

**INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT GROUP
EASTERN AFRICA (ITDG EA)**

**NORTHERN KENYA CONFLICT RESOLUTION
INITIATIVE PROJECT**

September 2000 to September 2003

END OF PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT

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Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS	III
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	IV
LIST OF ACRONYMS	V
MAP OF TURKANA AND THE NEIGHBORING AREAS.....	VI
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	VIII
1.0. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES.....	1
2.0 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY.....	3
3.0 EVALUATION FINDINGS	4
3.1 RATIONALE FOR THE PROJECT;.....	4
3.2 ACHIEVEMENT OF THE OBJECTIVES	5
3.2.1 <i>Enhancement of Local Capacity in Analyzing Conflict Development</i>	<i>5</i>
3.2.2 <i>Institutional strengthening and Capacity building of Local Institutions in Conflict Management. 7</i>	<i>7</i>
3.2.3 <i>Awareness Creation on Conflict Management.....</i>	<i>9</i>
3.3 THE RESPONSE OF PROJECT PROCESSES’ TO CHANGES IN THE CONFLICT SITUATION	10
3.4 SUSTAINABILITY OF PROJECT PROCESSES/STRUCTURES	10
3.5 THE IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON CONFLICT	11
3.6 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROJECT AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS/ PROGRAMS IN ADDRESSING CONFLICT	12
3.7 THE IMPACT OF THE PROJECTS’ CONFLICT MITIGATION STRUCTURES PUT IN PLACE AND APPROACHES USED IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CONFLICTS	13
3.8 ADDITIONAL MECHANISMS FOR EFFECTIVE CONFLICT PREVENTION AND MITIGATION RESPONSE (CPMR)14	
3.9 THE PROJECTS’ UNINTENDED RESULTS	14
4.0 CHALLENGES	16
5.0 LESSONS LEARNED.....	17
6.0 CONCLUSION.....	19
7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	20
ANNEXES	22
<i>ANNEX 1: EVALUATION SCOPE OF WORK.....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>ANNEX 2: ILLUSTRATIVE EVALUATION REPORT OUTLINE.....</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>ANNEX 3: WORK PLAN FOR ITDG EVALUATION</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>ANNEX 4: EVALUATION METHODS</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>ANNEX 5: LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED.....</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>ANNEX 6: INSTRUMENT USED FOR INTERVIEWS.....</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>ANNEX 7: RESPONDENTS INTERVIEWED BY THE EVALUATION TEAM</i>	<i>34</i>

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List of Acronyms

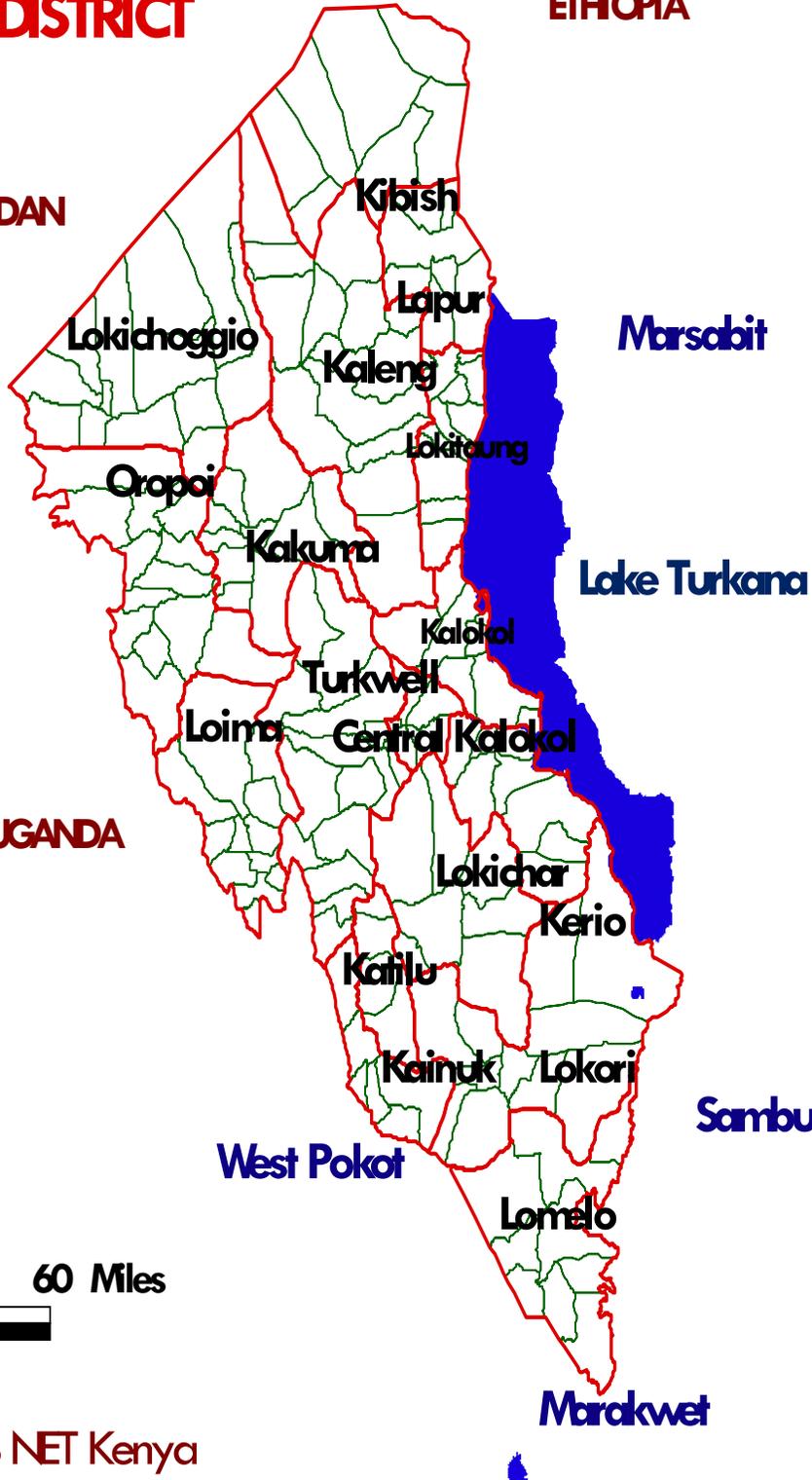
ADAKAR	A mobile grazing group of approximately 100 households
ALIPO	Alliance for Pastoralists Development Organization
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Project
APDC	Adakar Peace and Development Committee
AU-IBAR	African Union-InterAfrica Bureau on Animal Resources
CAPs	Community Action Plans
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CJPC	Catholic Peace and Justice Commission
CODEP	Community Oriented Development Program
CPMR	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation and Response
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DC	District Commissioner
DO	District Officer
DPDC	Divisional Peace and Development Committee
DSC	District Security Committee
DSG	District Steering Group
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
GHA	Greater Horn of Africa
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ITDG EA	Intermediate Technology Development Group Eastern Africa
KBC	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
KCPN	Karamojong Cluster Peace Newsletter
LOKADO	Lokichoggio, Oropoi and Kakuma Development Organization
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MAPOTU	Marakwet, Pokot and Turkana Peacebuilding Project
MEMS	Monitoring and Evaluation Management Services
MP	Member of Parliament
MSI	Management Systems International
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OP	Office of the President
OXFAM GB	Oxfam Great Britain
PC	Provincial Commissioner
PEDP	Pastoralists Educational and Development Program
PIMO	Pastoralist Integrated Management Organization
POKATUSA	Pokot, Karamojong, Turkana and Sabiny Peacebuilding Project
PPD	Policy and Planning Division
REDSO/ESA	Regional Economic Development Services Offices for Eastern and Southern Africa
RIAM-RIAM	A forum of all partners dealing with peace in Turkana District
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
TDPDC	Turkana District Peace and Development Committee
TERA	Turkana Environmental Resource Association
TLDB	Turkana Literacy and Development Bureau
TUDOF	Turkana Development Organization Forum
TUPADO	Turkana Pastoralists Development Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VSF-B	Veterinary Sans Frontiers- Belgium

Map of Turkana and the neighboring areas

TURKANA DISTRICT

ETHIOPIA

S.SUDAN



Graphics: FEWS NET Kenya

Executive Summary

Northern Kenya is an arid and semi-arid region characterized by natural resource scarcity and diverse ecological variability. Nomadic pastoralism is the mainstay of the economy and the principal source of livelihood. Reduced access to scarce natural resources, particularly water and pasture, has increasingly put pastoralism under intense pressure. As a consequence, competition over these resources continues to show a steady increase and conflicts have become more violent and intense. The causes of conflicts between pastoralist communities are many and diverse. Apart from competition over water and pasture, violent conflicts in pastoralist areas are caused by livestock raiding, retrogressive cultural attribute and unresolved historical disputes. Instability in neighboring countries (Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia and Eastern Uganda) has added another complex dimension to pastoralist conflicts in Northern Kenya. The devastating impacts of violent conflict and the inability to undertake any development interventions in an environment of perpetual violence, insecurity and instability have greatly influenced the increasing importance given to conflict mitigation programs to address pastoralist conflicts in Kenya.

It is against this backdrop that USAID/Kenya funded ITDG-EA to implement the *Northern Kenya Conflict Resolution Initiative* project in Turkana, Samburu and Marsabit Districts. The project aimed to enhance local capacity in analyzing conflict development and sought to identify, develop and promote effective approaches on conflict management among the pastoralist communities. The project entailed the implementation of a complementary set of activities, ranging from community dialogue to training, support to peace committees, exchange visits and publication.

This evaluation examined the relevance and effectiveness of processes and approaches used in the *Northern Kenya Conflict Resolution Initiative* project. It focused on assessing the extent to which ITDG has contributed to enhancing local capacity for conflict mitigation as well as the overall impact of the conflict mitigation structures established. The methodology used included a review of relevant literature, interviews, focus group discussions and observation. Discussions were held with USAID/Kenya Activity Manager and ITDG Project Manager in Nairobi and with ITDG field staff, government representatives, communities and ITDG field partners in various locations in Turkana District. The evaluation team also attended a one-day consultative meeting convened by Amani Forum, the Great Lakes Parliamentary Forum on Peace.

The central finding of the evaluation is that ITDG EA Conflict resolution Initiative to a big extent succeeded in its major objectives. This conclusion is supported by a range of detailed findings as summarized below:

The project made significant strides towards strengthening local capacity for conflict mitigation and in creating awareness on conflict management. It has also considerably contributed to improved understanding of the dynamics of pastoral conflicts in Northern Kenya through its innovative research, documentation and dissemination activity. One key finding from this activity is that conflicts in Northern Kenya are deeply embedded in the social and economic problems affecting pastoral livelihoods.

The project has led to a significant reduction in conflict incidents, improved recovery of raided livestock, increased joint grazing and more trade between the communities. These underscore the effectiveness of the peace structures established and approaches used during the life-cycle of the project. However, these structures require a legal policy framework for them to be more effective and sustainable. Through the institutional strengthening activity, there has been tremendous progress in report writing, financial accounting, community mobilization and proposal development by partner organizations.

The training workshops and exchange visits were well attended and received by the beneficiaries and impacted positively on the overall conflict environment. Since the inception of the project 2000, 5 peace workshops have been held in each District, more than 290 trainees from the peace committees, ITDG staff and associated partner organizations have benefited from 37 training workshops and 20 peace meetings have been held across the project area. While the actual use of acquired skills is difficult to measure, the majority of the trainees noted that the analytical tools were useful, both in terms of conflict management and in other areas of their work. The exchange visits were quite effective in transforming attitudes in the individuals who participated in them.

The ITDG project works in concert and partnership with other organisations and related initiatives in Northern Kenya. The project has been successful in facilitating and embracing different linkages with district networks, governments, other NGOs and community structures.

Sustainability of the project is an issue that has been raised by managers, funding agencies and the project beneficiaries. There is an overwhelming feeling that the structures established are highly dependent on donor funding and their sustainability dimension has not been addressed. Attention should be paid to this concern if the positive impacts of the project are to continue.

Project impact on conflict

The three-year conflict resolution initiative in Northern Kenya by ITDG EA has impacted positively on the target communities compared to the years before ITDG EA interventions. During the three years of the project, the security situation in the region was stable; few incidences of cattle raids and highway banditry were reported. The project concentrated more on the facilitation of inter-community/cross border dialogue, compensation of slain, maimed people and return of stolen livestock. Nevertheless, more needs to be done in addressing the issue of illicit arms, cross-border conflicts, rehabilitation and reintegration of displaced conflict victims and expounding on new avenues of conflict resolution and awareness such as use of radio, poetry, drama, songs, and sports among others.

Relations with other organizations/programs

ITDG EA used a holistic approach in addressing the conflict situation in the region. It was always in touch with other partners to resolve issues that needed urgent attention, combined input or matters of hot spots. Partners agreed to always respond to such calls whenever called upon so as to resolve matters of their concern and ensure sustainability of their relationship in handling these social problems. Notable among these partners are Oxfam-GB, World Vision, Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP), Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC), SNV-K, CAPE unit of AU/IBAR, LWF, VSF-Belgium and Alliance for Pastoralist

Development (APAD), Government, CBOs/NGOs.

Challenges

Among the challenges of the project were: implementing peacebuilding interventions in a hostile, volatile and violent environment, characterized by episodic and recurrent raids that would come hot in the heels of peace processes. The multiplicity of actors in the region made the harmonization processes difficult, increased inter-organization rivalries and limited optimal utilization of resources allocated to different actors.

Lessons learned:

The involvement of the local community in matters of their concern is crucial. The peace structures which are formed by involving the local people and not influenced by the political leadership are effective and respected by the community. Ineffectiveness of peace structures in situations where politicians have interfered in their formation was also rampant. Examples of such are Moyale and Mandera Peace Committees. The peace committees of Samburu and Marsabit districts are effective due to the full involvement of the communities in their formation process. The Lack of a comprehensive policy framework on conflict resolution and peacebuilding in Kenya has constrained the efforts of peace actors and peace committees as well. Peace structures such as peace committees are not legally institutionalized in Kenya government and their performance has been interfered with by government rendering the processes ineffective.

Conclusion

ITDG EA project to a big extent succeeded in its major objectives of enhancing local capacity in analyzing conflict development among pastoralists, building the local capacity for conflict management/ mitigation and creating awareness in conflict management amongst the pastoralist community. The conclusion evolves from the assessment of every aspect of the project examined by the evaluation team.

Recommendations

There should be a holistic approach to dealing with conflict in the pastoralist communities. Establishing projects in support of pastoralists need to strategically invest in awareness raising, training and indigenous peace-building processes. The rehabilitation and reintegration of combatants into the mainstream society by aiding them with alternative livelihoods should be one of the priorities. And for the peace structures such as peace committees to be sustainable, the government, donor and NGO support is crucial. There should always be a follow-up on these peace processes/structures failure to which may render them dormant. Lastly, government's policy and or attitude towards conflict management should focus more on how to optimize community resources and conflict paradigm if greater synergy is to be realized.

1.0. Background and Objectives

Prior to the eighteenth century, the region of Turkana was inhabited by diverse groups of pastoralists, including the Samburu, the Merille (also known as the Dassanech) and the Rendille. The entry of the Turkana into the region occurred during the second half of the 18th century and the middle of the 19th century. The Turkana, having separated from their brethren the Jie, (now in Uganda and Sudan), expanded their territory in all directions, displacing the Toposa, the Dongiro (Inyangatom) and the Dassanech in the north; the Dodoth (Dodos) and Karamojong in the west; the Pokot in the south and the Samburu in the southeast. Displacement by the Turkana occurred over an extended period of time, at first by exacting pressure on key opponents. In this milieu of change, some defeated groups were assimilated, while some forced out, themselves exerting pressure on their neighbors and so on (Oba, *undated*).

The geo-political location and ecological variability of Turkana District influenced resource use and political conflicts with neighbouring pastoral groups, as well as neighbouring countries, in the past and present. The District (area 77,000 sq. km) lies within the Great East African Rift Valley and is bordered by chains of ridges and mountains to the west (Uganda and West Pokot, Kenya). Between these ranges of hills are the plains of Turkana, on a north to south axis. Irregularity of rainfall is a characteristic feature from year to year and within individual years (Soper 1985).

The Turkana, like their pastoral neighbors, have a cattle raiding culture. Memories of past successful raids are passed on through war songs and dances. The songs describe the heroics of the older generation and their exploits, shaping the emotions and attitudes of the younger generation. Raiding of traditional enemies was previously a means of expanding grazing lands, gaining access to new water sources and most importantly, an economic stratagem of self-restocking and improving social status by acquiring livestock from defeated enemies. Despite the fact that the colonial administration was concerned with the maintenance of law and order, raids and counter raids continued to dominate events in northern Kenya. For example “Among the Turkana, if a child cries and is told that their neighbours, the Pokot, have come for it, the child will immediately keep quiet which underscores the depth of fear and stereotypes between the two communities”.

The Northern Kenya is replete with violent conflicts, which are mainly centered on the limited natural resources and livestock, the mainstay of the pastoral communities. Insecurity and armed conflicts in the neighbouring countries of Sudan, Somalia, Uganda and Ethiopia have not only escalated the problem but have brought in new dimensions in terms of scale and consequences. Sophisticated arms from regional countries in armed conflict have found their way into hands of tribal militia, warlords, warriors, and fellow tribesmen. A scene of youthful warriors wielding AK 47 and G3 rifles herding their cattle is the trademark of the region. Illicit arms have transformed traditional cattle rustling into commercial ventures posing unprecedented threats to the lives and livelihoods of the pastoralists.

It is against this background that USAID/Kenya funded ITDG EA project to address some of the above ills. The main **goal** of the project was to empower northern Kenya pastoralist communities to effectively handle conflicts and set a climate for positive changes in socio-

economic development. The **purpose** of the initiative was to reduce the conflict situation by building the local capacity for conflict management and promoting access to production resources in northern Kenya. At a wider level, the initiative sought to identify, develop and promote effective approaches on conflict management, including promoting traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, build the capacities of vulnerable communities to cope with conflicts and to advocate for the formulation and implementation of conflict resolution policies relating to natural resources and pastoralists livelihood. The project's **specific objectives** were:

- To enhance local capacity in analyzing conflict development among pastoralist.
- To build local capacity for conflict management and mitigation
- To create awareness in conflict management

To achieve these objectives, the project used multiple peace building approaches such as a hybrid of modern and traditional methods of conflict resolution.

Thus, the Northern Kenya Conflict Resolution Initiative project was implemented in Marsabit, Samburu, Turkana and later in West Pokot and Marakwet districts as well as cross-border areas of northern Kenya (Southern Sudan, North eastern Uganda and Omo region of Southern Ethiopia).

2.0 Evaluation Methodology

The evaluation team used a series of methods to conduct this evaluation. These included: a review of relevant documents such as project reports; interviews with approximately 51 key informants of ITDG EA project and other stakeholders, focus group discussions and through observation technique. The instrument used was pre-tested with conflict advisors at USAID/REDSO in Nairobi.

Structured interviews were conducted with USAID and ITDG EA staff at the head offices. Turkana district, which was selected purposively because of its vastness and history of conflict, was the sampled area. The evaluation team used Turkana district as a sample to physically assess and verify the project performance in the region. The rest of the project sites in the region were covered by reviewing the project documents and interviewing the head office project managers. The team had a chance of attending an all-inclusive Turkana District stakeholders' peace meeting convened by Amani (Peace) Forum during the field visit. Amani Forum is composed of Members of Parliament from the Great Lakes Region. Its main objective is to address conflict in the Great Lakes Region and this time around was focusing on the current situation and the way forward in Turkana region.

The key informants were; USAID Activity Managers, Project Designers, Project leaders and beneficiaries, external conflict observers, representatives of wider communities. Other partners and donors, NGO leaders, Partners – Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Local Authorities and Provincial Administration.

Additional information on the methodology is provided in Annex 4. In the Annexes to this report, the reader will also find three other documents that help to explain the study methodology, i.e., a list of documents the team reviewed (Annex 5); the interview instrument (Annex 6) and a list of the respondents the team interviewed (Annex 7).

The evaluation aimed to:

- Find out the rationale for the project
- Ascertain whether the stated (or formally approved) objectives of the project were achieved.
- Examine whether the processes the project is using/used to achieve its stated objectives are:
 - (a) responsive to changes in the conflict situation
 - (b) sustainable?
- Assess the impact of the project on preventing and mitigating conflict.
- Find out whether there is need for any additional mechanisms for promoting replication of effective CPMR approaches.
- Assess the impact of the projects' conflict mitigation structures and approaches on the conflict situation and;
- Find out whether the project yielded any unintended positive/negative results.

3.0 Evaluation Findings

Table 3.1 Input-outputs Matrix for the ITDG EA Conflict resolution Initiative Project

Outputs	Verifiable Indicators	Status and comments
Objective one: To enhance local capacity in analyzing conflict development among pastoralists	Participatory research on alternative strategies for conflict resolution done. Community Action Plans prepared Peace process documented	The participatory research has been done in all the project target areas. Results of this research have been compiled in a publication edited by Karimi, M. (2003): <i>Conflict in Northern Kenya: A focus on the internally displaced conflict victims in northern Kenya</i> . Traditional methods of conflict resolution have been documented Community action plans were prepared and implemented in the project area.
Objective two: To build local capacity for conflict management and mitigation	Training of ITDG-EA staff and Partners carried out Peace committees forums formed and strengthened At least 5 Peace workshops held per District Implementation of community action plans monitored	Over 30 ITDG-EA and Partners staff have been trained on conflict mitigation and management. Peace Committees have been formed in Turkana, Marsabit and Samburu. A total of 261 peace committee members, including civic, religious leaders and provincial administration (chiefs) had been trained in conflict management and prevention. Over 20 peace meetings have been held in the project area and in neighbouring districts/countries. Cross-border committees have been formed to manage conflict. An analysis of peace committees was carried out between October 5-9, 2003.
Objective Three: Awareness creation on conflict management	Awareness on peace initiatives increased through: drama competitions/festivals, poetry, reports, radio programmes, news letters	Peace groups, drama and songs have been used to increase community awareness, response and acknowledgement of conflicts. Publications on Peace Bulletin; Peace poems and Radio scripts (2003), are in place. Project Contribution to the regional News letter. Radio for peace programme series was aired between the months of Nov. 2002 and February 2003; Exchange visits were carried out

Note: See details of the above table in 3.2 below

3.1 Rationale for the project;

The evaluation team found out that conflict in Northern Kenya and across the borders was deeply embedded in social and economic problems affecting every dimension of the pastoralists' livelihood. Traditional roots, tied with the complexities of resource sharing in a harsh environment under a common/communal system were and still evident causes of conflict in the region. These conflicts resulted in loss of community rights to access their natural and socio-economic assets (land, water, natural vegetation, livestock and markets) and this in turn led to loss of their means to livelihoods. The situation was worsened by the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) insurgency and influx of refugees from Ethiopia after the overthrow of the government in 1992. This influx left a lot of firearms, which were taken advantage of, by the communities.

Similarly small firearms from Southern Sudan were smuggled into Turkana region. Raids and counter raids of neighboring communities and land mines were the order of the day as a result of acquisition of the firearms. The cattle rustling affected the animal health in Turkana region as a series of animal diseases attacked the herds. The animals that were stolen from the neighboring Southern Sudan and Ethiopia were not vaccinated at all and due to lawlessness, the vaccination campaign in those areas was ineffective. As a result, most animals died and the desire to restock was apparent. Social amenities such as the education system were disrupted as children were forced out of schools whilst teachers relocated to safer areas and more were made destitute and orphaned as a result of this conflict. This directly impacted on illiteracy levels and children's rights to education. Conflicts stifled private investments and development by the government, private sector and development agencies. As a result, poverty levels increased and environment degraded as well.

Women among other factors were known catalyst of conflicts as they sung praise songs to warriors and ridiculed those regarded as under-performers. Girls felt honored and loved when gunshots marked their traditional weddings. Prejudice, stereotypes and xenophobia were other socio-cultural ingredients of pastoral conflicts in the region. However, exclusion and marginalization under-gird poverty that leaves communities disempowered, disenfranchised and disillusioned, were key underlying characteristics of communities in northern Kenya. In a nutshell, the devastating impacts of violent conflict and the inability to undertake any development interventions in an environment of perpetual violence, insecurity and instability compelled development organizations such as ITDG EA to undertake initiatives geared towards the peaceful resolution of conflicts in northern Kenya

It was therefore, against this background that USAID/Kenya through the ITDG EA and other stakeholders set effort geared towards developing sustainable approaches to conflict mitigation and resolution, by empowering the northern Kenya and across the border pastoralist communities to effectively handle conflicts and set a climate for positive changes in socio-economic development.

3.2 Achievement of the Objectives

During the three-year project period, the northern Kenya conflict resolution initiative accomplished the following objectives as reported below.

3.2.1 Enhancement of Local Capacity in Analyzing Conflict Development

ITDG EA and other stakeholders developed an understanding of the conflict processes, dynamics and its eventual development in the region. The effort was geared towards developing sustainable approaches to conflict mitigation and resolution among pastoralists in northern Kenya and across the borders. This was done by developing community action plans in the three initial project areas (districts) as part of the implementation of comprehensive peace processes. The enhancement of local capacity in analyzing conflict was optimized through research, documentation, development and operationalization of community action plans as hereunder:

Research and Documentation

The project undertook a participatory research on alternative approaches to conflict management amongst the pastoralists Turkana, Pokot, Samburu and Marakwet communities. The research,

titled: *Indigenous Democracy: Traditional Conflict Resolution Mechanisms amongst the pastoralists Turkana, Pokot, Samburu and Marakwet communities in Northern Kenya* found out that most of these and other rural communities have elaborate traditional judicial systems, which they associate with colonialism and police states. The study got pointers towards new and innovative approaches to conflict mitigation and resolution, especially those that are supported and embraced by pastoralists' communities themselves.

Among other findings, the study put into consideration the unique pastoralists cultures that emphasize the resolution of conflicts by consensus through the council of elders by use of dialogue, traditional rituals and common utilization of resources especially dry-season grazing land. The study reports that among the four communities under focus, there is a marked absence or inadequacy of enforcement mechanisms/framework to effect what the elders and other traditional courts have ruled. The customary courts rely on goodwill of the society and political will from the provincial administration to adhere to its ruling.

In the same study it was pointed out that lack of a policy framework for conflict resolution and peacebuilding in Kenya has made interventions by peace structures less effective. Based on the same, the study recommended enactment of laws and policies that recognize and facilitate the work of indigenous/customary institutions of governance.

Dissemination of the Report Findings

To make it known to all people affected by the conflict, 1,000 copies of the report (the above study) were printed and circulated to partners, CSOs, donor agencies, community groups, provincial administration, elected leaders, and universities among others. The report is also posted in ITDG website (www.itdg.org)

Peace Bulletins

At the end of the project, three editions of the *Peace Bulletin* had been produced, published and circulated to stakeholders and communities. The bulletins narrated various peace initiatives and also provided insights and analysis of changing conflict scenarios in the region. Various topical issues have been analyzed and commented in the bulletins amongst them illicit arms, role of women in peacebuilding, alternative conflict resolution initiatives, peace committees among others. These publications have kept peace actors posted and updated on various peacebuilding and conflict resolution initiatives in northern Kenya and across the borders. Partners have also found the bulletins to be important forum for sharing their experiences and new insights in the realm of conflict management.

Community Action Plans (CAPs)

In the three districts (Marsabit, Samburu and Turkana) the community representatives (peace committees) developed their respective community actions plans, which guided their local level conflict mitigation and resolution strategies. However, ITDG EA provided a standard format of CAPs during their training workshops. ITDG EA and other partners supported these action plans and the results were successful local-level peacebuilding initiatives. Currently Peace committees in the region are also using the action plans to address conflicts in the region.

During the project period, community actions plans were developed and operationalized in the

three original project areas. There were follow up meetings to review the community action plans and updated them based on the lessons learned and emerging conflict issues. Most of the Turkana district action plans were developed in Loima division that borders both Uganda and Sudan.

3.2.2 Institutional strengthening and Capacity building of Local Institutions in Conflict Management

Capacity building of organizations involved in conflict management such as Peace Committees, NGOs and CBOs were supported, both technically and materially, to implement the action plans developed by the communities. Under this objective, the following main activities were undertaken.

Formation of Peace Committees

Out of the realization of the importance and relevance of traditional conflict resolution mechanism of communities in northern Kenya, ITDG EA and other partners facilitated the formation and strengthening of peace committees' structures. In particular, ITDG EA facilitated the formation of the Marsabit, Loima (Turkana) and Samburu districts peace committees. It also facilitated the formation and implementation of the activities of the divisional, and lower level peace committees such as ADAKAR. Peace committees have played crucial roles in local level conflict resolution and peace-building initiatives. These committees are basically informal aggregation of traditional governance and conflict resolution structures in society. The committees are more of council of elders with some youth and women representatives. The committees have since participated in various peace talks organized by ITDG EA and other partners.

Workshops Conducted

During the three-year project period, a total of 37 ITDG EA and other partners' staff were trained on various conflict management topical issues. These trainings equipped ITDG EA and other stakeholders' staff with necessary skills to facilitate peace-building processes in northern Kenya and across the borders.

In addition, a total of 261 peace committee members, including civic, religious leaders and provincial administration (chiefs) had benefited directly from ITDG EA trainings on conflict management and prevention. As a result of the trainings, the capacities of peace committees to address conflict had improved as compared to the beginning of the project. There was more awareness among committee members on peace, more community dialogue and more recovery of stolen livestock.

Thirty religious leaders and teachers drawn from Marsabit and Turkana districts were trained on conflict transformation. Currently religious leaders are preaching peace in their respective churches/mosques whereas the teachers are engaged in peace education activities such as songs, drama festivals and poetry.

In the first year of the project, a total of 160 peace committee members (104 men and 56 women) in Marsabit district were trained on conflict prevention, management and transformation. The

trainees were drawn from the various location-based peace committees in the district.

In addition to learning visits/tours, the peace committees and partners involved in peacebuilding also benefited from five capacity building workshops. One of these was held in Nairobi for partners, one in Kakuma for partner and peace committee members and three peace committees in Namoruputh and Oropoi.

Exchange and Learning Exposure Visits

Besides conducting workshops, ITDG EA and partners facilitated 49 peace committee members drawn from Marsabit, Samburu, Turkana, West Pokot and Marakwet districts to visit neighboring countries where they exchanged ideas, shared experiences and the best practices. In year 2001, 15 peace committee members from Marsabit, Samburu and Turkana visited Karamojong (Uganda) and Omorate (Ethiopia) where they learnt a lot about cross-border conflicts and how different communities interact in an environment characterized by large number of livestock against the dwindling grazing land, pasture, water resources and encroachment of farming communities and national parks on previously free grazing areas.

In August 2003, ITDG EA and partners facilitated a contingent of joint peace committee members from Turkana, West Pokot, Marakwet and Samburu had the pleasure of visiting Eastern and North Eastern provinces of Kenya. The team learnt a lot from the model Wajir Peace and Development committee where they appreciated the collaboration between community leaders, provincial administration (government), religious leaders, women, youth and civil society organization can result to sustained peacebuilding process in society.

These learning visits served as an eye opener to the respective visitors as was exhibited in their experiences in various peace meetings and workshops. The tours also facilitated the formation of linkages especially among neighbouring districts/communities in conflict resolution. Also these tours facilitated intercommunity interactions, which greatly contributed to improvement of communities' perception towards each other and in the process reduced prejudices and stereotypes that initially erroneously existed. It was great for instance for the Pokot, Marakwet and Turkana communities to travel in the same vehicle, crack jokes and sleep under one roof!

Support to Peace Committees and Local Organisations

ITDG EA supported the peace committees/forums with material and financial resources to enable them to implement the respective community action plans and other conflict exigencies. In addition to the peace committee, some local organizations were also supported. For instance, the project supported Marsabit, Samburu, Tapach (West Pokot) and Kapyegon (Marakwet) peace committees with a grant of Ksh.80,000 (approximately USD 1,000) each.. The peace dialogue between Marakwet and Pokot at Tapach that culminated to the compensation of a slain Pokot herder at Kamalokon forest (Pokot Marakwet border) in May 2003, was a product of such support. The family of the slain person was compensated with 40 cattle. The peace dialogues between Turkana and Samburu communities in Baragoi, Samburu district over the common utilization of pasture and water during the month of October and the meetings between Gabraa, Boranna and Rendille communities in Marsabit were all facilitated using the grant given to peace committees.

Pokot Educational and Development Programme (PEDP), a local CSO in West Pokot district

was given a grant of Ksh. 500,000 (approximately USD 6,000) over a period of one year to facilitate peace activities between Pokot and Marakwet communities living in Lelan, Tapach divisions (West Pokot) and Kapyegon division in Marakwet district.

Peace Dialogues

The evaluation also found out that during the three-year project period, the project facilitated a number of external (cross-border) and internal (within Kenya) peace dialogues, meetings and processes. These peace processes were modeled on traditional conflict resolution mechanisms and institutions. Some of the key peace processes/dialogues facilitated during the period include:

- The first Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia cross-border peace meeting held at Lokichoggio, Kenya in October 2001.
- Two major cross-border peace meetings between Merille, Dongiro (both of Ethiopia) and Turkana of Kenya held at Lochuch, Omorate, Ethiopia. The meeting was held in March 2001.
- The *Modogashe meeting* held in Modogashe, Isiolo district in August 29, 2001. This brought together Marsabit, Moyale, Mandera, Wajir, Isiolo and Garissa districts elders/peace committees where the meeting passed on what is now popularly known as Modogashe Declaration. The Declaration provides that for any person killed during cattle raids/banditry, the aggressing community will be forced to pay 100 cattle as compensation fee to the family (community) of the slain person. In case of cattle raids, the aggressing community pays twice the number of raided cattle back. This declaration has been embraced in northeastern and eastern provinces of Kenya and the harsh penalties have actually reduced incidences of cattle raids and road banditry in the two provinces. For example, in 2001, to avoid the wrath of Modogashe declaration, Marsabit district returned 114 camels earlier stolen from Wajir district and 271 cattle stolen within the district.
- *Wamba Peace Talks* between Rift Valley and Eastern provinces peace committees peace meeting held at Wamba, Samburu district on May 20th 2003.
- *Tegla Loroupe1 Peace Race* held in December 2003 in Kapenguria, West Pokot District, where thousands of warriors drawn from Karamojong cluster (Karamoja sub-tribes, Pokot, Turkana and Toposa), Samburu, Marakwet and Sabiny of Uganda participated in the inaugural Tegla Loroupe Peace Race to promote peaceful interaction between different communities in the border areas of northern Kenya.

3.2.3 Awareness Creation on Conflict Management

ITDG EA facilitated conflict management awareness through a series of poetry, songs, drama, sports, local language radio programs, peace groups, *Peace Bulletin* and exchange visits. School children, local drama groups and women groups were facilitated to create awareness on the destructive effects of violence and conflict in public meetings, school festivals, public holidays and functions.

KBC radio that enjoys national coverage aired the Boran local language radio programs. This

1 Tegla Loroupe is a renowned international athlete from the Pokot community in Kenya. The Tegla Loroupe Peace Race will be an annual charity and peacebuilding event where future races will be held in different countries of the Region.

language was strategically used/chosen since most Oromo speakers, spread in North Eastern Kenya and Southern Ethiopia comprehend it, further increasing the synergy of the peace radio programme. The radio programme focused on peacebuilding, border harmonization, gender in peacebuilding, the work of peace committee and HIV AIDS among other topical issues. Community members themselves participated in the production of the radio scripts. Further, the project compiled the radio scripts that were aired and a collection of peace poems into a small publication. This publication, together with the other two study reports have been disseminated to a wide range of stakeholders including community groups (peace committees), donor agencies, government bodies and universities. These publications are also found on ITDG's website (www.itdg.org)

Women groups were facilitated to visit their neighbouring areas to share war experiences with their fellow women and to convince them to discourage their sons and husbands from such bad practices of raiding neighbours. This is the most contributing factor why the Turkana and their neighbouring Ugandan community (the Karamojong) are now at peace with small pockets of raids, which are mostly done by spoilers or the youth for financial gain.

3.3 The response of Project Processes' to Changes in the Conflict Situation

Overall the processes used by the project have had an impact in influencing positive change on the conflict situation in Northern Kenya. In the project focus area, the following have been achieved:

- Functional peace structures and committees established have played a crucial role in facilitating inter-community and cross-border peace dialogues resulting in a peaceful co-existence of the target communities.
- Institutional capacities strengthened through training and sharing experiences with stakeholders in the region in which conflict has been acknowledged and responses to manage it designed.
- Community awareness creation through peace poetry, drama festivals, songs, peace radio programs, publications and sports,
- Provision of financial support to peace committees and local partner organizations
- Exposure/learning tours and peace dialogue meetings

A more comprehensive discussion of the above positive aspects created by the project are in 3.2 and 3.7

3.4 Sustainability of Project Processes/Structures

The project processes are heavily dependent on the donor community, NGOs and to some extent, government structures. If the donor and the NGO community pulled out their support, their sustainability would be questioned. However, in some areas these structures have operated without being facilitated more especially regarding peace committees at the divisional and ADAKAR level. They looked at the problems affecting their community holistically and attempted to resolve them through customary conflict management mechanisms.

More so there is a problem of inadequate education of the peace committee members at the divisional, locational and ADAKAR levels. Thus trying to harmonize the traditional and modern

approaches of conflict management continues to be a challenge.

3.5 The Impact of the Project on Conflict

The three-year conflict resolution initiative in Northern Kenya by ITDG EA has impacted positively on the target communities compared to the years before ITDG EA interventions. During the three years of the project, the security situation in the region was stable as exemplified by few incidences of organized cattle raids and highway banditry. The project concentrated more on the facilitation of inter-community/cross border dialogue, compensation of slain, maimed people and return of stolen livestock. The period between January and December 2003 saw only seven incidences of cattle raids and high way banditry reported in Samburu district, as opposed to 15 cases reported in 2002. The security situation in Turkana, Marsabit, and West Pokot improved tremendously. The cross boarder trade in Northern Kenya improved significantly especially between Moyale Kenya and Moyale Ethiopia, Lokiriama-Turkana Kenya and Moroto(Karamojong in Uganda).

Most trainings equipped ITDG EA and other development partners' staff with necessary skills to facilitate peacebuilding processes in northern Kenya and across the borders. Overall, comprehension of conflict dynamics at the local context was the dominant theme during the training workshops. These workshops enabled the various peace actors to share and exchange experiences in addition to hatching a common perspective and coordinated approach to peacebuilding. Currently, most of the trainees are facilitating peace dialogues, training peace committees in their respective districts and are also assisting other external trainers.

After a series of youth and women leaders' training by ITDG EA, the attitudes of the trainees were transformed and started seeing their neighbouring communities as brothers and sisters not enemies. The training focused on the role of women and the youth in peacebuilding, because this target group had been recognized as principle actors, catalysts and above that, victims of armed conflict in Northern Kenya. Since then, youth and women are participating in peace processes and their representations in the District Peace Committees has increased and is visible.

In addition, as a result of the ITDG EA facilitated training of the peace committees' members, participants immediately implemented what they acquired from these workshops. For instance Marsabit district peace committee facilitated inter-community dialogues that led to recovery of 336 stolen livestock and also compensation of slain and injured persons as a result of cattle rustling activities. In Turkana, community based local-level peace dialogues and arrangements have resulted in the recovery of 56 cattle while in Samburu district over 40 cattle have been recovered and returned to their rightful owners. In the same vein, Marakwet community in Kapyegon division compensated a slain Pokot herder with 40 cows.

Wajir Peace and Development Committee was also supported with a grant of Ksh. 70,000 to facilitate inter-district elders peace dialogue at Wajir in August 2003. Elders from Marsabit, Moyale and Wanjir attended the meeting in which they reviewed conflict resolution and peacebuilding activities in the three northeastern Kenya districts. Among other things, the elders agreed to support the respective peace committees, civil society organizations, government and faith led groups resolve conflicts in the region.

Institutional capacity building was one of the activities the project conducted. As a result, there has been a tremendous progress in report writing, financial accounting, community mobilization and proposal development by partner organizations. Pokot Educational and Development Programme (PEDP), a local CSO in west Pokot benefited from such assistance. The grants also served as capacity building support to these organizations for they were requested to use the same to strengthen their internal control and financial systems, with express supervision of ITDP EA, and where necessary, technically and institutionally supported.

In July 2001, a major peace workshop facilitated by ITDG and development partners was held at Baragoi, Samburu district between Turkana and Samburu communities who had been fighting over scarce pasture and water resources in Baragoi division. After three days of intense consultations, the elders from the two communities agreed to share pasture and water in the area.

Also as a result of the ITDG facilitated workshop, divisional, locational and sub-locational peace committees were formed and this greatly reduced incidences of cattle raids and road banditry in the area. Animals belonging to the two communities are now grazing and using the same water wells in the division. The same is the case of Pokot and Marakwet communities in Tapach and Kapayegon divisions, the Turkana and Matheniko (Karamojong) Communities.

3.6 The Relationship Between the Project and other Organizations/ Programs in Addressing Conflict

ITDG EA project has been involved in the capacity building of other organizations in conflict management at community/grass root and institutional levels. This was felt to be necessary due to the fact that conflicts have regional perspectives beyond the reach of most institutions and the participation of all actors and stakeholders is crucial for realization of peaceful co-existence among community members and their neighbors. The project and other partners namely Oxfam GB, VSF-B, Cape Unit of AU IBAR and SNV-K supported the administration, Peace Committees, NGOs and CBOs, both technically and materially, to form the committees and implement the action plans developed by the communities. Regular meetings between partners are held to ensure sustainability of their cooperation and to address community problems jointly.

The initiatives have been implemented in partnership with the government authorities through the Provincial Commissioners (PCs), DCs, the DOs and Chiefs who often reiterated their support to district peace committees.

ITDG EA and development partners have been contributing to the local information network of actors. This is a monthly newsletter where organizations post their activities and relevant information on conflict to be disseminated to the target area (areas of conflict). This is called *Karamojong Cluster Peace Newsletter (KCPN)*.

The ITDG EA in a collaborative effort with a number of CSOs, corporate sector, government, foreign embassies and individuals including Tegla Loroupe herself – a renowned international athlete, promoted peaceful interaction between different communities in the border areas of northern Kenya mainly through sports. In December 2003 for instance, thousands of warriors drawn from Karamojong cluster (Karamojong sub tribes, Pokot, Turkana and Toposa), Samburu, Marakwet and Sabiny of Uganda participated in the inaugural Tegla Loroupe Peace Race.

Similarly ITDG EA is also a member of Riam Riam, a local Turkana region forum of all partners dealing with peace. These partners raise resources together and address problems of their concern together that need rapid response. This body has peace committees up to the grassroots, which provide a stream of information to the community and collect the same from the community because there is absolute trust to these committees by the community members.

Some local civil society organizations were supported with grants to enable them facilitate peacebuilding initiatives in their respective areas of operation in addition to enhancing their capacity to manage grants. Such include support to Pokot Educational and Development Programme (PEDP), a local CSO in West Pokot district. In Moyale District, ITDG EA supported Community Oriented Development Programme (CODEP), a local CSO, with a grant of Ksh.500,000. The CSO used the grant to facilitate various cross-border (Ethiopia and Kenya) local elders peace dialogues that greatly reduced tensions and violence incidences in the border region. In addition to strengthening its institutional structures, CODEP used the grant to train its board members in conflict management and development.

ITDG EA also facilitated programs from various districts. For instance, an inter-district peace workshop that brought together peace committee members from Marsabit, Moyale and Wajir districts was held on 17th – 18th October 2002 at Nomadic Documentation Centre, Wajir. The workshop's discussion centered on peaceful co-existence between the three districts, sharing of intelligence information and pasture resources. The peace committee members obliged to work harder in resolving conflicts between them and also called for concerted efforts in peacebuilding initiatives.

Lastly, ITDG EA was always in touch with partners to resolve issues that needed urgent attention or matters of hot spots. Partners agreed to always respond to such calls whenever called upon so as to resolve matters of their concern and ensure sustainability of their relationship in handling these social problems. Notable among these partners are Oxfam-GB, World Vision (MAPOTU and POKATUSA), TUPADO, Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP), Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC), SNV-K, CAPE unit of AU/IBAR, LWF, VSF-Belgium and Alliance for Pastoralist Development (APAD).

3.7 The impact of the Projects' Conflict Mitigation Structures put in Place and Approaches used in the Management of Conflicts

ITDG EA's conflict management and mitigation structures put in place and approaches used include: Peace and Development Committees, peace poetry, songs, drama festivals, peace radio programs, publications, sports, peace committees, meetings, training workshops, peace dialogues, exposure and learning visits. Regarding the peace poetry, songs, and drama festivals the approach targeted school children, local drama groups and women groups where they were facilitated to create conflict awareness in public meetings and school festivals. This approach ingrained and elicited discussions of peace initiatives among the respective communities.

In addition to the peace poetry and drama festivals, ITDG EA through this project facilitated the production, editing and broadcasting of the local language radio programs. The radio for peace

program has generated debate and interests from a cross-section of the listeners.

The women peace crusades and peace committees' meetings facilitated by ITDG EA and partners have also helped to spread the peace messages to the communities in which women visited their fellow women in other communities to share war experiences and talk about the relevance of having peace in their communities. These meetings have helped to avert raids in some communities as these women discussed in their joint meetings various ways and means of convincing and sharing with their sons and husbands not to carry out raids against their neighbours. The relations between the Karamojong in Uganda and the Turkana of Kenya have improved mainly due to such peace crusades. The two communities share a livestock market in Moroto where both participate freely and harmoniously.

The learning visits/tours sponsored by ITDG EA facilitated the formation of linkages especially among neighbouring districts/communities in conflict resolution. They also served as experience sharing and lessons learned from the neighbouring districts.

In addition, as a result of such structures there has been the following:

- Reduction in the number and intensity of organized raids between Turkana and Matheniko (Uganda) and Turkana and Nyang'atom (Ethiopia/Sudan)
- The divisional peace committees have effected the return of stolen livestock in a number of occasions in Namorupus, Lokiriana and Oropoi.
- The two communities (Turkana and Matheniko) have established a mutual agreement to graze together during unfavourable weather conditions in Loteere in Uganda. During this season the Kraal leaders manage the cattle rustling – Ekeno for Turkana and Lowakabong for Matheniko.
- There is an indication of trade mushrooming in Lokiriana between Matheniko of Uganda and Turkana of Northern Kenya.
- As a result of the Moroto in Uganda meeting of June 2003, and Lokiriana in Turkana meeting of November 2003, the road connecting Moroto and Lokiriana has been opened with the Uganda local authorities grading up to nine kilometers into Kenya.

3.8 Additional Mechanisms for Effective Conflict Prevention and Mitigation Response (CPMR)

The structures/approaches established and used by ITDG EA were proved to be the most appropriate. These structures/approaches possess the potential to be effective in responding to conflicts in the region, if the resource gaps, challenges and recommendations proposed in this report are addressed.

3.9 The Projects' Unintended Results

There are both positive and negative unintended results as laid below:

Positive

On the positive side, these peace meetings offer opportunities for bartering of commodities. Whenever there is a peace meeting taking place, there is an associated bartering of goods because of the prevailing peace at that time. Examples of such were observed in Lokiriana and

Todonyang in Turkana District.

Negative

Some of the participants during the peace meetings process take the opportunity to survey their neighboring community with an intention to steal or raid. They get a chance of seeing the neighbors' resources such as pasture, water and which animals to steal. As they meet to resolve their differences, others would be tasked to carry out a reconnaissance of the area i.e. the location and the ways/roads to these resources. In certain occasions killings and thefts have resulted immediately after peace meetings have been conducted. To some extent it is attributed to spoilers/thieves who want to take advantage of continuing raids for financial gain. Such incidences took place in October 2002 at Todonyang, Lokichoggio and Kainuk in Turkana District.

In some situations, politicians want to be seen as the providers of whatever is taken to the community. They want to be felt, fully consulted during the peace processes such that the community sees them as their provider or a solution to their problems. Thus, regardless of whether the MP is available or not, an active project manager who moves ahead fast to mobilize the community to participate in peace processes would be mistaken for being politically ambitious and the area Members of Parliament look at it as a future challenger in politics.

There is often a clash between District Security Committees (DSC) and the local peace committees as a result of government forces trying to arrest the offenders while peace committees try to resolve the issues traditionally through paying penalties to the aggrieved community.

4.0 Challenges

The following challenges were identified during the evaluation process:

- Implementing peacebuilding interventions in a hostile, volatile and violent environment, characterized by episodic and recurrent raids is one of the major constraints facing actors in the peacebuilding processes. In most cases, violent raids come hot in the heels of peace processes.
- The multiplicity of actors and corresponding coordination constraints is another major drawback facing implementing process. This makes the harmonization processes difficult, increases inter-organization rivalries and limits optimal utilization of resources allocated to different actors. The situation in Turkana is one where there are many actors with few results.
- The easy access of small arms and light weapons from the neighboring unstable governments such as Southern Sudan, Ethiopia and Uganda have escalated the conflict situation in the region.
- The peace structures established during the project period are unable to respond to early warning information due to the poor communication infrastructure, inadequate logistical support, the vastness and remoteness of the target areas.
- The absence of similar peace structures in the neighbouring countries undermines the effort of peace actors in the region where they exist such as Turkana district.
- Conflict in Turkana district is complex, has multi-dimensional manifestations and involves the participation of both internal and external raids. The irony is, the Turkana also raid fellow Turkanas.
- A frustrating scenario is the lackluster support from governments, particularly its political arm. The politicians do not honour the resolutions passed during peacebuilding processes. Examples are: the incessant differences between the MPs of West Pokot and Turkana Districts. Some governments are represented by junior officers on peace missions who cannot commit their respective government on resolutions of the peace processes. An interesting scenario is when culprits are arrested by the government officials they are released and the firearms confiscated and retained without following the due process of the law. Sometimes government chiefs share the loot by demanding for 10% of stolen livestock and offering assistance to criminals in form of safe passage, haven and lobbying for their release.
- Some structures such as peace committees cannot sustain themselves without external support. The USAID support to peace structures in Turkana district created by ITDG EA ended at a time when it was needed most.
- High rate of illiteracy affects their capacity to respond to local development challenges. Some communities are deep-rooted in their negative cultural values which contribute to conflicts in the region. For instance, among the Turkana, the bride price paid by a

prospective suitor is 100 cows, 200 goats, 50 donkeys and 20 camels. In view of the high level of poverty in the region, the youth are left with “easier” option of raiding.

5.0 Lessons Learned

- During formation of peace committees, the involvement of the local community is crucial. The peace committees, which are elected by the local people and not influenced by the political leadership, stand a test of time, are effective and respected by the community they serve. There have been a series of problems, ineffectiveness of committees in situations where politicians have interfered in their formation. Examples of such are Moyale and Mandera Peace Committees. The peace committees of Samburu and Marsabit districts are said to be working effectively due to the full participation of the communities they serve during their formation process.
- The Lack of a comprehensive policy framework on conflict resolution and peacebuilding in Kenya has constrained the efforts of peace actors and peace committees as well. This situation has given room to uncoordinated and at times competing efforts and resources in conflict resolution initiatives, with end result being continued conflicts and duplication of efforts and resources. Peace committees are not legally institutionalized in Kenya government. This has often led to many setbacks in their activities such as not respecting their actions in trying to resolve conflicts. Quite often, government has interfered in their processes of peace making by arresting the offenders or lawbreakers and the offending community refuses to pay the penalties levied on it. These committees established their structures of the offenders paying back in form of penalties such as those stated in the Modogashe Declaration. In this declaration if community A raids community B it provides that for any person killed during cattle raids/banditry, the aggressing community will be forced to pay 100 cattle as compensation fee to the family (community) of the slain man and fifty cows for a slain lady. In case of cattle raids, the aggressing community pays twice the number of raided cattle back.
- For these peace structures such as peace committees to be sustainable, the government, donor and NGO support is crucial. These structures may not survive if this support is withdrawn. They are heavily dependent on the donor and NGO support.
- Women play a major role in conflict management amongst the pastoralists’s societies. They sing war songs that praise warriors who raid frequently and successfully while ridiculing those that are classified as perennial losers in battle. In recognition of this fact and realizing that they are the catalysts of insecurity caused by conflicts, women have decided to change their attitudes and demands in the society by promoting peace. This has resulted to peaceful coexistence of the once warring communities in Northern Kenya and cross-borders.
- Establishing facilities in border areas such as water reservoirs, markets, sports grounds to be used jointly by the warring factions is a form of reducing their tensions as they will some times meet, chat and share experiences. Pastoralists do not recognize the artificial borders that tend to restrict their nomadic lifestyles as shaped by resource dynamics. The borders also separate members of the same community who once lived together thereby

disrupting their livelihoods. Instability in neighbouring countries (Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia and Eastern Uganda) has added another dimension to conflicts in Northern Kenya.

- The ITDG EA staff on the ground, more especially in Turkana area are the right personnel, with necessary experience, served in the district for a long time and above all know the culture of the communities they are serving which is the reason why the project to a big extent, impacted positively on the communities. Sometimes the community may view the processes as not their own but belongs to an outsider such as the donor or organization, but for the case of ITDG EA staff, it was different. “The field people in office are the people who come from the people” remarked by a development partner.
- The development of an effective strategy to tackle each of the causes of conflict is difficult primarily because each of these problems is rooted in the people’s culture. The entry point to address the problems must be the communities’ willingness to be the cornerstone of every strategy. Taking measures directly aimed at changing people’s attitudes could make a good start. However, the procedure and timing need to be carefully crafted with active involvement of the community. Failure to do so will render even the best strategy ineffective, as illustrated by the 1997 election campaigns debacle in which Hon. Asman Kamama lost the election when he talked to people during campaigns that he “will make sure that all guns are retrieved from the community to government once he is made an area Member of Parliament”. Since the community was not consulted coupled with his opponent adopting the opposite strategy, Kamama lost and his noble idea was watered down.
- The customary institutions of conflict management are widely used and embraced by pastoral communities in northern Kenya. Pastoral communities have an elaborate system of arbitrating conflicts be it at community or inter-community levels. Customary methods have led to various peace agreements/declarations for example the famous Modogashe, Todonyang, Kolowo, Laikipia declarations that have facilitated compensation programs for slain, injured people and stolen livestock. The peaceful spell that has been experienced in the region can be attributed to these declarations.
- Lastly, the use of local radio constitutes an integral part of an effective community driven peacebuilding intervention, especially when local dialects are used to convey the messages.

6.0 Conclusion

Overall, the ITDG EA project succeeded in its major objectives of enhancing local capacity in analyzing conflict development among the pastoralists, building the local capacity for conflict management and mitigation and creating awareness in conflict management amongst the pastoralist community. This conclusion evolves from the assessment of every aspect of the project examined. Discrete elements of the project, and conclusions reached concerning them, are summarized below.

Activities or Inputs

It is clear that ITDG EA carried out the numerous and various workshops, training, exchange, publishing and technical undertakings foreseen on the ground and in project documents.

Institution building

These activities led to new or vastly strengthened organizations, structures and systems, sometimes to breakthroughs, for which ITDG EA and partners can claim strong attribution successes. The peace committees, peace dialogues, exchange visits/exposures, drama festivals, poetry, songs, radio programs and peace bulletins, are some of the structures and approaches the project used to diffuse tension and improve the conflict situation in the region. These played a crucial role in facilitating inter-community dialogue and cross border peace initiatives resulting in peaceful coexistence of the communities. The continued use of these structures and support given (both technical and material) would further create a positive difference in the region.

Not all of these higher-level impacts can be attributed solely to ITDG EA project. However, other partners such as NGOs, government and donors provided a conducive and supportive environment for change. Nevertheless, ITDG EA played a pivotal role in initiating reform, in fostering change, and in what have proven to be lasting achievements. These successes and a high level of attribution to ITDG EA were confirmed in the interviews with the respondents, the vast majority of whom were very positive about the contribution of the project.

Sustainability of structures and processes

All the structures and approaches created by ITDG EA and partners are dependent on external support from Donors, NGOs and government. In terms of sustainability, most of the above-mentioned initiatives are likely to cripple down. Government support is minimal and since some donors like USAID stopped funding in Turkana, the future of these structures is uncertain.

ITDG EA's 'working relations

For the most part, ITDG EA's relations with partners appear to have been constructive and helpful. The majority of people interviewed were positive about this. The approach undertaken by ITDG EA embraced the traditional approach in conflict management, bottom up approach and above all formed linkages with local organizations, institutions and other donors. Peace is a very delicate process, which needs the participation of all members of the communities concerned. It is no wonder that they were able to achieve most of their targets.

7.0 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the evaluation, the following recommendations are hereby proposed to be considered for implementation:

- There should be a holistic approach to dealing with conflict in the pastoralist communities such as building schools, water wells/ boreholes, health facilities and rehabilitation of conflict victims. This will definitely ease conflicts and desire to engage in criminal activities and causing havoc in the region. The conflict victims such as former combatants should be rehabilitated and reintegrated into mainstream society by aiding them with alternative livelihoods for example promotion of eco-tourism, small-scale business enterprise, handicrafts and provision of social amenities like vocational schools, and medical services such as counseling.
- There should always be a follow-up on these peace processes so as to constantly improve them depending on the environment where they are operating. If left out, there may be a possibility of being dormant.
- Having right cadres to participate in conflict resolution or bringing warring parties together is important. The relations of the Merille of Ethiopia and the Turkana of Kenya are said not to have improved due to the Merilles' refusal to involve the right people in conflict resolution. They constantly keep on sending junior officers such as district agriculture officer and social development officer under the disguise of being their senior representative to represent them on peace missions. These junior officers have often failed to make concrete decisions on the Merilles' behalf.
- Developing mediation and conflict prevention capacities of the communities involved and establishing projects in support of pastoralists need to strategically invest in awareness raising, training and indigenous peace-building processes.
- The communities together with concerned actors should develop new ways of enhancing security around their individual and collective area. A combination of the indigenous systems and modern methods should be used. Trust building initiatives should also be broadly taught in order to develop mutual trust between government security machinery and the community.
- Government's policy and or attitude towards conflict management should change and instead focus more on how to optimize community resources and conflict paradigm if greater synergy is to be realized. There is need to integrate peace committees into mainstream security organs that are recognized by the state and above all secured in Kenyan constitution and policy documents. Governments and policy makers should secure inputs of customary institutions of conflict management into policy formulation and planning processes. At a minimum, there is an urgent need for peace actors to formulate and adopt a national and comprehensive policy on conflict resolution and peacebuilding in Kenya.

- Promotion and facilitation of inter community dialogue, peace meetings, exposure, tours and compensation schemes should be further supported as their contribution in handling conflict was commendable.
- The local communities should always be consulted in matters that concern them. All structures to be introduced in their community should be blessed by the communities' full participation so as to own the processes. Politicians and government officers should refrain from interfering in such processes, as people will not look at them as their own.
- The new and innovative ways and or mechanisms of intervening in conflicts, in northern Kenya and cross-border communities need to be explored, tested and developed further. Technological innovations like digital tracking systems that interfaces Radio Frequency Identification technology, Internet, and global positioning system needs to be piloted in tracing livestock as a viable way of curbing cattle raids and related conflicts. This technology has been successful in Botswana, if adopted, it may stand a better chance of curbing livestock thefts.
- As much as possible, peace/conflict mitigation meetings should be held in a venue that is both culturally acceptable and situationally relevant.

Annexes

Annex 1: Evaluation Scope of Work

USAID Project to be Evaluated: ITDG EA Northern Kenya Conflict Resolution Initiative	Initial and Final Funding Years: September 2000 – September 2003
Type Evaluation: _____ Mid-Term <u>X</u> Final _____ <i>Post-Facto/Impact</i>	Source and Amount of USAID funding: Amount: USD 200,000
Purpose and Intended Uses of the Evaluation: The purpose for the evaluation includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requested by the mission/ Africa Bureau to carry out a final evaluation • Identify resource gaps for local NGOs • Assess effectiveness of local NGOs in conflict mitigation in Turkana District • Determine the viability of effective conflict prevention, mitigation and response (CPMR) program approaches such as peace committees, sports, media, and community dialogue <p>The audiences for the evaluation include the USAID Missions, Africa Bureau, ITDG and ITDG partners.</p> <p>The evaluation will be used for identifying effective CPMR approaches in pastoral areas, future planning, enhancing local capacities for NGOs and drawing out lessons-learnt/ best practices for replication</p>	
Brief Description of Project and its Intended Results: ITDG’s overall objective is to strengthen the capacity of communities to prevent and resolve conflicts through capacity building and awareness creation. Its peacebuilding component includes such activities as community dialogue meetings and international peace meetings. ITDG also advocates for the promotion of peaceful co-existence through activities such as drama, football matches and support to peace races. ITDG conducts crusades against the proliferation of small arms as well as organizing exchange visits for peace committees. It also undertakes documentation and dissemination of peacebuilding activities through their quarterly newsletter, the <i>PEACE</i> Bulletin. The areas of focus for ITDG are the border areas of Todonyang and Kibish in the North and Loima Division. ITDG utilizes already existing structures in implementing its activities like the Alliance for Pastoralist Development (APAD) in the Western parts of the District and TUPADO in the North. The APDCs are also used. Most of ITDG’s activities are funded by USAID and UNDP (for the East Africa Cross Border Biodiversity Project) and the Elton John’s Foundation funds its HIV/Aids project.	
Evaluation Questions: A) Questions to be answered by all Teams <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What was the rationale for the project, i.e., what theory of change or hypothesis underlies this community-based conflict reduction/mitigation project? ▪ Were the stated (or formally approved) objectives of this community based conflict mitigation project achieved? ▪ Are the processes the project is using/used to achieve its stated objectives (a) responsive to changes in the conflict situation (b) sustainable? ▪ What/how much impact has the project had on preventing and mitigating the armed, violent conflicts to which its activities are linked? Over what periods of time? <p>A. Additional Questions to be Answered Specifically for This Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are additional mechanisms for promoting replication of effective CPMR approaches called for? • What has been the impact of the projects’ conflict mitigation structures and approaches on the 	

<p>conflict situation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did the project yield any unintended positive/negative results <p>Evaluation Team: <i>Polly Mugisha – Team Leader</i> <i>Grace Kabare - Member</i> <i>Sam Kona - Member</i></p> <p><i>List the relevant skills the team members bring to this evaluation.</i> M & E in DG/C, Research, Presentation and Report writing, Data analysis Program Management, Computer, Organizational skills Conflict Mitigation and Management, Research and Analysis, Area Reconnaissance</p>
<p>Deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evaluation Plan (methodology for data collection and analysis and GANTT chart showing detailed schedule for all steps in the evaluation) – June 14, 2004 ▪ Draft Evaluation Report – August 2, by e-mail to mhageboeck@msi-inc.com; richardblue@earthlink.net; jkerley@usaid.gov. Maximum of 20 pages, single spaced, 12 pt, plus annexes. ▪ Oral Evaluation Report – August 9, 2004 ▪ Final Evaluation Report – August 13, 2004 (prior to graduation)
<p>Evaluation Schedule and Logistics: Finalize logistical arrangements: June 30, 2004 Conduct field work : July 12 - 17, 2004 Draft Report : July 26, 2004</p>
<p>Evaluation Budget: <i>Vehicle – 4 X 4; Fuel - TBD</i> <i>Driver’s per diem</i> <i>Contingency – stationary, photocopying and printing, telephone etc.</i></p>

Annex 2: Illustrative Evaluation Report Outline

Cover Page (standard format, identifying the title of the project/activity evaluated, the date of the evaluation and both recipient's name and those of the members of the evaluation team)

Preface or Acknowledgements

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms

Lists of Charts, Tables or Figures

Executive Summary [Stand-Alone, 1-3 pages, summary of report. This section may not contain any material not also found in the main part of the evaluation report]

Main Part of the Evaluation Report

1. Introduction/Background and Purpose [Overview of the project/activity and where this evaluation falls in the project cycle. Summarizes the development problem addressed and the kind of assistance provided. Covers the purpose and intended audiences for the evaluation and their main concerns as identified in the SOW.]
2. Evaluation Approach and Methods [Brief summary. Additional information, including instruments]
3. Findings [This section, organized in whatever way the team wishes, presents the basic answers to the evaluation questions, i.e., the empirical facts and other types of evidence the evaluation team collected.]
4. Conclusions [This section presents the evaluation team's interpretations or judgments about its findings].
5. Recommendations [This section makes it clear what actions should be taken as a result of the evaluation.²]
6. Lessons Learned. [In this section the evaluation team presents any information that would be useful to people who are considering replicating or scaling-up this activity or any part of it in Uganda or elsewhere.]

Annexes [These include supplementary information on the project itself; further description of the data collection/analysis methods used; data collection instruments; lists of persons interviewed; statistical tables, an other relevant materials.]

2 Recommendations may include suggestions for the distribution of the evaluation report, pursuant to USAID's policy to openly share and discuss evaluation findings with relevant customers and partners as well as other donors and stakeholders, unless there are compelling reasons not to do so.

Annex 3: Work plan for ITDG Evaluation

DAY	DATE	TIME	ACTIVITY	VENUE
THURSDAY	July 8th	6:00p.m	Meeting the ITDG EA Project Manager	Pan Afrique Hotel , Nairobi
FRIDAY	July 9 th	9:00a m	Meeting USAID staff	USAID/REDSO/ESA office
SATURDAY	July 10 th	10:00 a m	Team Meets	Safari Park Hotel
MONDAY	July 12, 2004	8:00 – 9:00	Meeting ITDG Coordinator	ITDG Field Office
		9:00 – 1:00	Stakeholders Meeting for Amani	Splash Guest House
		1:00 – 3:00	Lunch	
		5:00 – 5:30	Meeting FEWSNET	SNV Conference Room
TUESDAY	July 13, 2004	8:30 – 11:00	Meeting RIAM RIAM - Turkana	ITDG Field Office
		11:00 – 1:00	Courtesy Call to the DC Turkana	DC's Boardroom
		1:00 – 3:00	Lunch	
		3:00 – 5:00	Meeting with TUDOF Officials	NGO House
WEDNESDAY	July 14, 2004	8:30 – 9:30	Meeting VSF-Belgium Officials	VSF - Belgium Offices
		9:30 – 10:30	Meeting OX FAM Officials	OX FAM Offices
		10:30 – 11.15	Early Lunch	
		11:30 – 12:30	Meeting with Local Government	County Council of Turkana Clerk Office
		12:30 – 2:00	Travel to Namoruputh	
		2:00 – 4:00	Meeting Divisional Peace Committee	Chief's Office
		4:00 – 5:00	Meeting Administration and Civic Leaders	Chief's Office
THURSDAY	July 15, 2004	5:00 – 7:00	Travel to Lodwar	
		7:00 – 9:00	Travel from Lodwar to Oropoi	
		9:00 – 11:00	Meeting Divisional Peace Committee, Chiefs and Councilors	Oropoi Primary School
		11:00 – 12:00	Travel from Oropoi to Lokichoggio	
		12:00 – 1:00	Lunch	
		1:00 – 4.30	Meeting Divisional Peace Committee, Chiefs and Councilors	Chiefs Office
FRIDAY	July 16, 2004	9:00 – 6:00	Travel to Eldoret	
SATURDAY	July 17, 2004	8:30 - 8:00	First Draft Report	Sirikwa Hotel, Moiben Room
SUNDAY	JULY 18, 2004	8:00	DEPARTURE TO NAIROBI	

Annex 4: Evaluation Methods

The following evaluation methods were used:

Documents Reviewed

Documents were reviewed which included: ITDG EA Project Documents, NGO write ups, Peace Bulletins, News Letters and Professional Literature

Interviews Conducted

A number of interviews and focus group discussions were carried out with the following among others:

- USAID Activity Managers,
- Project Designers,
- Project leaders and beneficiaries,
- External conflict observers,
- Representatives of wider communities;
- Other partners and donors;
- NGO leaders,
- Partners - community organizations
- Local authorities - DC/DO/Civic leader

Observation and Reality Testing

In addition to asking interviewees to give specific examples in support of points made, we also asked for performance data where it was available, examples of publications and reports and we tried to observe processes in action. Items we checked on included: *Peace Bulletins*, peace committees and News letters among others.

Evaluation Instrument (Question & Answer Approach Worksheets)

Program or Activity: ITDG EA Northern Kenya

Evaluation Question	Form of the Answer	Relevant Criteria	Sources of Information	Methods for Collecting Data	Data Analysis Procedures
Questions for All Teams					
1. What was the rationale for the project?	Description	Characterize variations in rationale over time	Project Documents NGO leaders USAID Activity Managers Project Designer Professional Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of documents ▪ Review of literature ▪ Interview with Activity manager, NGO leaders, project designer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of narrative - using key informants views/respondents
2. Were the stated objectives achieved?	Yes/No; Comparison to targets; Some level of description and explanation of why if objectives were not achieved	Disaggregate Yes/No objective-by-objective; Answer Yes/No at a pretty high level of certainty; Another team should come up with the same facts	Project monitoring reports Activity Manager about his/her confidence in monitoring reports; Project leaders and beneficiaries if information on achievement of objectives is not completed or needs verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review reports ▪ Interviews with activity manager, project manager, committee members elders, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Content analysis of narrative - using key informants views/responses
3.a Are the processes the project uses (a) efficient?	Yes/No; Include whether objectives were achieved on time; Include whether the same objective could have been achieved for less cost; Include “cost per unit result” if costs and results can be manipulated in this way	Try at least a couple of the methods that are appropriate to come up with a reasonable answer to this question	Answers to Question 2 Project cost information from USAID and NGO or community organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review project documents including accounts and audit reports • Interviews with finance managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequency & % distributions use graphics on budget items.
3.b Are the processes the project uses (b) responsive to changes	Yes/No Some description of how	Disaggregate by whether responsiveness to	Project documents; Beneficiaries; Newspapers; External conflict observers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review project documents and reports ▪ focus group discussion with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Content analysis of narrative - drawing conclusions from their

in the conflict situation?	Comparison to changes in conflict to which the project might reasonably be expected to adapt	changing circumstances was the same in different project sites.		beneficiaries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ interview with external conflict observers such as other orgs (peer review) 	
3.c. Are the processes the project used (c) sustainable?	Probability; Some description	Discuss whether the process should be sustained - is that really necessary/ Desirable “Best efforts” answer on probability it will be sustained if that is needed.	Answers to Question 3 (a); Information from project leaders and beneficiaries about “ownership” and commitment to sustaining processes Information about funding options and flows that would support sustained processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview with project leaders and beneficiaries • Project budgets - review of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Co-funding e.g. community contribution ○ Other donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Frequency & % distributions - use graphics on funding levels. e.g donor contribution etc.
4. What/how much impact has the project had on the conflict?	Descriptive (trend, scope); Cause and Effect Comparison (past (baseline) and present (targets/actual))	Descriptions to cover as appropriate -- degree of reduction (in violence) or keeping it from increasing (becoming violent); scope of impact (within and beyond target area e.g., effect in areas where project did not work); trends; permanence of impact (attitudes, relationships; agreements) utilization of project processes; institutionalization of processes.	Beneficiaries; Representatives of wider communities; Relevant reports, including U.N. and other conflict observer reports; Project leaders & other partners and donors; USAID staff; Local authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interview with project manager, beneficiaries, and other partners ▪ Review of PMP and other project documents ▪ Focus group discussion with beneficiaries ▪ Interviews with USIAD activity manager ▪ Questionnaire + interview guide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Qualitative e.g. use graphics on funding to represent people’s views
5. To what extent and in what ways does the community	Description Comparative to stated	Description to include levels of bonding and other	Meeting and monitoring reports; Reports of coordination entities (other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of proceedings of meetings and monitoring reports and PMP if in place ▪ Interview with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Qualitative (texts) from key informants

organization relate to similar organizations and programs?	objectives and targets if there are any; Comparison to what other similar organizations do	social capital development; Gaps in collaborations among community organizations. Identify specific mechanisms for information sharing that are in place.	donor organizations); Partners - community organizations	partners and project manager.	
6.To what extent has ITDG contributed to enhance the capacity of its partners in the North Rift?	Description Comparison with targets if available	Identification of capacity strengthening activities such as capacity building plans and progress towards that plan Accuracy (planned vs actual) Gender disaggregation	Project documents such as PMP, reports capacity building plan, Activity manager, beneficiaries, other donors' data/reports if available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reviewing of project documentation and reports e.g. PMP ▪ Interview with project manger ▪ USAID activity manager ▪ Beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Frequency - planned vs actual ▪ Gender disaggregate (Use bar graphs) ▪ Qualitative
7. What has been the impact of the projects' conflict mitigation structures and approaches on the conflict situation?	Description Comparison against targets - objective based	Accuracy (planned vs actual) Representativeness (to what admin level/units Disaggregate by age group and gender	Project documents, committees Project manager USAID activity manager Proceedings of meetings Beneficiaries Local authorities (DC/DO/Civic leader)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interview with local authorities ▪ Beneficiaries and committees ▪ Focus group discussion with committee members ▪ Review project documents e.g. PMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Frequency and percentage distribution using graphics
8.Did the project yield any unintended positive/negative result?					

Annex 5: List of Documents Reviewed

- i. Anderson, D. M. (1981) *Some thoughts on the nineteenth century history of the II Chamus of Baringo District*. Research paper No. 149. Institute of African studies, University of Nairobi.
- ii. Awuondo, C (1990) *Life in the balance: Ecological Sociology of Turkana Nomads*. Acts Press.
- iii. Barber, J. (1968) *Imperial frontier: A study of relations between the British and the pastoral tribes of North East Uganda*. East African Publishing House.
- iv. Carr, J.C. (1977) *Pastoralism in crisis. The Dassanech and their Ethiopian Lands*. The University of Chicago Department of Geography Research paper No. 180.
- v. Clarfield G. and Lowe D. (1991) *Guardian of the Forest. The Nkeotok of South Turkana*. National Museums of Kenya
- vi. Conant, F. P. (1982) 'Thorns Paired, sharply recurved: Cultural control and rangelands quality in East Africa.' Pp 111-121. In Brian Spooner and H. S. Mann (ed.) *Desertification and development: Dryland Ecology in Social perspective*. Academic Press: London
- vii. Dietz, T. (1987) *Pastoralism in dire straits. Survival strategies and external interventions in a semi arid region at Kenya/Uganda borders: West Pokot, 1900 – 1986*, *Nederlanse Geografische studies* 49.
- viii. Ecosystems Ltd. (1985) *Turkana District resources survey, 1982 – 1984. Report for Ministry of energy and Regional Development*. Nairobi, Kenya,
- ix. Ellis, J. E. and Swift D.M. (1988) Stability of African pastoral ecosystems:
- x. Ellis.J.E., Galvin, K., McCabe,J.T. and Swift, D.M.(1985) *Pastoralism and drought in Turkana District Kenya. A report to NORAD*.
- xi. Gulliver, P.H. (1955) *The family herds: A study of two pastoral tribes in East Africa, the Jie and Turkana*. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London
- xii. Gulliver,P.H.(1951) "*Preliminary survey of the Turkana.*" *A report compiled for the government of Kenya*. University of Cape Town. Communications from School of African Studies. New series. No. 26.
- xiii. Hogg, R.(1986) The new Pastoralism: Poverty and Dependence in northern Kenya. *Africa* 56: 319-333.
- xiv. Hogg, R. (1980) Pastoralism and impoverishment: the case of Isiolo Boran of Northern Kenya. *Disasters* Vol. 4(3) 299-310.
- xv. ITDG EA Conflict Resolution in Kenya: Contextual Policy Review and Analysis Report, March 2004.
- xvi. ITDG EA Northern Kenya Conflict Resolution Initiative, Project Completion Report, January 2001- January 2004.
- xvii. ITDG EA Northern Kenya Conflict Resolution Initiative, Rural Agriculture and Pastoralist Programme: Proposal Submitted to USAID, Nairobi for funding.
- xviii. ITDG EA Rural Livelihoods Programme(RLP),Northern Kenya Conflict Resolution Initiative, Annual Progress Report, January - December 2002
- xix. Jagt, K. V. D. (1989) *Symbolic Structures in Turkana religion*. Van Gorcum, Assen/Maastricht, The Netherlands
- xx. Lamhear, J. (1976) *Report on historical research in Turkana district*. De Pauw University
- xxi. Little, M. A. (1985) Multidisciplinary and ecological studies of Nomadic Turkana pastoralists. *Biol. Intern'l*. (IUBS, Paris) 11: 11-16
- xxii. Lokaito, M.E. (1986) *Destitution in nomadic pastoral society; A case study of the Turkana of Northern Kenya*. Msc. Thesis.ITC Enschede, The Netherlands.
- xxiii. McCabe, J.T. Dyson-Hudson, R. Leslie, P.W. Fry, and P.H. Wienpahl, J. (1985) Movement and migration as pastoral response to limited and unpredictable resources. Pp 727-734, In: E.E Whitesands, C.F. Hutchinson,B.N. Timmermann, and R.G. Varady (eds.). *Arid Lands: Today and tomorrow*. West View Press, Boulder Colorado
- xxiv. McCabe,J.T. (1984) *Livestock management among the Turkana: A social and ecological analysis of herding in an East African pastoral population*. PhD thesis, State University of New York, Binghamton.
- xxv. Migot-Adholla, S.E. nd Littl, P.D. (1981) Evolution of policy towards the development of pastoral areas in Kenya, pp. 144-156. In: *The future of the pastoral peoples*. Proceedings of the conference held in Nairobi, Kenya, 4-8 August 1980

- xxvi. Morgan, W.T.W. (1974) Sorghum gardens in south Turkana: Cultivation among a nomadic pastoral people. *Geog. J.* 140:80-93.
- xxvii. Muller, H.K. (1989) *Changing Generations: Dynamic of Generation and Age-sets in south eastern Sudan (Toposa) and Northwestern Kenya (Turkana)*.
- xxviii. Njanja J.C. (1991) Livestock ecology in central Turkana. TREMU Technical Report E-1. UNESCO, Nairobi.
- xxix. Oba, G (un dated) Ecological Factors in Land use Conflicts, Land Administration and Food Insecurity in Turkana, Kenya
- xxx. Oba, G. (1990) Impact of irrigated agriculture on floodplain ecology of the Turkwel River, Northwestern Kenya. Pp248-258, In: Marcel Marchand and H.A. Udo de Haes (eds.) *The people's role in wet land management*. Center for Environmental studies, The Netherlands.
- xxxi. Prof. Chris A. Shisanya (February 2004) ITDG EA Rural Livelihoods Programme, Northern Kenya Conflict Resolution Initiative End of Term Evaluation Report.
- xxxii. Sobania, N.W. (1990) Social relationships as an aspect of property rights: Northern Kenya in pre-colonial and colonial periods. In: P.T.W. Baxter and R. Hogg (eds) *property, poverty and people: Changing rights in property and problems of pastoral development*. IDC. University of Manchester. Soper, R.C. (1985) *Socio-cultural profile of Turkana district*. Institute of African Studies, the University of Nairobi, Kenya.
- xxxiii. Turkana Development Annual Report (TDAR), District Commissioner, Lodwar: 1928-1961. Turkana District Annual Reports, Kenya National Archives. Lodwar District Archives 1966-1989. *Turkana District Annual reports*, District Commissioner, Lodwar.

Annex 6: Instrument Used for Interviews

Interviews carried out with respondents during this evaluation all followed the general line of explanation and set of questions provided below:

Check List for the Evaluation of ITDG Program in Turkana

Respondents:

USAID Activity Managers,
Project Designers,
Project leaders and beneficiaries,
External conflict observers,
Representatives of wider communities;
Other partners and donors;
NGO leaders,
Partners - community organizations
Local authorities

We are trying to examine the progress ITDG made plus challenges of the program in Turkana and would like to ask the following;

1. How have you participated in the project directly. Please tick where appropriate
 seminar study tour training equipment
2. What is your opinion in the work of ITDG program in Turkana at this time on issues relating to training and provision of services/equipment.
3. (a) How have you benefited from the program. Please tick where appropriate
 a lot little not at all

(b) Please mention what have done differently/better as a result of the program.
4. (a) How has Turkana region benefited from the program. Please tick where appropriate
 a lot little not at all

(b) Please give examples of such benefits in the region.
5. (a) Have you been working with Peace Committees? Yes/No
(b) If yes, please describe your experience
6. (a) Have the peace committees been an effective way of dealing with conflict in the region? Yes /No

(b) In your assessment, have the peace committees:
 - Established realistic long-term goal, vision, results, and how to measure? Yes/No
 - Developed an agenda of progressive steps/implementation plan? Yes/No
 - Added/developed new innovative approaches to peace dialogue? Yes/No
 - Diversified financial resource base and/or developed new fund-raising approaches? Yes/No
 - Diversified/expanded their human resource base? Yes/No
 - Actually resolved a conflict or disagreement to the satisfaction of all parties? Yes/No

7) What has been the impact of the projects' conflict mitigation structures and approaches on the conflict situation?

8) (a) In your opinion, do you feel that local capacity in analyzing conflict development among pastoralists was enhanced? Yes/No. Please give verifiable indicators to support your answer.

(b) Do you feel that the peace initiatives developed have addressed the conflict management and mitigation efforts. Yes/No. Please give examples to support your answer.

(c) How successful has awareness creation on conflict management been? Please comment on approaches used.

9. What recommendations would you make about what should be done to improve/enhance any future assistance program funded by USAID?

Annex 7: Respondents Interviewed by the Evaluation Team

No	Name	Organization	Designation
1	Mahomud Adan	ITDG - Nairobi	Project Manager
2	Isaac Kataka	USAID/Kenya	Activity Manager
3	Jecinta Abenyo	ITDG- Turkana	Project Coordinator
4	Benedict Mukoo	ITDG - Turkana	Project Officer
5	Abdullahi Yussuf Ahmed	VSF – Belgium	Project Officer
6	Joyce Emanikor	Oxfam GB-Turkana	Project Officer
7	John Mark Edaan	FEWSNET –Turkana	Local Information Network Coordinator
8	T.N. Miiri	Office of the President	D.C. Turkana District
9	Namulen Jacob	County Council- Turkana	Clerk to Council
8	Ariongo Lucas	Riam Riam	Deputy Secretary
9	Francis Namoe	Turkana County Council	Administrative Officer
9	Isaya Emanikor	TLDB /Riam Riam	Chief Executive Officer/Chairman Riam Riam
10	Sammy Ekal	TUPADO/Riam Riam	Chief Executive Officer/Secretary Riam Riam
11	Esther Emuron	TUPADO/Riam Riam	Micro Enterprise Officer/Member Riam Riam
NAMORUPUTH PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE			
12	Peter Kichono		Chairman
13	Shukri Abdi		Vice Chairlady
14	John Ekal		Secretary
15	Alfred Epungure		Vice Secretary
16	Priscilah Ebukut		Treasurer
17	Mark A. Amojong		Chief – Loima Location
18	Mathew K. Lemuya		Asst. Chief – Namoruputh
19	James I. Egialan		Committee Member
20	Alepelem Ikai		Committee Member
21	Etiir Ewalam		Committee Member
22	Akiru Lokaale		Committee Member
23	Amanman Natapar		Committee Member
24	Lokitolo Limangole		Committee Member
25	Penina Aporon		Committee Member
LOKICHOGGIO PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION COMMITTEE			
26	Barnabas Lochilia		Chief – Lokichoggio Location
27	Mark Lolim		Asst. Chief – Lokichoggio Location
28	Julius Llete		Chief – Rogila Location
29	David Epen		Asst. Chief - Rogila Location
30	James		Asst. Chief
31	Daniel Losil		Asst. Chief – Lohari won Location
32	Lomar Maraka		Chairman
33	Vitalis Raraka		Chairman – Lokichoggio
34	A. F. Lokikina		Secretary
35	Anna Lobuin		Treasurer
36	James L. Naro		Committee Member, Mogila
37	Albert Lopeyok		LYA Representative
38	Johnson C. Lopuwa		Chairman
39	Joram Ewoton		Secretary
40	Missionary Joseph Elim		Turkana Pastors Fellowship
41	Imana Patrick		Alliance For Pastrolist
42	A.F. Seigneur Losikiria		Lokado
43	Alexander E. Lama		Akosi
44	Ngastia Lonoko Paul		Lokado

No	Name	Organization	Designation
TUDOF			
45	Joseph Elim	Turkana Pastors Fellowship peace network	Missionary
46	Imana Patrick	Alliance for Pastoralists Development	Program Officer
47.	A.F Seigneur Losikiria	LOKADO	General Secretary
48	Alexander .E. Lama	AKOSI	
49.	Ngasitia Lonoko Paul	LOKADO	
50	Joram Ewoton	TUDOF	Secretary
51	Johnson .C. Lopuwa	TUDOF	Chairman
AMANI STAKEHOLDERS MEETING , LODWAR JULY 12, 2004			
1.	Basra Ali	TISP	Program Coordinator
2.	Philip Epat	OP	Chief
3.	Aule Lokaale	OP	Assistant Chief
4.	Ejore Emaase	KNCC/RIAM	Branch Chairman
5.	Sam Kona	USAID/FEWSNET	Conflict Specialist/Consultant
6.	Imana Patrick	APAD	Program Officer
7.	Joseph Elim	TPF	Coordinator
8.	Julius Naliakho	KNA	D.I.O.
9.	Lucas Ngasike	Nation	Reporter
10	Rael Ekeno	ALIPO	Program Officer
11	Anthony Tirikamu	DOL	Catechist
12	Anna Kirya	RIAM RIAM	Treasurer
13	Ekal Ekiru	TUDEF	Program Manager
14	Gregory Ikakoro	MAPOTU	Peace Monitor
15	Jeremiah Kiruaye	WATER	Water Officer
16	Dr. G.N. Omori	Veterinary	DVO
17	Paramount Chief Musa	OP	Chief
18	S.M. Mboshi	DWO	Works
19	Michael Kapolon	AU-IBAR	Community Mobilizer
20	Christopher Ekuwom	OXFAM-GB	Field Supervisor
21	Daniel Kine	ECOREDEP	Coordinator
22	Albert Lokoru	UN	Representative
23	Ekal Areng Joseph	APAD	Representative
24	Chuman Achumani	AU-IBAR	Peace Mobilizer
25	Amina Lotin	AU-IBAR	
26	Grace Kabare	USAID/REDSO	Program Assistant
27	Polly Mugisha	USAID/Uganda/MEMS	M & E Specialist
28	Jecinta Abenyo	ITDG-EA	Project Coordinator
29	P. Emuria	ALRMP	ISO
30	Patrick Ekadeli	DEO	Girls Education Officer
31	Peter Gathunu	AU-IBAR	Project Manager
32	John Mugabushaka	AMANI FORUM	Project Officer
33	Sibonana Fidele	FECCLAIIA	Intern
34	Hon. Abdi Sasura	SAKU	MP
35	George Kut	FECCLAHA	Cross Border Dialogue
36	Joseph Hongo	AMANI FORUM	Project Officer
37	Mwanacha Okioma	KITUTU MASABA	MP
38	Hon. Poghisio	KACHIELIBA	MP
39	Mukoo Benedict	ITDG – EA	Community Mobilizer