

**A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF STATE AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN
POST CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION IN KIBERA SUB-COUNTY**

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ABSTRACT

The reconstruction of a broken social and human fabric in a war shattered region has to be geared toward promoting human well-being and social justice, which constitute positive peace. Social empowerment and trust building improve the chances of successful reconstruction. In order to create a sustainable structure for peace, agreements among key stakeholders, leaders and politicians have to reflect the needs and interests of community groups and have to be supported by them. This paper evaluates the intervention programs implemented by the state and civil society towards post conflict reconstruction in Kibera and slums after the 2007/8 post-election violence in Kenya. Methodologically, the study utilized secondary sources with major emphasis on primary data collection. The purpose for this study was to determine the role of state and civil society in post conflict reconstruction in Kibera Sub County- Nairobi County. The objectives of the research were to identify the nature and type of conflicts in; evaluate the government interventions towards post ethnic conflict reconstruction after the 2007/8 post-election violence; examine NGOs interventions towards post ethnic conflict reconstruction in Kibera Sub County after the 2007/8 post-election violence and the challenges faced by government and NGOs in post conflict reconstruction. The study took the descriptive design The target population 384 residents living in 12 villages in Lang'ata constituency 545 civil society organizations. The independent variables for the research were government initiatives and CSOs initiatives and the dependent variable was post conflict reconstruction. Data collected was both qualitative and quantitative and was collected using structured questionnaires administered to all the respondents in the study. The Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics i.e. frequencies, percentages, and correlation coefficients, and presented in the form of tables, and pie chart. The study found out that communities have benefited a lot from the interventions implemented by the state and civil society interventions after the 2007/8 Post election violence in Kibera divisions Kenya. The study also revealed that there were duplications of interventions by civil society organizations and the state in both study areas which led to failure by the actors to effectively offer the services to the community members due to negative competition leading to waste of resources. The study recommends that more emphasis should be placed on the collaborative networks between the state and civil society to avoid duplication of intervention efforts, and wastage of resources during post conflict reconstruction in conflict stricken environments.