

Peaceful Empowerment in Arid Lands (PEARL)

Evaluation Report

December 2017



Evaluation report of Mercy Corps' Peaceful Empowerment of Arid Lands (PEARL) Program in Turkana and West Pokot counties

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

In 2015, Mercy Corps initiated the Peaceful Empowerment in Arid Lands (PEARL) program in Turkana and West Pokot counties. The program aimed at increasing stability in North-Western Kenya using a people to people approach to conflict resolution. This would be achieved by supporting Pokot and Turkana communities, government and the private sector to peacefully manage change and increase prosperity.

The PEARL program had three objectives:

The first one was to strengthen local mechanisms, including Peace Committees and Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) systems, in Pokot and Turkana communities to manage land, natural resources and security. Results anticipated for this objective included:

- Capacity development and linkages among Pokot and Turkana local mechanisms to facilitate and enforcement of community agreements around natural resource areas of shared interest
- Strengthening of early warning/early response mechanism
- Participation of informed and empowered citizens in county affairs

The second PEARL objective was to foster relationships between Turkana and Pokot communities by working together on natural resources management and economic projects. Results for the achievement of this included:

- Turkana and Pokot communities understanding mutual benefits of cooperation
- Turkana and Pokot communities and government and private sector stakeholders developing plans for managing resources
- Implementation of peace dividend projects to consolidate agreements from dialogues

The third PEARL objective was to increase trust between government, private sector and local communities over the allocation of land and employment practices. For this objective, the expected results were:

- Devolved government structures and extractive industries transparently involve community in decision making processes
- Extractive industry addresses community grievances
- County government skills strengthened to advocate national government over revenue sharing
- Training programs for local youth and other supply chains developed in partnership with the private sector

The PEARL program period ends on November 19, 2017, and an end-line evaluation was conducted in September.

The objectives of the end-line evaluation were to:

- i. Establish and measure PEARL's contribution to the capacity of local mechanisms for resolving land and other natural resource disputes
- ii. Examine the extent of inter-communal cooperation between Turkana and Pokot communities, with an eye on PEARL's contribution

- iii. Analyse the extent of trust and cooperation among government, private sector and local communities, with a view to measuring PEARL's contribution to these processes
- iv. Assess the capacity of local implementing partners, with a view to ascertaining PEARL's contribution to their capacity development

A mixed methods approach was utilized where both quantitative and qualitative data was gathered. A household survey of 397 households was conducted and 29 key informant interviews and four focus group discussions in Turkana and West Pokot.

Conclusions from Findings

On strengthening local mechanisms:

- The PEARL program's approach of strengthening pre-existing structures while establishing new, lower level complimentary structures ensures sustainability of the peace architecture. However, newly formed structures like village peace committees, and the recently established West Pokot county peace directorate need more support to grow in institutional strength.
- The more formal, state-supported early warning mechanisms have not gained wide utilization by communities. Success of early warning in Turkana and West Pokot is therefore dependent on keen hybridization of the formal with the traditional early warning systems.
- In partnership with the local community elders, PEARL developed the intercountry compensation framework. This Compensation Framework builds on traditional practices used by Turkana and Pokot leaders to manage conflict, which Mercy Corps worked with the two communities to formalize through a year-long process of bottom-up consultations under the auspices of County Government support and in cooperation with civil society partners. Its objectives included: Reduce the violent conflicts between the Pokot and Turkana Communities; Deter inter-communal livestock and/or property theft, including when expedited by extractive industries;¹ Improve the effectiveness and duration of natural resources sharing between communities; and Promote justice and reconciliation.
- Mercy Corps through PEARL in partnership with the County Government of West Pokot and other peace stakeholders within the County, developed the West Pokot County Government Peacebuilding Strategy Paper. This document seeks to strengthen the internal conflict management, coordination and enhance mutual co-existence with its neighbours'. It further sought to recognize the County government's increased involvement in peace building activities, and ongoing pursuit to develop a peace building, security policy and strategy, while having strong partnerships with the civil society in building peace, sharing information and effectively responding to and mitigate conflict. West Pokot County is a key player in addressing the perennial conflicts that pit the Pokot against the Turkana. The draft is the outcome of a series of meetings spanning over one year organized by the West Pokot County Government and Mercy Corps.

¹ This can be either a direct effort on behalf of the private sector to enable conflict to improve their access to land with natural resources, or by indirectly increasing the value of land

On fostering relationships between Turkana and Pokot:

- The multidimensionality of the conflict dynamics in West Pokot and Turkana counties complicates progress, since different cycles affect the trends. The electoral cycle, weather patterns, and cultural practices (such as quest for dowry), all play a part in influencing trends in conflict. And these pressures take long to address. Thus despite the small shortfall, the PEARL program has made a significant gain.
- The question of land and boundary demarcations is an outstanding perennial cause of conflict. To attempt to address this, PEARL Peace committees co-mediated land and natural resource disputes between Pokot and Turkana communities. Through trainings, PEARL emphasized developing and sharpening the peace committees' skills in co-mediating land and natural resource disputes between Pokot and Turkana communities using a Mercy Corps' Negotiation, Mediation and Peacebuilding Skills Manual. In the end, PEARL trained 258 peace actors.
- PEARL provided technical and material support for land use planning and agreement. This was done through inter-county exchanges where Pokot and Turkana counties signed a resolution on peaceful coexistence. The fora also gave birth to an inter-county officials working committee which was mandated to develop a compensation framework. The framework borrows heavily from informal kraal-level agreements on land use and compensation which were propounded by community elders and peace committees during community meetings. The framework also has sections on land planning and use such as access to pasture corridors and how to handle destruction of farmlands. The ultimate outcome envisaged is to legislate the inter-community compensation framework, which is expected to happen after PEARL ends.
- PEARL program has a high level of penetration of its target areas. The use of a grassroots peacebuilding model that involves methods like local community meetings, many times held under trees (rather than secluded and exclusive hotels) have helped enhance the program's reach.

On increasing trust and cooperation among government, private sector and local communities:

- Parallel to this Endline survey, PEARL equally undertook a survey to document lessons learnt and best practice in community-extractive industry grievance mechanism. This document relates to PEARL's third objective of increasing trust between government, private sector and local communities. The document speaks to four areas of lessons learned, each of which the document covers: Improving communities' access to information using Community Liaisons to ensure they are informed of developments from both the County Government and extractive industries; Building community advocacy and negotiation capacities to support them in recognizing their legal rights and securing fair agreements when dealing with the County Government and extractive industries; Coupling of a Compensation Framework with a Grievance Mechanism that provides one unified process and standard for the identification and resolution of concerns; and Ensuring the implementation of the Community Land Bill (2016) in its totality to provide the proper legal protection to communities.
- The PEARL program has influenced extractive industries to be more sensitive to community issues, but community expectations are still limited to foundational needs (such as menial jobs and water supply).
- There are slow gains made in addressing community concerns about government responsiveness. It maybe a result of poor communication between government and

community, or bureaucratic red tape in effecting change, or it may be too soon to conclude on progress made so far.

- Growth in the trust of the county government's natural resource management role is a lot more significant compared to people's trust in national government and the private sector. This indicates that the grievance resolution mechanism alone cannot help build trust, and that multiple aspects of community expectations of the private sector need to be considered. It also underscores the significant need for community engagement in national-level implementation of legal provisions on public participation in policy dialogues on resource extraction and revenue sharing.
- Minimal to absent media coverage of the PEARL program indicates a weak or non-existent media relations strategy.
- While there is some positive improvement in perceptions of extractive industries' responsiveness to community concerns, the predominant feeling is still negative. Thus, PEARL program has contributed to increased private sector-community interactions that are influencing the turn in perceptions. But this initiative needs time in order to fully transform the situation.
- The workforce development initiative for the most part addresses immediate term, low-level job needs. It has however helped beneficiaries in seeking opportunities not only with extractive industries, but also outside their counties of residence (e.g. driving jobs in Kitale town, Trans Nzoia County).
- The PEARL program, through its grassroots peacebuilding approaches such as inter-community dialogues and sports events, has reached significant proportions of the Pokot and Turkana communities. Both qualitative and quantitative findings indicate a positive influence of this initiative on inter-community trust, despite the violence. The persisting violence only underscores the importance of sustaining the work to continually address recurrent and emergent conflicts.

On implementing partners' capacity:

- Whereas local capacities have been created and/or strengthened, a key capacity gap for local partners is in the area of designing programs for complex conflicts. The complexity of local conflicts over issues of national interest, requires agility to address local issues alongside national, policy oriented problems.

Recommendations

On strengthening local mechanisms:

- Offer further support or link newly formed structures with other existing peace programs in Turkana and West Pokot counties.
- Invest in sensitizing the public on formal early warning systems.
- Strengthen conflict early warning models that are hybrids of formal and traditional mechanisms. This may entail preservation of and education on traditional early warning knowledge and skills
- A key challenge with local stakeholders was in maintaining a reliable record of conflict incidents, alerts, and responses. Further capacity building is needed on this.
- County Governments should endorse the inter-county Compensation Framework created through an inclusive and transparent process. Rapid increase in economic activity in Turkana and West Pokot since devolution and the discovery of oil, combined with unsystematic conflict resolution efforts where agreements' terms and compensations offered vastly vary for the same type of dispute, ultimately mean that some communities are left feeling cheated after their negotiations. A Compensation

Framework, created in an inclusive and transparent manner with broad community involvement will enable collective ownership of the process and its outputs. In parallel, endorsement and enforcement by County Government will provide that standard of legitimacy for all actors to uphold. Together, the Compensation Framework would create legitimate values to anchor negotiations, and thereby ensure that no community is swindled out of their assets.

On fostering relationships between Turkana and Pokot:

- There is need to focus on land, the root cause of many of North-West Kenya's conflicts. Land is one of the most valuable resources. Its dramatically rising value underpins why and how violence is changing in Turkana. To support communities and businesses to navigate this changing landscape, the County Government needs to train officials on the 2016 Community Land Bill, the prerequisite for its implementation. Officials should then disseminate the information to communities. This work with government officials and communities should be in parallel because implementation of the Community Land Bill has both a supply and demand aspect – communities need to be well informed so that they can demand accurate implementation of the bill, while government officials need to be well informed so that they can carry the bill out accurately. Separately, the County Government should prioritize completing the land map and registrar to ensure that communities understand their collective assets and what they need to maintain their livelihoods. NGOs are able to assist in this if government capacity is expected to remain insufficient.
- Further the work on collaborative resource management. Given the fairly recent discovery of oil, and persisting intercommunity tensions over resources, it is still too early to phase out the initiative.
- Need to sustain gains, through empowerment of PEARL-created peacebuilding infrastructure through for long-term peacebuilding. Empowerment of the structures includes further institutional strengthening and resource mobilization: early warning data management capacity remains basic, capacity to coordinate responses needs further strengthening; and the context is difficult (in the form of tough terrain, recurrent conflict, and minimal police presence) and expensive. But counties are steadily improving in development terms given the gains of devolution, and therefore real transformation shall be a short to medium term fete (of one to three years). Long-term peacebuilding would involve a minimum five-year engagement.

On increasing trust and cooperation among government, private sector and local communities:

- Proactive dissemination of information can prevent grievances from manifesting in violence. Unrealistic expectations of what Turkana's oil wealth may mean for individual and community lives are fomenting grievances against the government and extractive industries. Communities have yet to be informed in a systematic manner about what realistic expectations they should have. There is significant scope for the County Government and extractive industries, with the support of NGOs, to bridge this divide, and thereby prevent grievances from escalating. For example, while County Government officials in Lodwar are aware that Tullow Oil will reduce its manpower as it moves from the exploration to discovery phase, many of the communities where these labourers are hired from remain unaware of the change. If not handled carefully, these people losing their jobs without time and support to find alternative livelihoods could result in a dramatic increase in either banditry, or Turkana-Pokot cattle raiding, as people resort to more volatile yet lucrative alternatives to secure their incomes.

- More community sensitization is needed to raise local awareness about the wide array of economic, environmental, and social issues they can raise with extractive industries.
- Extractive industries, in their corporate social responsibility programs, need to be more responsive to what communities prioritise over and above what the industries think the communities need.
- Predominant perceptions of government non-responsiveness to community resource concerns underscore the need for sustained government-community engagement.
- Sustain government-private sector-community dialogues and problem solving mechanisms. Also, empower local advocacy groups, through trainings on resource governance and resource mobilization, to lobby for and monitor private sector corporate social responsibility initiatives.
- In future, develop a comprehensive communication strategy that runs through the entire cycle of any given program, and includes media relations.
- More engagement is needed with extractive industries including Tullow in the area on development of corporate social responsibility programs that address present community vulnerabilities (such as scarcity of water and pasture) alongside long-term skills development needs (e.g. scholarships).
- Link workforce development needs with higher level specialised human resource development initiatives, such as through relevant university programs.
- There is a need to integrate more mass communication tactics (such as arts-based peacebuilding tactics) to widen the community reach.
- There is a need to have a communication strategy accompanying the program strategy, which should specify necessary public information campaigns and the key messages throughout the program cycle.

On implementing partners' capacity:

- Support implementing partners' capacity on public policy analysis and advocacy.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTEXTUAL BACKGROUND

The North-Western counties of Turkana and West Pokot are hotspots of intercommunity violence. Turkana County shares borders with Marsabit to the East, Samburu to the South-East, West Pokot and Baringo to the South, Republic of Uganda to the West, the Republic of South Sudan to the North-West and the Republic of Ethiopia to the North. Because of this geopolitical reality, conflict dynamics in Turkana County are both transnationally and domestically defined.

The Turkana community are predominant in the county. It occupies a landmass of approximately 77,000km². According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) 2009 results, the Turkana County population stood at 855,399 and was projected to increase to 1,036,589 in 2012 and 1,427,808 in 2017. In 2009 Turkana had a total of 123,191 households.

It is semi-arid land, with pastoralism having been the predominant economic activity in the county for years till the discovery of oil in 2012. This development, coupled with the onset of devolution effectuated with the 2013 elections in line with the Constitution of Kenya 2010, raised the risk of intense boundary disputes with neighbouring West Pokot.

West Pokot County also borders Baringo to the East, Elgeyo Marakwet and Trans Nzoia to the South and the Republic of Uganda to the West. This also means that its conflict dynamics are both locally and transnationally influenced. The county covers an area of 9,169.4km². West Pokot's County population in 2009 was 512,690 persons, with the population expected to grow to 683,808 by 2017. In 2009 West Pokot had 92,777 households. The Pokot community are the majority in the County.

Communities in Turkana and West Pokot have had historical conflicts over pasture, water and livestock rustling. Importantly, the communities have had boundary and resource based disputes. These disputes have been driven by the communities' interests in controlling valuable resources –such as the KENGEN power generation plant in Turkwell and the oil-rich areas of Ngamia.²

A study of the major causes of conflict among the pastoralists highlights the reasons as cattle rustling, proliferation of illicit arms, inadequate policing and state security arrangements, diminishing role of traditional governance systems, competition over control and access to natural resources such as pasture and water, land issues, political incitements, ethnocentrism, increasing levels of poverty and idleness among the youth.³

These factors are however symptoms of a much larger Structural Change Model of conflict.⁴ The model suggests that any refraining from an escalated response is perceived as weakness, and groups fear that failing to respond will invite further encroachment and aggression. This situation within the conflict has essentially embedded negative reciprocity as a norm, greatly

² See Wepundi, M., 2012, *Political Conflict and Vulnerabilities: Firearms and Electoral Violence in Kenya*, p.6

³ Abonyo L. Cehrono, Chebunet K. Phillip and Lopeyok A. Joseph, 'Cultural beliefs as a source of ethnic conflicts: A study of the Turkana and Pokot pastoralists in Kenya.' *Journal of Global Peace and Conflict* [online journal] 1/1 (2014), http://igpcnet.com/journals/igpc/Vol_1_No_1_June_2013/1.pdf, accessed 28 November 2017

⁴ Triche Ryan, 'Pastoral conflict in Kenya: Transforming mimetic violence to mimetic blessings between Turkana and Pokot communities,' *Africa Journal of Conflict Resolution* [online journal] 14/2 (2014), <https://www.ajol.info/index.php/ajcr/article/view/113364/103081>, accessed 28 November 2017

impeding peace efforts as violence begets violence. Both communities have undergone psychological changes as well. Blame and anger has become a typical community mobiliser for an aggressive response. The Pokot and Turkana become divided around emotional responses to the raids that they see as a direct attack to their economic well-being, their security and ultimately their community. Fear also plays a role in the escalation of the conflict, when one community increases their armament, nearby communities do the same and increases the capacity of their own weapons. The initial party sees this act of defence as an act of aggression, and thus the security dilemma is born. Each community identifies the actions of the other as stemming from some innate, negative identity trait of that party. These perceptions are what have shifted the conflict from individual levels to communal levels.

MAIN ACTORS IN CONFLICTS

National government: In Turkana, when the government is not perceived as favouring one community over the other, they are largely seen as disinterested in them. One of the reasons for this is the amount of time it takes to respond to attacks, in some cases claiming lack of information and vast distances. In the recent past, the government has been in the spotlight for failing to collect dead bodies, victims of the violence, allowing them to decompose in the open.⁵ They are also seen as reactionary taking action after incidences of violence have occurred and even then, do little to address the root causes of the conflict preferring to focus on State security.⁶

Regarding the on-going oil extraction, the President declined to assent to the Petroleum Exploration and Development and Production Bill 2016 that spell out a resource sharing formula. This has pitted the national government against the county government⁷ and the host community. In a memorandum to the National Assembly and the Senate, he reduced the revenue due to the local communities from 10% to 5 % adding that the amount should not exceed a quarter of the amount allocated to the county government by parliament. This has angered local leaders who were pushing for a 20% share reducing national government's portion from 85% to 70%.

Tullow Oil Company: The Company that was first in the area has had a shaky relationship with the local leaders and their communities, at times even being termed as arrogant and self-serving. They have been accused of excluding Turkana from employment and business opportunities leading to demonstrations at company sites in October 2013. The Company has managed to resolve disputes with the host community by signing Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Energy agreeing to certain undertakings like opening three Community Resource Centres in Lodwar, Lokichar and Lokori, establishing formal grievance resolution mechanisms, doubling its social investment budget to USD 2 million, and revisiting its local content procedures. In the past, Tullow negotiated with the then Turkana

⁵ Mabatuk Vincent, 'State silent as bodies rot after deadly Pokot- Turkana clashes', *Standard Media*, November 28, 2016

<https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/article/2000224980/state-silent-as-bodies-rot-after-deadly-pokot-turkana-clashes> accessed 28 November 2017

⁶ Ombati Cyrus, 'Disarmament exercise kicks off in Turkana, East Pokot after deadly attack', *Standard Digital*, May 6, 2015

<https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/article/2000161299/disarmament-exercise-kicks-off-in-turkana-east-pokot-after-deadly-attacks>, accessed 28 November 2017

⁷ Senelwa Patrick, 'Row brewing over how oil revenue from Turkana basin will be shared', *The East African 'Business'*, January 3, 2017

<http://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/business/Row-brewing-over-how-Turkana-oil-revenue-will-be-shared/2560-3505470-sqvlpd/index.html>, accessed 28 November 2017

County Council of using the Provincial Administration in order to silence the communities and gain access to the land. The communities were told by their leaders that they would have ‘many benefits’ from the explorations, benefits they are yet to see. Because the land is communal and held in trust by the County Government (back then the Turkana County Council), it was easy for the leaders to give out the land without the consent of the community. The community therefore feel cheated by Tullow and their leaders.⁸

World Bank Group: This is just one of the new international actors, offering capacity building for the government. The other is the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DfID). The World Bank’s began playing a role in the extractive sector in 2012 through its Extractive Industry Technical Advisory Facility (EL-TAF). Through this entity, it offers technical assistance to the government with regards to developing of gas terms of exploration, production contracts, identification of gaps in the current petroleum regulatory framework and negotiation of deals meant to maximise government future earnings.

Local leaders: The role of local government and politicians in relation to conflicts resolution between the two communities has not been effective. Similarly, other stakeholders such as religious organizations and NGOs have not also been effective in assisting them in conflicts resolution. This can be attributed to the fact that the county government has not effectively coordinated their efforts.

Pokot and Turkana communities: The incidences of violent conflict between the two communities are very likely to occur along the contested boundary. Both communities have a negative social perception of each other. While the Pokot are agro-pastoralists and occupy somewhat fertile land, the Turkana are predominantly pastoralists. For the Turkana community, hunger and drought are the reasons for engaging in livestock raiding. Among the Pokot, payment of dowry and accumulation of wealth are the strongest motives. Conflict between the two is likely to escalate during the rainy season when the communities are jostle for pasture and watering holes for their livestock. This normally escalates when the lush pastures begin to become scarce forcing the communities⁹ to come into close contact with each other or one goes deeper into the territory of the other. The Pokot side is rich in pasture, water and animals, while those on the Turkana side relied on food aid, especially when they lose most of their animals during prolonged periods of drought. The most recently reported attack occurred in June 2017,¹⁰ where Pokot bandits attacked Lokori in Turkana South.

DYNAMICS

In various ways the fortunes of the Turkana could be seen as changing with the exploration of oil and the discovery of the aquifer in Lotikipi basin. Turkana also happens to be the site for the largest wind farm in Africa. It is not clear how the oil will benefit the local people. What is evident is that its discovery has restricted free movement of pastoralists in search of water and

⁸ Runci Alessandro, ‘Resource governance dynamics in extractive frontiers: the case of the “new” oil in Turkana County, Kenya.’ MSC Thesis (Utrecht University, 2015) [online] <https://dspace.library.uu.nl/handle/1874/337348>, accessed 30 November 2017

⁹ Devine R. Patrick, ‘Persistent conflict between the Pokot and Turkana: Causes and policy implications.’ PhD Thesis (University of Nairobi, 2016) [online repository] <http://erepository.uonbi.ac.ke/handle/11295/97476>, accessed 29 November 2017

¹⁰ Kangogo Joseph, ‘Six killed, scores injured in fresh Pokot-Turkana attack’, *The Star*, ‘News’, June 11, 2017 https://www.the-star.co.ke/news/2017/06/11/6-killed-scores-injured-in-fresh-pokot-turkana-attack_c1578388, accessed 30 November 2017

pasture even though the restriction is also due to competition with the Karamojong and Pokot communities. One fear of the locals is that the oil installation that is blocking paths to grazing land will cause the diminishing of pasture thereby a great reduction of livestock further contributing to food insecurity.¹¹

Further it is of concern that cartels (involved in the national market for meat) that now control cattle raids in the region could easily evolve and become oil-driven. Already, there are reports of an emerging black market for crude oil, where Tullow employees gain access to the oil reserves and sell the oil to illegal oil refiners from Uganda and Somalia based in Lokichar.¹²

Those who see the exploration as a boom to the area, where in a few years the government will be reaping billions of dollars, suggest that it will lead to infrastructure development, business opportunities and jobs. In reality, the exploration has led to jobs, tenders and provision of equipment and services to investors. Some casual labour and manual jobs have gone to community members; however, the oil industry is highly mechanized and does not promise many jobs in itself. There are also reported cases of displacement of community members to make way for drilling, this likely increased as multiple test wells were drilled in the process of identifying the size of the oil reserve in the basin. Those displaced have not been compensated. Given that most of the Turkana is communal land owned by trustees on behalf of the community, the question becomes who then should be compensated. Political divisions are evident in Turkana, some arising since devolution. In the recent past, MP for Turkana South openly told the County Governor not to step in his constituency. Although traditionally the community has been unified, the discovery of oil has divided the north and south each claiming that the resources belong to them.¹³

In terms of pollution and environmental degradation, communities living in the area are complaining of a pungent smell from tailings dumpsites and thick black smoke emanating from Tullow's drilling. They further add that the improper management of toxic waste causes livestock deaths during the rainy season when the chemicals seep into the precious few water sources. Tullow has denied this arguing it stores mud residue from drill sites in a manner approved by National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA). It should be noted that NEMA lacks a broad policy framework for a robust environmental legislation. As mentioned earlier, there are reported incidences of violent confrontations/ protests between the local community and the oil company since 2013 where the company is accused of hiring employees from outside the county in positions that do not require special skills expertise. The most recent led to Tullow suspending its trucking of oil to the Port of Mombasa after staff were prevented from accessing drilling sites, and after workers from a separate company were attacked while upgrading a road leading to the oil fields.¹⁴

¹¹ Agade, M. Kennedy, 'Challenges of the Kenya Police Reserve: The case of Turkana County.', *Africa Studies Review* [online journal], 58/1(2015), <https://doi.org/10.1017/asr.2015.10> accessed 29 November 2017

¹² Vincent Achuka and Moses Michira, 'Kenya's oil hits black market ahead of exports', Standard Digital, 'Local News' September, 2017 <https://www.sde.co.ke/article/2001256010/kenya-s-oil-hits-black-market-ahead-of-exports>, accessed 30 November 2017

¹³ Agade, M. Kennedy, 'Ungoverned space' and the oil find in Turkana Kenya.', *The Round Table* [online journal], 103/5 (2014) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00358533.2014.966497>, accessed 29 November 2017

¹⁴ Sophia Mbugua, 'Oil rich yet on the edge in Turkana', *IRIN*, 'Analysis' 6 November 2017 <http://www.irinnews.org/analysis/2017/11/06/oil-rich-yet-edge-turkana>, accessed 29 November 2017

1.2 PEACEFUL EMPOWERMENT IN ARID LANDS

In 2015, Mercy Corps initiated the Peaceful Empowerment in Arid Lands (PEARL) program in Turkana and West Pokot counties. The program aimed at increasing stability in North-Western Kenya using a people to people approach to conflict resolution. This would be achieved by supporting Pokot and Turkana communities, government and the private sector to peacefully manage change and increase prosperity.

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1.3 EVALUATION OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the end-line evaluation were to:

- v. Establish and measure PEARL's contribution to the capacity of local mechanisms for resolving land and other natural resource disputes
- vi. Examine the extent of inter-communal cooperation between Turkana and Pokot communities, with an eye on PEARL's contribution

- vii. Analyse the extent of trust and cooperation among government, private sector and local communities, with a view to measuring PEARL's contribution to these processes
- viii. Assess the capacity of local implementing partners, with a view to ascertaining PEARL's contribution to their capacity development

1.4 METHODOLOGY

A mixed methods approach was utilized where both quantitative and qualitative data gathered thus:

i. Household Survey

For a margin of error of five per cent and a confidence level of 95 per cent, the evaluation aimed at covering a simple random sample of 420 from a total population of 216,968 households.¹⁵ A sampling frame of was developed to guide data collection in target areas. Once in each target area, pairs of enumerators were to agree on a landmark, and move in opposite directions as they conducted survey. But prior to that, they would introduce themselves to chiefs, and seek the help of local contacts (such as chiefs' headmen) in accessing households. Enumerators were to cover every fifth household per target area.

The survey questions sought to gather views on contextual dynamics, perceptions on interveners (including peace structures, national and county governments, and private sector) and perceptions on responses to conflict. The level of analysis was the household. The computation of the distribution is illustrated below:

TABLE 1: HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE

County	Total Households	Proportion (%)	Sample
Turkana	123,191	56.8	239
West Pokot	93,777	43.2	181
Total	216,968	100	420

TABLE 2: SAMPLING FRAME

County	Sub-County	Ward/Sub-Location	Household Sample
Turkana	Turkana Central	Kerio Delta	40
		Lodwar Township	40
	Turkana South	Lobokat	40
		Lokichar	40
	Loima	Kotaruk/Lobei	40
		Turkwel	39
West Pokot	Kapenguria (West Pokot)	Kapenguria	31
		Sook	30
	Sigor (Pokot Central)	Sekerr	30
		Masool	30
	Kacheliba (Pokot North)	Kiwawa	30
		Alale	30
Total Households Sampled			420

¹⁵ The exact sample size is 384, with the extra 36 added to cover for the possibility of spoilt questionnaires.

However, due to insecurity, with a number of livestock raids occurring in some target areas of the survey, the field team was not able to cover all the 420 households.¹⁶ The team managed to cover 397 households, which was within the same margin of error as designed.

Household Respondents' Profile

The sample population was predominantly rural (88.9%), reflecting the low urbanization rate in the area. Only 2.3% of the respondents were in urban areas (Figure 1 below).

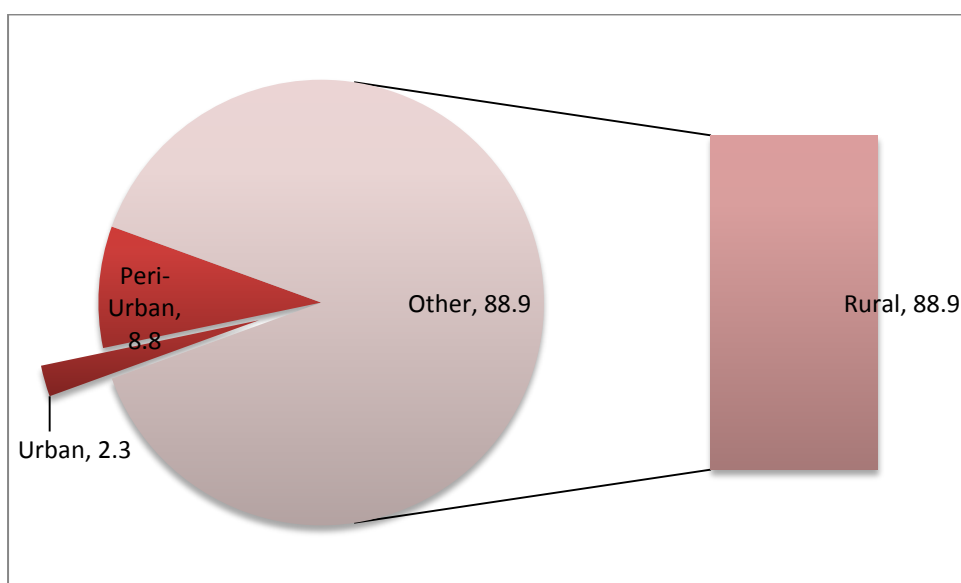


FIGURE 1: URBAN, PERI-URBAN & RURAL SAMPLE POPULATION

Slightly more than half (52%) of the sample population were male (Figure 2 below).

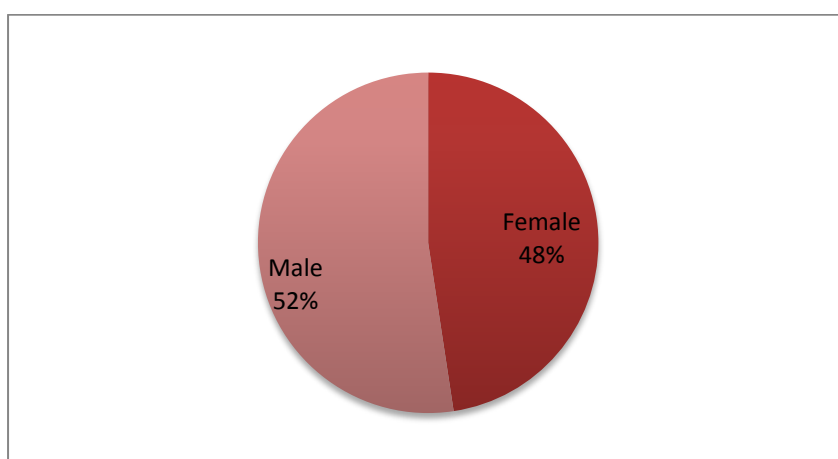


FIGURE 2: GENDER DISTRIBUTION

¹⁶ In West Pokot's Kasei and Endough, enumerators found residents heard reports of just concluded goat raids and had to cut short their day's work there.

The respondent selection protocol was to first approach the household head for introduction and consent. Before seeking out an adult respondent (18 and above years) from among household members. Enumerators were requested to alternate between male and female respondents during questionnaire administration. But where a male household head insisted on being interviewed despite the enumerators' intention to select a female respondent, they would proceed with the interview of the household head.

Over half of the respondents (54.2%) were between the age of 18 and 39 years. While respondents of 60 years and above constituted only 4.3% of the sample (Figure 3 below).

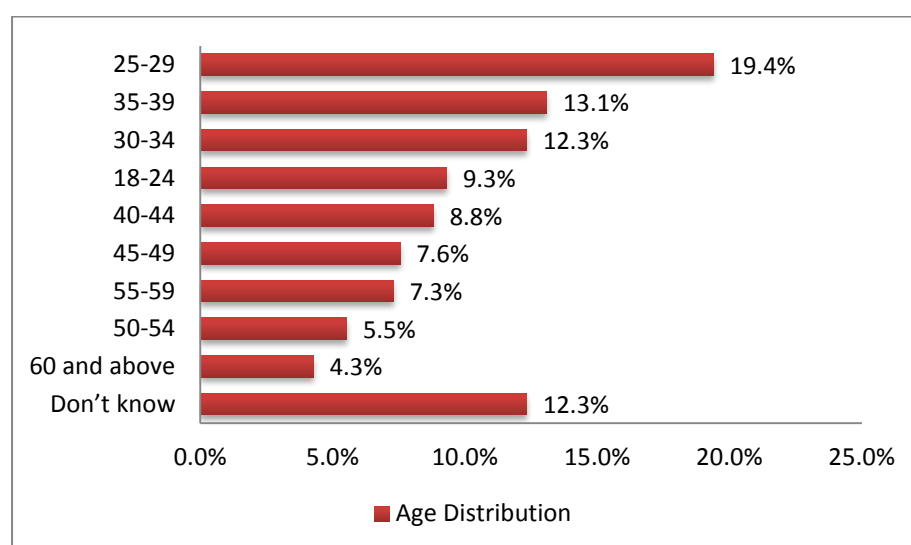


FIGURE 3: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE POPULATION

On relative well-being of households, respondents were asked to subjectively compare their income to others in their area. Many respondents thought they were slightly better off than most households, with over a quarter feeling worse off than most.

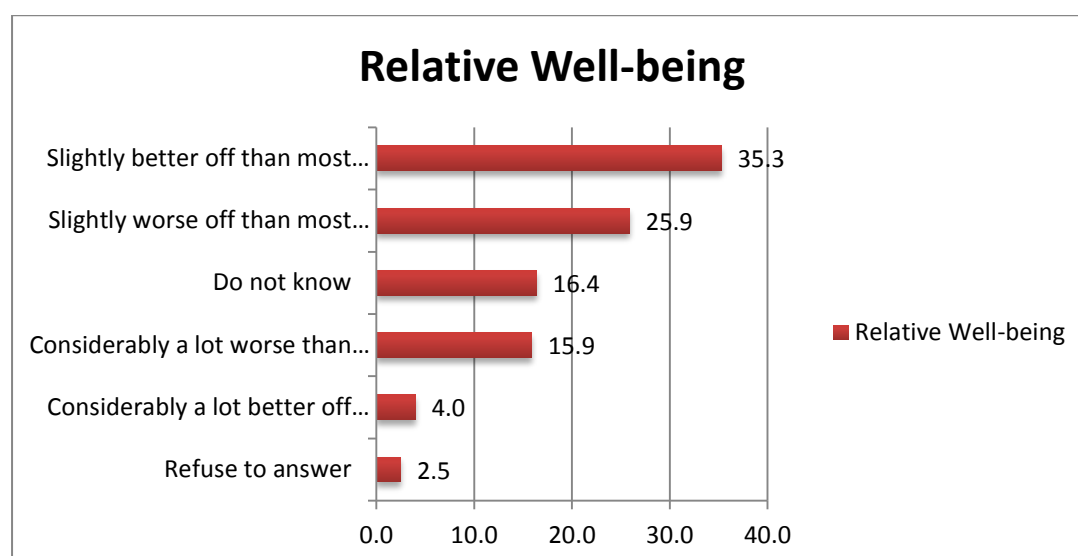


FIGURE 4: PERCEPTIONS ON COMPARATIVE INCOMES

ii. Qualitative Data

The study team conducted a total of 29 key informant interviews with local opinion leaders (chiefs, members of peace committees, peace monitors, local civil society representatives, women, youth, Tullow Oil Company representatives, implementing partners and Mercy Corps program staff in the West Pokot and Turkana field offices). Questions with key informants covered contextual dynamics, peace interventions, knowledge and perspectives on the PEARL program and its outcomes.

Additionally, two focus group discussions (FGDs) were held per county – four in total. The minimum number of participants per FGD was eight, and in total, there were 38 participants in the four mixed gender FGDs conducted. A total of 10 of the 38 participants were female, with men being the majority (28). The FGDs included two for reformed warriors (one per county) and two for local peace structures (one per county). Questions with key informants covered contextual dynamics, peace interventions, knowledge and perspectives on the PEARL program and its outcomes.

iii. Literature review

A review of relevant PEARL program documents was conducted including but not limited to the program proposal, quarterly donor program reports, draft baseline survey report, raw baseline data, monitoring system, and other project support information. There was a review of pre-existing contextual analysis reports done around or during the program period, with a view to analysing the situational dynamics.

iv. Data Analysis

Quantitative data was analysed by use of SPSS, while a relational framework – basically a matrix tracking questions and respective responses per respondent per target area – was developed to analyse qualitative data. Descriptive statistics and charts were produced, and results compared with baseline statistics for conclusions on contextual changes.

The image below shows the scope of the areas covered, informed by GPS monitoring of enumerator movements in Turkana and West Pokot counties.

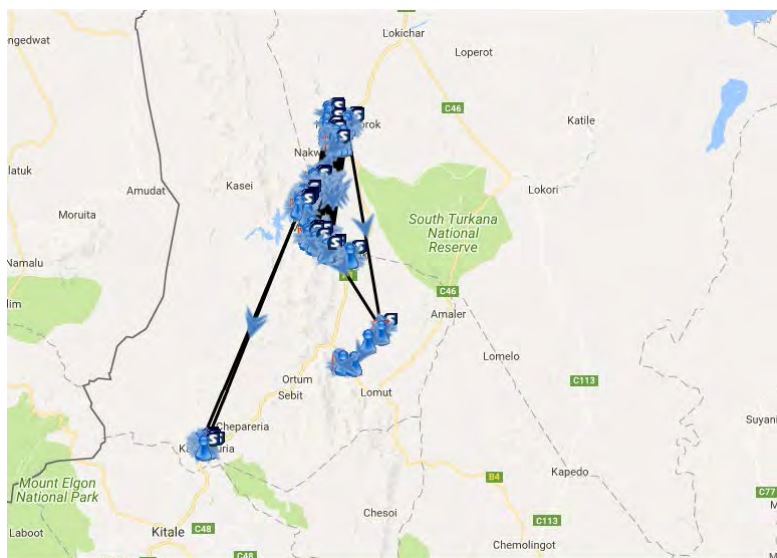


PLATE 1: EVALUATION SURVEY GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

2. FINDINGS

OBJECTIVE1: STRENGTHEN LOCAL MECHANISMS

i. Develop Capacity and Linkages among Pokot and Turkana Local Mechanisms

Findings: Peace actors, among them peace committees, elders, county administrators, and national administrators (such as chiefs) have benefited from PEARL training. In 2015, 120 peace actors were trained,¹⁷ another 108 or more in 2016,¹⁸ and at least 69 trained in 2017.¹⁹ The PEARL program's contribution to capacity development of Pokot and Turkana local peace structures is significant.

As part of Kenya's peacebuilding architecture, there have been Local Peace Committees in Turkana and West Pokot counties. Previously known as District Peace Committees, but now known as sub-County Peace Committees, each of six Turkana and four West Pokot counties' sub-counties has had the peace committees. Both the counties have also had County Peace Forums, which generally draw representation from the respective counties' sub-County Peace Committees. Mercy Corps has worked with these pre-existing structures and strengthened them through training, facilitation of activities, and provision of two motorbikes to ease movement in a difficult terrain.²⁰

Approximately 60 village peace committees were formed, their members trained and some activities supported, including inter-county initiatives.²¹ This achievement significantly contributes to a key gap in the national peacebuilding architecture design. While it was always the intention to have cascading peace structures from the national to the village level, sub-county peace committees are often times the lowest structures established. By forming the 60 village committees, capacity has been enhanced locally and a structural limitation in national peacebuilding architecture filled, in key hotspots of conflict.

In all four FGDs and 19 of 29 key informant interviews in Turkana and West Pokot counties, respondents affirmed having received PEARL-supported trainings. The training content was varied, including peacebuilding, conflict early warning and early response, mediation, farming practices, and entrepreneurship. The evaluation found that PEARL program pursued an integrated peacebuilding and development-training program. The development component – broadly conceptualized to include training in entrepreneurship and farming – was to spur peace dividends. By training participants on issues like entrepreneurship and farming practices, business skills were developed and an appreciation for peace grew as a precondition for business growth and development. In this case business opportunities became low hanging fruits of relative peace, which have provided an impetus for working toward greater level – and more long lasting – peace.

Reformed warriors that were involved in some form of business showed less inclination towards violent resolution of conflict. It is from conflict early warning and early response training that most reformed warriors developed a conscious mind to support arbitration efforts

¹⁷ Mercy Corps, 2015, *USAID Kenya (Peaceful Empowerment in Arid Lands)*, 2nd Quarterly Report, October – December 2015, p.11

¹⁸ Mercy Corps, 2016, *USAID Kenya (Peaceful Empowerment in Arid Lands)*, 4th Quarterly Report, April – June 2016, p.3

¹⁹ Mercy Corps, 2017, *USAID Kenya (Peaceful Empowerment in Arid Lands)*, 8th Quarterly Report, April – June 2016, p.6

²⁰ KII in Turkwell on 5th October 2017

²¹ KII in Turkwell on 5th October 2017

and initiatives to recover stolen animals as part of early response action. But they instead preferred collaboration with other peace actors to resolve conflicts.²² Some also confirmed having forged cross-county partnerships for small business activities.²³

In the programme period, Turkana reformed warriors were involved in negotiated recovery of 300 goats and 2 camels from Lokwamusi; 32 camels from Katile/Lokori; 350 cows belonging to the Pokot at Nauwaregai; 7 cows belonging to the Pokot at Nakwamoru; 14 cows belonging to the Pokot at Katilu; and in June 2017 recovery of yet another 764 cows belonging to the Pokot; and the rescue and handing over of a 10 year Pokot boy held ransom following a shooting in Kainuk.²⁴

The Pokot reformed warriors on their part participated in recovering 600 cattle belonging to Turkana. They returned goats stolen from Masol; fined a fellow Pokot 30 cows for killing a Turkana villager; and returned 400 goats to Kainule.²⁵

However, challenges still abound, as separate Turkana and Pokot accounts of their peacebuilding and conflict roles sometimes contradict. For example, while the Turkana reformed warriors separately acknowledged returning so many livestock to the Pokot, their Pokot counterparts only acknowledged receiving 140 cows from the Pokot. There is still a sense that the other community isn't doing enough to recover and return stolen livestock.²⁶ This boils down to the frequency of theft, and perhaps interveners are stretched thin on the ground in their recovery efforts.

As a result of increase local peacebuilding as a result of capacity building, Kaptir and Lokaper secondary schools have been reopened and now admit students from both counties. There are also shared projects with the Pokot, including water pans at Rogo, Lokwar, Nariamau, Kaipyot and Locheremi. Some farming has also been taking place at Ariamai settlement scheme. Further, two motorbikes were purchased for use by the reformed warriors in enhancing transport for quicker information sharing.²⁷

The PEARL program also worked with youth and marginalized individuals. One of the peace dividend projects – irrigation farming in Takaywa – involves women who have started with tomato farming.²⁸ The program has also worked with youth, including reformed warriors and the Pokot Youth Bunge, an implementing partner.

And as a result of Mercy Corps' engagement with counties, the West Pokot county government established a peace directorate to match Turkana's pre-existing one. The two peace directorates have been coordinating in PEARL-related peace activities.²⁹

County officials also benefited from PEARL-supported trainings. These include trainings on interest-based negotiation, mediation, peacebuilding skills, and governance (enhancing governance by strengthening legal and political institutions). The trainings improved officials' conflict analysis and resolution skills, with one confirming that he "can identify the type of

²² Based on focus group discussions with reformed warriors in Turkana and West Pokot

²³ Based on Focus group discussions with reformed warriors in Turkana and West Pokot. Also a West Pokot business community leader attributed growth of his business to the trainings he received and the relative peace.

²⁴ Focus Group Discussion in Kalemworok on 1st October 2017

²⁵ Focus Group Discussion in Turkwell on 2nd October 2017

²⁶ Focus Group Discussion in Turkwell on 2nd October 2017

²⁷ Focus Group Discussion in Kalemworok on 1st October 2017

²⁸ Based on an observatory visit of Pokot women in Takaywa on 3rd October 2017

²⁹ KII in Kapenguria on 5th October 2017

conflict and develop solutions through a proper problem solving process”³⁰ The same official confirmed participating in recovery and return of livestock stolen from the Turkana, which included 86 goats and 50 cows.³¹

A proxy indicator of the peacebuilding competency of the officials was to find out from household respondents what they thought about the effectiveness of county officials in local peacebuilding. The household respondents largely perceive county officials as being effective in peacebuilding (83%). This proportion has increased from the 73% found in the baseline survey.

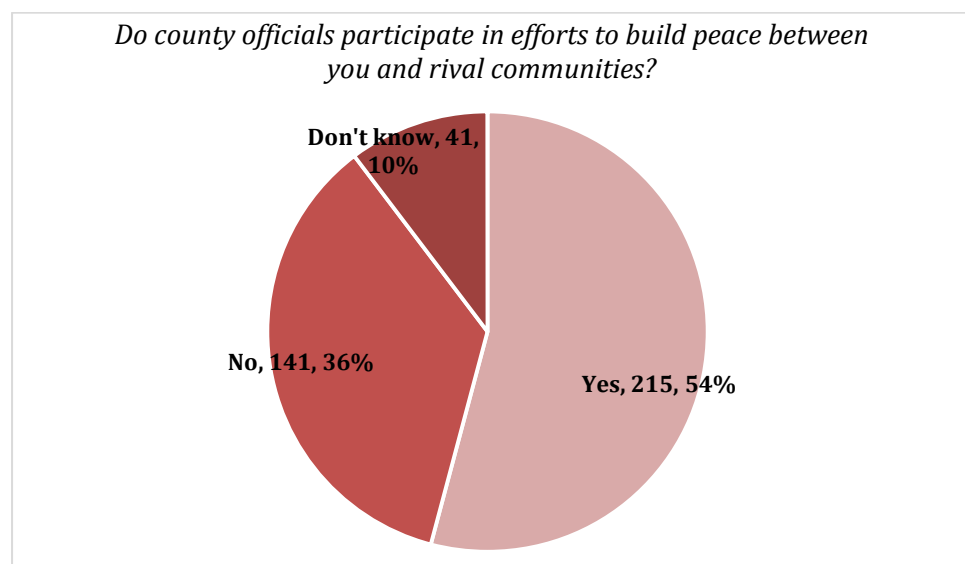


FIGURE 5: PARTICIPATION OF COUNTY OFFICIALS IN PEACE-BUILDING EFFORTS

TABLE 3: HOW EFFECTIVE ARE THE COUNTY OFFICIALS IN LOCAL PEACE BUILDING EFFORTS?

		How effective are the county officials in local peace building efforts?										Total
		Very effective		Fairly effective		Not effective		Do not know		Refuse to answer		
County:	West Pokot	34	34.30%	51	51.50%	9	9.10%	5	5.10%	0	0.00%	99
	Turkana	29	25.00%	68	58.60%	16	13.80%	2	1.70%	1	0.90%	116
Total		63	29.00%	119	55.00%	25	12.00%	7	3.00%	1	1.00%	215

ii. Strengthening of Early Warning/Early Response Mechanism

Findings: Over two thirds of survey respondents use early warning mechanisms for giving conflict alerts (Figure 6).

³⁰ KII in Sigor on 4th October 2017

³¹ KII in Sigor on 4th October 2017

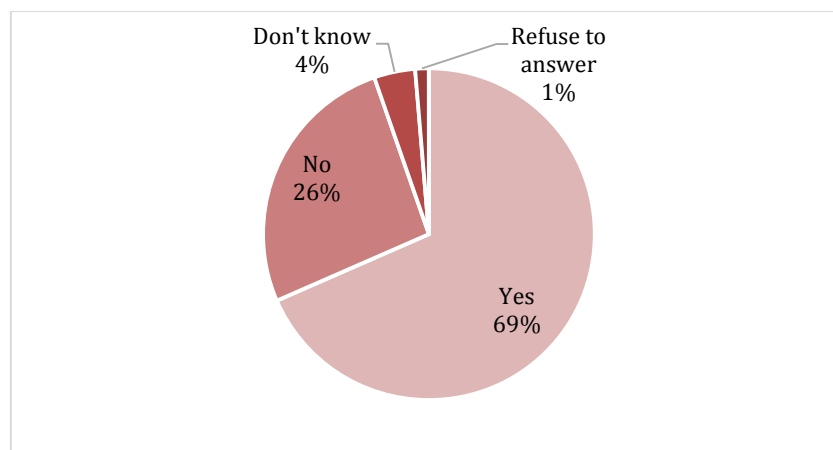


FIGURE 6: DO YOU USE ANY MECHANISM FOR GIVING EARLY WARNING ALERTS ON POTENTIAL VIOLENT CONFLICTS BEFORE THEY OCCUR?

The evaluation survey found that a majority of household respondents still use traditional early warning systems – two thirds (66%) of respondents use traditional methods (Table 4 below). Among traditional methods used are reading entrails of slaughtered livestock (goats or cattle) to foretell impending attacks from rival communities. The communities also interpret dreams (to foretell attacks), and use spies planted among rival neighbouring communities.

However, there is some (11% of households) knowledge of the Office of the President’s National Steering Committee (NSC) early warning system, as well as that of the Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN). CEWARN’s Kenya warning system largely utilizes NSC’s pre-existing system, but to a large extent this association between the two is not locally known.

TABLE 4: MECHANISM OF EARLY WARNING USED

Mechanism in Use	County Disaggregation				Total	
	West Pokot		Turkana			
	Count	Proportion (%)	Count	Proportion (%)	Count	Proportion (%)
Traditional alerts system	41	78.8%	95	93.1%	136	66%
National Steering Committee	1	1.9%	22	21.6%	23	11%
CEWARN	32	61.5%	7	6.9%	39	19%
Other (Specify)	2	3.8%	6	5.9%	8	4%
Total					206	100%

The PEARL program targeted averting 15 incidents of violence through EWER system. In Turkana County, between six and 17 cases were averted, as found through key informants. In West Pokot County, 18 disputes that could have turned violent were pre-emptively resolved. There was also one inter-county government resolution forum.³² This large variation points to a key issue for local stakeholders: there is lack of accessibility of systematically collected early warning data. Considering that informants in peace committees actually confirmed maintaining a record of such data, other interlocutors made estimations only based on what they knew rather than any other source. A comparison of Turkana and West Pokot data from informants helps. The higher estimate of 17 cases in Turkana is more comparable to the West Pokot’s 19.

The early warning systems are largely considered effective – 98.1% believe they are effective.

³² Key informant interview in Turkwell on 2nd October 2017

TABLE 5: HOW EFFECTIVE IS THE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM IN PREVENTING CONFLICTS?

		Very effective		Fairly effective		Not effective		Do not know		Total
County	West Pokot	37	71.20%	13	25.00%	1	1.90%	1	1.90%	52
	Turkana	60	58.80%	41	40.20%	1	1.00%	0	0.00%	102
Total		97	63.00%	54	35.10%	2	1.30%	1	0.60%	154

OBJECTIVE 2: FOSTER RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TURKANA AND POKOT

i. Turkana and Pokot communities understand benefits of mutual cooperation

Finding: Over half of the evaluation survey respondents (54%), agreed that collaborative resource management was useful. As compared against the baseline finding where 17.4% then agreed with the statement, “We can share the resources as a nation,” there is very significant improvement among household respondents’ perceptions on collaborative resource management. The PEARL program is seen to have contributed to violence reduction between the Pokot and Turkana communities³³ and given that many violent disputes are over natural resources; this reduction is related to increasing willingness to cooperate. However, the PEARL program target was to have +40% improvement in the extent of inter-communal cooperation. But it achieved a +36.6% change in perceptions, falling just (3.4%) below the target (Table 6 below).

TABLE 6: NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO RECOGNIZE THE BENEFITS OF COOPERATION TO MANAGE RESOURCES

On natural resource management, which one of these statements do you agree with?	County:			
	West Pokot		Turkana	
	Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
Collaborative resource management is useful	132	71.7%	83	39.0%
It is better when we manage our own resources	46	25.0%	115	54.0%
I do not care how resources are managed	3	1.6%	11	5.2%
Refuse to answer	3	1.6%	4	1.9%
Total	184	100.0%	213	100.0%

ii. Number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events geared towards strengthening the understanding and mitigating conflict between groups

Finding: The PEARL program’s target was to have 525 people attending USG-assisted facilitated events geared towards strengthening understanding and mitigating conflict between groups. The evaluation survey found that 160 household respondents (51%, N=315) confirmed involvement in the PEARL program activities; and 179 (47%, N=379) had received training from the program. About 28% of those household respondents mentioned that they had attended a forum on resource sharing and management.

Mercy Corps monitoring data indicates training of hundreds of peace actors. In 2015 120 peace actors were trained on interest-based negotiation, mediation and peacebuilding skills. In 2016

³³ All 29 key informants in Turkana and West Pokot counties felt PEARL had contributed to violence reduction.

108 peace committee members were trained on negotiation, mediation and peacebuilding skills; 41 reformed warriors were trained on business and life skills; and 71 people were trained on modalities of setting up and managing an early warning and early response system. In 2017, 69 peace committee members were trained on GPS mapping and assessment of land carrying capacity and conditions.

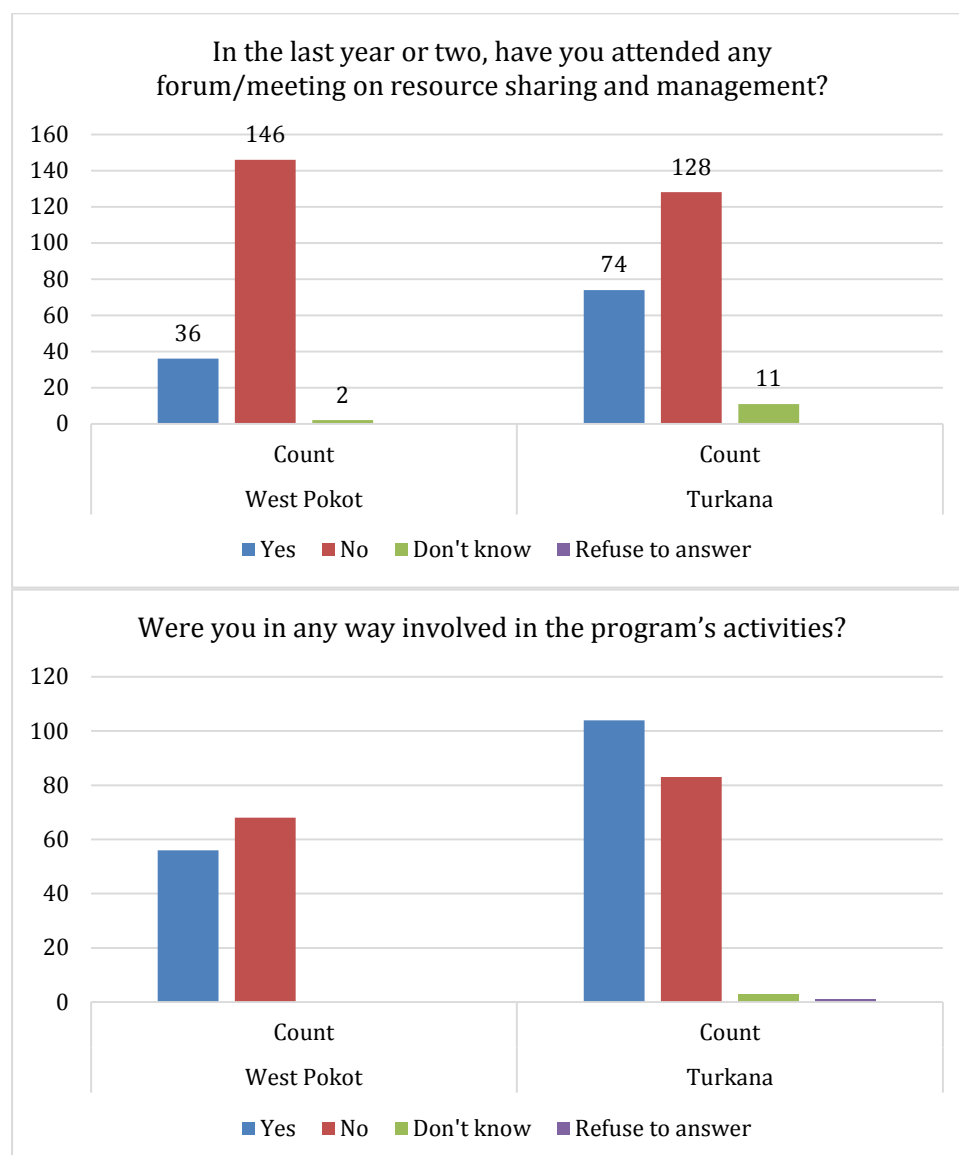


FIGURE 7: IN THE LAST YEAR OR TWO, HAVE YOU ATTENDED ANY FORUM/MEETING ON RESOURCE SHARING AND MANAGEMENT?

Most respondents see the program as successful in contributing to peace in Turkana and West Pokot. Overall, 38% of all household respondents felt that PEARL has been very successful, while 49% felt it was partially successful. Turkana respondents were more inclined to rate the program as being partially successful (54.5% of Turkana households) than very successful (49.2%). The reverse is true in West Pokot (49.2% felt PEARL was very successful and 41.1% indicated partial success).

Key informants equally credited PEARL with contributing to violence reduction, observing that PEARL has helped reduce incidents and intensity of violence. "Previously, livestock raids were bigger, with tens of raiders. But now these cases have deescalated to cases of animal theft

conducted by a group of less than 10.”³⁴ There has been a downward trend in the scale of violence. “Attacks in the late 1990s involved a comparatively smaller group of 50 warriors, by 2004, 20 to 10 warriors would mobilize for raids. But now, this has gone down to involving one or two raiders stealing livestock.”³⁵ PEARL’s contribution is that it is filling the void left by minimal government security presence in a hotspot of conflict, and with its other peace dividend projects (like tomato farming), communities in conflict have disincentives for violence.³⁶ Over half of household respondents (55%) were confident that the program success would be sustained.

TABLE 7: TO WHAT EXTENT DID THE PROGRAM SUCCEED IN CONTRIBUTING TO PEACE IN THIS AREA?

		To what extent did the program succeed in contributing to peace in this area?							
		Very successful		Partially successful		Not successful		Do not know	
County:	West Pokot	61	49.2%	51	41.1%	1	.8%	11	8.9%
	Turkana	59	30.9%	104	54.5%	18	9.4%	10	5.2%
Total		120	38%	155	49%	19	6%	21	7%

OBJECTIVE 3: INCREASE TRUST AND COOPERATION AMONG GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE SECTOR AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

i. Number of people who trust government, extractive industry and communities

Findings: In seeking to measure the change in trust of key extractive sector players among Pokot and Turkana communities, survey respondents were asked whether they had any concerns about the management of valued resources, including oil. The household survey found that concerns about the management of (extractive) resources have eased, down to 25% of the sample population compared to 53% of baseline survey respondents (a 28 percentage change). Qualitative findings give some explanation for this: through the PEARL program, key extractive industry stakeholders like KENGEN and Tullow introduced a grievance mechanism. Community members have been provided with opportunities to raise their grievances, but as informants observed, in most cases the complaints were about employment, and access to natural resources (mainly water supply).³⁷

Focus group discussion findings were divergent, with participants complaining about “lies to the community”³⁸ and “running down of KVDA facilities, with KVDA staff relocating to Kitale.” The lies participants talked of related to promises of jobs and support for their livelihoods (water supply for their livestock and irrigation farming). The Turkana FGD participants were torn. Some felt that communities are yet to reap any benefits from extractive industries.³⁹ The second group in Turkana felt people were gradually becoming more sensitized about existing resources and how they could peacefully lobby for inclusiveness in resource sharing forums. The cited the discovery of gold and more grazing pastures in Nariongorui. It made the County

³⁴ Focus Group Discussion in Turkwell on 2nd October 2017

³⁵ Key informant interview in Turkwell on 2nd October 2017

³⁶ Key informant interview in Turkwell on 3rd October 2017

³⁷ Key informant interviews in Nairobi on 10 October 2017, and in Turkwell on 2nd October 2017

³⁸ Focus group discussions in Turkwell on 2nd October 2017

³⁹ Focus group discussion in Nawoyaregae on 2nd October 2017

government of Turkana come up with a resource sharing plan in order to prevent intra-community conflicts within the clans living in that area.⁴⁰

TABLE 8: DO YOU HAVE ANY CONCERNS ABOUT THE MANAGEMENT OF VALUED RESOURCES SUCH AS OIL?

		Do you have any concerns about the management of valued resources such as oil?							
		Yes		No		Don't know		Refuse to answer	
County	West Pokot	47	25.5%	112	60.9%	23	12.5%	2	1.1%
	Turkana	52	24.4%	132	62.0%	25	11.7%	4	1.9%
Total		99	25%	244	61%	48	12%	6	2%

Responsiveness of national government

Findings: Despite the improvement in perceptions about community concerns on resource management in the two years of the program, there is a relatively unchanged trend in perceptions about government responsiveness to community concerns on resource management. Where 41% of baseline respondents considered the government responsive, 44% of evaluation survey respondents felt the same. Communities' confidence in the national government's responsiveness is therefore by and large unchanged. A contributor to this is perceived national disconnection from communities and county government actors. Based on focus group discussions, there is minimal national government-community interaction on resource governance issues, and deference to members of parliament for legislation and policy prescriptions on the same.⁴¹

TABLE 9: HOW RESPONSIVE HAS THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT BEEN TO YOUR CONCERNS?

		How responsive has the national government been to your concerns?					
		Very responsive		Fairly responsive		Not responsive	
County	West Pokot	10	21.3%	10	21.3%	27	57.4%
	Turkana	16	30.8%	8	15.4%	28	53.8%
Total		26	26%	18	18%	55	56%

Comparative levels of trust

Findings: On comparative level of trust (between baseline and evaluation data), there is a persisting trust in county government over and above trust in the national government. Tullow Oil Company has lost trust in the last two years. Further,

TABLE 10: WHOM DO YOU TRUST THE MOST TO BEST MANAGE OIL AS A RESOURCE?

		Whom do you trust the most to best manage oil as a resource for the county and country?									
		National government (Relevant ministry)		County government		Tullow		Other (Specify)		Refuse to answer	
County	West Pokot	39	21.2%	123	66.8%	11	6.0%	6	3.3%	5	2.7%
	Turkana	64	30.0%	133	62.4%	5	2.3%	5	2.3%	6	2.8%
Total		103	26%	256	64%	16	4%	11	3%	11	3%

⁴⁰ Focus group discussion in Kalemworok on 1st October 2017

⁴¹ Based on focus group discussions in Turkana and West Pokot on 1st and 2nd October 2017

Retrospective questions were asked to household respondents about change in trust of national and county government and private sector to manage natural resources. The findings show that West Pokot household respondents' trust in national government most significantly increased in the last two years, with 37% of them holding this view. Turkana household respondents were more of the belief that the extent of their trust in national government had remained the same over the years (46% of Turkana respondents). Overall, more people (36.3% of total sample) felt that their trust had remained the same rather than increased (27.5%) over the last two years.

However, more household respondents in both counties expressed increased trust in the county governments on resource management issues. It is reflective of the importance of devolution in bring county residents in close proximity with their county governments. PEARL's contribution has been through training of county government officials and policy engagement forums with them on resource management mechanisms and revenue sharing criteria.

As for the private sector, trust building progress seems steady. Not many feel that their trust in the private sector has decreased (only 9.8% and 11.3% of West Pokot and Turkana respondents respectively). But a significantly bigger proportion of West Pokot respondents (50%) expressed increased trust in the private sector than that of Turkana respondents (21.6%).

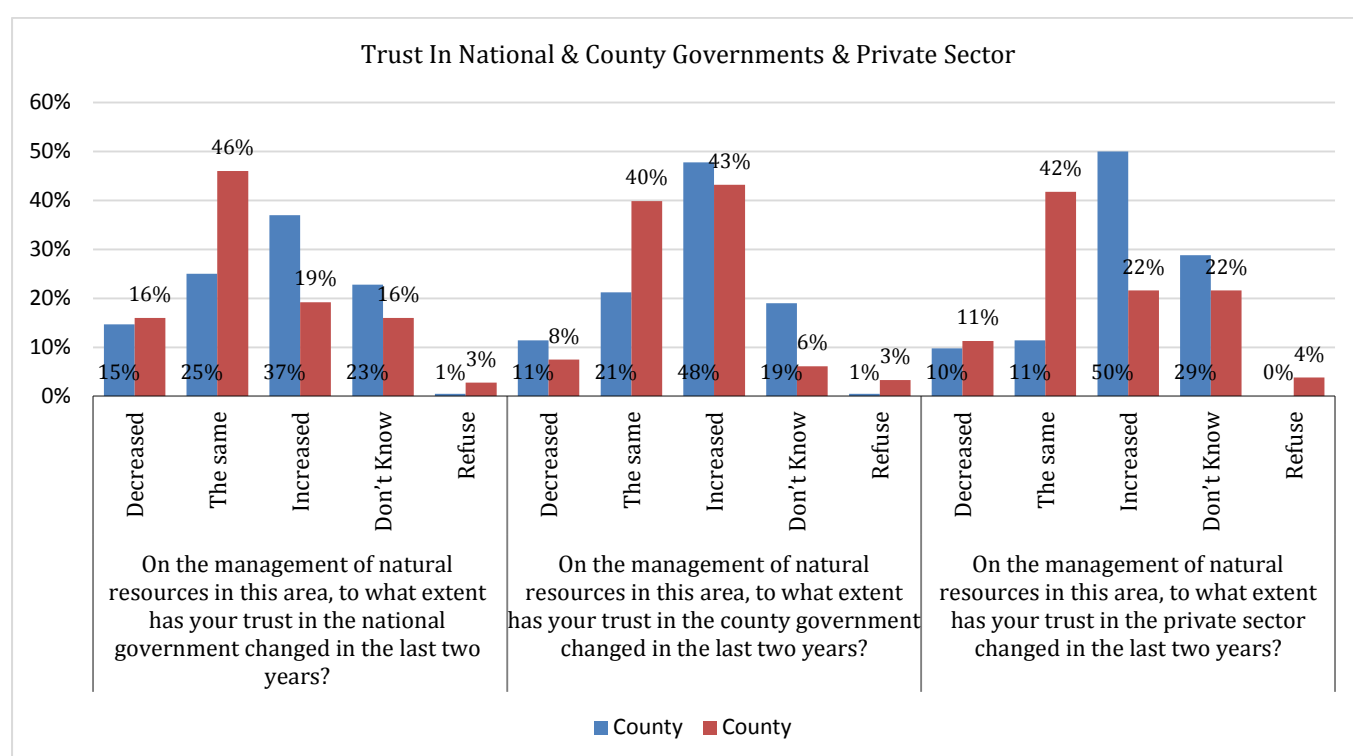


FIGURE 8: TRUST IN NATIONAL & COUNTY GOVERNMENTS & PRIVATE SECTOR?

ii. Number of media stories disseminated with USG support to facilitate the advancement of reconciliation or peace processes – Data source: Program records

Findings: A media content analysis of Mercy Corps' related media stories between 2015 and 2017 found that 109 stories on Mercy Corps were reported in 2015, none in 2016, and only 13

in 2017. Almost all of the 2015 media stories were about adolescent girls' role in improving food security, and none were on the PEARL program. The 2017 media stories were more diverse, with climate change, job advertisements (for the GIRL program), cash transfer programs, sustainable energy and a research report covered. On 31st March 2017, there were stories on the attack on Mercy Corps staff in Turkwell. Based on KIIs and FGDs, that attack triggered PEARL-facilitated local peacebuilding efforts that culminated in a traditional and binding peace pact. The process involved slaughter of an animal and declaration of curses on anyone flouting the agreement. Informants confirmed a significant reduction in incidents of road banditry.⁴²

iii. Responsiveness of extractive industries

Findings: The proportion of those who felt that extractive industries weren't responsive to their concerns reduced from 35.8% in the 2015 baseline to 32.3% in the endline survey. The proportion of respondents who believe the extractive industries are either very or somewhat responsive (a total 66.7% in the evaluation, compared to 50.2% in the baseline) increased. A key informant noted that Mercy Corps has facilitated grievance meetings with Tullow Oil Company. The company is said to have committed to sustainable waste disposal and management practices; supports conservancies, and has promised to support students pursuing relevant local university programs.⁴³ However, in FGDs participants complained about access to jobs in Tullow – on the West Pokot side, the feeling was that the Turkana community members were opposed to the employment of Pokots. They would attack Pokots employed in Tullow.⁴⁴ Communities are also interested in having water reservoirs, and these have not been developed for them.⁴⁵

TABLE 11: RESPONSIVENESS OF EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

	Very responsive		Fairly responsive		Not responsive		Refuse to answer		Total
West Pokot	12	25.50%	16	34.00%	19	40.40%	0	0.00%	47
Turkana	19	36.50%	19	36.50%	13	25.00%	1	1.90%	52
Total	31	31.30%	35	35.40%	32	32.30%	1	1.00%	99

iv. Workforce development

Findings: There is still a massive skills gap in the Pokot and Turkana communities, and this means that most jobs community members seek and get are casual.⁴⁶ Literacy levels in Turkana and West Pokot remain low, with the latter's illiteracy levels estimated at 60%⁴⁷ and the former's literacy rate being 46%.⁴⁸ Generally, the skills Tullow Oil, KENGEN, and Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA) need for higher-level technical jobs are limited or lacking in Turkana and West Pokot.

Nonetheless, 47.2% of the household respondents confirmed having received some kind of training through the PEARL program.⁴⁹ From among those that claimed to have undergone

⁴² Key informant interviews and Focus Group Discussions in Turkwell between 1st and 4th October 2017

⁴³ Key informant interview in Sigor on 4th October 2017

⁴⁴ Key informant interviews and FGDs in Turkwell and Sigor between 1st and 5th October 2017

⁴⁵ Key informant interviews and FGDs in Turkwell and Sigor between 1st and 5th October 2017

⁴⁶ Key informant interview in Turkwell on 2nd October 2017

⁴⁷ County Government of West Pokot, 2014, *West Pokot Annual Development Plan 2015/2016*, p.13

⁴⁸ Turkana County Government, n.d., *County Integrated Development Plan: 2013 – 2017*, p.31

⁴⁹ There is a tendency of community members to regard any kind of NGO-supported forum as training.

some training, 44% felt they acquired new skills, and roughly a quarter (23.2%) said they received new or better employment as a result. Based on Mercy Corps' progress reports, trainings that have been conducted include business and life skills training; trainings on interest, mediation and peacebuilding skills; early warning training; and training on GPS mapping and assessment of land carrying capacity and conditions.

A case in point is Pokot reformed warriors, who through PEARL program intervention underwent peace, development, entrepreneurship and fodder production training. As a result of this, they have small business partnerships with Turkana community members. The partnerships relate to local collaborations to access markets in neighbouring communities, as well as supplying them. Given heightened identity consciousness of communities, such business collaborations are meant to circumvent challenges relating to identity – a Turkana collaborator would easily help in selling to a fellow Turkana, for example. Others are producing fodder on 300 acres of land.⁵⁰ The PEARL program has also supported youth to learn driving, with a view to getting driving jobs locally.⁵¹

TABLE 12: IN THE LAST YEAR OR TWO HAVE YOU RECEIVED ANY TRAINING FROM MERCY CORPS' PEARL PROGRAM? (N=379)

	Category	Yes	No	Don't know	Refuse to answer
County	West Pokot	57	107	1	1
	Turkana	122	82	8	1
Total		179	189	9	2

v. Public information campaigns

Findings: The evaluation found a reduction in the proportion of people confirming participation in any peacebuilding events. While the proportion from the baseline survey was 55%, in the evaluation survey only 45% did participate in such forums. This is especially notable in West Pokot County, where the proportion decreased from 57% in 2015 to 36% in 2017. But in Turkana, there is no significant change (54% to 53%), indicating potential inertia. It must be noted however that 2017 being an election year, there were competing events targeting the same communities.⁵² Mercy Corps' progress reports indicate that the PEARL program organized students' peace club forums; inter-community dialogues; and joint Pokot-Turkana sports events. The number of attendees are mostly not indicated, but there is one community dialogue that brought together 200 participants⁵³ and in another one 300 attended,⁵⁴ with the biggest dialogue meeting bringing together 1590 people.⁵⁵ In one sports event, the estimation was that there were 6000 direct and indirect participants.⁵⁶

⁵⁰ Focus group discussion on 2nd October 2017 in Turkwell.

⁵¹ Focus group discussion on 2nd October 2017 in Turkwell.

⁵² Mercy Corps' 2nd Quarterly Report, October – December 2015, p. 10 acknowledged the likelihood of 2017 political campaigns affecting peace work.

⁵³ Mercy Corps, 2016, *USAID Kenya (Peaceful Empowerment in Arid Lands)*, 6th Quarterly Report, October – December, p.9

⁵⁴ Ibid., p.8

⁵⁵ Mercy Corps, 2016, *USAID Kenya (Peaceful Empowerment in Arid Lands)*, 3rd Quarterly Report, January – March, p.26

⁵⁶ Ibid., p. iv

TABLE 13: HAVE YOU ATTENDED ANY EVENTS RELATED TO BUILDING TRUST AND UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN RIVAL COMMUNITIES?

		Have you attended any events related to building trust and understanding between rival communities?							
		Yes		No		Do not Know		Refuse to answer	
County:	West Pokot	66	35.9%	118	64.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Turkana	113	53.1%	93	43.7%	6	2.8%	1	.5%
Respondent's Gender	Female	79	41.8%	109	57.7%	1	.5%	0	0.0%
	Male	100	48.1%	102	49.0%	5	2.4%	1	.5%
Age	18-24 years	37	43.0%	48	55.8%	1	1.2%	0	0.0%
	25-34 years	61	48.4%	63	50.0%	2	1.6%	0	0.0%
	35-44 years	44	50.6%	42	48.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%
	45-54 years	14	26.9%	37	71.2%	1	1.9%	0	0.0%
	55-64 years	18	45.0%	21	52.5%	1	2.5%	0	0.0%
	65 years and above	5	83.3%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	0	0.0%
Total		179	45%	211	53%	6	1.5%	1	0.5%

However, despite reduced proportions of people confirming participation in peacebuilding events, more people perceive the events as contributing to inter-community trust and understanding. Baseline data showed 53% and 58% of communities holding this view in 2015 in Turkana and West Pokot counties respectively. However, in the final evaluation, 89% of Turkana respondents and 97% of those from West Pokot felt the events helped build trust and understanding of neighbouring communities.

TABLE 14: DID THEY HELP BUILD YOUR TRUST IN AND UNDERSTANDING OF YOUR NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITIES?

		Did they help build your trust in and understanding of your neighbouring communities?					
		Yes		No		Don't know	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
County	West Pokot	64	97.0%	2	3.0%	0	0.0%
	Turkana	101	89.4%	8	7.1%	4	3.5%
Total		165	92%	10	6%	4	2%

In terms of county officials' participation in peacebuilding efforts, a smaller proportion of respondents (54%) confirmed observing their participation. Over half of Turkana respondents (56%) and over one third of those in West Pokot (35%) saw county officials participating. In the 2015 baseline, 77% of respondents said county officials participated in peacebuilding efforts. Yet the perception on the effectiveness of the county officials in peacebuilding has grown more significantly (up from 73% in 2015 to 83%). Most of the household respondents largely want more county officials' participation in peacebuilding efforts.

OBJECTIVE 4: IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS' CAPACITY

Findings: The PEARL Program had two implementing partners – TUPADO and West Pokot Youth Bunge. The two were beneficiaries of trainings on project management and peacebuilding. Mercy Corps also accompanied them by involving them in policy as well as peace

dialogue forums. The PEARL program also set up 60 village peace committees, and facilitated the registration of 40 reformed warrior self-help groups.⁵⁷

Eight of 18 key informants confirmed having benefited from PEARL program's training and capacity building sessions. The capacity building was useful in improving beneficiaries' peacebuilding skills, entrepreneurship, and farming skills. However, the complexity of conflicts as well the terrain in Turkana and West Pokot, is a continuous challenge that the implementing partners will keep facing.

To ask households to evaluate the capacity of interveners, an indirect approach was used: First, respondents were asked about whom they reported incidents to with the hope of having them resolved. Local chiefs and elders are the foremost interveners of resort (Table 15). With local civil society organizations and peace committees in the second tier of interveners of resort.

TABLE 15: WHO DO YOU REPORT INCIDENTS OF CONFLICT WITH THE HOPE OF HAVING THEM RESOLVED?

Intervener	(%) Proportion of responses		
	Total N = 668	West Pokot N = 291	Turkana N = 377
Local chief	31%	74.6%	80.6%
Kenya police/Administration police	12%	28.7%	31.3%
County or sub-county commissioner	6%	13.9%	16.0%
District peace committee	10%	3.3%	44.4%
Local elders	27%	76.2%	61.1%
Local CSO/NGO (Please give name)	10%	36.9%	17.4%
Other (Specify)	3%	4.9%	11.1%

Secondly, the respondents were asked to give their opinion on the effectiveness of the interveners in general. The evaluation found that 84.6% of household respondents who reported incidents of conflict viewed interveners as responsive. Perceptions on interveners' effectiveness were positive – with 97.8% viewing them as effective.

TABLE 16: HOW EFFECTIVE HAVE THE PERSONS, OFFICES OR ORGANIZATIONS BEEN IN RESPONDING TO INCIDENTS OF CONFLICT?

Perception on Effectiveness (n=225)	Proportion Responses (%)	Turkana (%) n=119	West Pokot (%) n=106
Very effective	49.8	47.1	52.8
Fairly effective	48	51.3	44.3
Not effective	1.8	0.8	2.8
Do not know	0.4	0.8	

The same respondents also predominantly (97.3%) felt that interveners were knowledgeable. On the whole therefore, the local population appears confident about the capacity and performance of person, offices or organisations intervening in conflict.

⁵⁷ Key informant interview in Turkwell on 5th October 2011

TABLE 17: IN YOUR OPINION, HOW KNOWLEDGEABLE AND SKILLFUL HAVE THE PERSONS, OFFICES OR ORGANIZATIONS BEEN IN THE WAY THEY RESPONDED TO INCIDENTS OF CONFLICT?

Perception Knowledge Interveners (n=225)	on of Proportion Responses (%)	Turkana (%) n=119	West Pokot (%) n=106
Very knowledgeable	58.3	50.4	57.5
Fairly knowledgeable	43.6	47.1	39.6
Not knowledgeable	0.9	0.8	0.9
Do not know	1.8	1.7	1.9

Compared to the baseline findings, there is some increase in the proportion of those who think positively about the effectiveness (+3.5% improvement) and level of knowledge of responders (+7.4% change).

However, there is a slightly negative trend when measuring perceptions on interveners' capacities. The level of belief in their capacity dropped from 88% in 2015, to 85% in 2017.

TABLE 18: DO THE PERSONS, OFFICES, OR ORGANIZATIONS YOU REPORT INCIDENTS OF CONFLICT HELP RESOLVE THEM?

Response	County:		
	West Pokot (n=122)	Turkana (n=144)	Total (n=266)
Yes	86.90%	82.60%	84.60%
No	12.30%	12.50%	12.40%
Don't Know	0.80%	4.90%	3.00%
Total	45.90%	54.10%	

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The PEARL program has largely helped build peace in West Pokot and Turkana. The incidence of violence has reduced, based on findings, and most respondents felt the need for extended PEARL engagement in the two counties.

Several conclusions and recommendations can be made per program objective:

OBJECTIVE1: STRENGTHEN LOCAL MECHANISMS

i. Develop Capacity and Linkages among Pokot and Turkana Local Mechanisms

Conclusion: The PEARL program's approach of strengthening pre-existing structures while establishing new, lower level complimentary structures ensures sustainability of the peace architecture. However, newly formed structures like village peace committees, and the recently established West Pokot county peace directorate need more support to grow in institutional strength.

Recommendation: Offer further support or link newly formed structures with other existing peace programs in Turkana and West Pokot counties.

ii. Strengthening of Early Warning/Early Response Mechanism

Conclusion: The more formal, state-supported early warning mechanisms have not gained wide utilization by communities. Success of early warning in Turkana and West Pokot is therefore dependent on keen hybridization of the formal with the traditional early warning systems.

Recommendations:

- Invest in sensitizing the public on formal early warning systems.
- Strengthen conflict early warning models that are hybrids of formal and traditional mechanisms. This may entail preservation of and education on traditional early warning knowledge and skills
- A key challenge with local stakeholders was in maintaining a reliable record of conflict incidents, alerts, and responses. Further capacity building is needed on this.

OBJECTIVE 2: FOSTER RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TURKANA AND POKOT

i. Turkana and Pokot communities understand benefits of mutual cooperation

Conclusion: The multidimensionality of the conflict dynamics in West Pokot and Turkana counties complicates progress, since different cycles affect the trends. The electoral cycle, weather patterns, and cultural forces (such as quest for dowry), all play a part in influencing trends in conflict. And these pressures take long to address. Thus despite the small shortfall, the PEARL program has made a significant gain.

Recommendations: Further the work on collaborative resource management. Given the fairly recent discovery of oil, and persisting intercommunity tensions over resources, it is still too early to phase out the initiative.

ii. Number of people attending USG-assisted facilitated events geared towards strengthening the understanding and mitigating conflict between groups

Conclusion: PEARL program has a high level of penetration of its target areas. The use of a grassroots peacebuilding model that involves methods like local community meetings, many times held under trees (rather than secluded and exclusive hotels) have helped enhance the program's reach.

Recommendation: Need to sustain gains, through empowerment of PEARL-created peacebuilding infrastructure through for long-term peacebuilding. Empowerment of the structures includes further institutional strengthening and resource mobilization: early warning data management capacity remains basic, capacity to coordinate responses needs further strengthening; and the context is difficult (in the form of tough terrain, recurrent conflict, and minimal police presence) and expensive. But counties are steadily improving in development terms given the gains of devolution, and therefore real transformation shall be a short to medium term fete (of one to three years). Long-term peacebuilding would involve a minimum five-year engagement.

OBJECTIVE 3: INCREASE TRUST AND COOPERATION AMONG GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE SECTOR AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

i. Number of people who trust government, extractive industry and communities

Conclusion: The PEARL program has influenced extractive industries to be more sensitive to community issues, but community expectations are still limited to foundational needs (such as menial jobs and water supply).

Recommendation:

- More community sensitization is needed to raise local awareness about the wide array of economic, environmental, and social issues they can raise with extractive industries.

- Extractive industries, in their corporate social responsibility programs, need to be more responsive to what communities prioritise over and above what the industries think the communities need.

Responsiveness of national government

Conclusion: There are slow gains made in addressing community concerns about government responsiveness. It maybe a result of poor communication between government and community, or bureaucratic red tape in effecting change, or it may be too soon to conclude on progress made so far.

Recommendation: Predominant perceptions of government non-responsiveness to community resource concerns underscore the need for sustained government-community engagement.

Comparative levels of trust

Conclusion: Growth in the trust of the county government's natural resource management role is a lot more significant compared to people's trust in national government and the private sector. This indicates that the grievance resolution mechanism alone cannot help build trust, 2 that multiple aspects of community expectations of the private sector need to be considered. It also underscores the significant need for community engagement in national-level implementation of legal provisions on public participation in policy dialogues on resource extraction and revenue sharing.

Recommendation: Sustain government-private sector-community dialogues and problem solving mechanisms. Also, empower local advocacy groups, through trainings on resource governance and resource mobilization, to lobby for and monitor private sector corporate social responsibility initiatives.

ii. Number of media stories disseminated with USG support to facilitate the advancement of reconciliation or peace processes – Data source: Program records

Conclusion: Minimal to absent media coverage of the PEARL program indicates a weak or non-existent media relations strategy.

Recommendation: In future, develop a comprehensive communication strategy that runs through the entire cycle of any given program, and includes media relations.

iii. Responsiveness of extractive industries

Conclusion: While there is some positive improvement in perceptions of extractive industries' responsiveness to community concerns, the predominant feeling is still negative. Thus, PEARL program has contributed to increased private sector-community interactions that are influencing the turn in perceptions. But this initiative needs time in order to fully transform the situation.

Recommendations: More engagement is needed with extractive industries including Tullow in the area on development of corporate social responsibility programs that address present community vulnerabilities (such as scarcity of water and pasture) alongside long-term skills development needs (e.g. scholarships).

iv. Workforce development

Conclusion: The workforce development initiative for the most part addresses immediate term, low-level job needs. It has however helped beneficiaries in seeking opportunities not only with extractive industries, but also outside their counties of residence (e.g. driving jobs in Kitale town, Trans Nzoia County).

Recommendation: Link workforce development needs with higher level specialised human resource development initiatives, such as through relevant university programs.

v. Public information campaigns

Conclusion: The PEARL program, through its grassroots peacebuilding approaches such as inter-community dialogues and sports events, has reached significant proportions of the Pokot and Turkana communities. Both qualitative and quantitative findings indicate a positive influence of this initiative on inter-community trust, despite the violence. The persisting violence only underscores the importance of sustaining the work to continually address recurrent and emergent conflicts.

Recommendations:

- There is a need to integrate more mass communication tactics (such as arts-based peacebuilding tactics) to widen the community reach.
- There is a need to have a communication strategy accompanying the program strategy, which should specify necessary public information campaigns and the key messages throughout the program cycle.

OBJECTIVE 4: IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS' CAPACITY

Conclusion: Whereas local capacities have been created and/or strengthened, a key capacity gap for local partners is in the area of designing programs for complex conflicts. The complexity of local conflicts over issues of national interest, requires agility to address local issues alongside national, policy oriented problems.

Recommendation: Support implementing partners' capacity on public policy analysis and advocacy.

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Introduction: Mercy Corps has commissioned an end-line survey of Turkana and West Pokot following the implementation of its peace project in the two counties. This study aims to understand how the peace and conflict situation has changed in these areas, the mechanisms for conflict resolution, and the level of cooperation among communities. Your time will be highly appreciated.

A1 (a) HAS RESPONDENT BEEN READ THE CONSENT FORM AND HAS AGREED TO PARTICIPATE?

YES 10

NO 20

A2 (b) **If NO**, kindly ask why? If respondent does not want to give a reason thank him/her and go to next house

A3 QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER (____.____.____.____)

A4	RESULT OF INTERVIEW	Completed 1()
----	---------------------	---------------

Partially completed 20

Refused 30

A5 INTERVIEWER'S I.D. (Three Initials or Numbers):

A6 DATE INTERVIEW: (Day) |__||__|

A6 (a) MONTH (circle one): SEPTEMBER 10

OCTOBER 20

(b) YEAR: | 2 || 0 || 1 || 7 |

A7 START TIME (24 HOUR): |__ __: __ __|

A8 END TIME (24 HOUR): |__ __: __ __|

Official Use: CHECKED BY SUPERVISOR: Name: -----
Signature: -----
Date: -----

SECTION B: PARTICIPATION CHECK

N°	Questions and Filters	CODING CATEGORIES	Skip to	Notes
B1	IF YOU SOUGHT TO RECRUIT A <u>FEMALE</u> PARTICIPANT, were you able to do this?	DID NOT SEEK TO RECRUIT A WOMAN 0()	SKIP	
		YES 1()	C1	
		NO 2()	CONTINUE to B2	
B2	Why were you unable to recruit a female respondent?	ONE RESPONSE ONLY THERE WAS NO ADULT FEMALE AVAILABLE 1() MALE MEMBER REFUSED TO ALLOW FEMALES TO PARTICIPATE 2() ALL ADULT FEMALES REFUSED TO PARTICIPATE 3() MY LAST INTERVIEW WAS WITH A FEMALE RESPONDENT 4() OTHER 96() -----		

SECTION C: IDENTIFICATION

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
C1	County			
C2	Sub-County			
C3	Location			
C4	Village/area of interview			
C5	Is it urban or rural area?	URBAN 1 () PERI-URBAN 2 () RURAL 3 ()		
C6	Size of area	SMALL (LESS THAN 200 HOUSEHOLDS) 1() MEDIUM (201-400 HOUSEHOLDS) 2() LARGE (MORE THAN 401 HOUSEHOLDS) 3()		
C8	Area landmark	SCHOOL 1() MOSQUE/CHURCH 2() POLICE STATION 3() HOSPITAL 4() SPORTS FIELD 5() COMMERCIAL AREA 6() MARKET 7() COMMUNITY CENTRE 8() MILITARY RESIDENTIAL AREA 9() OTHER (SPECIFY) 96() -----		

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
C9	Questionnaire completed on the ...	FIRST VISIT TO THAT HOUSEHOLD 10 SECOND (RETURN) VISIT TO THAT HOUSEHOLD 2()		

SECTION D: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

INTERVIEWER: "I would first like to ask you some background information questions"

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
D1	Gender of respondent:	<div style="text-align: right;">FEMALE 1()</div> <div style="text-align: right;">MALE 2()</div>		
D2	How old are you?	<div style="text-align: right;">NUMBER (SPECIFY) 1()</div> <div style="text-align: center;">-----</div> <div style="text-align: right;">DO NOT KNOW 88()</div> <div style="text-align: right;">REFUSE TO ANSWER 99()</div>		
D3	The predominant ETHNIC IDENTITY of the people in this area is...	<div style="text-align: right;">ETHNICITY (SPECIFY) 1()</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: right;">DO NOT KNOW 88()</div>		
D4	The predominant CLAN of the people in this area is ...	<div style="text-align: right;">CLAN OR VILLAGE (SPECIFY) 1()</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: right;">DO NOT KNOW 88()</div>		

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
D5	What is your MAIN occupation?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>WORKING (LABOURER) 1()</p> <p>PASTORALIST 2()</p> <p>FARMER 3()</p> <p>FISHERMAN 4()</p> <p>BUSINESSMAN/-WOMAN 5()</p> <p>GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE (INCL. MILITARY & POLICE) 6()</p> <p>EMPLOYEE WITH LNGO, INGO, UN 7()</p> <p>HOUSEWIFE 8()</p> <p>STUDENT 9()</p> <p>RETIRED/DISABLED 10()</p> <p>UNEMPLOYED 11()</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) 96()</p> <p>-----</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88()</p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99()</p>		

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
D6	Comparing your household income with the neighbour's, do you consider your situation to be	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>CONSIDERABLY/A LOT BETTER OFF THAN MOST HOUSEHOLDS 10</p> <p>SLIGHTLY BETTER OFF THAN MOST HOUSEHOLDS 20</p> <p>SLIGHTLY WORSE OFF THAN MOST HOUSEHOLDS 30</p> <p>CONSIDERABLY/A LOT WORSE OFF THAN MOST HOUSEHOLDS 40</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88()</p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99()</p>		

SECTION E: PERCEPTION OF CONFLICT SITUATION

INTERVIEWER: “Thank you for that information. I would now like to ask you a few questions about your perceptions of the conflict situation in this area”

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
E1	Are there any kinds of conflict in your area that have been of concern to you and your household?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1()</p> <p>.....</p> <p>NO 2()</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88()</p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99()</p>		
			E9	

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
E2	Which types conflict have you witnessed?	<p>TICK ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p>INTER-CLAN 1()</p> <p>INTRA-CLAN 2()</p> <p>LAND CONFLICT 3()</p> <p>CONFLICT OVER PASTURE & WATER 4()</p> <p>INTER-ETHNIC 5()</p> <p>POLITICAL POWER STRUGGLES 6()</p> <p>STATE FAILURE 7()</p> <p>BOUNDARY/BORDER RELATED 8()</p> <p>ELECTION RELATED 9()</p> <p>RELIGIOUS 10()</p> <p>POLITICAL MILITIA-RELATED (AL SHABAAB, OLF, ONLF) 11()</p> <p>VIOLENT CRIME 12()</p> <p>LIVESTOCK RAIDING (LINKED TO CLAN/ETHNIC, NATURAL RESOURCES, CRIME) 13()</p> <p>TERRORIST THREATS 14()</p> <p>OTHER _____</p> <p>_____ 15()</p>		

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
E3	<p>What are the causes of these conflict(s)?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER NOTE: Please relate this question with E2 in order to get the respondents' views on causes of each conflict s/he listed in E2</p>	<p>TICK ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p>CLIMATE CHANGE (E.G. DESERTIFICATION) 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>OWNERSHIP OR COMPETITION OVER SCARCE OF RESOURCES (WATER, PASTURE, SALT, ETC.) 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>IDENTITY POLITICS 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>STATE FAILURE OR ABSENT GOVERNMENT 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>AVAILABILITY OF SMALL ARMS 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>IMPUNITY OVER PERCEIVED INJUSTICES 6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>POVERTY 7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>GOVERNANCE FAILURE 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
E4	<p>How regularly do you experience or witness the conflicts?</p>	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>DAILY 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>WEEKLY 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>FORTNIGHTLY 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>MONTHLY 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>EVERY TWO MONTHS 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>QUARTERLY 6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>EVERY 4 TO 6 MONTHS 7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>OCCASIONALLY (7 MONTHS OR LONGER) 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
E5	<p>When did the last incident of conflict occur?</p>	<p>PLEASE NOTE APPROXIMATE DATE</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>DO NOT REMEMBER 88 <input type="checkbox"/></p>		

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
E6	How did you and your household initially respond to the conflict incident?	<p>ONE RESPONSE</p> <p>FLED 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>FOUGHT BACK 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ALERTED LOCAL AUTHORITY (CHIEF, KPR) 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ALERTED POLICE 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ALERTED ELDERS 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ALERTED DPC MEMBER 6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>FORMED VILLAGE VIGILANTE/MILITIA 7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</p> <p>_____ 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 (<input type="checkbox"/>)</p>		
E7	Was there any response by your local community later on?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 (<input type="checkbox"/>)</p>		
E8	What was the response by your local community?	<p>TICK ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p>FLED 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>YOUTH MILITIA 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ELDERS' DIALOGUE EFFORT 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>COMMUNITY DEMONSTRATION 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>COMMUNITY RELOCATION 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</p> <p>_____ 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 (<input type="checkbox"/>)</p>		

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
E9	How are inter-community relations in this area?	ONE RESPONSE COOPERATIVE AND CORDIAL 1() SOMETIMES TENSE, OTHER TIMES CORDIAL 2() TENSE AND HOSTILE 3() DO NOT KNOW 88() REFUSE TO ANSWER 99()		
E10	How have inter-community relations changed in the last two years?	ONE RESPONSE IMPROVED1() STILL THE SAME 2() WORSE 3()		
PEACE STRUCTURES				
E11	Do you look up to any person, office or organization to help resolve conflicts in your area?	ONE RESPONSE ONLY YES 1 () NO 2 () DO NOT KNOW 88 () REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 ()	E25	
E12	Who do you report incidents of conflict with the hope of having them resolved?	TICK ALL THAT APPLY LOCAL CHIEF 1 () KENYA POLICE/ADMINISTRATION POLICE 2 () COUNTY OR SUBCOUNTY COMMISSIONER 3 () DISTRICT PEACE COMMITTEE 4 () LOCAL ELDERS 5 () LOCAL CSO/NGO (GIVE NAME) _____ 6 () OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ _____ 7() REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 ()		

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
E13	Do the persons, offices, or organizations you report incidents of conflict help resolve them?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <hr/> <p>NO 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 ()</p>	E24	
E14	How effective have the persons, offices or organizations been in responding to incidents of conflict?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>VERY EFFECTIVE 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>FAIRLY EFFECTIVE 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>NOT EFFECTIVE 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 ()</p>		
E15	In your opinion, how knowledgeable and skilful have the persons, offices or organizations been in the way they responded to incidents of conflict?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>VERY KNOWLEDGEABLE AND SKILLFUL 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>FAIRLY KNOWLEDGEABLE AND SKILLFUL 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>NOT KNOWLEDGEABLE AND SKILLFUL 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 ()</p>		
E16	Do you use any mechanism for giving early warning alerts on potential violent conflicts before they occur?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <hr/> <p>NO 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 ()</p>	E28	

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories			Skip to	Notes
E17	What is the mechanism of conflict early warning that you use?	TICK ALL THAT APPLY TRADITIONAL ALERTS SYSTEM 1 <input type="checkbox"/> NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE 2 <input type="checkbox"/> CEWARN 3 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ _____ 4 <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 (<input type="checkbox"/>)				
E18	How effective is the conflict early warning system in preventing conflicts?	ONE RESPONSE ONLY VERY EFFECTIVE 1 <input type="checkbox"/> FAIRLY EFFECTIVE 2 <input type="checkbox"/> NOT EFFECTIVE 3 <input type="checkbox"/> DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 (<input type="checkbox"/>)				
	INTERVIEWER NOTE: Would you be willing to share or collaboratively manage resources (water, pasture, oil, gold, etc.) with the following communities:					
	Please indicate appropriate response in respective cells	YES (1)	NO (2)	REFUSE TO ANSWER (99)		
E19	Pokot					
E20	Turkana					
E21	Karamojong					
E22	Seabee					
E23	Samburu					
E24	Borane					
E25	Gabbro					

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
E26	Have you heard about Mercy Corps' Peaceful Empowerment in Arid Lands (PEARL) program in this area?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <hr/> <p>NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 (<input type="checkbox"/>)</p>	E34	
E27	What were some of the program activities?	<p>OPEN ENDED</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99(<input type="checkbox"/>)</p>		
E28	Were you in any way involved in the program's activities?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <hr/> <p>NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 (<input type="checkbox"/>)</p>	E31	
E29	Was the beneficiary selection process clear and inclusive?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <hr/> <p>NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 (<input type="checkbox"/>)</p>		

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
E29.1	Were people of different age groups involved?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <hr/> <p>NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 (<input type="checkbox"/>)</p>		
E29.2	Were people of different ethnic identities involved?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <hr/> <p>NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
E29.3	Were people of different genders involved?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <hr/> <p>NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
E30	Please briefly describe how you were selected in the program?	<p>OPEN ENDED</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99(<input type="checkbox"/>)</p>		

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
E31	To what extent did the program succeed in contributing to peace in this area?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>VERY SUCCESSFUL 1()</p> <p>PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL 2()</p> <p>NOT SUCCESSFUL 3()</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88()</p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99()</p>		
E32	In your own words, please list some of the successes.	<p>OPEN ENDED</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99()</p>		
E33	Do you feel the program successes will last beyond the program?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1()</p> <hr/> <p>NO 2()</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88()</p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99()</p>		
E34	In the last year or two have you received any training from Mercy Corps' PEARL program?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1()</p> <hr/> <p>NO 2()</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88()</p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99()</p>	F1	

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
E35	Did the training help you gain any new skills?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <hr/> <p>NO 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 (<input type="radio"/>)</p>		
E36	Did the training help improve your work or interactions with others?]	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <hr/> <p>NO 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 <input type="radio"/></p>		
E36	Have you received new or better employment as a result of any of the trainings you got?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <hr/> <p>NO 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 <input type="radio"/></p>		

SECTION F: PERCEPTIONS ON STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
F1	Have you attended any events related to building trust and understanding between rival communities?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <hr/> <p>NO 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 (<input type="radio"/>)</p>	F3	

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
F2	Did they help build your trust in and understanding of your neighbouring communities?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <hr/> <p>NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 (<input type="checkbox"/>)</p>		
F3	In your own words, what needs to be done for there to be understanding and trust between neighbouring communities in this area?	<p>OPEN ENDED</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>		
F4	Do county officials participate in efforts to build peace between you and rival communities?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <hr/> <p>NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 (<input type="checkbox"/>)</p>	F6	
F5	How effective are the county officials in local peace building efforts?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>VERY EFFECTIVE 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>FAIRLY EFFECTIVE 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NOT EFFECTIVE 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 (<input type="checkbox"/>)</p>		

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
F6	Would you like to see more participation of county officials in local peace building efforts?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <hr/> <p>NO 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 ()</p>	F8	
F7	In your own words, how would like to see county officials involved in local peace building efforts?	<p>OPEN ENDED</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>		
EXTRACTIVES				
F8	Whom do you trust the most to best manage oil as a resource for the county and country?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>NATIONAL GOVERNMENT (RELEVANT MINISTRY) 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>COUNTY GOVERNMENT 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>TULLOW 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</p> <p>_____ 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 ()</p>		
F8.1	On the management of natural resources in this area, to what extent has your trust in the national government changed in the last two years?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>DECREASED 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>THE SAME 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>INCREASED 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 ()</p>		

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
F8.2	On the management of natural resources in this area, to what extent has your trust in the county government changed in the last two years?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>DECREASED 1 0</p> <p>THE SAME 2 0</p> <p>INCREASED 3 0</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 0</p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 ()</p>		
F8.3	On the management of natural resources in this area, to what extent has your trust in the private sector changed in the last two years?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>DECREASED 1 0</p> <p>THE SAME 2 0</p> <p>INCREASED 3 0</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 0</p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 ()</p>		
F8.4	Are you willing to share natural resources of this area with neighbouring communities?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 0</p> <hr/> <p>NO 2 0</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 0</p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 0</p>		
F9	Do you have any concerns about the management of valued resources such as oil?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 0</p> <hr/> <p>NO 2 0</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 0</p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 ()</p>	F13	

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
F10	What concerns do you have about the management of the said resources?	<p>OPEN ENDED</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>		
F11	How responsive has the national government been to your concerns?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>VERY RESPONSIVE 1 0</p> <p>FAIRLY RESPONSIVE 2 0</p> <p>NOT RESPONSIVE 3 0</p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 ()</p>		
F12	How responsive have extractive industries (i.e. oil prospecting company) been to your concerns?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>VERY RESPONSIVE 1 0</p> <p>FAIRLY RESPONSIVE 2 0</p> <p>NOT RESPONSIVE 3 0</p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 ()</p>		
F13	Which one of these statements most accurately reflects your view of oil and minerals found in your area?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>THESE RESOURCES WILL CAUSE CONFLICTS 1 0</p> <p>THESE RESOURCES WILL DEVELOP OUR COUNTRY 2 0</p> <p>THESE RESOURCES WILL HELP OTHERS MORE THAN US 3 0</p> <p>THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT WILL BENEFIT MORE 4 0</p> <p>WE CAN SHARE THE BENEFITS AS A NATION 5 0</p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 ()</p>		

N°	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories	Skip to	Notes
F14	On natural resource management, which one of these statements do you agree with?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>COLLABORATIVE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IS USEFUL 1()</p> <p>IT IS BETTER WHEN WE MANAGE OUR OWN RESOURCES 2()</p> <p>I DON'T CARE HOW RESOURCES ARE MANAGED 3()</p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99()</p>		
F15	In the last year or two, have you attended any forum/meeting on resource sharing and management?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 0</p> <hr/> <p>NO 2 0</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 0</p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 ()</p>	End	
F16	Did the meeting bring together the community, private sector, county government and national government?	<p>ONE RESPONSE ONLY</p> <p>YES 1 0</p> <p>NO 2 0</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW 88 0</p> <p>REFUSE TO ANSWER 99 0</p>		

End Interview

Thank You!!!

ANNEX 2: KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW/FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

Introduction: Mercy Corps has commissioned an end-line survey of the Peaceful Empowerment in Arid Lands (PEARL) program implemented in Turkana and West Pokot. The focus of our interview/FGD shall be on capacity of local mechanism for resolving land and natural resource disputes; extent of inter-communal cooperation; and the extent of collaboration among government, private sector and local communities.

No	Question	Response
CONTEXTUAL		
1	What have been the local land and natural resource disputes in this area in the recent past?	
2	<p>Which actors have been involved in the resolution of the local land and natural resource disputes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many were solved by the County Peace Forum • How many by local Peace Committees • How many incidents prevented through early warning 	

3	<p>How well were the disputes addressed? What are the unaddressed issues?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do the workers work together? How well? Or why not? 	
PEARL PROGRAM		
4	Do you know the PEARL Program's goals and objectives?	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No (<i>Skip to 6</i>)</p>
5	What are the PEARL Program goals and objectives?	
6	Were you involved in PEARL Program's activities?	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No (<i>Skip to</i>)</p>
7	Was the beneficiary or partner selection process clear and inclusive?	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No</p>
8	Have you benefited from any training and capacity building sessions by the PEARL program in the last year or two?	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No (<i>Skip to 11</i>)</p>
9	What specific training and capacity building sessions did you attend?	
10	What have been the benefits of	

	<p>the training and capacity building sessions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict mitigation • Resource management • Career/Skills 	
11	<p>What new groups or initiatives have been created as a result of the PEARL program?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many people have been reached? • Early warning structures • Peace structures 	
12	<p>How have the initiatives under the PEARL program helped improve responsiveness of extractive industries to community needs?</p>	
13	<p>How have the initiatives under the PEARL program helped improve national government revenue sharing policy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress • Challenges 	
14	<p>What have been the PEARL program's contributions and successes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we sustain the successes? 	

15	What have been PEARL program's unintended impacts?	
16	What are some of the lessons learnt from the PEARL program?	