSTRACT

The study sought to investigate the steps being taken by NGOs to resolve conflict in Kenya, with a focus on evaluating the role of NGOs in resolving ethnic conflict, a case of Kenya. The study examines the efficacy of NGOs in conflict resolution in Kenya and identifies the impact of NGOs socially, politically and economically during conflict and after conflict resolution in Kenya. The study has noted that NGOs have lobbied, supported, and advised the government to implement recommendations and provide the needed security from other mediating and peace-making forums and initiatives. The NGOs within the Kenya territory are known to play some preventive roles due to the advantages they tend to have, particularly when they are in contact with the grassroots movements and being familiar with the local conflicts. By gathering the different supplementary information, they also play some vital roles, especially in the areas where there is a lot of anxiety regarding human rights abuse. Through engaging in small-scale projects, strengthening the social and the social systems, they attempt to achieve their peace building roles and training the local leaders on how they could interact with other groups. According to the United Nations, this simply means that these NGOs are capable of supporting the communities by ensuring that there is the creation of some general conditions that will promote and develop peace building. The study established that in every ethnic conflict happening in Kenya, non-governmental organizations have been actively involved in initiating peacemaking programs. The major non-governmental organizations, as they have been pointed out in this chapter, are; the Red Cross, the World Vision, the United Nations, and the Humanitarian groups. In 2007 post-election violence, the African Union represented by Kofi Annan played a vital role in restoring Peace among Kenya's ethnic communities. The Red Cross has currently been offering immediate responses to the victims of ethnic differences. In the conflicts happening in Laikipia, the World Vision creates awareness to the ethnic communities about the importance of peace and stability in a country. For that matter, it can be concluded that non-governmental organizations have effectively mitigated ethnic conflicts in Kenya. The study found that NGOs play critical roles during conflict and after conflict resolution. They are mostly known for initiating peace-making programs to strengthen any country's political, social, and economic activities. The United Nations is the major non-governmental organization that intervenes during conflict and after the conflicts. The NGOs peace-making programs affect social activities such as; healthcare, school, sports, and family settings, among others. They also affect political activities such as; leadership, law/policymaking, and corruption. Finally, it affects economic activities such as; trading, gross domestic production, and taxation. The study recommends inclusion of NGOs in all steps of conflict resolution this is because the study has found NGOs to be effective in resolving conflict. The study also recommends that Independent institutions must be strengthened to the point where influential persons, political parties, the presidency, and the legislature cannot interfere with their mandate. Only by establishing a more inclusive and representative system—along with democratic political socialization—can Kenya's toxic mixture of poorly managed ethnic variety be avoided.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

An NGO is a nonprofit group that is unaffiliated with national governments and global institutions. The majority of the time, it is supported by donations; nonetheless, there are certain organizations that operate entirely on volunteer labor. All of the registered NGOs in Kenya are members of the national council of NGOs, also referred to as the NGOs council. According to Section 23 of the Non-governmental Organization Registered Under the Act, it was established in August 1993, and its responsibilities include NGOs sector self-regulation, capacity building, and policy intervention. Every year, the general assembly meets to make decisions that are then carried out by the council. The general assembly elects an executive committee, a regulatory committee, and a board of trustees. International, regional, and national NGOs operating in Kenya and collaborating with a variety of CBOs and organizations make up the membership of the NGO council.¹

These NGOs work in many different areas, such as agriculture, water, education, the environment, health, human rights, gender equality, children's rights, promoting peace, population control, small-business development, disability, and many others.

The Non-Governmental Organizations Coordination Board was established as a state company under the Non-Governmental Organizations Coordination Act (Cap 19) of 1990. The board is in charge of guiding and supervising the Kenyan NGO sector.

¹ Nicolaidis K. (1996). International Preventive Action. Bookings Press, WASHINGTON.

The NGOs Coordination Board was founded in 1992 by the President's Office's Ministry of State. Currently, the Board answers to the ministry of planning and decentralization. All NGOs operating in Kenya must be registered with the NGOs Coordination Board and made more accessible, among other requirements. NGOs' annual reports are received and evaluated, policy guidelines are established for them to align their activities with national priorities, and the government is advised on their impact on national development. to organize and assist all national, international, and local NGOs working in Kenya. ²

1.1 Background of the Study

Despite the crucial roles that NGOs have consistently performed in assisting to settle ethnic conflict situations, Hudson and Milas stated that their future interaction with international organizations and governments remained unclear. Partnerships between NGOs and governments or other international organizations are by their very nature awkward and challenging. On the one hand, NGOs are outspoken opponents of these organizations and of government policy, but on the other, they offer excellent, in-depth analysis of the worsening ethnic strife

The conditions of any given crisis situation will have a significant impact on how well NGOs and national governments collaborate. When necessary, national policymakers will seek assistance from NGOs; otherwise, they don't appear to be doing anything to formalize these relationships. The top executives of international organizations are probably more receptive to developing deeper ties with NGOs. Given the escalating demands, global dynamics, and interdependence of state and non-state entities, the working relationship needs to establish a solid foundation.

² The national Council Community based organizations is a national Umbrella Organisation representing 15,000 registered community based organization spread.
Hudson & Milas (2003) "Resource Based Conflict: Water in Security and its Strategic Implications" (Monograph No.6, University of Durban-Westville, p56.

NGOs working to solve the post-war rebuilding challenges and ethnic strife still don't have the institutional capacity to do so. For this to have a significant impact and bearing on the UN secretary-report general's on the Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict Societies, August 2004, international development partners and agencies would need to actively finance NGOs working in conflict prevention.

Kenya faced ethnic violence from December 2007 to February 2008, which was brought on by a contentious presidential election that was place on December 27, 2007. a nation with more than 70 different ethnic groups, of which the five largest comprise 20% Kikuyu 14 % lhya 13 percent Luo Kalenjin and kamba both make up 11%. Since Kenya gained independence in 1963, ethnicity has dominated election results, excluding and discriminating against individuals associated with the opposition.

Racial and ethnic political organizations heavily backed the two coalitions fighting for power in the run-up to the 2007 elections, the Orange Democratic Movement and the Party of National Unity. The Luo, Luhya, and Kalenjin, who were concentrated in the Nyanza and western provinces as well as the rift valley, supported the ODM, while the Kikuyu, who were well-represented in Nairobi, the coast province, and the rift valley, supported the PUN.

With about 70% of voters casting ballots, the election between PUN incumbent Mwai Kibaki, ODM leader Raila Odinga, and ODM Kenya's Kalonzo Musyoka witnessed the largest voter turnout in history. Prior to the election, surveys of public opinion showed Raila Odinga to have a slim advantage. However, on December 30, 2007, Mwai Kibaki was declared the victor by Kenya's chairman of the electoral commission, Samuel Kivuitu.

He was swiftly sworn in as president a few short hours afterwards. Odinga and the ODM quickly denounced the results, claiming that they had been rigged. This was a claim that was supported by foreign election observation groups, particularly those from the European Union.

Gabrielle claims that the results' revelation provoked widespread and organized unrest that resulted in over 1,000 fatalities and the eviction of over 500,000 inhabitants. Conflicts were characterized by the ODM's ethnically targeted deaths of PUN supporters as well as ODM supporters' ethnically targeted counterattacks against ODM supporters. Due to the ethnic nature of the crisis, violence was especially pervasive in the Kikuyu-dominated region of the Evidence after the crisis emerged that appeared to indicate that national and local politicians and community leaders had planned and premeditated most of the violence. Kenya's police forces were reportedly accountable for about 40% of civilian fatalities, according to reports.

1.3 Problem Statement

Despite efforts being done to resolve ethnic conflict in Kenya, the problem still exists and one can wonder could it be imagined issues, information from wrong people, out dated strategies. However it's important to know that misinformation is one of the reasons why conflict is still existing an example the "UnaHakika" monitors and counters the spread of misinformation that leads to violence in the Tana Delta region of Kenya, due to this it has led to a lot of mistrust and loss of value to the community it serves. Secondly empty threats or serious steps to shut down refugee camps by the Kenyan government t though still in vain, there's fear to do so since this will intensify Kenya's own security risks, generation of grave humanitarian conditions for the refugees. Thirdly security at a cost that's' confrontation of terrorists is the right choice but such a strategy will deprive refugees of basic needs leading to extreme levels of vulnerability and insecurity making them ever more susceptible to Al-Shabaab's recruitment tactics. A case in

point, the closure of camps like Dabaab could actually fuel resentment towards the KY government pushing young refugees directly into the hands of the terrorist's organizations they are trying to dismantle. Fourthly local voices missing in the equation which leaves the problem unhandled from the grass roots areas before the top areas. An example the Mandera County which experienced clan conflict several times despite the many peace efforts which were implemented, they were unsustainable because local voices were missing from the equation.

In addition to the above, issues like lack of staff, ethical differences, infrastructure, parental involvement, community/government involvement, financial resources, accountability, sustainability, limited access to justice, restriction of fields of operation and last but not least lack of autonomy are still hindering conflict resolution in KY due to the consequences that be follow them like harassment, inadequate information due to restriction, reduction of services and the demise of the weak NGOs, lack of collaboration in areas they are operating in, difficulty in engagement in the rehabilitative process due to lack of parental involvement and many others. This leaves questions behind that need a solution

1.4 Research Questions

1. What are the measures undertaken by NGOs to resolve conflict in Kenya?
2. How effective are NGOs in conflict resolution in Kenya?
3. What are the impacts of NGOs socially, politically and economically during conflict and after conflict resolution in Kenya?

1.4.1 General Objective of the Study

This study uses Kenya as a case study to establish the role of NGOs in resolving conflict.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives of the Study

1. To Investigate measures being undertaken by NGOs to resolve conflict in Kenya.
2. To evaluate NGOs' effectiveness in resolving disputes in Kenya.
3. To identify impact of NGOs socially, politically and economically during conflict and after conflict resolution in Kenya.

1.5 Literature Review

Both theoretical and empirical literature is reviewed in this study. The theoretical literature is significant because it has been used to examine the fundamental questions about how NGOs could contribute to conflict resolution. Because it has been utilized to assist identify the major knowledge gaps in the public's understanding of NGOs and their efforts to mediate conflict, empirical literature is equally pertinent to this study.

1.5.1 Theoretical Literature Review

The pertinent theories are reviewed in this section.

1.5.1.1 Liberal Theory

Liberal theory has its roots in idealism. This theory was developed by Voltaire, John Locke, Adam Smith and Emanuel Kant. Despite that the theory was developed in 17th and 18th century, the major ideas that form this paradigm became to take place in the early 1970s because of the rise in the number of an influence of non-State actors in international system. During this period the realism theory which was dominant during the cold war began to decline while liberalism theory made more sense in interpreting the international events of that time. The evolution of communication and transportation technologies had increased the need for international

cooperation. In the early 1980s and 1990s powerful NGOs had already taken the roles of International non-governmental organizations in addressing humanitarian crisis, fostering development, protection of human rights, education and conflict resolution, management as well as mediation.

Liberal theory firstly posits that States are not the only important actors in international affairs but also non State actors are equally important, secondly the international system is not completely anarchic as claimed by the realist scholars. Instead some domains of international relations are characterized by international regimes. Finally Liberalstherefore believe in freedom for private sector power at the expense of public power (government).

Liberal theory asserts that in conflict management NGOs enjoy State sovereignty as international system has become more interdependent. It is actually the failure of States to address the complex issues of interdependence that has given credibility to the effectiveness of NGOs in conflict management. Various NGOs have taken their advocating for citizens to voice their concerns as well as setting the agenda for global governance. According to John NGOs are at the forefront in campaigning for respect of human rights in cases of conflict especially in those States which are corrupt or failed ones. The NGOs engaged in advocacy among the civil and local are important in securitization process.

The liberal school of thought supports collaboration in the international system between State and Non-State actors. This makes liberal theory more relevant in explaining the involvement of NGOs in international matters previously preserved for the State alone. In addition the theory is also important in explaining the role of NGOs in alleviating human suffering and fighting for human rights.

1.5.1.2 Human Needs Theory

Burton argues that groups will engage in conflict if their needs are denied and this includes basic needs, participation, recognition, identity, security and alike. Different scholars have focused on different elements of this list. This theory is closer to the root cause of most ethnic causes in Africa and it basically argues that beneath ethnic identity and mobilization for political action is the perception of threats to felt needs³.

For Burton, Human needs theory provides a relatively objective view in analysis of conflict crisscrossing political and cultural understanding of conflict. Much focus has been directed to identity recognition as the most critical issue which contributes to conflict, however Burton views that for identity to contribute to conflict it must interact with political as well as socioeconomic issues. Therefore frustration of human needs is the underlying cause of conflict. Most of the human needs which contribute to conflict are ontological and non-negotiable; this made Burton to assert that to solve conflict there must be a drastic restructuring of society.

Additionally Burton observes that people will never be at peace if their needs are not met. The concept of non-negotiable may imply that conflict is part and parcel of human life. Needs and values are non-negotiable and therefore they can only be resolved. To address the issue of human needs there must also be strong institutions with core mandate of fulfilling those needs in order to ensure there is sustainable peace⁴. To address the issue of conflict in Kenya, human needs theory suggests for creation of institutions which ensure the needs of each party are equally met.

³ John Burton (1980), "*Human Needs Theory*" Published Jstor, P-13.

⁴ Ibid.

1.5.1.3 Subjective and Objective Theories

Maravall argues that subjective theory stress that conflict cannot exist unless an incompatibility of goals is subjectively experienced⁵. On the other hand Juckes observes that objective theory advocates that it is possible for people to be in state of conflict even though they do not immediately experience it. This is because conflict is embedded in social structures hence people are involved in conflict without realizing. The classification of conflict into subjective and objective views has raised a lot of debate questioning whether conflict must be perceived for it to happen. Based on subjective view, conflict can only occur if there is an incompatibility of goals which are subjectively experienced⁶.

Bronaugh argues asserts that if people cannot subjectively experience conflict and its effects they cannot be said to be in state of conflict. Those who subscribe to objective view argue that people could be in conflict without themselves realizing and this is because conflict is embedded in the social structure hence there is a greater possibility that conflict can exist independently within the social structures without people perceiving it. These theories have variables which are relevant to the study. For instance it is arguably true that conflict can only exist if there is incompatibility of goals as in case of Kenya where conflict has occurred among pastoralist communities as they compete for scarce resources and also the political violence which has been recurrent since reintroduction of multiparty elections in 1992. The politicization of ethnicity has led to ethnic conflict especially in the periods of general elections in Kenya. Based on objective view exists on social structures even if people don't feel it. Therefore conflict has a life and an anatomy of

⁵Peter Maraval, (2002), *"Theory and International Conflict Management"* Published by International peace forum, University Connecticut.P-1.

⁶Mike Juckes (1998), *"Continuity and change in Methods of Conflict Resolution"* In Journal of Social Sciences and administration, P-3.

its own and it gets complex when there is involvement of other parties hence people start feeling the impact of conflict⁷.

1.5.2 Empirical Literature Review

Along with the three research goals, the study also included a thematic review of the literature. Investigate measures being undertaken by NGOs to resolve conflict in Kenya, examine the efficacy NGOs on ethnic conflict resolution in Kenya and Identify impact of NGOs socially, politically and economically during conflict and after conflict resolution in Kenya.

1.5.2.1 Measures Undertaken by Non-State actors to resolve Conflict

Peter asserts that non State actors have been ever present and important actors in international security. He observes that the first appearance of non-State actors was in anti-slavery campaign between 1978 to 1980s; this was in Europe and United States through peace societies which specifically appeared in 19th century. The NGOs were also critical part of formation of Transnational Labour Unions (TLU) and this was especially done by NGOs which advocated for free trade and human rights defenders. Peter also views that NGOs were present in formation intergovernmental cooperation to solve conflict within and between States. For instance Red Cross was present in formation of League of Nations, United Nations and International Labour Organization. NGOs contributed their views in treaties forming these institutions. Many NGOs established offices in Geneva so as to facilitate contact with intergovernmental organizations⁸.

According to Gettleman, in post-world war order the NGOs re-emerged and helped to shape the U.N charter. Over 1,200 voluntary organizations were represented at San-Francisco U.N

⁷ Joseph Bronaugh (2007), “ *From Theory to Practice; International Conflict Management and the New Challenge of 21st Century*,” Published by Oxford press, P-67.

⁸ Cate Peter(2008), “*The History and Emergence of International Non-Governmental Organizations in Conflict Management*”. From Humanitarian Aid to Conflict Management: Published by Peace Forum on 23rd June 2008, P-29.

conference. Additionally in 1999, NGOs played a critical role in the formation of treaty to ban Landmines. This facilitated through a network of NGOs from 60 countries which used electronic media and websites to lobby issues through petition and letter writing campaigning that helped to securitize the issue of landmines. The NGOs tried to articulate the issue of landmines as a human security issue. Those campaigns had started far back in 1993 but were actualized in 1999. The NGOs campaign over landmines became of issue when Lady Diana was involved in it. The speed with which international NGOs used websites to popularize the issue of landmines across sixty countries surprised traditional State-based actors. However, Gurr believes that in order to securitize the problem of terrorism, NGOs have played a crucial role⁹

The United Nations article 71 authorizes Economic and social council (ECOSOC) to grant consultative status to NGOs as a result all the accredited NGOs have access to the U.N buildings and seat in public debate and lobby delegates on specific areas, however since nine eleven there has been limited access. Rosemary observes that the United Nations Security Council has also initiated consultation with NGOs in efforts to solve conflict. For instance in February 1998, the representatives from doctors without international borders were approached by United Nations Security Council to help in addressing the renewed conflict in Sudan (Operation Live Line in Sudan). NGOs have since then as a tradition participated in Security Council discussions after which working group is formed to implement the issue¹⁰. Charles observes that most Nobel peace prizes have been awarded to NGOs hence this reflects to the tangible efforts of NGOs to address conflict across the world in order to ensure human security making them more influential than the government in many instances. Charles also observes that NGOs intervention to mitigate the

¹⁰ Ibid, P-12

effects of conflict and try to solve is faster than that of government especially those NGOs endowed with more resources and capacity can solve the conflict at expense of government¹¹.

Ndungu views that the presence of NGOs in conflict zones is not a new phenomenon. The International committee of Red Cross cared for the victims of world war one and two as well as other conflicts during the cold war as well as in the post-cold war era. In post-cold war era international humanitarian organizations such as the Action Aid, Care International, Oxfam, Crisis group and many others have been present in mitigating the impacts of conflict such as the case of Rwanda where many NGOs staged their activities in post conflict reconstruction. What is now different is that NGOs nowadays do not only engage themselves in defending human rights in war zones but as well involve themselves fully in all matters regarding solving of conflict in all stages such as peacekeeping, peace building, restoration of trust among the conflicting parties, State building as well as prevention of relapse into conflict. In addition the NGOs has also been visible in monitoring of conflict and provision of early warning mechanism towards conflict escalation with sometimes trying to conduct open talks between the adversaries which many referred it as mediation role¹².

Glasser observes that NGOs have been critical in strengthening the institutions which help in solving of conflict in many countries. The NGOs have done this through campaigning for democratic governance and rule of law especially in Africa where most of countries are undemocratic hence degenerate into political conflict such as the case of Zimbabwe. The NGOs

¹¹ Robert Charles (2013) "NGOS and Nobel Prizes" NGOs winning of most Nobel Peace Prizes an Indication of their Positive roles in Conflict and peace Campaigns. Published ByResearchGate Journal of academic Studies on 4th August 2013. P-72.

¹²Ndungu Wainaina (2006), "*Role of NGOs in Conflict Prevention Crucial*". Towards the end of 20th Century exciting developments happened in way of organizing of world politics. Phenomenal magnitude in emergence of powerful international organizations whose influence has shaped various outcomes across the globe. An Article Published by Kenya Times on May 2nd 2006. P-12.

dealing with conflict resolutions have stepped up to solve global issues where international community has literally failed to respond positively. Most of the time intergovernmental organizations have been slow and cumbersome in addressing crisis situations as revealed in Bosnia, Darfur, DRC, Somalia and Rwanda. This is because government and international governmental institutions have been hampered by a lot of bureaucracy and other political limitations hence they cannot swiftly and effectively respond to crisis situations before the matter escalates. For instance during the Bosnia and Rwanda the intervention of U.N was later after a lot of atrocities and grossly violations of human rights had already occurred. This greatly questions the capacity and effectiveness of intergovernmental organizations in addressing emergency conflict in many occasions¹³.

Matters to do with humanitarian intervention are always controversial as a result of hidden ulterior motives of those who intervene. There is also controversy regarding right time of interventions as well as whether the use of military in addressing human rights violations brings out a desirable outcome. For instance the intervention of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Kosovo and Bosnia has been criticized heavily due to human rights violations committed during the seventy two days air campaign and bombing which many question whether it amounts to humanitarian intervention. The controversy and mistrust of intergovernmental organizations in solving of conflict has made NGOs to be more appealing and effective in intervening to conflict situations.

Gabrielle observes that civil society organizations have also played a key role in preventing trafficking of illicit arms in warzone areas as well as trying to address the socioeconomic issues

¹³Smith Glasser (2012), *“Stepping Up to the Table NGOs Strategies for Influencing Policy on Conflict Issue”* Fighting For Inclusion and why Governments Have to Look Hard for NGOs Flaws. Consolidating peace process and establishing Foundations. Published by Global Policy Forum: P-212.

which most of the time severely affect people during conflict. Furthermore the scholar argues that civil society organizations have also been involved in strengthening of government institutions such as judiciary and security agencies in order to develop their capacities in addressing conflict. However Gabrielle views that the partnership between government and NGOs in solving conflict is not always smooth because NGOs are in one hand the strongest critics of the security agencies and government policies while on the other hand the same NGOs provide an in-depth analysis of how conflict has escalated and how security agencies have greasily violated human rights as they try to combat the escalation of conflict. Therefore the relationship between NGOs and government agencies has always been awkward and in difficult situation¹⁴.

According to Joseph, the majority of NGOs work on issues related to advocacy, development, and food relief that directly benefit people, giving NGOs a higher percentage of public trust. Most of the NGOs have vast resources in their disposal hence they employ expatriates who have got capacity to intervene in conflict and mediate among the conflicting parties to ceasefire. The critical role of NGOs in conflict has been recognized by the intergovernmental institutions like World Bank and United Nations who have recently started funding the NGOs involved in conflict resolution process especially in early warning mechanisms, issues regarding intervention by a third party into conflict, peace building initiatives and reconciliation especially in the period during post conflict reconstruction¹⁵.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali once quipped that NGOs are indispensable part of legitimacy without which no international activity can be meaningful, and more specifically in their main role of

¹⁴ Gabrielle Lynch (2015). *“The Critical Role Of International Non-Governmental Organizations During Humanitarian Crisis”*. Published by Journal of Humanitarian Assistance in 2015.P-29.

¹⁵ Siby K. Joseph (2017), *“The Emerging Role of NGOs in Conflict Resolution”*. Sourced from International Seminar on Conflict Resolution February 2017. P-7.

advocacy and alleviation of human suffering especially in those cases where States have failed to deliver. Additionally Boutros viewed that NGOs help in building peace constituencies made up people from diverse localities of civil society hence this helps attaining sustainable peace due to the commitment of society¹⁶. On the other hand Pamela argues that NGOs have taken positive role in disarmament, disintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction while encouraging women to participate in peace process especially by encouraging their sons to disarm and get integrated to the society. This is to great extent helping in implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 which aims to integrate women in resolving conflict as well as in post-conflict reconstruction. The issue of involvement of women in matters pertaining solving of conflict has been a critical role of NGOs as it has already been the case in Rwanda, Darfur and Uganda mostly during post-conflict reconstruction. This makes women to be not only taken as victims as a part and parcel of solution to conflict¹⁷.

Adams views that NGOs have particularly been instrumental in solving of conflict due to their impartiality and neutrality. The unofficial status of NGOs has granted them more access to the conflicting parties which help peace negotiation¹⁸. Conversely, Nesbit argues that In Africa NGOs have been involved in everything beginning with very minor resource-based conflict to the large scale ethnic conflict. The NGOs also involved include also include the most grassroots women organizations as well as the huge advocacy and relief international non-governmental organizations. Nesbit views that NGOs have been the main agents providing services in refugee's camp, medical services, food, counseling the victims and facilitating the dialogue.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷Jessica Jamela (2018) *"NGOs and their Role in Disarmament, Disintegration, Rehabilitation and Construction of Somalia"*.Published by Africa Policy Institute.P-2.

¹⁸Hassan Adam (2016), *"Solidarity and Neutrality in Humanitarian Action, Humanitarian Exchange"*. Supporting Local Capacities for Handling violent conflict, a role of NGOs. Occasional paper by conciliation resources.Published by Currey Press on 2016.P-126.

However Nesbit views NGOs involvement in efforts conflict does not always contribute to peace. This is because there are many instances where activities of NGOs in solving conflict have actually escalated the conflict instead of de-escalation¹⁹.

Steward argues that NGOs are very important in establishment of vibrant civil society. Building a strong civil society is vital precondition of resolving and reducing tensions in conflict zones²⁰.

Terry views that NGOs sometimes have their own vested interest in any conflict. NGOs involvement in conflict has led to protracted conflict and opening of the paradox of humanitarian refugees issues. The refugees camps have always not been demilitarized hence they have become targets of violent attacks, secondly NGOs have in many instances used humanitarian aid to justify their cause as well as manipulate and control local population. The refugee's camps have also been accused of creating of war economy at the expense of displaced persons. The groups who directly benefit in conflict have less incentives of seeing the conflict end because ending of conflict essentially means end of their source of money. Manipulation and control of local population has been a key strategy used by NGOs to perpetuate continuation of conflict as case of DRC where NGOs have been accused for manipulation of warring groups as multinational companies continue to exploit natural resources²¹.

Rief observes that NGOs have also not been neutral therefore engage themselves in lobbying United Nations and governments to take actions against human rights violations. This means that NGOs have forsaken their principle of neutrality and started taking sides in conflict. The NGOs have in other instances become political entities. For instance, in the case of Sudan,

¹⁹Jeff Nesbit (2014), "*NGOs and Governance in African Countries*".Africa Peace Forum.Published by Panos Institute of Publishers.P-33.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹Timothy Terry (2016), "*The Impact of Bank De-Risking on the Humanitarian Response to the Syrian Crisis*" The Measurement of Syrian Refugees Satisfaction with NGOs.Civil society as a vector of solidarity Published by DergiPark International.P-345.

establishment of NGOs with clear political hidden motives in the conflict has made it difficult to solve the Sudan conflict²². Anderson posits that international humanitarian aid has negative impacts on conflicting parties, firstly humanitarian aid has bred tension among the conflicting groups and secondly it has destroyed the existing links between the groups. This has happened because NGOs sometimes direct their humanitarian aid to a particular ethnic group or religion. For Anderson, if one of the conflicting groups receives aid and the other one does not receive the same, it can lead to more tensions²³.

John observes that a considerable number of NGOs have been involved in Kenya to provide humanitarian assistance in during of conflict. For instance during 2007/8 post-election violence in Kenya, NGOs like Oxfam, Red Cross and Crisis International helped in calming violence through peace posts, mediating with society at grassroots to stop fights and providing refugee for people who had escaped in fear of their lives²⁴. In addition, Dorcas Aid in Kenya has helped in solving conflict especially within the pastoralism communities where water points have taken a critical nature of conflict. Dorcas Aid has dug many boreholes as well as construction dams in pastoralist communities of Kenya where conflict over water points exist. Apart from provision of water, Dorcas Aid has constructed schools, health centers, organizing for peace support committees as well as setting and sponsoring seminars and workshops whereby they invite the warring communities and politicians to deliberate on measures to mitigate conflict²⁵.

²²Mark Rief (2011), *“NGOs and practical Protection in Humanitarian Crisis; The Future Of NGOs in Humanitarian Sector”*. Published by Berkeley Library University of California.P-17.

²³Martin Anderson (2003), *“NGOs and Humanitarian Crisis”* HPN practice and Policy. The workshop of Humanitarian protection in Washington Dc. Published by HPN in July 2003. P-24.

²⁴Ibid.

²⁵Rachael Dorcas (2013), *“UNHCR – NGOs Structured Dialogue in Myanmar Regional NGO Perspectives On the Implementation of the Grand Begain In Asia Feb 2017”* Global Humanitarian Coordination at Country Level; Saving Lives Together. P-44.

Hamill views that a number of NGOs have played an important role in peace and reconciliation in Northern Kenya. For example Care International, National Council of Churches in Kenya (NCCCK), Pacida, Concern International and World Vision have engaged themselves in activities which have greatly contributed to reduction of conflict in Northern Kenya. These organizations have synergized their efforts to provide services which alleviate poverty like organizing for cross border peace initiatives between community elders. NCCCK has particularly engaged in talks with religious leaders, women and youth groups in an effort conflict in Northern region. Furthermore, NCCCK has routinely campaigned for peace during post-election violence in Kenya since 1992. It has also conducted research to establish the root cause of conflict and advised government best approaches which should be implemented to resolve conflict. Mediation between the conflicting political parties has also been of the strategies employed by NCCCK to resolve and contain spread of violence before, during and after elections²⁶.

1.6 Impacts of Conflict

Melvin argues that conflict myriad of consequences extending far beyond deaths during the period of active conflict. His analysis of Syrian conflict shows that the conflict has led to forced migration, influx of refugees to neighboring countries especially in Europe and destruction of infrastructure. In addition Syrian conflict has contributed to negative consequences on politics, economic and social institutions. It is beyond reasonable doubt that there cannot be security without development and there cannot be development without security, therefore security and development goes along with each other. Due to this Melvin observed that millennium developmentgoals could not be achieved in those countries with conflict, hence this directly the

²⁶George Hamill (2009), "*The NGOs and Conflict In Northern Kenya*" NGOs participate in Reconciling warring Pastoral Communities in North Eastern Kenya. Published by Riftvalley Institute, P-11.

lives of the people since to a greater extent there is a close connection between security and poverty especially in African countries²⁷.

Gentleman observes that conflict has catastrophic impacts which extend far beyond battlefield because war totally affects economic, political and social status of a country which takes a long time to recover. Taking for instance Syrian civil war has already made more than five million Syrian people to seek refuge in neighboring countries as well as internally displacing more than six million people. The war has also rendered more than twelve million people to only rely on humanitarian aid for survival. In addition, Gettleman argues that in 2018 alone the Syrian war contributed to demise of 1,106 children although the number could be high since some deaths were not recorded²⁸. On the other hand John views that Syrian War has crippled the whole education sector including destruction of infrastructure, this has made more than four million Syrian children's to be out of school. Furthermore John asserts that men and women have had different experiences in war. In many instances women are more affected by war than men, this is because war is gendered in its nature. Women are victims of war through rape and other forms of gender violence. Rape is a rampant phenomenon whenever there is war as was the case in Serbia, Vietnam, Cambodia and now in Syria²⁹.

Joffe contends that conflict in both Libya and Syria has insecurity implications which stretch across the globe. For instance in both countries destabilization has created safe havens for mushrooming of new terror groups as well as strengthening of existing ones. Terrorism is a

²⁷ Gates Melvin (2015) "*The Consequences of Internal Armed Conflict for Development*" Write peace blog, Published by SIPRI International. P-21.

²⁸ William Gettleman (2016), "*The World Conflict and Change of Polarity to non-Polarity*" Comparative Studies in International Studies. Published by International Journal of World Politics, University of Oxford, Oxford Press Publishers. P-23.

²⁹ Kansa John (2019), "*The Unfolding Nature of Syrian War and Its Impacts in International politics and show of Military capabilities between U.S and Russia*" World Economic Forum. Published by Thomson Reuters Foundation Trust. Org. Middle East correspondent. P-211.

global threat which catches the nerve center of everyone; it has attracted the attention of scholars, policy makers, NGOs as well as public at the large. It is widely evident that terrorism thrives better where there is weak or poor governance, conflict zones and in failed States as it was in Somalia and growth of Al-Shabaab which is not only a threat to East African countries but to whole world since all terror groups are well connected due to globalization³⁰. In addition, Jafar observes that conflict has a huge cost of human lives and finance. For AMISSON in Somalia and ECOMOG in west Africa was an operation which consumed a lot of money that could be used for developing other critical sectors such as health³¹. Mustafa observes that the outcome of the way in which Gaddafi regime ended through NATO operation has led to repercussions in the whole Horn of Africa and across Europe. Firstly, the disintegration of military has led to up shoot of local militia groups with opposition local interest as opposed to national interest. The outcome is growth has been growth of violent extremist which is feared to destabilize the whole North of Africa³².

Magerisi argues that the Syrian conflict has affected global prices of oil. This is due to suspension of export of oil as a result of escalation of conflict in eastern Libya. This has made the country to lose large amount revenue. In addition the economy of Libya has declined as a result of conflict³³. On the other hand Grey argues that the conflict has led to growth of human

³⁰ George Joffe (2018), *"The Impact of The War on Libya"*. Political rationale and international consequences of the war in Libya, Published by Oxford University Press, in august 2018. P-12.

³¹ Khalif Jafar (2018), *"Mediation In international conflict management"* resource based conflict and climate change. Published by Copenhagen School of economics. P-45.

³² Ali Mustafa (2019), *"The Conflict in Libya"*, Testimony before the House of Representatives foreign affairs committee. Crisis in Libya worst in half a decade since the revolution of 2011, A publication by CARNAGIE Endowment For International Peace. P-2.

³³ Salma Magerisi (2019), "Libya Fighting Has Erupted Again. Here's The Oil Impact",. Bloomberg Breakaway. Libyan Oil affecting World Energy Market. P-1.

trafficking economy, thousands of migrants live in degrading U.N camps where there is prevalence of human torture, sexual violence as well as gross violation of human rights³⁴.

According to Macharia, more than 400,000 people have fled as refugees from South Sudan, where there are reportedly 1.5 million displaced people, to Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda.

The war is thought to have claimed the lives of up to 300,000 people, with notable atrocities like the 2014 Bentiu massacre³⁵. A conflict think tank called the International Crisis Group (ICG) puts the death toll in 2013 alone at at least 50,000, but it acknowledges that the real number may perhaps be twice that. It further claims that the inability to count the dead is a scandal in and of itself, dishonoring the victims and keeping the country's suffering off the international agenda.³⁶U According to U.N. organizations, the already severe humanitarian situation—where over 40% of the population is at risk of going hungry—is getting worse as a result of the ongoing violence, which is driving up food costs sharply. There could be a famine soon. South Sudan is becoming a much more perilous environment for humanitarian workers, putting aid workers in risk. With the largest number of significant attacks on humanitarian workers being reported in just 2015,

During the fighting, at least 62 aid workers have died, and U.N. experts warn that the threats are becoming more severe and widespread.³⁷ In addition, according to Armond and Riche, there have reportedly been attacks by government forces during the unrest, including sexual assaults and killings of civilians and relief workers with ethnic motivations. According to Armond and Riche, these attacks have created a global outrage and raised questions about the response of

³⁴Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid

³⁷ Ibid.

peacekeepers. More than 12,000 people sought safety at the UN facilities in Juba. Machar and other opposition figures eventually fled the city in search of safety overseas. The future of the unity government as well as the peace agreement itself are currently up for discussion.

According to Garielle conflict has been part and parcel of life in Kenya since reintroduction of multiparty elections in Kenya in 1991. The multiparty elections have over the time breed and instrumentalized ethnic conflict an issue which has led to election related violence in almost each general election. The most notable elections related conflict in Kenya remains 2007/8 post-election violence which degenerated the once stable country in Horn of Africa into deadly ethnic conflict. The conflict led to mass destruction of property, lynching of 1,500 and displacement of more than 600,000 people³⁸. On the other hand Farah observes that Kenya and the larger Horn of Africa has been the hardest hit by environmental changes that present itself inform of shrinking water catchment, decreased pasture, hot day and cold morning, large storms and insufficient food; the Horn of Africa is to a large extent inhabited by pastoralists who heavily rely on environment for their welfare, therefore since shrinking water catchment has in turn led to decreased water points and decreased grazing land due to desertification hence this forms the nature of resource based conflict not only in Northern region of Kenya which is inhabited by pastoralists but as well the Horn of Africa³⁹. On the other hand Letiwa argues that there have been a conflict in Isiolo County between pastoralists and Conservationists, this has been due to enormous evictions of pastoralists from their native grazing lands by those organizations running wildlife Conservancies. The Conservancies have reduced grazing land hence this has contributed to conflict between conservancies and the pastoralists and also among pastoralists among

³⁸MachariaMunene (2012), "*The Nature of Conflict In Kenya Since 1992*". Post – Election Violence and Its Impact, Published by Jstor Academic Journal of Studies on 22nd July 2012. P-34.

³⁹Ibrahim Farah (2008), "*Human Security and the Livelihood of Pastoral Communities in Horn of Africa*" Human Security; Setting the Agenda For the Horn Of Africa. Copy right of Africa peace forum. Published by Africa Peace Forum, Kenya 2008.P-121.

themselves. The conflict usually escalates more during the drought periods when most pasture and water points dry up. It is during the dry season when pastoralists get to be more mobile hence the mobility contributes to conflict over scarce resources such water points and grazing land. It is during the dry season when the pastoralists with large herds of cattle and Camel's move to reclaim their land encroached by Conservancies⁴⁰.

1.7 Impact of NGOs socially, politically and economically during conflict and after conflict resolution

Blondel observes that Syrian crisis presents largest challenge to humanitarian agencies across the world. Despite vibrant NGO community in Syria, many people in Syria are still in dire need of aid. However the Red Crescent and Medicine San Frontiers (MSF) have cooperated in provision of humanitarian aid in Refugees camps in Lebanon, Syria, Libya and Sudan. The aid comes inform of food, medicine, clothes, water as well as education⁴¹.

Robisonviews that NGOs contribute to financial aid. Most NGOs have contributed towards alleviation of human suffering in conflict zones as well as in situations of emergency. NGOs are involved in construction of infrastructure as well as disbursing finance to poor sections of society. For instance Robinson asserts that NGOs have been critical part in development of destroyed infrastructure in Rwanda in period aftermath of Genocide. In additio0n NGOs have helped in construction of learning institutions especially across Africa and Asia. The NGOs offer local residents opportunities to learn at free or at a highly subsidized cost. Furthermore several NGOs have also involved themselves in health sector where they provide medication services to

⁴⁰Paul Letiwa (2016), "*Pastoralists Are Not Enemies of Nature*", These areas form the oldest form of Biodiversity conservation and often the most effective. Published by ResearchGate.P-34.

⁴¹ Brice Blondel (2019), "*HumanitarianNGOs;Fund Syria Response Now Before It is too Late*" Humanitarian and Inclusion, Syrian INGOs regional Forum Has Members Responding To Syrian Crisis To Syria and Neighbouring Countries. P-1.

communities in conflict areas such as was the case with Doctors without border during Operation Live Line in Sudan. San Frontiers organizations have provided health services at free cost in South Sudan as well as in refugee'scamps in Kenya⁴².

1.8 Gaps in the Literature

The study finds three major gaps in the existing literature, including the following. First, NGOs are actively participating in conflict resolution and peacebuilding projects. NGOs do not solve the underlying issue causing the conflict instead most of them do a paper work report to their donors to serve their interest the society continues to suffer under protracted conflict. Secondly the literature has shown that NGOs do not always work towards ending conflict, instead in some cases NGOs contribute escalation of conflict since they are funded by other parties interested in conflict to serve their hidden agenda. Lastly there is no clear literature illustrating the influence of NGOs in conflict resolution and peace building initiatives.

1.9 Hypotheses

H1: NGOs have taken measures to resolve ethnic conflict in Kenya.

H2: NGOs are effective in ethnic conflict resolution in Kenya.

H3: NGOs have got social, economic and political impact during and after conflict.

1.10 Justification of the Study

According to the Global Policy Forum, when countries send their armed troops into the territory of other countries, it seldom (if ever) happens for "humanitarian" reasons. Typically, they are only interested in their narrow national interests, capturing land, and gaining geostrategic

⁴² Charles Robinson (2017), " *Postive and Negative Impacts Of NGOs* ", An Assessment of NGOs involvement in Conflict, An articles published by ResearchGate, P-41.

advantage. Leaders try to gain popular support by portraying these activities as having a lofty moral purpose and bringing about peace,, justice to the affected area⁴³.

As it said, everything has an advantage and disadvantage and in this case the NGOs have played a big part in conflict resolution in Kenya than other means of conflict resolution. A case in point of the post-election conflict of Kenya for the period 2007-2008 where civilians murdered each other not because it was the way forward but due to ignorance and lack of vision for the future in short, it's always healthy for civilians too to first visualize a head and also learn to accept defeat from one another's political party and also accept whoever comes to power since no trophy is won at the end of the day.

It's important to note that not every violence, conflict needs NGOs intervention putting in mind that we humans can also avoid accommodate, collaborate conflict in short we can handle conflict in one way or the other. Again on the side of NGOs not all have an aim of ending conflict, let's say some NGOs are criminal cover ups for wrong doers or even spies for other countries who have bad interest for one's country. This also leaves the country at stake/risk, at least we all know that by the time an NGO is being known to the relevant authorities, its already in place doing its work implying that by the time the government gets to know why it has been formed, its source of financial supply and why is it "helping" at such a time of conflict yet it had been in existence, a lot may have been spilled out putting the civilians and government's life in the enemy's hands blindly and willing.

There should be strong punishable strict rules and regulations that should be followed and instilled by the CBOs on NGOs that are already in existence, being set up to prevent criminal hide outs for wrong doers and also breeding of bad activities in disguise of NGOs. For example

⁴³ www.globalpolicy.org/qhumanitarianq-intervention.html

recently, 15 NGOs were linked to terrorism, and 12 organizations, There was a request for organizations, such as Medicens Sans Frontieres, Concern Worldwide, Adventist Development Relief Agency International, and Center for Health Solutions Kenya, to submit their audited financial statements or face deregistration. 540 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were deregistered for breaking the law, and some of them were charged with exploiting their charitable status as a front to raise money for terrorism. de-registered in the short run, its limiting other upcoming NGOs at the same time providing guidance in one way or the other. Again added to the above, the CBOs should be with a maximum and minimum number of these NGOs. In future we shall find that everyone is capable of forming an NGO simply because the CBOs has no limited number of them thus the word NGO will lose meaning since everyone can formulate one.

These NGOs should always be impartial since their duty is to solve conflict not to side with conflicting parties. As they are being impartial favoritism, discrimination, segregation is being avoided. Implying the above as a good example to start conflict resolution before the parties. It also creates room for them to dig/seek for the root causes of conflict than just assuming and passing judgment. A problem is resolved well when its causes are first tackled than getting solutions just out of the blue. The best ways of finding root causes too problems is by involving the low level local community members since conflict normally starts at such levels and most times indirectly great power seizes such people as an opportunity to start war, it's so because they are normally well versed with the area, know well what's grieving citizens than any other civilian/police/army.

It's important to note that getting aid from NGOs is not the only way of fighting poverty but rather a positive mental attitude is food supplement enough to fight poverty at large. Let people

think big about the available job opportunities or about what activities can be done to eradicate poverty, the level of unemployment will gradually decrease.

The Kenyan government shouldn't rely much on foreign aid which will make it a 'Yes Sir' country by the big powers from countries that give it aid. In short it will prevent laziness of the citizens enhancing hard work and also foreign influence (no room for indirect rule). It should be discrete about some of its information (confidential) since at most not all NGOs are purposed to help since some are meant to destroy.

1.11 Theoretical Framework

The Study will use liberal theory as its primary analytical framework. According to the philosopher John Locke, who established liberalism as a unique tradition, every person has an inherent right to life, liberty, and property. He also claimed that because of the social contract, governments cannot violate these rights.⁴⁴ Liberalism is actually a political philosophy based on liberty and equality. Liberalism believes that with strong democratic institutions States will be able to maximize prosperity and minimize chances of conflict. In addition liberal theory States are not only actors in international relations but as well non State actors like Non-governmental organizations are also key actors. Most of non-Governmental organizations are champions of human rights, and democracy a philosophy which based on liberal school of thought.

According Martin, in solving conflict liberal school of thought appreciates the presence of other non-State actors such as the non-governmental organizations⁴⁵. Liberal theory is relevant to this study since it appreciates the role of non- State actor in conflict management, resolution, transformation as well as peace building. In addition Liberals asserts that parties to a conflict are

⁴⁴ John Locke (1690) "*Social Contrast Theory*".

⁴⁵Clackson Martin (2011), "*Conflict and Cooperation In International Relations*". The dominance of Liberalism theory on Conflict resolution. Published by Academia P-12.

always in contradictory interpretations, therefore it is hard to resolve conflict without third parties hence the need for international organizations and regimes⁴⁶.

1.12 Research Methodology

This section explains and provides information on the various research methodologies that the researcher will employ to carry out the study. The procedures utilized to perform the study are known as research methodologies. Therefore, research techniques refer to the method the researcher employs to carry out the research activities.

1.12.1 Research Design

Both formal and informal procedures were utilized in the study to gather data from participants. The respondents will be surveyed in order to gather information. Additionally, the researcher will conduct key informant interviews after this⁴⁷

The study will combine quantitative and qualitative methods, and a questionnaire will be created before being distributed to participants. According to Babie, a survey is the best method for gathering data for descriptive, exploratory, and explanatory purposes⁴⁸.

1.12.2 Research Site

The study's locations will be in Nairobi County. This is due to the fact that respondents who are from Nairobi County will make it simple to get information. Additionally, Nairobi County has access to the key informants, who are essentially the civil societies that have taken on the responsibility to bring peace to the region because the majority of them have their regional

⁴⁶Ibid.

⁴⁷ Hussein Agha, Shai Feldman, Ahmad, Zeev Schiff: What are Track – II Talks; MIT Press; November 2004,p.33

⁴⁸Babie, M .(2004). *Understanding the Research Process and Methods: An Introduction to Research Methods*. Nairobi: Acts Press

headquarters situated here in Nairobi. Nairobi will also be the site of the research because it is easy to reach these areas.

1.12.3 Target Population

Target population, as defined by Mugenda (2003), is the group of people to which the study's findings are to be extrapolated. The study is aimed at both ethnic conflict victims and civil societies that have previously participated in peace building⁴⁹.

In order to bring forth peace, the project seeks to interview individuals and civil societies. To gather comprehensive data for the study, probability and non-probability sampling will be used.

1.12.4 Purposive sampling

This approach will be employed since the responder will be chosen from a group because they are knowledgeable and possess the necessary traits for the study. The researcher will learn where ethnic conflict victims might be discovered, and after that, she will sample the respondents using a stratified random sampling. A stratified random sampling will be used since only groups with roots in Nairobi County should be expected to answer; anyone living in the area who is not from one of the two areas would not be eligible.

1.12.5 Sample Size

According to Mugenda (2003), the sample size is the proportion of the population that shares the same characteristics as the overall population. To determine the overall population for the two study regions, which were previously impacted by the conflicts, the researcher will look through

⁴⁹Mugenda, O.M., & Mugenda, G. (1999). *Research Methods: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches*. Nairobi: Acts Press

the materials at hand in the study. After obtaining the target population, the formulas shown below will be utilized to create the study sample.

below will be utilized to create the study sample.

$$n = Z^2 \times \frac{P \times Q}{D^2}$$

D^2

Z - is the necessary standard normal deviation at the chosen degree of confidence.

The percentage of the target population that is anticipated to have the characteristics under investigation is p.

$$q = 1 - p$$

35

d = the level of statistical significance set

n = the desired sample size (should the target population exceed 10,000)

$$n = (1.96)^2 \times \frac{.50 \times .50}{.05^2} = 385$$

=385

In this case the target population is above 10,000

And therefore to obtain the expected sample size,

$$N' = \frac{n}{1 + (n/N)}$$

$$1 + (n/N)$$

$$N' = \frac{385}{1 + \frac{385}{120,221}}$$

$$1 + \frac{385}{120,221}$$

$$120,221$$

$$= 383.884$$

$$= 384 \text{ respondents}$$

1.12.6 Data Collection

The study will make use of questionnaire-based primary data. The respondents will receive the questionnaire. Well-trained study assistants will drop and collect up the questionnaires. This approach will guarantee that only individuals who are eligible for the questionnaires will receive them, guaranteeing consistency in the data gathering. Both structured (closed-ended) and unstructured questionnaires will be used (open ended)⁵⁰. One form of questionnaire will be for the general public, while the other is for civil society. For case of language barrier, research assistants will use interviews to back up the use of questionnaires for accurate data

⁵⁰Ibid, p.34.

1.12.7 Pilot Study

A pilot study is "a preliminary study carried out to evaluate time and cost in an effort to predict an appropriate sample size and to improve the study and study design project" before conducting a full-scale research⁵¹. The study will take a representative sample of 150 respondents from various places for its pilot study in order to improve the data collection methods. Before the complete study, the pilot study will assist in identifying potential field research issues.

1.12.8 Data Analysis

After the interviews and surveys are completed, the raw data will be methodically organized to facilitate analysis. Data cleaning and coding will be followed by analysis. Combined statistics The data will be analyzed using the SPSS statistical software package. This will be accomplished by giving the quantitative data numerical values. To effectively and appropriately summarize and arrange the data, descriptive statistics will be used.

1.12.9 inferential statistics

This statistical tool will be used to compare the relationship between two or more variables in the study in order to ascertain how many civil organizations were employed to construct or manage in the two different scenarios. The researcher can use this tool to examine how one affects the other. In this situation, differential statistics will assist the researcher in determining the variables that affect how civic organizations react to specific conflicts.

In addition, published books, papers, journals, internet and unpublished works will be used as secondary data sources. Government publications, websites, and prior studies carried out by civil society organizations are some examples of additional secondary sources.

⁵¹Stephen , H.(2007).*Designing Clinical Research*. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

1.13 chapter outline

The five chapters of this project each have an introduction and a summary of the main themes covered.

Chapter 1 presents a broad summary of the inquiry. The context, problem statement, research questions and objectives, theoretical and empirical literature review, hypothesis, justification for the study, its significance, theoretical underpinnings, and methods are all given.

Chapter two will be based on combination of objective one and three which are to; investigate measures being undertaken by NGOs to resolve conflict in Kenya and Identify impact of NGOs socially, politically and economically during conflict and after conflict resolution in Kenya.

Chapter three will examine the extent of which conflict has affected the Kenyan citizens.

Chapter four will focus on discussion of the findings of the study.

Chapter Five will be based on conclusion and recommendations for further study.

CHAPTER TWO

NGOS MEASURES IN ETHNIC CONFLICTS IN KENYA

2.0 Introduction

Ethnic conflict resolution and peacebuilding are supported by local and international non-governmental organizations. Approximately 120 NGOs were registered in Kenya in 1974; by 2007, there were 4200. The huge number is believed to have benefited from the increase, similar to how ethnic conflicts forced a change in costing methodologies whenever it comes to resolving conflicts and promoting peace. When assessing the effectiveness of interethnic conflict resolution initiatives supported by NGOs, there are frequently divergent results. This is especially accurate when discussing how NGOs intervene. Because some tactics exhibit strengths while others tend to exhibit weaknesses, there is always good progress and bad progress seen in this. The varied tactics used by the NGOs are seen to have a significant impact on the success or failure of efforts and projects that promote peace. Because some tactics exhibit strengths while others tend to exhibit weaknesses, there is always good progress and bad progress seen in this. The varied tactics used by the NGOs are seen to have a significant impact on the success or failure of efforts and projects that promote peace. Therefore, the goal of this study is to provide some light on the functions that nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) perform in order to prevent ethnic conflicts in a nation like Kenya.

2.1 Brief Overview Activities carried out by the NGOs

Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) are businesses or teams of people who work as private volunteers both locally and abroad to advance causes including peace, agriculture, health, and

education.⁵² After addressing the difficulties surrounding slavery, especially following the abolition of the slave trade, these non-governmental groups may be dated back to 1807. The major NGOs that exist now can be linked to those historical events, and some subsequently followed. The International Committee of the Red Cross, which has become a leader in humanitarian ethnic conflicts, Save the Child, which aimed to address issues with war victims, and Salvation Army, which deals with postwar reconstruction and war relief, are some significant NGOs that play crucial roles in improving people's welfare. Cooperative Assistance and Relief Everywhere was also established to assist in preventing potential war problems that would have resulted from the political conflicts.

The NGOs were said to have taken on new duties beginning in the 1960s and 1970s in addition to their well-known functions of addressing war-related concerns. They took on new responsibilities like lobbying and organizing campaigns for their respective causes. Several NGOs, like Amnesty International, Christian Aid, and Oxfam, took up the responsibility of criticizing the authorities about the issues of ethnic conflicts. According to Fitzduff and Church, worldwide humanitarian NGOs began to establish and grow in the early 1990s. They noted that the main responsibilities of these groups were to guarantee the availability of humanitarian help and to guarantee protection when it comes to the periphery of ethnically violent conflicts.

2.2 Ethnic Conflict resolutions and peace building

Peacebuilding could be considered the process of ensuring that there are preventions of any possible recurrence of violence by simply ensuring that there is addressing of the effects and the root cause of any particular conflict through economic transformations, reconciliations, and

⁵² Munene M. et al. (2014). *The Study Practice of Peace and Security in Africa*: United Nations Publishers, NAIROBI.

political transformations and building of the institutions. From those countries known to be demerging from conflict matters, peacebuilding is always essential as it attempts to ascertain the chance of development of the judicial, social, and political systems. In ensuring peacebuilding, it is important that the root of the conflict is pulled up and determination of the conditions that might have led to the rise of the conflict. This could be important as it could help foster a peaceful culture regarding water sharing schemes, land reforms, and pastures that could make the communities start embracing one another after peace has been realized within a particular community.

Generally, as Munene suggests, identification and ensuring that there are supporting structures that will strengthen and solidify peace tend to be the ambitions of the peacebuilders in shunning the different setbacks resulting from conflicts.⁵³ Therefore, this will address the possible hostilities that could arise while building capacities that would be crucial in resolving a certain conflict matter.

2.3 General activities of the NGOs in Conflict resolution and peacebuilding

Non-governmental organizations are considered to have moved beyond their known objectives of providing food, emergency health measures, water, and sanitation to taking part significantly in most international matters such as ethnic conflict resolutions in a country such as Kenya. Fitzhugh and Church further suggest that because of their professionalism, most Kenyan NGOs are deemed to be increasingly losing their inferior status by engaging in some formally recognized ways with the multilateral governments, thereby experiencing serious escalations when it comes to the budgets.⁵⁴ Today, they tend to be taking part in roles that serve the local

⁵³ Ibid

⁵⁴ Ibid

governments, thereby encouraging civil society growth and adopting the use of negotiations and mediation skills to bring rivaling communities together, which they consider part of their relief mission.

Nicolaidis suggests that within the ASAL areas of Kenya, the Dorcas Aid Kenya has assisted communities through the digging of water pans and the boreholes within the required regions to require the ethnic conflicts that could arise and set up support peace communities.⁵⁵ Apart from that, the NGO has built schools, sponsor workshops, built health centers, and come up with seminars in which leaders from various counties are invited to discuss the issues related to the ethnic conflicts and come up with the most appropriate solutions. This NGO has lobbied, supported, and advice the government to implement recommendations and provide the needed security from other mediating and peace-making forums and initiatives. Such activities are considered to be of great benefit, particularly for the local communities, and the various institutions like the churches and schools facilitate the reductions in conflict and human violations.

Several local and international NGOs are known to play a significant role in ensuring that there is reconciliation and peacebuilding within the northern Kenya region, where ethnic conflicts are seen to have greatly escalated. These NGOs include the National Christian Council of Churches, World Food Program, Peace Net Kenya, World Vision Kenya, Red Cross, Dorcas Aid, and the World Health Organization. Lennart suggests that most activities of these organizations tend to revolve around the provision of food, rehabilitation of water pans and the boreholes, empowerment of communities through the provision of opportunities that will enhance the

⁵⁵ Nicolaidis K. (1996). *International Preventive Action*. Bookings Institution Press, WASHINGTON

reduction in poverty, water provision through the digging of boreholes, and facilitation of the cross-border peace initiatives through dialogues and meetings.⁵⁶ These activities, according to the Moyale Inter-Agency Rapid Needs Assessment, in turn, facilitate the reduction in ethnic conflicts and promotion of peace and better ways to resolve their conflicts.⁵⁷

Pkalya suggests that local NGOs, such as the Alliance of Local Communities within the Hardship Areas (ALCHA), via UNDP, also tend to be involved in resolving the ethnic issue within the region through some different peace-initiative aspects.⁵⁸ They are known to play the roles of advocacy for human rights and peace, providing support for the peacebuilding capacity by building up groups like the women groups and the traditional leader's groups. They also facilitate services deliveries to the locals, which in most cases is known to be an entry point for peace building. Finally, the organization has also facilitated the dialogue among the local communities, something fundamental in ensuring peace among communities; it provides room for discussion of matters affecting communities.

The abilities of the International NGOs to utilize their knowledge together with the expertise of the same conflicts has provided some clearer pictures regarding the events known to be unfolding. Such tend to be possible as the majority of the non-governmental organizations have some roots when it comes to the developmental works within the local communities and coming up with the unique strategies that would be fundamental in ascertaining the conditions that could have resulted in the ethnic conflicts. Lennart suggests that as acting as the initial external actors, the NGOs are always aware of the possibility of a conflict.⁵⁹ Therefore they tend to remain in these regions for the longest time. This, in turn, provides them with the opportunity to receive

⁵⁶ Lennart, (2005). Role of NGOs in Conflict Resolution. A case of Burundi.

⁵⁷ Moyale Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment Report 2012, Nairobi KENYA

⁵⁸ Pkalya Ruto (2003). Conflict in northern Kenya Kenya paulines publication Africa

⁵⁹ Lennart, (2005). Role of NGOs in Conflict Resolution. A case of Burundi.

first-hand information regarding the conditions that could lead to the emergence of such ethnic conflicts. Nicolaidis, in his study, investigated that the interruptions of the normal grassroots works of the NGOs could be a crucial indicator of the deteriorating conditions.⁶⁰ In most cases, the provision of humanitarian protection and assistance is seen as one major characteristic of the non-governmental organizations, which in most scenarios makes them act as the only source of informants regarding the international community. Since they are known to be the vanguards of conflicts, the international NGOs forecasting the troubles tends to be crucial since they have to be ready to evacuate whenever they realize that there are higher tensions in the ethnic conflict regions and the situation has highly escalated beyond their concern.

The NGOs within the Kenya territory are known to play some preventive roles due to the advantages they tend to have, particularly when they are in contact with the grassroots movements and being familiar with the local conflicts. By gathering the different supplementary information, they also play some vital roles, especially in the areas where there is a lot of anxiety regarding human rights abuse. Through engaging in small-scale projects, strengthening the social and the social systems, they attempt to achieve their peacebuilding roles and training the local leaders on how they could interact with other groups. According to the United Nations, this simply means that these NGOs are capable of supporting the communities by ensuring that there is the creation of some general conditions that will promote and develop peacebuilding.⁶¹ This can also involve cross-cutting across the different sections within the civil society concerned with the advancement of sustainable peace within any given community.

⁶⁰ Nicolaidis K. (1996). *International Preventive Action*. Bookings Institution Press, WASHINGTON

⁶¹ UN OCHA- Kenya(2001). *A report about the case studies of Marsabit District*

2.4 Specific activities carried out by NGOs to facilitate peacebuilding

Within the Kenyan territory, NGOs are considered to engage in several activities to solve problems related to ethnic disputes, conflicts, and wars in their various areas of jurisdiction.

These include:

2.4.1 Provision of peace education and promotion of peacebuilding through ethnic conflict resolutions

Peace Education refers to the efforts towards disseminating various information about peace to groups and individuals across the community. According to the United Nations, such a type of education is mainly known to be based on the theory that the nations, communities, and individuals tend to be in violent conflicts because the knowledge is not sufficient on the various ways of handling conflict. In this context, peace education could be categorized into formal and non-formal education.⁶²

Non-formal peace education could be referred to as the various training programs the NGOs provide to promote peacebuilding and facilitate conflict prevention. It is always known to be skill-based and is often provided through training within the workshops and distributions of the needed instruction materials. On the other hand, formal peace education can be said to be provided within academic institutions. In engaging in peace education, the NGOs tend to develop different peace committees that can bring peace within the communities. One of the major roles of peace committees is the reintegration of ethnic communities. According to the Government of Kenya, the Moyale region in Kenya has experienced some form of peace for a long time due to

⁶² UN OCHA- Kenya(2001). A report about the case studies of Marsabit District

the continued dialogue that has always taken place, thereby rating Marsabit county as one of the most peaceful counties.⁶³

2.4.2 Taking the measure of provision of humanitarian assistance which has great influence in ethnic conflict resolution

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in their region provided meals in the event of a crisis. water, clothes, and shelter. In conflict-prone communities like West Pokot, meeting these humanitarian basic requirements is critical. Victims of conflict are regularly left without personal goods, food, or water. As a result of tribal rivalries and political violence, many people have become homeless, necessitating the aid of non-governmental organizations (NGOs).⁶⁴ In the event of a crisis, NGOs in their territory do not offer water, tents, clothes or food. This was ascribed to the NGOs' aims as well as their financial capacity. In the event of a disaster, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that aim to provide education or medical services, for example, will be unable to supply tents, clothes, water, or food.

2.5 Conclusion

In summary, the local and international government organizations are considered to play some key roles in peacebuilding by facilitating the resolution of ethnic conflicts. The number of NGOs has greatly escalated due to the several issues currently being faced, particularly in third-world countries like Kenya. The NGOs take part in ethnic resolutions and develop a measure that would reduce any possibilities of such taking place. As discussed in the paper, they take part in community dialogue, education of the communities, and provision of social amenities like churches and schools.

⁶³ GOK/UNDP Program Document, Consolidating the peace process and Establishing Foundations. NAIROBI

⁶⁴ Fitzduff M. et al. (2004). Stepping up to the Table NGO Strategies for Influencing Policy on conflict issues, Lahman Rowman & Littlefield publishers inc. USA

CHAPTER THREE

EFFICACY OF NGO'S IN ETHNIC CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN KENYA

3.0 Introduction

According to Kamoet, human society is characterized by conflicts. However, when these conflicts increase, they threaten the peace and stability of society.⁶⁵ The modern world's common conflicts are based on ethnicity, religion, political, cultural, socio-economic, etc. To mitigate the negative impact of conflicts in society, various stakeholders such as; the NGO, government, religious leaders, community leaders, and political leaders take it as their responsibility to initiate conflict resolution programs. Kenya has for a long time faced the challenge of ethnic differences. There are more than 42 ethnic groups in Kenya that have different cultural beliefs. Huho argues that the Non-Governmental Organizations have played a vital role in ensuring that the ethnic conflicts in Kenya are mitigated.⁶⁶ This chapter, therefore, analyses the efficacy of Non-Governmental Organizations in ethnic conflict resolution in Kenya.

3.1 Ethnic Conflicts in Kenya and the Role of NGO'S in addressing them

Bartoli defines conflict as a situation where more than two identifiable groups differ in pursuing incompatible goals.⁶⁷ In most instances, conflicts come about when there is a struggle over scarce resources. When the two groups engage in conflicts, they become enemies, and they always target harming one another. Based on Kaufman's article, ethnicity in Kenya has existed in Kenya since its independence in 1963, and it has become one of the major sources of conflicts.

⁶⁵ Kamoet, E. C. (2019). Efficacy of Interpersonal Communication in Conflict Resolution-a Case of the Sabao Clans in Mt. Elgon Region, Bungoma County, Kenya (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).

⁶⁶ Huho, J. M. (2012). Conflict resolution among pastoral communities in West Pokot County, Kenya: A missing link.

⁶⁷ Bartoli, A. (2009). NGOs and conflict resolution. The SAGE handbook of conflict resolution, 392-412.

Ethnicity conflicts in Kenya are in most instances facilitated by political leaders.⁶⁸ Here, the political leaders elected to serve all the citizens in Kenya tend to favor their ethnic backgrounds hence creating differences in the country. According to Edward, ethnicity is also contributed by the scarcity of economic resources in the country. For instance, some parts, like the Central Region of Kenya, have a favorable climate for agriculture while other parts like North Eastern are dry and unproductive.⁶⁹ Through this, some ethnic groups like Kikuyu, who dominates the Central Region of Kenya, feel superior to other groups because they can access valuable economic resources. The most affected region by ethnic conflict is Rift Valley. In Rift valley, ethnic groups such as; Kalenjin, Maasai, Nandi, and Pokomo have had conflicts over the grazing lands and cattle raiding. Recently, there have been conflicts in Laikipia whereby the ethnic groups are fighting over land issues. This proves that Kenya is going through difficult challenges in addressing ethnic conflicts.

Zutshi asserts that the increased conflicts in a country arise from different issues such as; transnational crime, international terrorism, and ethnic conflicts.⁷⁰ In addition, ethnic conflicts in Kenya result from failed or weak states that increase armed violence. As a result, the NGO's participate in peace-building to identify and support the structures which help to avoid relapses in the conflicts. Bercovitch argues that the Non-Governmental Organizations, in collaboration with Kenya's government, provide long-term conflict solutions.⁷¹ The major non-governmental organizations that have helped mitigate ethnic conflicts in Kenya are; The United Nations, The

⁶⁸ Kaufman, S. J. (2006). Escaping the symbolic politics trap: Reconciliation initiatives and conflict resolution in ethnic wars. *Journal of peace research*, 43(2), 201-218.

⁶⁹ Edwards, M., Hulme, D., & Wallace, T. (1999). NGOs in a global future: marrying local delivery to worldwide leverage. *Public Administration and Development: The International Journal of Management Research and Practice*, 19(2), 117-136.

⁷⁰ Zutshi, B. (2006). Role of NGOs in Peace Making and Conflict Resolution. *Himalayan and Central Asian Studies*, 10(1), 41-51.

⁷¹ Bercovitch, J., Kremenyuk, V., & Zartman, I. W. (Eds.). (2008). *The SAGE handbook of conflict resolution*. Sage.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), World Vision, Mercy Corps, USAID, United Nations, CARE International, etc. In terms of resolving ethnic conflicts in Kenya, these NGOs have taken on the following tasks.

3.2 Monitoring of the Human Rights

Human rights are very critical when it comes to peacemaking activities in a country. International human rights organizations ensure that all people are treated fairly, and their rights are respected. Yilmaz writes that in Kenya, the increased ethnic differences are contributed by the country's uneven distribution of resources.⁷² Here, some people in Kenya are rich since they can access valuable economic resources while others are poor. For example, the Kikuyu's and Kalenjin's mostly benefit from agricultural activities because of their geographical advantages. In Rift Valley Region, there have been many crises of ethnic groups fighting over the lands. The same case applies in Laikipia, where there have been massive killings of innocent people from different ethnic communities. In such instances, the Non-Governmental Organizations intervene to enlighten the citizens about the importance of respecting human rights. Bohmelt's research concludes that the United Nations is the core NGO that monitors human rights.⁷³ The humanitarian groups in Kenya take it as their responsibility to teach the citizens about their human rights. In addition to that, they conduct a close monitoring system on how the citizens handle human rights. Recently, the United Nations has initiated peacemaking programs in the Rift Valley region in Kenya, where there have been increased cases of ethnic conflicts. One of the key strategies they use to solve the conflicts between the ethnic groups involved in addressing the importance of human rights. Autesserre's research holds that in July 2021, the Rift

⁷² Yilmaz, M. E. (2008). Non-governmental Organizations and Peacemaking. *Near East University Journal of Social Sciences*, 1(2).

⁷³ Böhmelt, T. (2010). The effectiveness of tracks of diplomacy strategies in third-party interventions. *Journal of Peace Research*, 47(2), 167-178.

Valley Region in Kenya had lost more than 1000 people from ethnic fights.⁷⁴ The humanitarian organizations viewed this as a violation of human rights. For that matter, these Non-Governmental Organizations ensure that the ethnic groups in Kenya understand the importance of respecting human rights by creating awareness and initiating monitoring schemes.

3.3 Rehabilitation Programs to the Victims of Ethnic Conflicts

One major role of Non-Governmental Organizations is to offer rehabilitation programs to the victims of any conflict. According to Yarn, rehabilitation programs entail; offering advisory services to the victims of the war, providing food to the victims, and sympathizing with those who have lost their beloved ones in the conflict.⁷⁵ In 2007, Kenya went faced the issue of post-election violence. This violence was mainly conducted by the ethnic groups fighting for leadership positions. As a result, many people died, others were displaced, and others incurred losses in their businesses. Here, the Non-Governmental Organizations here played a vital role in providing first aid services, accommodating the displaced citizens, and educating people about the essence of Peace and stability in any nation. De Votta gives some Non-Governmental Organizations such as; the Red Cross, the United Nations, Africa Union, World Vision, etc.⁷⁶ took it as their responsibility to settle the 2007 post-election issues in Kenya. For instance, Red Cross distributed the emergence ambulances in the most affected regions, namely, Rift Valley, Central, and Western. Tocci argues that through this, the organization saved people's lives. In addition to that, Red Cross could distribute the relief food to the communities affected by the

⁷⁴ Autesserre, S., & Autesserre, S. (2014). *Peaceland: Conflict resolution and the everyday politics of international intervention*. Cambridge University Press.

⁷⁵ Yarn, D. H. (2002). Transnational conflict resolution practice: A brief introduction to the context, issues, and search for best practice in exporting conflict resolution. *Conflict Resolution Quarterly*, 19(3), 303-319.

⁷⁶ DeVotta, N. (2007). Sinhalese Buddhist nationalist ideology: Implications for politics and conflict resolution in Sri Lanka.

post-election violence.⁷⁷ The African Union and World Vision, on the other end, offered to educate the local communities about the dangers of violence. These organizations developed mechanisms whereby they went to almost every part of Kenya advising people to stop fighting one another, for they are all like brothers and sisters. By creating awareness, providing relief foods, health services, and settling the disputes among the citizens, many Kenyans realized that it was not good to fight on an ethnic basis.⁷⁸ From this perspective, it can be argued that the non-governmental organizations have effectively addressed ethnic conflicts by providing the rehabilitation programs such as food, healthcare, counseling, and educating them about the importance of peace and stability programs. Today, the ethnic conflicts are said to have reduced due to the increased non-governmental organizations in the society of Kenya.

3.4 Offering Conflict Resolution Activities

Girdon defines conflict resolution as the act of finding a peaceful solution to the disagreeing groups or individuals.⁷⁹ In most instances, conflict resolution requires a third party, commonly referred to as a mediator. Here, mediators are consulted when the groups or parties in conflict fail to agree, and a fight may arise. In Kenya, a lot of conflicts are pressured by political activities. Ngaruiya gives an example; in 2007, after the elections, there came many ethnic differences when Mwai Kibaki was announced as the President.⁸⁰ Here, the Luo community, Kalenjin, and Kisii believed that the elections were unfair and that Raila Odinga had surpassed Mwai Kibaki. This embarked post-election violence was highly associated with the Kikuyu and Luo affiliates. Here, non-governmental organizations played a vital role in offering conflict resolution activities

⁷⁷ Tocci, N. (2007). *The EU and conflict resolution: promoting Peace in the backyard*. Routledge.

⁷⁸ Haynes, J. (2009). Conflict, conflict resolution, and peace-building: The role of religion in Mozambique, Nigeria, and Cambodia. *Commonwealth & Comparative Politics*, 47(1), 52-75.

⁷⁹ Gidron, B., & Katz, S. (1998, July). The International Study of Peace Conflict Resolution Organizations: Preliminary Findings. In *Third Conference of the International Society of Third Sector Research, Geneva* (Vol. 7).

⁸⁰ Ngaruiya, G. W., & Scheffran, J. (2016). Actors and networks in resource conflict resolution under climate change in rural Kenya. *Earth System Dynamics*, 7(2), 441-452.

to the affected communities. The United Nations, African Union, and World Vision ensured that all the communities in conflicts realized the importance of peace and stability within the societies. Davis asserts that the Africa Union used Kofi Annan to settled the ethnic conflicts in Kenya that sparked the post-election violence.⁸¹ Here, Kofi Annan used the top leaders from each ethnic community (Kikuyu and Luo) to initiate peace programs. To solve the conflicts, Kofi Annan proposed the position of Prime Minister be created and filled by Raila Odinga. After various agreements among the top leaders in Kenya, the deal was signed, Raila became the Prime Minister, and various positions from his followers were created. Hailey suggests that the post-election violence issue was settled, and the ethnic communities found peace long ago.⁸² From this perspective, it can be said that the African Union and non-governmental organizations effectively addressed ethnic differences by using their leaders to solve the existing conflicts and initiate peacemaking programs. The United Nations, through its bodies, has ensured that all its member countries are living in Peace. Keita writes that the current ethnic fights in Laikipia, Kenya, have awakened many world peace stakeholders.⁸³ Here, non-governmental organizations such as World Vision, United Nations, and East Africa Community offer conflict resolution services by talking to the leaders from each community. So far, the issue is ending slowly due to the emergence of non-governmental organizations. Generally, it can be argued that non-governmental organizations intervene in the situations where there are conflicts within any country and try to bring the groups or parties in conflict together. This has helped Kenya in settling ethnic differences, which are highly contributed by the political issues. It can, therefore,

⁸¹ Davis, D. R., Murdie, A., & Steinmetz, C. G. (2012). Makers and shapers: human rights INGOs and public opinion. *Hum. Rts. Q.*, 34, 199.

⁸² Hailey, J. (2000). Indicators of identity: NGOs and the strategic imperative of assessing core values. *Development in Practice*, 10(3-4), 402-407.

⁸³ Keita, K. (1998). Conflict and conflict resolution in the Sahel: The Tuareg insurgency in Mali. *Small Wars & Insurgencies*, 9(3), 102-128.

be argued that the NGOs impact the peacemaking programs based on ethnic differences by almost 15%.

3.5 Immediate Response to the Crises

The Non-Governmental Organizations respond to the issues immediately, especially the ones affecting human lives. In any country with conflicts, there may be fights among the ethnic groups of individuals. Some people may be left landless; others lack access to basic things like healthcare, food, and water. For that matter, the non-governmental organizations take it as their responsibility to ensure that the victims of ethnic fights are well-taken care of. The common organization taking these responsibilities are the; Red Cross, World Vision, and other Humanitarian groups. Over the years, the Rift Valley region has had issues with animal raiding. The Maasai, Kalenjin, Pokomo, and Teso have accused one another of the cattle raids and illegal grazing. The same applies to the North Eastern Region, where the Cushites are said to illegally invade people's lands to graze.⁸⁴ As a result, the ethnic communities involved have conflicted, which is why there are always fights. Red Cross has always ensured that it provides immediate medical services, relief foods, and other basic wants to respond to this. In addition to that, the non-governmental organizations meet with the leaders from the communities in conflict to try to develop a solution. For example, World Vision has offered counseling programs in the Rift Valley region and North-Eastern parts of Kenya. The intervention of non-governmental organizations in solving ethnic communities in Kenya has been effective, especially in responding to the emergence issues.⁸⁵ Here, they ensure that the ethnic differences do not affect people's lives so that the option remains to die. Generally, the non-governmental organizations in Kenya have helped people affected by ethnic differences by responding to emergencies and

⁸⁴ Kew, D. (2016). *Civil society, conflict resolution, and democracy in Nigeria*. Syracuse University Press.

⁸⁵ Ramsbotham, O., Miall, H., & Woodhouse, T. (2011). *Contemporary conflict resolution*. Polity.

providing basic wants. It can be said that their activities are effective since a significant number has reduced the cases.

3.6 Conclusion

Ethnic conflicts in Kenya have been increasing in the last 20 years. Political issues highly contribute to these conflicts. The most affected areas by ethnic conflicts are; Rift Valley and North Eastern Regions. These regions have communities fighting for cattle raids and illegal grazing. The non-governmental organizations have played a crucial role in handling ethnic conflicts in Kenya. They have effectively contributed in ethnic conflict resolution by; monitoring the human rights, rehabilitation programs to the victims, offering conflict resolution activities, and immediate response to the crises. The humanitarian groups such as; Red Cross, USAID, UNEP, and World Vision have ensured that the Kenyans have access to the basic wants during the period of conflict. For that matter, the NGOs have effectively helped the government of Kenya to solve ethnic conflicts and maintain peace within the country.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE IMPACT OF NGOS SOCIALLY, POLITICALLY, AND ECONOMICALLY DURING CONFLICT AND AFTER CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN KENYA

4.0 Introduction

Haynes asserts that NGOs play critical roles during conflict and after conflict resolution.⁸⁶ They are mostly known for initiating peace-making programs to strengthen any country's political, social, and economic activities. The United Nations is the major non-governmental organization that intervenes during conflict and after the conflicts. As stated by Le Billion, the NGOs peace-making programs affect social activities such as; healthcare, school, sports, and family settings, among others. They also affect political activities such as; leadership, law/policymaking, and corruption.⁸⁷ Finally, it affects economic activities such as; trading, gross domestic production, and taxation. To understand more about the impact of NGOs in Kenya, this chapter examines their social, political, and economic impact during the conflict and after conflict resolution.

4.1 The Impacts of NGOs during Conflict in Kenya

4.1.1 Social Impact

Kenya has experienced a lot of conflicts in the last two decades. As maintained by Smith, most of Kenya's conflicts are based on political, social, and economic crises.⁸⁸ During the conflicts, NGOs take it as their responsibility to find a solution among the conflicting groups or parties. Through this, they impact the social activities based on the provision of healthcare activities,

⁸⁶ Haynes, J. (2009). Conflict, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding: The role of religion in Mozambique, Nigeria, and Cambodia. *Commonwealth & Comparative Politics*, 47(1), 52-75.

⁸⁷ Le Billion, P. (2001). The political ecology of war: natural resources and armed conflicts. *Political Geography*, 20(5), 561-584.

⁸⁸ Smith, J., Chatfield, C., & Pagnucco, R. (Eds.). (1998). *Transnational social movements and global politics: Solidarity beyond the state*. Syracuse University Press.

providing the basic wants to the victims, supporting the school's programs, and offering quick responses to the victims of the conflicts. Healthcare is one of the most sensitive social dimensions during the conflicts in Kenya. Kaufman argues that the distribution of health facilities in the country has been in question for a long time.⁸⁹ Some places like North Eastern and West Pokot, which have experienced conflicts, have faced the problem of proper healthcare and medical facilities. For that matter, non-governmental organizations such as the Red Cross and the United Nations ensure that they equally distribute health and medical facilities to the areas experiencing the impacts of the conflicts. Bercovitch gives an example whereby in West Pokot, the government of Kenya has been unable to meet the healthcare needs of the citizens during the conflicts.⁹⁰ As a result, Kenya has relied on the Red Cross health and medical programs. Through this, the organization has saved people's lives during the conflict, positively impacting the healthcare system. The non-governmental organizations have also actively participated in promoting educational services during the conflicts. In West Pokot, the government, through the help of World Vision, USAID, UNEP, and Red Cross, has ensured that the learners have what they need for proper education. For example, USAID provides relief food to all schools in West Pokot, Laikipia, and North Eastern to make sure that the students are settled at school despite the conflicts experienced in such places. Another key concern of the non-governmental organization during the conflict provides for the basic wants of the victims of the conflicts. Currently, the World Vision, UNEP, and Red Cross provide relief, food, water, and shelters for the displaced people in West Pokot, Laikipia, and North Eastern, among other areas. This shows how the non-governmental organizations actively help the government of Kenya in

⁸⁹ Kaufman, S. J. (2006). Escaping the symbolic politics trap: Reconciliation initiatives and conflict resolution in ethnic wars. *Journal of peace research*, 43(2), 201-218.

⁹⁰ Bercovitch, J., & Schneider, G. (2000). Who mediates? The political economy of international conflict management. *Journal of Peace Research*, 37(2), 145-165.

handling the adverse impacts of conflicts and for the better of the citizens. Generally, it can be argued that the NGOs ensure that the victims of conflicts interact freely and enjoy the basic wants like the other citizens.

4.1.2 Political Impact

As Keita maintains, politics are some of the major causes of conflicts in Kenya. Political conflicts are always dangerous because fights characterize them, and they involve all ethnic groups in the country.⁹¹ The famous political conflict in Kenya happened in 2007 after the general elections. The conflict was serious until it alerted international bodies like the United Nations and African Union. Here, various non-governmental organizations intervened to initiate peace-making programs. According to Marchetti, the major roles of the NGOs were to talk to the citizens, political leaders, respond to the crises, and protect human rights.⁹² Through the intervention of the international organizations, the political leaders changed their perspectives about the leadership; new political policies were made, which led to the enhancement of Kenya's position in the international system and reduced corruption in the country. During the 2007 post-election violence, the IEBC (electoral body in Kenya) acted unfairly by announcing Mwai Kibaki as the President. The majority of leaders in Kenya viewed this as injustice and poor leadership. Here, the African Union represented by Kofi Annan intervened to ensure that the political leadership was stable and it did not negatively affect the innocent Kenyans. To settle the leadership issues in Kenya, Kofi Annan suggested a government with shared roles that were branded as "Nusu Mkate," where Raila Odinga was made the Prime Minister. Donais asserts that

⁹¹ Keita, K. (1998). Conflict and conflict resolution in the Sahel: The Tuareg insurgency in Mali. *Small Wars & Insurgencies*, 9(3), 102-128.

⁹² Marchetti, R., & Tocci, N. (2009). Conflict society: understanding the role of civil society in conflict. *Global Change, Peace & Security*, 21(2), 201-217.

non-governmental organizations impact policymaking activities in Kenya during the conflicts.⁹³ For instance, in 2007, post-election violence, Kofi Annan initiated the formation of a position of Prime Minister and other positions which were not in Kenya's constitution. Some non-governmental organizations like the UNEP, USAID, World Vision and other humanitarian groups ensure that human rights are preserved by the political leaders by educating the citizens about them.⁹⁴ Currently, the Red Cross is creating awareness for the citizens of Kenya for them to know about their rights and responsibilities in the government.⁹⁵ Generally, non-governmental organizations have impacted the political activities during conflicts in Kenya by helping in leadership decision-making, assisting in making policies, fighting corruption, and ensuring human rights are preserved.

4.1.3 Economic Impact

Muggah's research concludes that during the conflicts in Kenya, economic activities are highly affected.⁹⁶ The common economic activities affected by the conflicts include; trade, prices of goods, gross production products, and increased taxation. During the conflicts, many people are rush for their safety and become landless. Tobias maintains that the productive lands are also destroyed by the enemies. For example, in Mau forest, more than 10,000 people who were dependent on farming as their main sources of income were evicted.⁹⁷ This means that the gross production in Kenya reduced by a significant number. To address such issues, the NGOs

⁹³ Donais, T. (2009). Empowerment or imposition? Dilemmas of local ownership in post-conflict peacebuilding processes. *Peace & Change*, 34(1), 3-26.

⁹⁴ Saner, R., & Yiu, L. (2003). International economic diplomacy: Mutations in post-modern times.

⁹⁵ Cohn, C. (2008). Mainstreaming gender in UN security policy: a path to political transformation?. In *Global Governance* (pp. 185-206). Palgrave Macmillan, London.

⁹⁶ Muggah, R. (Ed.). (2008). *Security and post-conflict reconstruction: dealing with fighters in the aftermath of war*. Routledge.

⁹⁷ Tobias, J. M., Mair, J., & Barbosa-Leiker, C. (2013). Toward a theory of transformative entrepreneurs: Poverty reduction and conflict resolution in Rwanda's entrepreneurial coffee sector. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 28(6), 728-742.

intervene in the following ways. First, they negotiate with the government on how the victims of the conflict can have their economic activities continue. In West Pokot, the Kenya Red Cross, UNEP, and USAID are negotiating with the government to help the victims by providing them with the lands, tightening security on their economic avenues, and employment. The non-governmental organizations also ensure that they negotiate on behalf of the government of Kenya at the international level to promote economic activities even during conflicts. According to Yeates, when a country is characterized by conflicts, it is sometimes avoided at the international level. This may affect the international trading system and so gross domestic production.⁹⁸ For that matter, the NGOs ensure that Kenya's image remains stable at the international level by guaranteeing the investors the advancement of security within the country. During the 2007 post-election violence in Kenya, many investors in Kenya were starting to lose their interest. It was also difficult for Kenyan businesspeople to export their products to the international markets. Here, the United Nations and Red Cross intervened and negotiated with the international authorities to allow Kenyans to conduct their trading activities smoothly. Another economic impact of NGOs during the conflicts in Kenya is providing employment to the Kenyan citizens. Shepherd argues that in most instances when there are conflicts in Kenya, almost 2% of them end up losing their jobs.⁹⁹ To mitigate the employment issue in Kenya, the NGOs offer job opportunities to qualified victims. In Kenya, there are almost 300 non-governmental organizations that have the majority of the employees as the Kenyans. In addition to that, some NGOs provide financial support to the victims of the conflicts to enhance their economic activities. Some organizations like UNEP and World Vision offer financial support to

⁹⁸ Yeates, N. (2002). Globalization and social policy: From global neoliberal hegemony to global political pluralism. *Global Social Policy*, 2(1), 69-91.

⁹⁹ Shepherd, L. J. (2008). Power and authority in the production of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. *International studies quarterly*, 52(2), 383-404.

small-scale farmers and ensure that they recover from the losses.¹⁰⁰ Generally, the non-governmental organizations impact economic factors during the conflicts by ensuring that they negotiate with the government on behalf of the small scale business operators, negotiate at the international trading systems, provide for employment, and offer financial support to the victims of the conflicts. This has seen the country remain economically active at both local and international levels despite the challenges associated with the conflicts.

4.2 The Impacts of NGOs after Conflict Resolution in Kenya

4.2.1 Social Impact

After the conflict resolution, NGOs do not rest. Instead, they continue with their work of promoting peace in the country. The non-governmental organizations in Kenya ensure that they follow up the activities they initiated during the conflicts. As it had been pointed out earlier, the major social activities affected by the conflicts are healthcare, schools, and sports, among others. In schools, non-governmental organizations ensure that the learners are not traumatized by the conflict impacts. Hatzold claims that they offer counseling services to the learners and ensure that they have all the basic wants to continue with their education.¹⁰¹ In most instances, a lot of households in Kenya are left landless after the conflicts, and their sources of income are shot. They make it difficult for them to pay for the school fees. Here, the non-governmental organizations intervene and support the children of those who are affected by the conflicts. A good example is the World Vision organization that is sponsoring the poor children in Laikipia, Mau, and West Pokot to continue with their education after the conflict resolution. In healthcare,

¹⁰⁰ Duffield, M. (1998). Post-modern conflict: Warlords, post-adjustment states and private protection. *Civil wars*, 1(1), 65-102.

¹⁰¹ Hatzold, M. E. (2013). Social conflict, economic development, and extractive industry: Evidence from South America.

the non-governmental organizations ensure that the hospitals and dispensaries have enough required facilities after the conflict resolution. Sometimes, the government may neglect the areas where the conflicts have been taking place even after the solution is sought. For that matter, the NGOs take it as their responsibility to make sure that there are enough health facilities that serve all people in those communities equally. Edwards writes that the NGOs also ensure that it supports the local sports programs in the communities which had previously been involved in conflicts. This helps in strengthening the peace among the communities.¹⁰² Generally, the NGOs have social impacts after conflict resolution in Kenya whereby it ensures that the peace-making programs they started continue—for example, supporting the school, health, and sports activities. This has helped in strengthening the social relationship among the communities which were in conflict.

4.2.2 Political Impact

NGOs play a crucial role in ensuring that the political activities remain stable after the conflict resolution. In some cases, the parties may pretend to have forgiven others for letting the mediators go. To protect further political conflicts after the resolution, the mediators, who are in most instances the NGOs, ensures that the peace-making policies are enforced.¹⁰³ After the African Union solved the conflicts in Kenya in 2007, it did not end there. The organization was responsible for the agreements made among the groups which were conflicting. This means that the African Union was to be consulted before Kenya's coalition government could make any decision against the agreement. According to Reichler, the NGOs ensure that the political leaders

¹⁰² Edwards, M., Hulme, D., & Wallace, T. (1999). NGOs in a global future: marrying local delivery to worldwide leverage. *Public Administration and Development: The International Journal of Management Research and Practice*, 19(2), 117-136.

¹⁰³ Collier, P., & Hoeffler, A. (2005). Resource rents, governance, and conflict. *Journal of conflict resolution*, 49(4), 625-633.

do not discriminate against people based on their tribes in Kenya.¹⁰⁴ They actively educate the citizens about their rights and responsibilities in the government. According to Sampson, the Kenya Red Cross has a program that enlightens the Kenyans about what they should do when the political leaders are initiating conflicts among the citizens.¹⁰⁵ In addition to that, the non-governmental organizations ensure that they train the political leaders on how they can interact with the citizens without causing conflicts. For instance, the United Nations has training programs for political leaders whereby they are taught how to avoid and solve conflicts among the citizens. Generally, the NGOs ensure that they advise the political leaders and government accordingly after the conflict resolution. The advice may be based on policymaking, peace-making programs, and managing human rights.

4.2.3 Economic Impact

The economy is usually the most affected sector by conflicts. Conflicts leave the communities involved in poverty and desperate about how to earn their living. The NGOs, in most cases, intervene to ensure that the economic activities remain stable after the conflict resolution. In Kenya, the major economic activity is farming.¹⁰⁶ For that matter, NGOs such as the Red Cross, USAID, FAO, and UNEP take it as their responsibility to advise the farmers about the best farming practices. They also support those who are most affected by the conflicts with financial and other farming resources. In addition to that, they move to different parts of the country, educating the citizens about the best farming practices and how they can easily recover from the

¹⁰⁴ Reychler, L., & Paffenholz, T. (Eds.). (2001). *Peacebuilding: a field guide*. Lynne Rienner Publishers.

¹⁰⁵ Sampson, S. (2002). Weak states, uncivil societies, and thousands of NGOs: Benevolent colonialism in the Balkans. *The Balkans in focus: Cultural boundaries in Europe*, 27-44.

¹⁰⁶ Schliesser, C. (2019). Conflict resolution and peacebuilding. In *The Routledge Handbook to Religion and Political Parties* (pp. 126-138). Routledge.

conflict losses.¹⁰⁷ Other economic impacts include; negotiating on behalf of Kenya's producers at the international markets, convincing the donors to help the victims economically, and ensuring that the goods and services reach the affected places in good condition and timely.

4.3 Conclusion

Non-governmental organizations impact society economically, socially, and politically during the conflict and after conflict resolution. The major economic activities impacted by the NGOs are pricing, taxation, agricultural activities, gross domestic production, and trading. The political activities impacted by NGOs are; political leadership, corruption, and equality among all the citizens. The social activities include; schools, healthcare, and sports, among others. During the conflicts, the NGOs ensures that the economic, social, and political activities are not adversely affected in that they subject the citizens to serious problems. After the conflict resolution, the NGOs make sure that the peace-making policies made on political, social, and economic grounds are enforced and are benefitting the Kenyans.

¹⁰⁷ Alao, A. (2007). Natural resources and conflict in Africa: the tragedy of endowment (Vol. 29). University Rochester Press.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, AND INTERPRETATION

5.0 Introduction

The analysis, presentation, and interpretation of the research findings are the topics covered in this chapter. The study's objective was to evaluate the contribution of NGOs to resolving ethnic conflicts in Kenya. The findings in this chapter are consistent with the following study objectives: to investigate the measures being undertaken by NGOs to resolve conflicts, examine the social, political, and economic impacts of NGOs during and after conflict resolution, and efficiency of NGOs in conflict resolution in Kenya. The study targeted a random sample size of 384 respondents who filled the administered questionnaires and brought them for analysis. This implies that the response rate was 100% because the researcher constantly reminded the targeted respondents while making close monitoring and follow-ups. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26 was used to clean, code, and analyze the data collected from the respondents. The table was also displayed using tables, pie charts, bar charts, and other statistical tools. Finally, the findings were interpreted based on liberal theory.

5.1 Demographic Characteristics

Demographic refers to the characteristics of the study population¹⁰⁸. The study sought to find the characteristics of the population by asking the respondents about their gender, age, and highest level of education.

¹⁰⁸ Kusrini, I., Supadmi, S., Mulyantoro, D. K., & Laksono, A. D. (2021). Demographic Characteristics of Mother as Predictor of Low Birth Weight in Eastern Indonesia. *Syst Rev Pharm*, 12(1), 1514-8.

5.1.1 Gender of the Respondents

As far as the demographic characteristics of the study population are concerned, the study sought to find the gender distribution of the respondents. The following table shows the distribution of gender of the respondents.

Table 5.1 Respondent' Gender Distribution

Gender		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	156	40.6	40.6	40.6
	Male	228	59.4	59.4	100.0
	Total	384	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher (2021)

The results presented in Table 5.1 above indicate that 40.6% of the respondents were females and 59.4% were males. In this case, the study sample of 384 respondents slightly had more males than females. The difference in gender is explained by liberal theory where women and girls are limited or reduced access to civil rights, education, and employment¹⁰⁹. This implied that the study benefited from various perspectives sought by the study on assessing the role of NGOs in reaching ethnic conflicts in Kenya. The pie chart in Figure 5.1 below shows the distribution of respondents' gender in terms of percentage.

¹⁰⁹ Enyew, B. E., & Mihrete, A. G. (2018). Liberal feminism: Assessing its compatibility and applicability in Ethiopia context. *International journal of sociology and anthropology*, 10(6), 59-64.

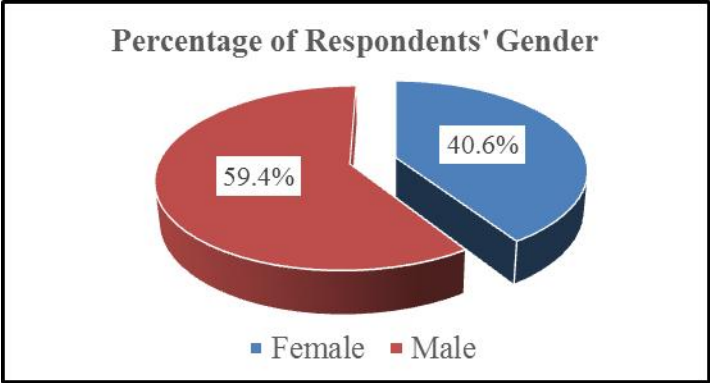


Figure 5.1 Percentage of the Respondents' Gender

Source: Researcher (2021)

5.1.2 Age Categories of the Respondents

The study sought to identify the various age groups represented by the 384 respondents who made up the intended sample size. All respondents correctly identified the age groups shown in Table 5.2 below as their own;

Table 5.2 Age Categories of the Respondents

Age		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	20-30	102	26.6	26.6	26.6
	31-40	128	33.3	33.3	59.9
	41-50	96	25.0	25.0	84.9
	51-60	58	15.1	15.1	100.0
	Total	384	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher (2021)

The results on age categories showed that the respondents between; 20-30 years = 102, 31-40 years =128, 41-50=96, and 51-60 years =58. The percentage of each of the categories is presented in the following pie chart.

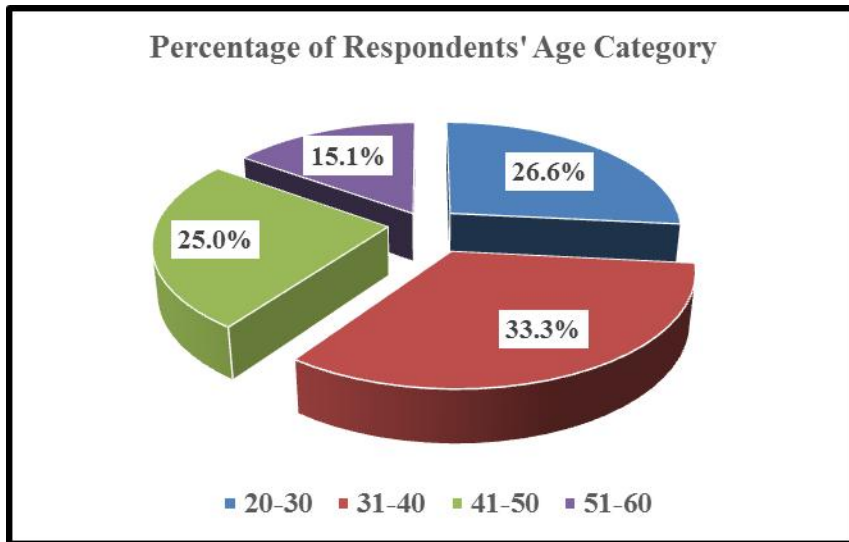


Figure 5.2 Distribution of Age Categories in Percentage

Source: Researcher (2021)

The results of the respondent's age categories indicate that majority of the respondents were between 31-40 years (33.3%). This implies that the study benefited from the views of respondents at their early and late youthful stage on assessing the role of NGOs in reaching ethnic conflicts in Kenya.

5.1.3 Highest Level of Education of the Respondents

The research intended to identify the 384 respondents with the greatest level of education. According to Table 5.3 below, the respondents in this instance indicated that their greatest degree of education was either Primary, Secondary, College, or None;

Table 5.3 Highest Level of Education of the Respondents

Highest Level of Education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Primary	30	7.8	7.8	7.8
	Secondary	69	18.0	18.0	25.8
	College	147	38.3	38.3	64.1
	University	134	34.9	34.9	99.0
	None	4	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total		384	100.0	100.0

Source: Researcher (2021)

In Table 5.3 above, findings of the study show that 7.8% attained primary as their highest level of education, 18.0% had secondary education, 38.3% attained college education, 4.9% attained university education, and finally, none was 1.0% as shown in Figure 5.3 below;

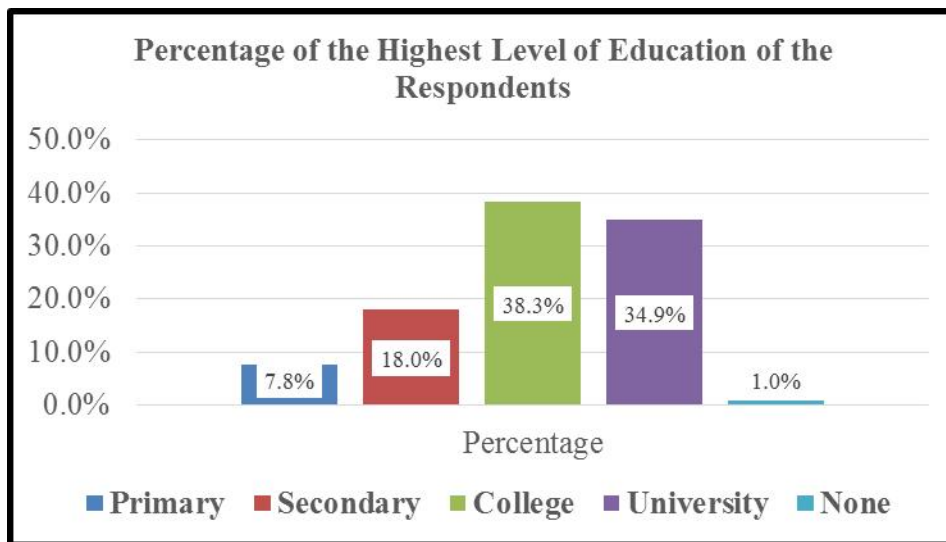


Figure 5.3 Percentage of the Highest Level of Education of the Respondents

Source: Researcher (2021)

This implies that the majority of the respondents were adequately educated. For instance, combining the respondents with college and university education sums up to 281 respondents out of 384 respondents, corresponding to 73.1%. This most educated group provided the required information in the study of assessing the role of NGOs in reaching ethnic conflicts in Kenya.

5.2 Measures undertaken by NGOs to resolve ethnic conflicts in Kenya

The study sought to investigate the measures being undertaken by NGOs to resolve conflicts in Kenya. In doing so, the researcher asked the respondents whether they believe in the existence of measures undertaken by NGOs to resolve ethnic conflicts in Kenya. Out of 384 respondents, 376 respondents believed while 8 respondents did not believe as shown in Table 5.4 below;

Table 5.4 Belief on the Existence of NGO Measures in Resolving Conflicts in Kenya

Do you believe in the existence of measures undertaken by NGOs to resolve ethnic conflicts in Kenya?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid No	8	2.1	2.1	2.1
Yes	376	97.9	97.9	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher (2021)

The study further focused on the respondents who believed in the existence of measures undertaken by NGOs to resolve conflicts. As a result, the study found out that such measures include, communication, mediation, strengthening local institutions for conflict resolution, strengthening the rule of law and democratic processes, and provision of education and training on conflict resolution. Other NGOs measures were the development of positive work relationships and provision of humanitarian assistance as shown in Table 5.5 below;

Table 5.5 Measures undertaken by NGOs to resolve ethnic conflicts in Kenya

S/No.	Measures Undertaken by NGOs To Resolve Ethnic Conflicts in Kenya
1	Communication
2	Mediation
3	enhancing local institutions for resolving disputes
4	increasing the effectiveness of democratic processes and the rule of law

5	Provision of education and training on conflict resolution
6	Developing positive work relationships
7	Provision of humanitarian assistance

Source: Researcher (2021)

Communication is an important measure of NGOs in conflict resolution in Kenya¹¹⁰. Respondents agree that effective communication in conflict resolution serves to reduce the anxiety caused, both in the family and at work. Furthermore, the effective use of verbal and non-verbal forms of communication by NGOs contributes to the resolution of conflicts, both between individuals and within a group. Mediation was pointed as the major measure undertaken by NGOs to resolve ethnic conflicts in Kenya. In this case, the respondents pointed out that NGOs act as mediators, especially in bringing an agreement among diversified groups in conflict with the aid of local peace constituencies. The respondents concurred with Mohamed and Wekesa that NGOs have created a variety of conflict prevention and resolution initiatives, such as conflict monitoring and early warning of escalating violence, supporting local institutions for conflict resolution, and aiding in the development of the rule of law and democratic institutions in nations experiencing violent conflict¹¹¹.

5.3 Impacts of NGOs Socially, Politically and Economically During Conflict and After Conflict Resolution in Kenya

The study sought to find the social, political, and economic impacts of NGOs during and after conflict resolution in Kenya. When asked whether NGOs have an impact on conflict resolution,

¹¹⁰ Kariega, A. K. (2020). *Factors influencing the performance of projects in non-governmental organizations in Kenya: A case of Ujamaa Africa* (Doctoral dissertation, Africa Nazarene University).

¹¹¹ MOHAMED, D. S., & WEKESA, M. M. N. ROLE OF CONFLICT MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN MOGADISHU, SOMALIA.

some respondents said "Yes" while others said "No". The study found out that out of 384 respondents, 22 respondents said that NGOs have no impacts, while 362 respondents pointed out that NGOs have social, political, and economic impacts. The table below shows the distribution of responses in terms of the impacts of NGOs.

Table 5.6 Response on the Social, Political and Economic Impacts of Do NGOs during and after conflict resolution in Kenya

Do NGOs socially, politically, and economically impact during and after Conflict Resolution in Kenya?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid No	22	5.7	5.7	5.7
Yes	362	94.3	94.3	100.0
Total	384	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher (2021)

The respondents pointed out that the social impacts of NGOs during conflict resolution include the provision of healthcare activities, provision of the basic need to the victims, supporting school programs, and offering quick responses to the victims. In this case, healthcare more sensitive social dimensions during the conflicts in Kenya. Therefore, the respondents agree with Kaufman who argues that the distribution of health facilities in the country has been in question for a long time.¹¹² For instance, NGOs like Kenya Red Cross, and St. John Ambulance provide health and medical facilities to the conflicting areas. During the aftermath of conflict, NGOs offer healthcare support like guiding and counseling. In terms of providing basic needs, the respondents agreed with Piotrowicz and Cianciara who pointed out that the primary mission of

¹¹² Kaufman, S. J. (2006). Escaping the symbolic politics trap: Reconciliation initiatives and conflict resolution in ethnic wars. *Journal of peace research*, 43(2), 201-218.

NGOs in the health system is to provide services and protect the health¹¹³. Aside from integration activities, nursing care and support, material and financial support, educational services, information, and training are all included in the provision of services in this scenario. Additionally, there are also social, psychological, and social services available. NGOs support educational initiatives like UNICEF's protection of children's education. In general, the respondents pointed out that NGOs ensure that the victims of conflicts interact freely and enjoy the basic wants like the other.

Politically, NGOs impact conflict resolution by talking to the political leaders, protecting human rights, talking to the citizens about conflict, and responding to the crisis. The respondents agreed that through the intervention of international organizations, political leaders have changed their perspective on leadership; New political policies have been implemented which have led to the improvement of Kenya's position in the international system and the reduction of corruption in the country. For instance, 2007-2008 post-election violence was caused by the Electronic Commission of Kenya (ECK), now IEBC who unfairly announced Mwai Kibaki as the president. However, African Union represented by Kofi Annan intervened to ensure that the political leadership was stable and it did not negatively affect the innocent Kenyans. The respondents agree with Cohn by noting that the Red Cross is creating awareness for the citizens of Kenya for them to know about their rights and responsibilities in the government.¹¹⁴

In terms of the economic impacts of NGOs during and after conflict resolution, the respondents pointed that they negotiate with the government that conflict victims can have the continuity of economic activities. Also, NGOs negotiate on behalf of the government at the international level

¹¹³ Piotrowicz, M., & Cianciara, D. (2013). The role of non-governmental organizations in the social and the health system. *Przegl Epidemiol*, 67(1), 69-74.

¹¹⁴ Cohn, C. (2008). Mainstreaming gender in UN security policy: a path to political transformation? In *Global Governance* (pp. 185-206). Palgrave Macmillan, London.

to promote economic activities during conflicts. Finally, NGOs employ Kenyan citizens during and after conflict resolution. according to the respondents, the mitigation of the employment issue in Kenya, the NGOs offer job opportunities to qualified victims¹¹⁵. In Kenya, there are almost 300 non-governmental organizations that have the majority of the employees as the Kenyans.

The following table summarizes the social, political, and economic impacts of NGOs during and after conflict resolution in Kenya;

Table 5.7 Impacts NGOs during Conflict and After Conflict Resolution in Kenya

Impacts NGOs During Conflict and After Conflict Resolution in Kenya	
1. Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provision of healthcare activities ii. Provision of the basic need to the victims iii. Supporting school programs iv. Offering quick responses to the victims
2. Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Talking to the political leaders ii. Protecting human rights iii. Talking to the citizens about conflict iv. Responding to the crisis
3. Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Negotiate with the government on the conflict victims can have the continuity of economic activities ii. Negotiate on behalf of the government at the international level to promote economic activities during conflicts

¹¹⁵ Shepherd, L. J. (2008). Power and authority in the production of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. *International studies quarterly*, 52(2), 383-404.

	iii. Employing the Kenyan citizens
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Source: Researcher (2021)

5.4 Efficiency of NGOs in Conflict Resolution

The study sought to find the efficiency of NGOs in conflict asking the 384 respondents if there is the efficiency of NGOs in conflict resolution. It is found that out of 384 respondents, 12 respondents said that NGOs have no efficiency, while 372 out of 384 respondents agreed on the existence of NGOs' efficiency in conflict resolution. This implies that 96.9% said "Yes" and 3.1% said "No" as seen in the table below;

Table 5.8 Efficiency of NGOs Response

Is there efficiency of NGOs in Conflict Resolution?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	12	3.1	3.1	3.1
	Yes	372	96.9	96.9	100.0
	Total	384	100.0	100.0	

Source: Researcher (2021)

However, the study focused on the respondents who gave “Yes” as their response. According to the respondents the efficiency of NGOs was seen in the monitoring of human rights, provision of rehabilitation programs to the victims of ethnic conflicts, provision of conflict resolution activities, and immediately responding to conflict crises as shown in the table below;

In terms of monitoring human rights, 139 out 384 respondents pointed out that NGOs research and inform governments and the media about human rights abuses and law enforcement,

establish human rights standards that are then enforced for approval by governments, and signing treaties, providing direct assistance to victims of human rights violations. NGOs play a dual role of educating officials and the public and lobbying organizations to convict offenders, a process known as shaming¹¹⁶. For example, the Kikuyu and Kalenjin mainly benefit from agricultural activities due to their geographic advantages. In the Rift Valley, there have been many crises of ethnic groups competing for land. Secondly, 60 out of 384 respondents mentioned that NGOs provide rehabilitation programs to the victims of ethnic conflicts. This was possible when they agreed with Demartino, & Von Buchwald, providing that rehabilitation programs it is about providing counseling services to war victims, providing food aid to victims, and showing solidarity with those who have lost loved ones in the conflict¹¹⁷.

Based on the information given by 62 out 384 respondents, they agreed with Alger that NGOs provide conflict resolution activities¹¹⁸. In the study, the respondents elaborated that NGOs like Red Cross provide conflict resolution activities like the provision of food, water, clothing, and shelter in the event of a conflict. This was seen in the recent conflicts in Olmoran in Laikipia, where Red Cross provided relief food, and shelter. The respondents agreed that NGOs like Red Cross actively participated in peacebuilding¹¹⁹. Finally, NGOs respond immediately to conflict crises, efficiency where respondents pointed out that they quickly respond while they try saving many lives in the event of a crisis. The common organization taking these responsibilities are the;

¹¹⁶ Appe, S., & Barragán, D. (2017). Universities, NGOs, and civil society sustainability: Preliminary lessons from Ecuador. *Development in Practice*, 27(4), 472-486.

¹¹⁷ Demartino, R., & Von Buchwald, U. (2018). Non-Governmental Efforts in the Psychosocial Care of Traumatized Peoples: The Contribution of Non-Governmental Organizations. In *International Responses to Traumatic Stress* (pp. 193-217). Routledge.

¹¹⁸ Alger, C. F. (2017). Expanding involvement of NGOs in emerging global governance. In *Subcontracting Peace* (pp. 3-18). Routledge.

¹¹⁹ Mutunga, V. M. (2018). *Natural Resource Management Framework as a Conflict Management Strategy in Kenya: A Case Study of Laikipia County* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).

Red Cross, World Vision, among other Humanitarian groups. The following table summarizes the efficiency of NGOs as pointed out by the respondents in the study.

Table 5.9 Summary of the Efficiency of NGOs in Conflict Resolution

The Efficiency of NGOs in Conflict Resolution
i. Monitoring of human rights
ii. Provision of rehabilitation programs to the victims of ethnic conflicts
iii. Providing conflict resolution activities
iv. Immediately responding to conflict crises

Source: Researcher (2021)

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 Introduction

With key emphasis on assessing the role of NGOs in resolving ethnic conflict, a case of Kenya, the study sought to investigate measures being undertaken by NGOs to resolve conflict in Kenya, examine the efficacy of NGOs in conflict resolution in Kenya and identify impact of NGOs socially, politically and economically during conflict and after conflict resolution in Kenya. As a result, this chapter summarizes the major conclusions and offers suggestions based on the three main goals that served as the study's guiding principles.

6.1 Summary of the Findings

Key conclusions from each study objective are covered in this section.

6.1.1 Measures being undertaken by NGOs to resolve conflict in Kenya

The study has noted that NGO has lobbied, supported, and advice the government to implement recommendations and provide the needed security from other mediating and peace-making forums and initiatives. The NGOs within the Kenya territory are known to play some preventive roles due to the advantages they tend to have, particularly when they are in contact with the grassroots movements and being familiar with the local conflicts. By gathering the different supplementary information, they also play some vital roles, especially in the areas where there is a lot of anxiety regarding human rights abuse. Through engaging in small-scale projects, strengthening the social and the social systems, they attempt to achieve their peace building roles and training the local leaders on how they could interact with other groups. According to the United Nations, this simply means that these NGOs are capable of supporting the communities

by ensuring that there is the creation of some general conditions that will promote and develop peace building.

6.1.2 The Efficacy of NGOS in Conflict Resolution in Kenya

The study established that in every ethnic conflict happening in Kenya, non-governmental organizations have been actively involved in initiating peacemaking programs. The major non-governmental organizations, as they have been pointed out in this chapter, are; the Red Cross, the World Vision, the United Nations, and the Humanitarian groups. In 2007 post-election violence, the African Union represented by Kofi Annan played a vital role in restoring Peace among Kenya's ethnic communities. The Red Cross has currently been offering immediate responses to the victims of ethnic differences. In the conflicts happening in Laikipia, the World Vision creates awareness to the ethnic communities about the importance of peace and stability in a country. For that matter, it can be concluded that non-governmental organizations have effectively mitigated ethnic conflicts in Kenya.

The Non-Governmental Organizations respond to the issues immediately, especially the ones affecting human lives. In any country with conflicts, there may be fights among the ethnic groups of individuals. Some people may be left landless; others lack access to basic things like healthcare, food, and water. For that matter, the non-governmental organizations take it as their responsibility to ensure that the victims of ethnic fights are well-taken care of. The common organization taking these responsibilities are the; Red Cross, World Vision, and other Humanitarian groups.

6.1.3 Impact of NGOs socially, politically and economically during conflict and after conflict resolution in Kenya

The study found that NGOs play critical roles during conflict and after conflict resolution. They are mostly known for initiating peace-making programs to strengthen any country's political, social, and economic activities. The United Nations is the major non-governmental organization that intervenes during conflict and after the conflicts. The NGOs peace-making programs affect social activities such as; healthcare, school, sports, and family settings, among others. They also affect political activities such as; leadership, law/policymaking, and corruption. Finally, it affects economic activities such as; trading, gross domestic production, and taxation.

After the conflict resolution, NGOs do not rest. Instead, they continue with their work of promoting peace in the country. The non-governmental organizations in Kenya ensure that they follow up the activities they initiated during the conflicts. As it had been pointed out earlier, the major social activities affected by the conflicts are healthcare, schools, and sports, among others. In schools, non-governmental organizations ensure that the learners are not traumatized by the conflict impacts. NGOs play a crucial role in ensuring that the political activities remain stable after the conflict resolution. In some cases, the parties may pretend to have forgiven others for letting the mediators go. To protect further political conflicts after the resolution, the mediators, who are in most instances the NGOs, ensures that the peace-making policies are enforced.

The non-governmental organizations also ensure that they negotiate on behalf of the government of Kenya at the international level to promote economic activities even during conflicts. When a country is characterized by conflicts, it is sometimes avoided at the international level. This may affect the international trading system and so gross domestic production. For that matter, the NGOs ensure that Kenya's image remains stable at the international level by guaranteeing the

investors the advancement of security within the country. During the 2007 post-election violence in Kenya, many investors in Kenya were starting to lose their interest. It was also difficult for Kenyan businesspeople to export their products to the international markets. Here, the United Nations and Red Cross intervened and negotiated with the international authorities to allow Kenyans to conduct their trading activities smoothly.

6.2 Conclusion

The study finds that ethnic conflict resolution and peace building are facilitated by both local and international non-governmental organizations. The NGOs are known to play the roles of advocacy for human rights and peace, providing support for the peace building capacity by building up groups like the women groups and the traditional leader's groups. They also facilitate services deliveries to the locals, which in most cases is known to be an entry point for peace building. In engaging in peace education, the NGOs tend to develop different peace committees that can bring peace within the communities. One of the major roles of peace committees is the reintegration of ethnic communities. The Moyale region in Kenya has experienced some form of peace for a long time due to the continued dialogue that has always taken place, thereby rating Marsabit County as one of the most peaceful counties. This confirms the first hypotheses of the study that stated that NGOs have taken measures to resolve ethnic conflict in Kenya.

The study has also noted that NGOs play an effective role in monitoring of human rights, Rehabilitation Programs to the Victims of Ethnic Conflicts, Offering Conflict Resolution Activities, and Immediate Response to the Crises hence this confirms the hypotheses that NGOs are effective in ethnic conflict resolution in Kenya. Non-governmental organizations impact society economically, socially, and politically during the conflict and after conflict resolution.

The major economic activities impacted by the NGOs are pricing, taxation, agricultural activities, gross domestic production, and trading. The political activities impacted by NGOs are; political leadership, corruption, and equality among all the citizens. The social activities include; schools, healthcare, and sports, among others. During the conflicts, the NGOs ensure that the economic, social, and political activities are not adversely affected in that they subject the citizens to serious problems. After the conflict resolution, the NGOs make sure that the peace-making policies made on political, social, and economic grounds are enforced and are benefitting the Kenyans. This confirms the hypotheses that the NGOs have got social, economic and political impact during and after conflict.

6.3 Recommendations

The study recommends inclusion of NGOs in all steps of conflict resolution this is because the study has found NGOs to be effective in resolving conflict. The study also recommends that Independent institutions must be strengthened to the point where influential persons, political parties, the presidency, and the legislature cannot interfere with their mandate. Kenya's toxic mix of poorly managed ethnic variety can only be avoided by creating a more inclusive and representative system, but democratic political socialization is also required.

6.4 Areas for Further Research

1) A research should be conducted to assess the effectiveness of NGOs in conflict resolution.

2) Future studies should look on the impact of ethnic politics on democratic institutionalization.

The study found that identity politics is a major challenge to democracy in Kenya and Africa as a whole. More research is needed to determine how ethnic politics affects the social engineering of democracy in Africa and how this problem can be addressed.

3) There is need to conduct a research to investigate the role of NGOs on enhancement of democracy in Africa as a way of resolving conflict.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Questionnaire

University of Nairobi

Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies

Dear Respondents,

RE: DATA COLLECTION

I am masters' student at University of Nairobi, in department of diplomacy and international studies. Currently am undertaking research study to fulfill requirement for award of Master of Arts in international conflict management. My project topic is "Assessment of the role of NGOs in resolving ethnic conflict: A case of Kenya". You have been selected to participate in this study; however your participation is free and voluntarily. Please I request you to feel the questionnaire honestly.

Special thanks for your cooperation|

Best Regards,

Konso Brenda.

OPEN ENDED QUESTIONNAIRE

Kindly no reference will be made to any person or organization. Confidentiality will be my priority.

PART A: PERSONAL BACKGROUND|INFORMATION

1. What is your gender?

Female Male

2. How old are you?

.....

3. What is your highest level of education?

Undergraduate College College Not Completed Secondary School

Primary School Never Attended

What is your occupation? _____

PART B

1. Do you think NGOs play a Key role in conflict resolution?

Yes No

2. If yes, what are some of the measures taken by NGOs to resolve ethnic conflict in Kenya?

3. Are the measures taken by NGOs to resolve conflict effective?

Yes No

4. If yes, how effective are NGOs in ethnic conflict resolution in Kenya?

5. What role did NGOs play in post-election conflict resolution in Kenya 2007/8?

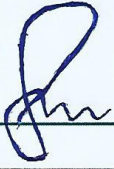
6. What are the social impacts of NGOs during and after conflict?

7. What are the political impacts of NGOs during and after conflict?

8. What are the economic impacts of NGOs during and after conflict?

9. What are some of the impediments experienced by NGOs when trying to resolve conflict?

KONSO BRENDA



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