

AN INVESTIGATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS AND PEACE
BUILDING IN KENYA: A CASE OF NAIROBI COUNTY



BY

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ABSTRACT

There has been a dramatic expansion in the size, scope, and capacity of Civil Society Organisations (CSO) around the globe over the past decade, aided by the process of globalization and the expansion of democratic governance, telecommunications and economic integration. The perception of civil society in Kenya has fundamentally changed in society and social sciences since the beginning of the 1990s. In this project the research ascertained CSO conflict resolution in transforming relationship. Moreover it established CSO capacity building in reducing violence and human needs in assisting in reducing conflict nonviolently. It also focused on the challenges CSO faces in peace building in Kenya and showed how CSO conflict transformation in peace building will be demonstrated. This was to then help explain how civil society organisations seek to influence peace building processes in Kenya. This study was conducted in Nairobi County which is in the capital city of Kenya. The study employed human need theory that argued that conflict occur due to peoples unyielding drive to meet their unmet needs. The target population was 500 respondents drawn from management and employees. The sample size was 100 respondents which was determined from the formula proposed by Yamane cited by Israel (2009). Both employees and management was selected using simple random sampling method and purposive sampling techniques to get respondents from the target population. The study employed case study design to collect data and research methodology was mixed thus both quantitative and qualitative methodology. The data was collected by the use of triangulation method of research. Data was analyzed by descriptive methods and uses of frequency tables, pie charts, bar graphs, calculation of mean, and percentages frequencies. The findings were that Conflict arises due to struggle for basics needs but for reducing violence Transformatative leadership was needed. The findings benefits both government in policy formulation and CSO in coming up with best ways of peace building.

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