

Assessment of Community Based Peace Programs on Rural Community Development in West Pokot, Kenya

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Abstract- A number of researchers have highlighted the significance of Community Based Organizations and the contribution these organizations make in national social and economic development in general and rural communities in particular. This study was conducted in West Pokot County to analyze the role of Community Based Peace Programs in the rural community development. The study was justified on grounds that issues pertaining community based peace programs in ASAL areas has not been focused so much despite them forming part of SDGs. Based on the objectives of the study, a descriptive research design was adopted. Data was collected using questionnaire which was administered to selected household heads in the County. Purposive and random sampling techniques were applied in picking the 300 household heads from the target population. Other data gathering methods that were adopted included the key informant interviews and focused group discussions with residents. The collected data was analyzed via the help of the Statistical Packages for Social Scientists (SPSS) and is presented in tables for ease of understanding. Out of the total respondents sampled, 73% were male while 27% were female. 21% of the respondents were from Kapenguria Municipality, 25% from Pokot South Constituency, 19% from Pokot North, 13% from Kacheliba Constituency, 11% from Kipkomo Sub County and 11% West Pokot Sub County. The findings further indicated that 58% had no formal education, 25% had primary education, 13% had secondary education as their highest level and 4% had post-secondary education. The study revealed that majority (97%) of the residents included in the study had knowledge on what exactly was meant by community based peace programs. The study found out that most (313) respondents acknowledged that there were challenges facing peace programs CBOs in the county. A third (33%) of the respondents believed that government is believed to be the main agent in supporting community based peace programs that are fostering community development in West Pokot County, 30% believed that local leaders and politicians are responsible, 23% said the church was responsible while 14% said international NGOs are responsible. The study recommends that there is an urgent need for the County Government of West Pokot and in collaboration with the national government to step up the exercise of providing a safe environment for the people of the county and there neighbouring community to foster a peaceful co-existence.

Index Terms- Community based, peace programs, community, development

I. INTRODUCTION

The relevance of rural community-based organizations (CBOs), which have a long and dramatic history, cannot be emphasized enough in whatever amount of space. The involvement of community-based groups is a crucial factor that contributes to the expansion and general prosperity of rural communities. They have been very active participants in development programs, which has contributed to a significant improvement in the economic situations of farmers all over the world. These adjustments were made as a direct result of the alterations that were mentioned before and have now been put into effect (Simiyu, 2012). Community-based organizations, sometimes referred to as CBOs more commonly, are the primary focus of this particular field of inquiry. Communities are the common name for these organizations, which are often referred to as having been freely established by social groupings. The size of these communities, their objectives, and the degree to which their members participate might vary widely. Because its members come from such a broad range of different places and experiences, this organization has a very diverse membership and make-up as a direct consequence of this fact. However, each member has the ability to exert influence on the attitudes and actions of other members, with the goal of completing their goals associated to the development of their social and economic standing. This is done in the context of the fulfilment of their aims to enhance their social and economic standing.

This is accomplished via the planning process, the execution of various development efforts, and the assessment of the usefulness of those initiatives. The objectives that have been mentioned up to this point are supposed to be achieved in order for them to meet the goals of social and economic development that they have set for themselves. In addition to this, they provide financial as well as technical help to the communities that are located in the area where they are working. When it comes to the encouragement of

rural development in arid and semi-arid areas, community-based organizations, which are also sometimes referred to as CBOs, play an extremely significant role. They achieve this objective by the implementation of a wide range of tactics, some of which include enhancing the quality of life, improving health and nutrition, expanding educational opportunities, and making it simpler to cohabit in an atmosphere of peacefulness. Community-based organizations have the capacity to encourage social cohesion and collective action, which may be one of the probable explanations for the occurrence of this phenomenon.

According to Njeru, (2013), several research have indicated that widespread recognition exists that rural development is the primary driver for the change that occurs in rural regions. The amount of evidence that is currently available suggests that the performance of rural economic development is on a decreasing trend. The aforementioned scenario may be responsible for the failure of various government-funded programs in Kenya, especially in places that are characterized by dry and semi-arid conditions like west Pokot (Alex, 2008). This may be the case in locations like west Pokot where circumstances are exceptionally dry and semi-arid. The enormous amount of fear and outrage that has been voiced by the population that has been impacted highlights the need for the government to modify and refocus its development plan and the framework under which it will carry it out. Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), which serve as strategic organizations through which the community may get important development initiatives that have the ability to accelerate social and economic transformation, have emerged as a direct consequence of the underperformance of the government (Alewu, 2012). This growth in CBOs has been attributed to the underperformance of the government. In order to investigate the influence that community-based peace efforts have had on community development projects in West Pokot County, Kenya, this study was carried out.

Community-based organizations (CBOs) in Kenya have been vital in raising the quality of life throughout the nation, with a particular focus on areas that have traditionally been afflicted by underdevelopment. This improvement has been seen in particular in regions that have historically been plagued by underdevelopment. This goal has been reached using a variety of strategies and procedures. This phenomenon is most visible in regions that, in the past, have been exposed to standards of living that are lower than the average for that region. According to the findings of study that was done out by Mutual. (2005), successful administrations in Kenya have implemented policies aimed at eradicating poverty, with the goal of encouraging economic development in both rural and urban regions of the country. This is a conclusion that may be drawn from the outcomes of the research that was conducted in Kenya. However, the underlying hurdle that results from a lack of confidence is exhibited via the hierarchical approach that is adopted by the government and the limited participation of the people. This engagement is constrained because people do not trust the government. This is an illustration of how the lack of confidence shows itself in the individual. Both of these contributing elements are to blame for the issue that we are now facing. As a direct consequence of this, community-based organizations, also known as CBOs, have sprung out in an effort to address the plethora of enduring issues that continue to bedevil communities.

When asked what role these institutions had in the growth of the Igede society, Okpaga (2006) makes a profound observation: "If rural development is the promotion of the socio-economic welfare of the rural folks, to some extent these institutions have made some impact." The importance of these institutions to the development of Igede society is made clear by Okpaga's perspective. That is a really astute observation by Okpaga. Working in areas such as education, agriculture, social welfare, and self-help for the disadvantaged, they are able to adapt in ways that government and formal institutions cannot because of their openness, ease of accessibility, and flexibility in loaning. In addition to their work in these areas, they also: For instance, the Okpawule Wule Social Club hosts a series of public lectures and workshops for school principals, where both educators and students from local institutions of higher learning are invited to participate. The Okpawule Wule Social Club also helps those in need by delivering gifts and comfort to those in Igedeland's hospitals, Edawu, and orphanages. In contrast, the Agba and Emwenyi Welfare Associations regularly donate gifts and other forms of assistance to hospitalized individuals; Edawu, Emwenyi Welfare Association, for instance, has received funding from international bodies like the PFD, a non-governmental organization based in the United States, which it has used to construct a factory house and a secretariat for the association; it has also benefited from the generosity of Fadama III and the Benue State Agricultural and The funds will go toward constructing the association's administration and a manufacturing home. The result will be better support for the group's constituents. Interview with Isaac Oregbe, 23rd July, 2013) The Association (EWA) evaluated a grant from the agency in the amount of N500, 000.00 in 2002, a grant in the amount of N2.03 million in 2003, and a grant in the amount of N2.5 million in 2004 for distribution as loans to its members for use in agricultural endeavors. In light of this, it is fair to say that the members' quality of life has been vastly improved because to the efforts of these CBOs. One of the Agba Welfare Association's original members, Jerry Ede, puts it this way: "The thinking is that if we are able to help or develop each other as members, it will subsequently affect the larger Igede society" (Interview with Jerry Ede, 20th July, 2013). By saying, "since development involves that of human self, this self-development would spill over to the community," Okpaga (2004) lends credible support to the previously presented position. His argument is that "since development involves that of the human self, this self-development would spill over to the community." This unquestionably indicates the enormous potentials that are contained in these community groups for the continuous growth and development of Igedeland into the future, even though it will be some time before the spillover effects begin to have an influence on the community.

According to Freire (2013), "True generosity consists precisely in fighting to destroy the causes which nourish false charity." This statement provides more clarification for the motivation for this endeavor at self-improvement and the goal of the CBOs. This, according to Freire, is where it all begins and ends in terms of personal growth. Freire made this observation in one of his writings. Sometimes referred to as "rejects of life," the vulnerable and humiliated are duped by fake charities into reaching out with shaking palms in the hope of receiving aid. Generosity consists, at its core, in reducing the frequency with which these hands—whether they belong to

individuals or to whole populations—must be raised in prayer, so that more and more people may transform their praying hands into working hands and use their energy to effect positive social change. This is true whether they are the hands of individuals or a nation at large.

Staff positions at organizations like the Okpawule Wule Social Club, the Agba Welfare Association, and the Emwenyi Welfare Association are often filled by local community members (Executive members) with first-hand knowledge of the needs in their respective areas. Generally speaking, this is correct. Staff or executive members may only have a common interest if they are willing and able to help one another out, and if they happen to work or live in close proximity to one another.

Acting President Nelson Mandela, in his presentation to the 50th National Conference of the African National Congress (ANC), emphasized the significance of community-based organizations (CBOs) in community development. The speech Mandela gave was given at the time when the ANC was celebrating its 50th anniversary. In his view, CBOs "ensure popular participation in governance and constituted some of the institutions through which popular involvement and participation could be mobilized." Community-based organizations (CBOs) are increasingly being relied upon by governments to gather local issues, develop strategies, and help in the implementation of solutions. Local communities may go to CBOs for assistance in problem solving, information gathering, and strategy development. Locally relevant information is increasingly being stored and curated by community-based groups. Obviously, this data is useful not only for the aims of the community organizations themselves, but also for the objectives of other organizations and government authorities. The function of the chief business officer (CBO) is expanding in today's businesses to incorporate knowledge management responsibilities such as the collection, classification, storage, and retrieval of internal data. Public participation and feedback are enabling the neighborhood's residents to have their say in the discussion via the use of technology. The process might be used to map local landmarks, facilitate the delivery of services by residents, provide an environmental reference point, or identify systemic issues.

To begin the fight to ensure that a people-driven process of social transformation takes place in Nigeria, federal, state, and local leaders will need to consider the possibility and reliability of community-based organizations as an alternative vehicle to achieve community development objectives. The leadership of Nigeria (at the federal, state, and municipal levels) has begun a battle to guarantee a process of social change initiated by the people of Nigeria. This is the predicament they'll find themselves in when they launch their campaign to guarantee a people-driven process of social transformation.

We must give community-based organizations (CBOs) serious consideration as viable options and partners in the development of counties because their success stories especially in West Pokot County today stand tall and are founded on the contribution of "sweat equity" by people. This is due to the fact that the "sweat equity" of volunteers is key to the success story of many CBOs. This is especially relevant when thinking about how many community-based organizations (CBOs) would not have been successful without the "sweat equity" efforts of their members. Community members in West Pokot County, Kenya, get together to form CBOs in order to address the issues plaguing their region and find solutions to the problems it faces, just as they do in every other real CBO in Sub-Saharan Africa. They make their leadership accountable to the group at large and exercise self-governance. They are not accountable to shareholders, patrons, or users. Community-based organizations (CBOs) are a shining example of democracy in action, striving to uphold democratic principles both externally and internally.

They represent the dignity of the group, the idea of a humane society, and the profound effort to build a genuine community out of disparate parts. In doing so, they enhance the dignity of the group, the idea of a compassionate society, and the weighty effort to forge a cohesive whole out of disparate pieces. They adorn the worth of the group in this way, as well as the concept of a caring society and the profound effort to create a genuine community out of broken parts. It is thus not an exaggeration to say that they are the pillars of community development in rural parts of Kenya due to their positions and the influence they have on both individuals and the community as a whole. This is due to their demonstrably positive responses to community requests and concerns as well as their public declarations of positive goals and actions. West Pokot County residents are taking the next step in networking with government formal institutions after banding together to find solutions to problems in their communities (such as providing grants and loans) in order to start businesses, build houses, buy cars, pay for children's school fees, acquire fertilizers, give scholarships to financially disadvantaged students, and raise awareness on a wide range of social issues. There is hope that they will be recognized as the county's primary catalyst for social progress. They have had a major impact in the field of development thanks to their efforts. However, in light of the present HIV/AIDS pandemic, extreme poverty, hunger, and illnesses, all of which have significant rural characteristics, they unquestionably serve as pillars of hope for those in West Pokot County who are afflicted and impacted. There's no denying this fact.

In addition to their already crucial function, these CBOs in rural areas also work to foster social cohesion and maintain law and order. The significance of this trait cannot be overstated. Because of the rise of CBOs, which are impervious to communal disputes, clannish and tribal jingoism, this is becoming the case. This is particularly true since their memberships and programs attract people from other communities, bringing them together for activities like as sharing meals and socializing that they wouldn't otherwise participate in. When it comes to communal disputes, clannish and tribal jingoism, community-based organizations do very well. From a political perspective, it is essential that these community-based organizations have served as platforms for leadership training and selection in rural regions. The fact that many of these groups' members are current or former elected officials, government officials, party leaders, academics, and administrators at all levels of education is proof of this. Many of these people have previous experience in authoritative roles, proving this point. One way to demonstrate this is by analyzing the demographics of different organizations. Most of the prominent politicians in the area rely on the funding given by these groups to run successful election campaigns. In particular, the Community Council of Elders will rely on these groups to fund one or more development programs, which may include making up for

salary gaps. This is especially important if the Community Council of Elders is facing a challenging circumstance. Community-based organizations' potential as alternatives to or development partners for rural areas have been highlighted in this context.

Community-based organizations may confront a range of problems and bottlenecks, the severity of which is determined by the nature of the programs and activities undertaken. Factors such as a lack of money, the corruption of some of its officials, shoddy record keeping, seasonal and unpredictable earnings, loan default, and a lack of legal backing hampered its capacity to operate successfully (Okpaga, 2004). Furthermore, the state (Central Government) and county governments in Kenya do not give enough patronage since their efforts are not appropriately appreciated or recognized by other stakeholders.

These issues and difficulties confronting CBOs have a direct influence on the sustainability of development work in communities, and development organizations must prioritize resolving them. Community-based organizations (CBOs) are often created by locals to solve specific issues; as a result, CBOs in rural regions, particularly in West Pokot County, should take the lead in effecting good change in their communities. This should be obvious, considering that people in rural West Pokot continue to experience the daily ups and downs of a state that is more concerned with exploiting them than helping them. At the moment, there is an overemphasis on individual development of members at the cost of the rural community in which these organizations function.

Instead of distributing such monies on a regular basis to its members, the money assessed and the interest earned could be utilized to begin more productive initiatives that will directly benefit the rural people where they live. This is due to the fact that they are exclusively found in rural areas. Given the relatively rural character of West Pokot society and the resulting poverty of the population, the spillover impact is unlikely to reach the larger West Pokot County community very soon. This is true regardless of how much emphasis is currently placed on personal development. Okpaga (2004) made a persuasive case along these lines: "There is no point in developing individual members of these institutions unless they have an impact on the generality of the people." Okpaga's remarks perfectly summarize the scenario. As he rightly reasoned, community-based organizations (CBOs) in West Pokot County "should identify some (specific) projects, work together, and develop them for the people." If the new development plan is to succeed, all relevant parties must now push for community-friendly policies that bring actual advantages to communities.

Numerous scholarly investigations have shed light on the significance of community-based organizations (CBOs), along with the valuable contributions these entities provide towards the social and economic advancement of rural regions and the nation at large. As to Clark's (2009) research, non-governmental organizations, often referred to as NGOs, are recognized as entities that operate without profit motives and focus on grassroots initiatives to empower marginalized segments of society. Berg (2007) undertook an inquiry on the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the development and implementation of rural development programs. Uphoff (2004) identifies five key domains of activity in which non-governmental organizations (NGOs) might effectively contribute. These domains include the administration of natural resources, the enhancement of human resources, the cultivation of agricultural land, and the construction of non-agricultural enterprises. According to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS, 2016), a significant portion of individuals living in rural areas face a persistent cycle characterized by limited financial resources, inadequate access to necessary equipment, time-consuming and detrimental transportation options, inflexible circumstances, and exploitation by intermediaries and transporters. Mullen (1991) asserts that several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) worldwide are using sustainable and efficacious modes of transportation to provide services to rural regions. The research done by Clements (2015) reveals that the progress in transportation and communications technology has facilitated the potential for some rural communities to attract economic activity that is small-scale and adaptable.

Kenya is a prominent African country where civil society non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a significant role in facilitating the development of both rural and urban regions. There are several civil society organizations that meet the established legal criteria, have obtained official registration from the relevant government ministries, and therefore, are recognized as significant contributors to the process of development. As a result, they possess the ability to exert influence on governmental policies and political decisions that prioritize the advancement of community development initiatives. Civil society organizations, including community-based organizations (CBOs), are considered effective agents for facilitating transformative change in individuals' lives and advancing sustainable development. This is primarily attributed to their utilization of integrated, people-centered, and participatory development strategies, which involve organizing and mobilizing communities to actively harness their abundant social capital for the betterment of society. These firms use integrated development methodologies, which accounts for this phenomenon. The progress of the country has been significantly advanced due to the efforts of civil society groups in several sectors such as health, education, agriculture and food security, community empowerment and awareness, infrastructure development, and technical advancements. The objective of this study is to assess the capacities of community-based organizations (CBOs) in facilitating sustainable development within local communities. This research aims to achieve its objective by using a case study approach focused on Omega Child Shelter, a community-based organization situated in Nzeluni, Mwingi Central. The process of selecting Nzeluni will be conducted strategically, using several methods for data collection including unstructured interviews, focus group discussions, and an observation guide.

To ensure the credibility of the collected information, the data analysis will prioritize the identification of recurrent themes and the comparison of respondents' responses. The researcher's investigation unveiled that the Omega Child Shelter has implemented a range of initiatives encompassing educational programs, healthcare provision, food security and nutrition, infrastructure development, environmental conservation, capacity building, and the establishment of a community endowment fund. All of these initiatives will be oriented towards progress in some manner. Since the year 2005, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) have implemented a program that specifically emphasizes education, with a special emphasis on stimulating Early Childhood Development (ECD) and facilitating socialization. The duration of this initiative is planned to extend through the year 2013. Based on the study results, it is evident that further intervention measures would be necessary to maintain the continuity of students' education. Regarding the matter of food supply

safety, the efforts undertaken by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) were a noteworthy contribution in the pursuit of sustainable development objectives. The community-based organization (CBO) intends to initiate four distinct initiatives, including goat rearing, grain farming, greenhouse cultivation, and fruit tree nursery establishment. Among the several initiatives being considered, the program centered on goats is anticipated to possess a well-established footing within the community members. The study findings suggest that great progress has been achieved in the field of local resource mobilization, leading to the recognition of community-based organizations as valuable contributors to the achievement of sustainable development.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study adopted a descriptive survey research design in identifying the sample size of 350 respondents from 67 households. The research was utilized in order to determine research goals, define operational definitions, and improve the final research design by providing clarity to the unclear issue. This style exhibits adaptability and has the capability to effectively tackle research inquiries encompassing many varieties, including those pertaining to what, why, and how. Both disciplines have a common focus on the examination of intricate phenomena within their authentic settings, as well as the routine behaviors shown by real individuals. According to Silverman (2016), this analytical approach facilitated the investigation of a contemporary phenomenon within its authentic context. Questionnaire and interview schedules were employed in data collection. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze data and presented in form of frequency distribution tables. This study is important because it comes at a time when the criminal justice system has focused so much on the offenders' welfare but neglected victims of crime. Victims have continued to suffer for fear of crime and from the consequences of a criminal act against them either physically or emotionally. The findings of the research provided great insights that had a considerable influence on the execution of community-based peace initiatives, notably in the areas of reducing poverty, enhancing education, and improving healthcare within the community. The study provides more insights on the amount of community involvement in self-help programs as a vehicle for developing community solidarity in the quest of alleviating poverty and promoting peace within the community.

III. DISCUSSIONS

The research sought to know the response rate of the respondents. The study sampled 400 respondents from community based organizations in West Pokot County. However, out of the 400 questionnaires distributed, 350 respondents were completely filled and returned hence giving a response rate of 87.50% of the respondents. This response is reliable for data analysis. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) explained that a response rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent. Before proceeding with the inferential analysis of the data, it was well analyzing the common descriptive statistics of the study sample data. The main research purpose of the study was to analyze the effectiveness of the community based peace programs on rural community development in West Pokot County, Kenya.

Roles and Functions of Community Based Peace Programs

Statements	Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank
Maintaining of peace building efforts that are effective and sustainable.	5.8	1.567	1
Evaluating peace building efforts within the society	5.6	1.563	2
Discovering and assessing the security situation in the community as well as identifying early warning signs.	5.5	0.342	3
Building and launching of new projects that foster peaceful coexistence within the society	5.4	1.867	4
Keeping the community on focus and commit to achieving lasting peace solutions within and without the society;	5.4	1.456	5
Others.	3.4	1.481	6

Pearson Correlation Analysis

		Rural Community Development	CBOs Roles/Functions
Rural Community Development	Pearson Correlation	1	
CBOs Roles/Functions	Pearson Correlation	.740**	1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Model Summary

Model	R R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.740 a	.546	.53900

a. Predictor: (Constant), CBOs Roles/Functions

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	89.983	1	89.983	420.481	.000 ^b
	Residual	74.373	348	.214		
	Total	164.355	349			

a. Dependent Variable: Rural Community Development

b. Predictors: (Constant), CBOs Roles/Functions

Variables Coefficient (CBOs Roles/Functions)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.602	.201		2.992	.003
	CBOs Roles/Functions	.861	.049	.740	17.599	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Rural Community Development

Problems/Challenges of Community Based Peace Programs

Problem and Challenges	Mean	Std. Deviation	Ranks
Corruption cases occasioned by their officials	4.8	1.967	1
Low capital base	4.3	1.489	2
Seasonal and inconsistent capital in-flows	4.3	1.342	3
Poor record and book keeping	4.1	0.867	4
Interference from similar CBOs	3.4	1.456	5

Lack of adequate patronage by the state (Central government) and County Governments	3.2	1.481	6
Lack of legal backings	3.1	0.278	7
Cases of default of financial institution loans	2.7	1.671	8
Others	1.9	0.056	9

Correlation Analysis

		Rural Community Development	CBOs Challenges
Rural Community Development	Pearson Correlation	1	
CBOs Challenges	Pearson Correlation	.735**	1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.735 _a	.540	.538	.54354

a. Predictor: (Constant), CBOs Challenges

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	88.723	1	88.723	408.861	.000 ^b
	Residual	75.633	348	.217		
	Total	164.355	349			

a. Dependent Variable: Rural Community Development

b. Predictors: (Constant), CBOs Challenges

Variables Coefficient (CBOs Challenges)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Coefficients		
1	(Constant)	1.113	.175		6.342	.000
	CBOs Challenges	.743	.043	.735	17.329	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Rural Community Development

Availability of Opportunities

Responses	SD %	D%	UD%	A%	SA%	MEAN	SD
CBO's effort had been a major contribution towards achieving sustainable development.	2.7	10.7	10.1	41.6	34.9	3.95	1.061
CBO's put more effort in managing resources	4.7	20.1	8.1	18.1	49.0	3.87	1.339
CBO's have really contributed to rural infrastructure	0.0	6.0	20.1	24.8	49.0	4.17	.954
CBO's have utilized the available opportunities	3.4	4.7	26.2	24.8	40.9	3.95	1.080
CBO's put more effort on agricultural development	0.0	4.7	16.8	41.6	36.9	4.11	.847

Correlation Analysis

		Rural Community Development	Exploited Opportunities
Rural Community Development	Pearson Correlation	1	
Exploited Opportunities	Pearson Correlation	.769**	1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.769 ^a	.591	.589	.51241

a. Predictors: (Constant), Exploited Opportunities

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	97.138	1	97.138	503.306	.000 ^b

Residual	67.218	348	.193
Total	164.355	349	

a. Dependent Variable: Rural Community Development

b. Predictor: (Constant), Exploited Opportunities

Variables Coefficient (Exploited Opportunities)

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Coefficients Beta			
1	(Constant)	.559	.187		2.997	.003
	Exploited Opportunities	.861	.045	.769	19.234	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Exploited Opportunities

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

The majority of those who participated in the study were of the opinion that community-based peace efforts played a key part in the process of fostering community development in West Pokot County, according to the findings of the research. In addition, the residents of West Pokot County stated that their most essential duty or function was to ensure that successful and ongoing measures to promote peace were maintained. According to the findings of the survey, the residents of West Pokot County believe that their major responsibility is to ensure that efforts to promote peace are effective and continue for an extended period of time. It was also found that there was a statistically significant difference in the relative ways of community-based peace efforts and community development in West Pokot County. The findings of this study indicate that the residents of West Pokot County have an understanding of the roles that are expected of community peace initiatives in their daily lives.

Suggestions

In light of the findings presented earlier, the following recommendations for policy are provided as a conclusion to the study. First, the residents of West Pokot County and the areas that surround it have an urgent demand that the West Pokot County Government and the national government step up their efforts to ensure a secure environment for them. Second, in order for community-based peace initiatives to be properly executed and maintained over the whole of the county, local citizens must be provided with the resources they need in order to take responsibility of every step of the project's life cycle. This is a requirement that must be met before community-based peace initiatives can be considered successful

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