

Implications of Peace Building Strategies on Peace by Catholic Justice and Peace Commission In Kwanza Sub County, Trans-Nzoia County, Kenya

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ABSTRACT

Peace is inextricably linked to development. The long-term peace building activities by Catholic Justice and Peace Commission [CJPC] amid relapse into conflict has questioned the relevance of liberal peace building strategies in certain contexts. The major objective was to study the implications peace building strategies by Catholic Justice and Peace Commission [CJPC], their effects and assess are of focus in resource allocation and implementation. The Growth -with -Equity theory of peace building and Lederach's theory of Conflict Transformation formed the theoretical framework of this study. The study adopted an exploratory case study design and both qualitative and quantitative research paradigms were employed comprising 100 households. A questionnaire, interview schedule and focus group discussions were the data collection instruments used and data was analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. Qualitative data collected was analyzed by use of descriptive statistics and then presented in form of Tables of frequency distribution as well as Percentages. Quantitative data used Statistical Package for Social Sciences [SPSS] and inferential statistics for analysis. Spearman ρ (rho) correlation coefficient was used to determine the nature and extent of relationship that exist between dependent and independent variables. This study findings show that there is a negative correlation between the CJPC peace building strategies and peace due to failure to observe the local context, hence lack of buy in. Bulging youth populations, contagion effect of conflict prone areas and democracy deficit are key causes of conflict apart from other underlying causes. The study recommends that success in peace building is dependent on the improvement in inter-households and inter communal relationships across boundaries, repairing relationships at a psychological level and examination of injustice and structural inequalities that sow seeds of discord for relapse to conflict. There's need for a similar study through ethnographic research, by sharing characteristics with 'critical' or 'interpretative' research.

KEY WORDS: Peace, Peacebuilding, Democracy, Reconciliation, Social Reconstruction, Justice, Human Rights

INTRODUCTION

Peace is a key feature linked to development in any state. The reconstruction of the post conflict state is pertinent in transforming the deep seated political and social dynamics that

catalyzes conflict. To harness localized grievances of mistrust, suspicion, hatred and impoverishment that lead to violence and building the relationship between the state and the people, in a sense, will translate into addressing the root causes of fragility (Ryan, 2014). Kenya is torn deep with conflicts at various regions, especially at its borders, contesting state legitimacy, failing state institutions and protracted ethnic clashes. These have contributed to poor economic performance and security sector infrastructure unsuitable for development and social justice.

According to Kaldor [2003], since the early 1990s, conflicts are mostly within states not against states. As such, with this realization states have created a self- help mechanism to stem intra state insurgencies and civil wars for durable peace [Ghali, 2002]. However, liberal peacebuilding strategies are heavily reliant on globalization, tariff free markets, at the expense of traditional mechanisms of state formation and security structure. Consequently, it has brought more strife than good out of the emerging cut throat completion [Hutton, 2015]. Chua [2004] on the other hand contends that case studies such as Sierra Leone, Bosnia and Afghanistan that relapsed into conflict questioned the relevance of the liberal peace.

State centric catalysis of conflict and territorial boundaries, in the international anarchic system are partly responsible for protracted, intractable conflict. Ethno political conflicts and attempts at conflict resolution can only be comprehensively and holistically understood if looked from the prism of their context [Loughlin, 2003]. In relation to that, Taisier and Mathews [1999] posits that conflicts can ultimately be resolved or mitigated only by understanding the local dynamics and the proximal social forces from neighboring states. Ultimately, it's pertinent to look at the Areas of Kwanza Sub County as distinct areas that were epicenters of conflict in 1992 and 1997, but despite peacebuilding efforts reemerged in 2007.

Mechanisms hitherto applied by various international organizations failed leading to unaccounted deaths, destruction of property and displacement of persons. Kwanza also experiences structural violence and borders conflict regions of Mt. Elgon, West Pokot Districts in Kenya and Uganda. According to Adan and Pkalya [2005] the districts stretching on the Kenyan and Ugandan side make up the districts that have experienced intractable conflict and also the ones that need critical focus due to the diverse nature of cause and effect of conflict. Cliffe and Luckham [1999] contend that intra-state conflicts are regionally interdependent in terms of neighboring regions, progresses or resolution. Given the above analysis, it is important to examine the implications of CJPC as a Faith liberal peace building activities in Kwanza Sub County as an organization that applies 'people to people dialogue' in its activities.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

This study was guided by the following objectives:

- i. To examine the ways in which peace building strategies by Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC) affect peace in Kwanza Sub County in Kenya.
- ii. To explore relationship between Peace building strategies by Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC) and durable peace.
- iii. To determine areas of focus and allocation of resources in implementation of a comprehensive peace building.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

This study sought to examine implications of peace building strategies on peace by Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC) in Kwanza Sub County in Kenya. It is justified on the following grounds:

Firstly, this study is important in empirical research by getting alternate means of conflict resolution and transformation. According to Peace Direct a coalition of Non Governmental organizations and Civil Society Groups, Catholic Justice and Peace Commission is a Faith Based Organization that plays an active roles in peace building through the 'people to people dialogue' however, while they are highly expected to perform and their potential is high, it is imperative that the role they play in transformation of relationships is critically examined through the loci of their strategies otherwise it would be impossible to understand their roles in peace building processes in pre- and post-conflict situations and make any inference worth informing change.

Secondly, various studies have been done on international organizations and the general roles they play during conflict, few studies have focused on implications liberal peace building strategies, domino effects of social conflicts emanating from surrounding areas and the need to situate the conflicts within their contexts. Therefore, the realization that it is a major Faith based organization keen on making National Peace building and reconciliation and regional integration a reality and Kwanza as a borderline area with conflict zones of Mt. Elgon, West Pokot and Eastern Uganda offers a rich base to study peace building in an area affected by local, regional and international conflict. The area has also experienced protracted conflict and structural violence; hence selection is also purposively done.

Thirdly, this study will form basis for policy formulation and implementation and the government in the processes of conflict resolution on ensuring there's coherence and local legitimacy in peace building.

Finally, it could be argued that there is no internationally fit-all, conflict extinguisher model. Rather it should be observed that certain peace building paradigms are remedially fit to managing or transforming some conflict situations better than others. This is because in the end, there is no absolute standard of righteousness or goodness of an approach. Neither is something inherently good or bad about social justice and reconciliation.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

To examine implications of peace building strategies by Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC) on peace in Kwanza Sub County in Kenya, the study aimed at situating its lenses within Kwanza wards of Kwanza, Bidii, Kapomboi and Keiyo for an in depth study. Kwanza Sub County covers an estimated area of 629.8 km² [G.O.K, 2013]. According to Adan and Pkalya [2005] the districts stretching on the Kenyan and Ugandan side make up the districts that have experienced intractable conflict and also the ones that need critical focus due to the diverse nature of cause and effect of conflict, as such Kwanza Sub County in Trans-Nzoia County is the focus of this study.

This Study faced the problem of fear of respondent's participation due to sensitivity of the matter and ethnic mistrust and suspicion, however it was transcended by carrying out interviews and discussions at central point's like Chief's Offices, Market Centre's and County Ward offices accessible to all and framed questions objectively to avoid bias. The Centrality of the Catholic Church in CJPC activities was equally a challenge to respondents from other religions too. However, this study observed neutrality by focusing only on the liberal peace building activities and not religious activities.

A NOTE ON METHODOLOGY

This study adopted an exploratory case study design. Both qualitative and quantitative research paradigms were employed. The unit of analysis comprised of households targeting

individuals/ members aged 18 years and above who directly benefit from CJPC's peace building initiatives in Kwanza Sub County. Simple random sampling was used to arrive at a sample of 100 households. Sample size was drawn from Yamane [1967] formula. According to Yamane [1967] At a Confidence Level of 95% and P equivalent to 5, and precision Levels at $\pm 10\%$ For a Target Population 25,001-50 000; 100 respondents is desirable. Consequently, a sample size of 100 households was employed and distributed evenly at 25 Households per Ward. Kathuri and Pals [1993] also state that 100 respondents is an ideal sample size.

Purposive Sampling was also be used to arrive at five officials of CJPC and four Ward Administrators, four chiefs and one County Commissioner. Interview schedule, Questionnaire and focus group discussions were the data collection instruments used. Qualitative data collected was analyzed by use of descriptive statistics and then presented in form of Tables of frequency distribution as well as Percentages. Quantitative data used Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and inferential statistics for analysis. Spearman ρ (rho) correlation coefficient was used to determine the nature and extent of relationship that exist between dependent and independent variables. This study established that there is a negative correlation between the CJPC peace building strategies and peace due to failure to observe the local context and transference of liberal peace building policies. Bulging youth populations, contagion effect of conflict prone areas, poverty and democracy deficit are key causes of conflict apart from underlying causes, and need proper management

THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This study employed the following theories as its operational framework: Growth -with-Equity Peacebuilding Theory and Lederach's theories of conflict transformation.

Growth-with- Equity Peace Building Theory

Lederach [1995] is the proponent of this theory, and it contends that local context appropriateness is important in interventions for conflict resolution. This implies that there are prescriptive culturally and contextually appropriate peace building approaches rooted in the modernization paradigm [Lederach, 1995]. The theory assumes that conflict is as a result of the individual context or what Burton and Sandole [1986] called the fundamental human needs which ought to be met first. Burton's ontological needs built from human nature, due to their universality and pursued without limitations of the net effect [Burton, 1990]. As such, Growth-with - Equity theory perceives conflict to be a consequence of cut-throat competition over insatiable needs and inadequate resources. These interventions seek to break barriers from the bottom up through local level processes of social integration, and are skeptical of the blanket application of models, a limitation of liberal peace building models.

This theory, however, has its drawbacks, as it's perceived leaning towards local grassroots initiatives and how 'boutique like' micro scale initiatives can lead to macro-level change in the society necessary for peace. On one hand, it's an extreme process, hyper-conservative, unilateral model enshrined in economic might propelled by military superiority at the expense of local organizational mechanisms. This theory too hardly, questions the benefits of integration and how human relationships are transformed to solidify conditions for social justice. Large scale integration and relationships for social reconstruction in peacebuilding programs have been neglected too, hence the adoption approach of Lederach's theories of conflict transformation.

Conflict Transformation Theory

Lederach [1995] is the proponent of this theory. The theory borrows from Simmel's model of constructive relationships and results [Simmel, 1964]. Conflict transformation is a dynamic

process, therefore, analysing conflict as a dynamic phenomenon, with its own life cycle and the ability to move back and forth a long a continuum of more or less intractability broadens the peacemaker's repertoire of techniques for intervening in a conflict.

Zartman [1989] argues that conflict management can work against mutually hurting stalemates. Human needs theory presupposes that Conflict resolution, focus at the entrenched loci of conflicting parties and the prism of analysis is the underlying causes of conflict with an aim of reaching a mutually acceptable end of win-win or positive sum end, hence constructive outcomes [Miall, 2004]. Transformation of attitudes and values to contextually suit a situation and the underlying causes transforms parties to a conflict [Spence, 2001].

Conflict transformation on the other hand, calls for a systematic, holistic process of transforming the different economic, social, and political structures underlying a conflict, transformation of values and attitudes that shape relationships key for causing conflict [Galtung, 1969; 1996]. This approach's focus transcends the episodic resolution of a conflict and goes further to the nerve-centre by looking at both solutions and avenues for social change. This process is both long term and addresses the micro and macro local peacebuilding and international initiatives [Lederach, 2003]. This construction of the conditions for peace and social justice is comprehensive enough to transform relationships and conditions that sowed the seeds of conflict. Conflict transformation addresses issues of content, context and structures relevant for durable peace as a result of peacebuilding. This theory therefore, supplements the Growth with equity theory that is micro focused and fails to create macro-level impacts.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The concept of peace building strategies in this study refers specifically to peace building strategies adopted by CJPC for durable peace in Kwanza Sub County. The independent variables are the CJPC peace building strategies and the independent variable is durable peace by CJPC. Therefore the interpretation is that Kwanza sub-County peace depend on CJPC peace building strategies and the interplay with intervening variables of the project may include such areas as CJPC working area, Policy position of CJPC, CJPC support programs and provides the 'conflict prevention and resolution lens'

Conceptual Framework

Independent

Dependent

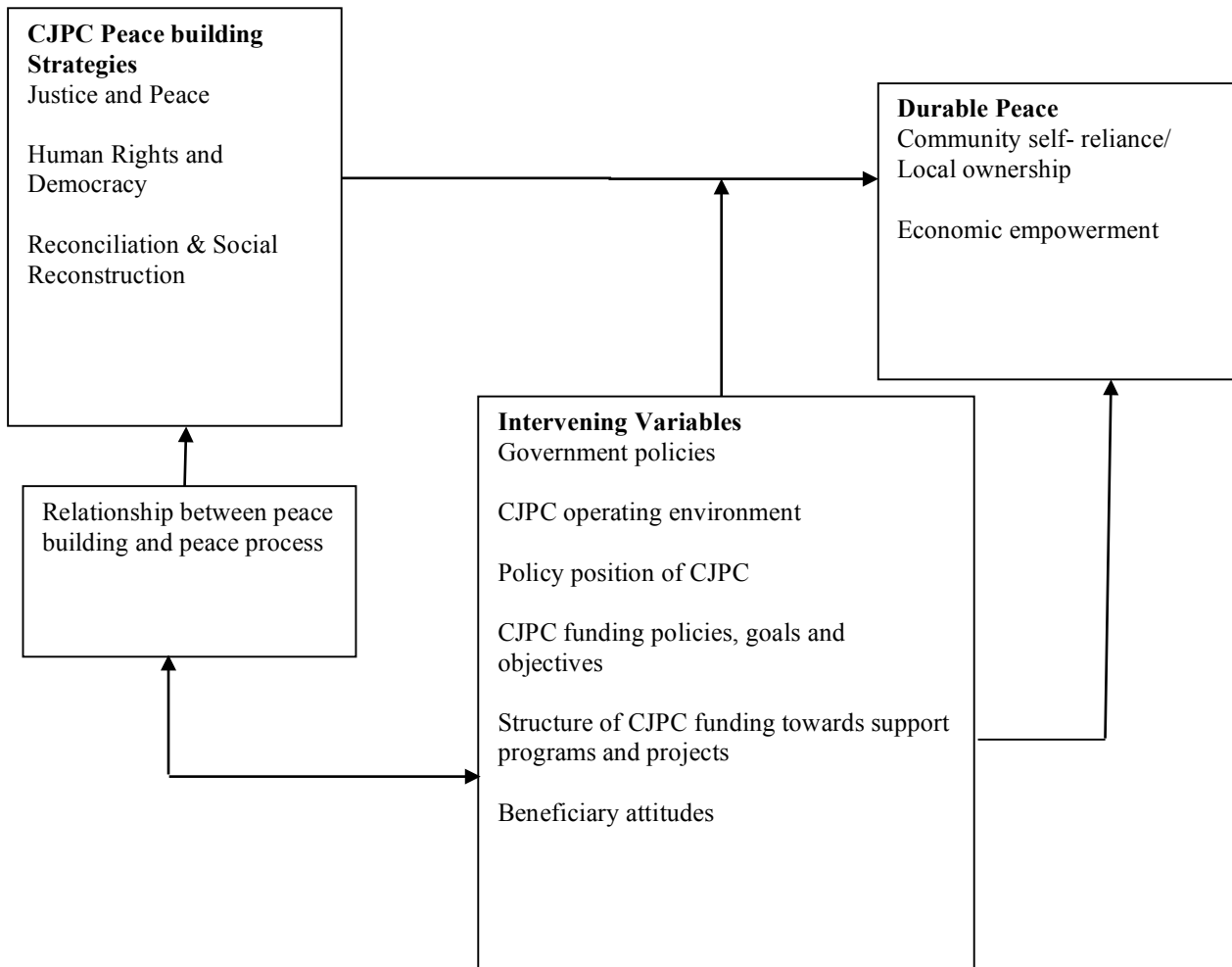


Figure 2:1: Graphical illustration of conceptual Framework

LITERATURE REVIEW

Ways through which Liberal Peacebuilding Strategies Affect Peace

At the end of protracted conflict, it is time to envision a new dawn. A stable reliable and functioning security sector is imperative for compressive peacebuilding. However, the nature of intra-state conflicts in most cases impairs relations and tears down the local security architecture. Marynard [1997] posits that societies divided by conflict are characterized by dysfunctional relations and lack a social foundation for security. Most studies agree that reconciliation is a concept that transcends one meaning [Skaar, Gloppen and Shurke, 2004], and for reconciliation to occur there must be security sector reforms by repairing of relations and meeting psychological and social needs of the population including ex combatants [Montevile, 1993; Rothestein, 1999], The previous studies focused on the military and police reforms and community reconstruction development yet it is vital to curb ‘conflict traps’ and build relationships between and within different groups through constant interaction and association , for a reliable security [Corkalo *et al*, 2004].

Intra - state conflicts are “complex political emergencies” as they are responsible for the collapse of institutions of governance. As such, peacebuilding aims at reestablishing order and effective governance [Zeeuw, 2000]. Capacity building of local institutions is pertinent to

provide security and prevent re occurrence. And lay foundation for conciliatory and transformative administrative structures. It is also vital to create the “institutional capacity” that would provide security, “prevent a relapse into violence”, and “lead to the development of conciliatory and effective administrative procedures [Zeeuw, 2000]. This study established that post- conflict peacebuilding involves a number of different tasks, both the physical and social fabric infrastructure need to be repaired. The social reconstruction is a much more complex and challenging task involving all levels of society [Stover and Weinstein, 2004].

For durable peace, the human rights aspect of a peace-building operation is regarded crucial. The issues of human rights have to be explored, consultation and accountability and local representation factored in, yet in post war states the negative effects of underdeveloped social and economic institutions are overwhelming [Rich and Newman, 2004]. Post-conflict peacebuilding according to Galtung [1969] need transformation of social inequalities. However, this is the nature of most states ravaged by conflict and equally have no policies geared towards economic emancipation. Sen [1999] cited in Ho [2007] argues that Poverty is a structural limitation to access to basic freedoms constraining the human agency to meet basic needs. This study sought to establish whether there’s a link between poverty and exposure to physical insecurity and between militant groups and affluent or poor neighborhoods or their driving for attitudes towards militant groups.

The Relationship between Liberal Peacebuilding Strategies and Durable Peace

According to Collier *et al*, [2003] states in conflict traps are as a result of their conflict and post conflict cycles and dysfunctional systems that can only be corrected by more liberal policies of corrective marketisation and global governance procedures. [Duffield, 2001,; Richmond 2005,; and Paris, 1997;2007] however, argue that liberal policies of democratization and marketisation have little or no substance and significance in post conflict society’s stability; in fact they’re drivers of conflict. Zelizer [2013] affirms how vital integration of governance and peacebuilding in the society with the aim of transforming relationships and structures in society to lessen the likelihood of recurrent future conflicts. Therefore, with vertical and horizontal integration order and policy coherence is instilled to infuse the national and local concerns as a panacea to a rules based continental order cascading to the local communities.

In the post-conflict period, social and economic inequalities are critical fault-lines that can precipitate conflicts or exacerbate the fragile situation or lead to renewed violence. The peace theory holds that poverty-stricken states, with low per capita income and skewed social stratification coupled by weak state institutions countries are epicenters of intra state conflict contesting state legitimacy [Fearon and Laitin, 2011]. As a consequence, it erodes a state’s legitimacy that is central to state building [Barnet, 2006]. According to Shinoda [2008] for a credible locally-owned peace building process, there ought to be a fool- proof identification of local actors but weaknesses of the society out of conflict may jeopardize the situation. Not everyone in the peace process is a benevolent stakeholder; others are spoilers of peace [Scheye and Peake, 2005].

For success of peacebuilding, power differentials are always at the fault-lines of conflict and renewed warfare. Various groups are marginalized and these inequalities propagated during conflict and in post conflict times can be sources of grievance creating further catalysts for further eruption of conflict [Ho, 2007]. Various groups are marginalized by the elitist group that emerges out of the democratization struggles and this inequalities propagated can be sources of grievance. As such issues of power differentials are vital in peacebuilding. Power emanates with one’s relative association with the factors of production. Zakaria [2005], asserts that how

these inequalities are managed is not documented and the prescription of market economies as a remedy probably exacerbates the situation.

A correlation between conflict occurrence and re occurrence and large youthful populations suffering as a consequence of social and economic stratification and demographic transition reduces vulnerability to civil conflict [Population Action International, 2003]. The transition from childhood to adulthood and the slow absorption rate to productive ventures of employment is a key driver to conflict [Geneva Declaration Secretariat, 2011]. The youth have been mobilized for conflict in many instances by fanning negative ethnicity [Wamwere, 2008], nonetheless, the correlation between age structure and transition to adulthood and propensity to violence or when the mobilizing factors stop to influence the cycle of civil conflict and relative importance of other factors exclusive of age in peacebuilding has not been explored. Hegreet *et al*, [2008] situate youthful populations to civil war. Hilker and Fraser [2009] on the other hand, locate conflict triggers to structural factors. Given the diversity of the youth and their roles in conflict and peace building, it is imperative that political processes that build social cohesion and limit a perverse ambition that precipitate conflict be explored to bolster peace. Tyler and Blader [2003] contend that during violent conflict the youth often acquire a culture of violence, as such, attitudes and values are important in shaping conformity, either for personal gain or due to sanctions.

Proximity to 'neighborhoods' that hitherto been torn apart by conflict precipitates possibility of violence in other areas [Goldstone *et al*, 2010], related to it conflict ridden states are likely to offer refuge to conflict [Hegre *et al*, 2008]. The World Bank [2011] contends that 90 percent of intra-state violent wars, re occurred in states that had hereto experienced conflicts. In other states, violent crime has been fueled other crimes such as child trafficking, child soldiers in states like Uganda and Sierra Leone and drug trafficking [Gleditsch, 2007]. Khadiagala [2007] contends that neighboring states in conflict erode the positive effects of peace through displacement of people across borders (refugees), ethnic rivalry and environmental problems. Consequently, it stretches the regional governments' resources in trying to cope with the situation [Boas *et al*, 2006].

Areas of Focus and Allocation of Resources in Implementation of Comprehensive Peacebuilding

Peace building focus on capacity building as a consequence, breeds a symbiotic mutual benefit for civil society and communities a crucial aspect in social reconciliation as the society structure and norms are incorporated in the process. The liberal peace building strategies so widely adopted and propagated as the benchmark, to an extent, disregard society-specific history and politics. They further ignore the underlying triggers of conflicts and give an impression of the peace building project being contextually insensitive and obscure society inclusiveness [Mateos, 2011]. Inadequacy of peacebuilding architecture and a weak local system or non- existence of one promoted the transference of externally tried and tested models of peace building.

A truce or a peace treaty does not necessarily herald longer lasting peace. Strings of budget control, designing participatory program implementation and acting as benchmarks, derail local ownership as much the aim may be to promote this [Mateos, 2011]. Doyle and Sambanis [2000] further posit that peace building should create a foundation for durable peace through building state institutions capacity and the people driven peacebuilding initiatives. It is the mandate of the people to make the choices for they will ultimately live with consequences, therefore, considering the local systems of governance will go a long way in fostering peace [MacGinty, 2011].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effects of Peacebuilding Strategies on Peace

Most of the respondents [40%] indicated human rights and justice as the peacebuilding programs CJPC is carrying out in Kwanza Sub County, 25% indicated reconciliation and social reconstruction and Governance and Democracy respectively. Furthermore, most of the respondents stated development and aid and advocacy and lobbying as the peacebuilding programs CJPC is carrying out in Kwanza Sub County.

According to the findings, majority of the respondents (33%) revealed Continued or prolonged Insecurity as the reason as to why CJPC was carrying out the program/project(s), 28% indicated failure of the Central government to maintain peace & security as the reason as to why CJPC was carrying out the program/project(s), 18% of the respondents stated Failure of the traditional peacebuilding mechanisms as the reason as to why CJPC was carrying out the program/project(s), 12% of the respondents indicated poor human Rights and Justice Records as the reason as to why CJPC was carrying out the program/project(s) while 9% of the respondents stated inadequate access to services in Trauma counseling Centers as the reason as to why CJPC was carrying out the program/project(s). This implies that CJPCs focus is highly influenced by a prolonged insecurity and the failure of the central government to set up mechanisms responsive to security and conflict. Consequently, this breeds wanton destruction of property, spread of violence and human rights violations.

Relationship between CJPC Peacebuilding Strategies and Durable Peace

The respondents were requested to indicate any significant relationship between the CJPC Peacebuilding activities and peace, noticeable in the community as a result of projects/programs initiated by CJPC. The responses are outlined in the table below.

To determine the relationship between Peacebuilding strategies by Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC) and peace, Spearman ρ (rho) correlation coefficient was used. Table 4.10 indicates the findings.

Table 1: Correlation Analysis

Pearson Correlation	Durable Peace	Human Rights and Justice	Advocacy & Lobbying	Reconciliation	Social Reconstruction
Durable Peace	1				
Human Rights and Justice	-0.547	1			
Advocacy & Lobbying	-0.499	-0.210	1		
Reconciliation	-0.113	-0.018	-0.332	1	
Social Reconstruction	-0.426	-0.117	-0.134	-0.004	1

Source: Field Data [2016].

According to the study findings in Table 4.10, majority of the respondents indicated that there was a negative relationship between the CJPC Peacebuilding activities and peace, noticeable in the community as a result of projects/programs initiated by CJPC.

Table 2: Suitability of CJPC's Peacebuilding adopted Strategies

Suitability of CJPC's Peacebuilding adopted Strategies	Mean	Std. Deviation
CJPC has developed a the capacity of the Youth that assist in limiting the mobilizing factors to conflict	3.50	0.051
Poverty alleviation strategies by CJPC reduce propensity to conflict	3.22	0.780
Improvement of Human Rights and development reduce possibility of conflict	3.43	1.293
Governance and Democracy deficit are directly related to peace or conflict	4.55	1.068
Conflict prone neighborhoods" precipitate conflicts	4.25	0.876
Reconciliation, Justice and peace lead to conflict transformation	3.51	0.800

Source: Field Data [2016]

From the findings, majority of the respondents strongly agreed that Governance and Democracy deficit are directly related to peace or conflict with a mean score of 4.55. With a mean score of 4.25, the respondents agreed that Democratic ideals of elections have promoted competition and this has ethnicised political parties and choice of leaders leading to perpetuation of conflict. The respondents also agreed that reconciliation, justice and peace lead to conflict transformation with a mean of 3.51 and CJPC has developed the capacity of the Youth that assist in limiting the mobilizing factors to conflict with a mean of 3.50. However, the respondents were uncertain with statements that improvement of human rights and development reduce possibility of conflict and poverty alleviation strategies by CJPC reduce propensity to conflict with mean scores of 3.43 and 3.22 respectively.

Local Ownership of Peacebuilding and Conflict Transformation

Additionally, the respondents were further asked to agree or disagree with the following statement as relate to local ownership of peacebuilding and conflict transformation. The responses were rated on a five point Likert scale.

Table 3: Local Ownership of Peacebuilding and Conflict Transformation

Peacebuilding and Conflict Transformation	Mean	Std. Deviation
All CJPC peacebuilding strategies emphasize social justice and reconciliation	3.21	0.775
Democracy and development encompass local processes and are inclusive	3.11	0.930
Formal Justice and peace systems transform relationships of locals	3.01	1.027
CJPC encourages Formal and informal Justice and peace systems transform relationships	3.14	1.112
The nature CJPC activities allows adequate opportunities for inter-ethnic association	3.08	0.562
Peace building is only a reserve of a section of the community and not neighboring areas	2.99	0.661
Peacebuilding activities are continuous activities and not reactionary	2.11	1.117
Aid and development activities are evenly distributed or given on need basis	2.27	0.943

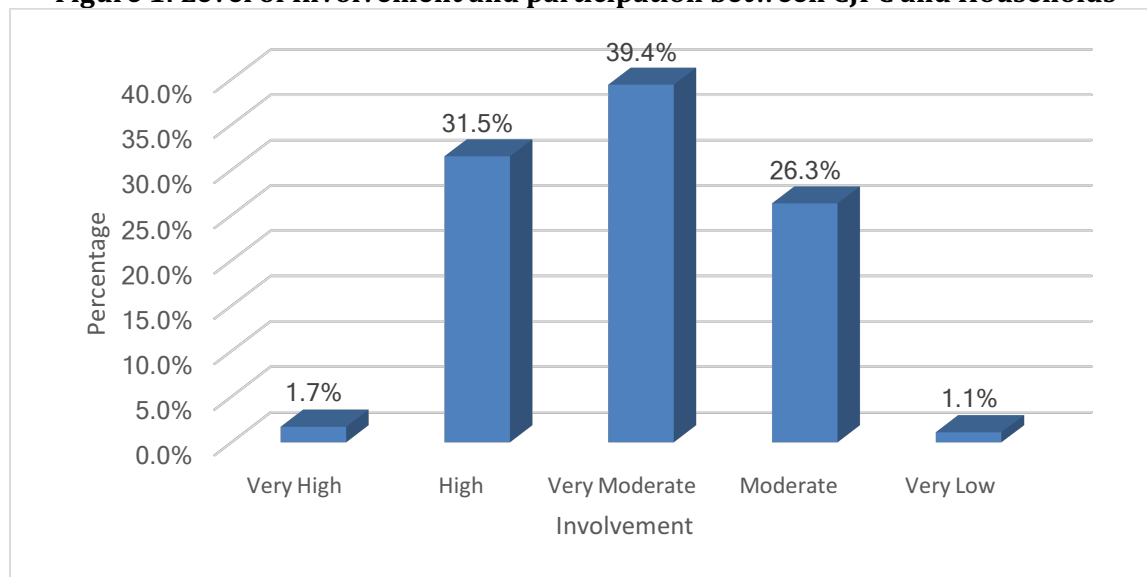
Source: Field Data [2016]

From the findings, majority of the respondents were uncertain with the statements that all CJPC peacebuilding strategies emphasize social justice and reconciliation, CJPC encourages Formal and informal Justice and peace systems transform relationships, Democracy and development encompass local processes and are inclusive, the nature CJPC activities allows adequate opportunities for inter-ethnic association and formal Justice and peace systems transform relationships of locals with mean scores of 3.21, 3.14, 3.11, 3.08 and 3.01 respectively. Furthermore, some of the respondents were uncertain with the statements that peacebuilding is only a reserve of a section of the community and not neighboring areas with a mean of 2.99. However, most of the respondents disagreed with the statements that Aid and development activities are evenly distributed or given on need basis and peacebuilding activities are continuous activities and not reactionary with mean scores of 2.27 and 2.11 respectively.

Participation between CJPC and Households

The respondents were asked to scale the level of involvement between CJPC and Households in planning and implementation of programs/projects for Kwanza Sub County. The responses are shown below.

Figure 1: Level of Involvement and participation between CJPC and Households



Source: Field Data [2016].

Figure 4.6 show that (39.4%) of the respondents indicated that level of involvement between CJPC and Households in planning and implementation of programs/projects for Kwanza Sub County was very moderate, 31.5% of the respondents indicated that level of involvement between CJPC and Households in planning and implementation of programs/projects for Kwanza Sub County was high, 26.3% of the respondents indicated that level of involvement between CJPC and Households in planning and implementation of programs/projects for Kwanza Sub County was moderate while 1.7% and 1.1% of the respondents indicated that level of involvement between CJPC and Households in planning and implementation of programs/projects for Kwanza Sub County was high and very low respectively.

Ways in which Peacebuilding Strategies by Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC) Affect Peace

Oskar, N.T and Ron [2007] argue that discrimination and violations of social and economic rights function as underlying causes of conflict, creating the deep grievances and group identities that may, under some circumstances, motivate collective violence. The majority of the respondents interviewed showed a symptomatic characteristic of human rights violations in the area (40%).Governance and democracy deficit and reconciliation and social reconstruction initiatives at 25% respectively and development at 5 % each.

This study established that for reconciliation to occur there must be a degree of openness, mutual trust and reliability as well as constant communication and interaction. Also, it should be a holistic approach, premised as a system model that focuses on the dynamism of relationships in a conflict system. Access to justice constitutes an avenue for conflict, the groups targeted need assurance that the traumatic events cannot be repeated by creating better legacies.

Relationship between Peacebuilding Strategies by Catholic Justice and Peace Commission (CJPC) and Durable Peace

Cilliers [2016] argues that the drivers of intrastate conflict in Africa and even more are related to democratic and economic factors. From the findings, majority of the respondents strongly agreed that Governance and Democracy deficit are directly related to conflict with a mean score of 4.55. With a mean score of 4.25, the respondents agreed that Democratic ideals of elections have promoted competition and this has ethicized political parties and choice of leaders leading to perpetuation of conflict. The respondents also agreed that reconciliation, justice and peace lead to conflict transformation with a mean of 3.51 and CJPC has developed the capacity of the Youth that assist in limiting the mobilizing factors to conflict with a mean of 3.50. However, the respondents were uncertain with statements that improvement of human rights and development reduce possibility of conflict and poverty alleviation strategies by CJPC reduce propensity to conflict with mean scores of 3.43 and 3.22 respectively.

According to Lipschutz [1998] liberal political model have been especially inadequate in addressing deeper causes and consequences of communitarian violence reflecting socioeconomic cleavages, internal colonisation, regional grievances, failure of assimilation, and cultural oppression. The negative correlation between democratic ideals of Human Rights and Justice and peace [-0.547] shows that democratic liberal ideals transferred from other areas, they promoted completion between ethnic communities creating in groups and out groups, of 'we' against 'them'. In re-establishing the fundamental rules of state governance, formal democratic institutions, which ended long-term armed conflict, have to be introduced to divided societies to stem substantive outcomes of political competition.

Areas of Focus and Allocation of Resources in Implementation of a Comprehensive Peacebuilding Program

This study found that CJPC had been working/implementing projects/programs in Kwanza Sub County between 1-3 years and the local community in Kwanza Sub County work with households. Furthermore, the study found that baseline survey mainly informs on the adoption of activities in Kwanza Sub County. The failure of Government peacebuilding Policies informed CJPC activities in Kwanza Sub County. Additionally, transforming conflict and Community relationships is the CJPC activities in Kwanza Sub County that informs the continuity of CJPC activities.

However, the study found that CJPC did not involve staff and beneficiaries in planning and implementation of interventions because it was cost intensive. Additionally, the study established that the level of involvement between CJPC and Households in planning and implementation of programs/projects for Kwanza Sub County was very moderate. It found that the level of involvement in planning programs/projects with beneficiaries make them sustainable. Participation by households in the planning of interventions result in continuity of programs/projects after the CJPC has exited. It found that that avoiding transference of activities from one area to another as the reason why participation of households result in the continuity of interventions. As such, donor requirements affect the sustainability of programs/projects by CJPC

CONCLUSIONS

This study confirmed the proposition that poor implementation of liberal practices by overlooking the local ownership of peacebuilding projects in their structure and organizational set up impedes comprehensive peacebuilding. As this study established, CJPC peacebuilding re cur with every spontaneous conflict due to its own contradictions. Its limited success however has been as a result of CJPC 'people to people' dialogue approach that ensured the local

ownership of most projects. This study also confirms the notion that peacebuilding activities should be structured in a context specific format. The success of peacebuilding is dependent on looking at the dynamics of an area, its demographic composition and the cultural set up of place for a holistic process [Laderach, 1997].

Engagement in a process of peace building has to represent a serious indication that a dominant party does not simply impose its will or eliminate the other side while a weaker party is committed to the pursuit of nonviolent structural transformation. The goal of peace building needs to be formulated by a shared vision arising from mutual understanding and the collaborative spirit of problem solving. The study recommends that success in peace building is dependent on the improvement in inter-households and inter communal relationships across boundaries, repairing relationships at a psychological level and examination of injustice and structural inequalities that sow seeds of discord for relapse to conflict. There's need for a similar study through ethnographic research, by sharing characteristics with 'critical' or 'interpretative' research.

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