

Capacity-Building Strategies and Implications on Sustainable Peace in Kenya: A Case of Local Peace Committees in Kibra Sub-County

By

Dennis Walobwa Ndalira
ndalira@yahoo.com

Abstract

The study explored capacity-building strategies employed by Local Peace Committees (LPCs) in Kibra Sub-County, Kenya, to sustain peace in conflict-affected communities. The study used a qualitative research approach, with data collected through semi-structured interviews with members of LPCs, community leaders, and key informants. The findings revealed that LPCs used various strategies to build their capacity, such as training programs, mentorship, and networking with other peacebuilding organizations. The capacity-building strategies were effective in enhancing the LPCs' skills, knowledge, and expertise in peacebuilding, conflict resolution, and community mobilization. The study also found that the capacity-building strategies had a positive impact on sustaining peace in the community, as they enabled LPCs to prevent and manage conflicts, promote social cohesion, and facilitate reconciliation. However, the study identified some challenges that hindered the effectiveness of the capacity-building strategies, such as inadequate funding, limited resources, and political interference. The study recommends that LPCs should engage in continuous capacity-building activities, secure more funding, and work closely with other stakeholders to sustain peace in conflict-affected communities. Overall, the study highlights the importance of capacity-building strategies in enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of LPCs in promoting peace and stability in conflict-affected areas.

Key Words: Kenya, Kibra, Capacity-Building, Strategies, Local Peace Committees, Peace

Capacity-Building Strategies and Implications on Sustainable Peace in Kenya: A Case of Local Peace Committees in Kibra Sub-County

By

Dennis Walobwa Ndalira

Introduction

In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the importance of local community efforts in promoting and sustaining peace. This is particularly true in conflict-affected regions, where traditional top-down approaches to peacebuilding have often failed to achieve lasting results. In Kibra Sub-County, located in Nairobi, Kenya, local peace committees have emerged as a critical force in promoting and sustaining peace. These committees are composed of community members who work together to identify and address local sources of conflict, promote dialogue and understanding, and foster a culture of peace.

Capacity-building strategies have played a critical role in the success of these local peace committees. By providing training and support to committee members, these strategies have helped to enhance their skills and knowledge in areas such as conflict resolution, mediation, and community mobilization. In turn, this has enabled the committees to become more effective in their efforts to promote peace and prevent conflict. This article explored the capacity-building strategies used by the local peace committees in Kibra Sub-County, and assesses their impact on the sustainability of peace in the region.

Assumptions

1. The success of the capacity-building strategies used by the local peace committees in Kibra Sub-County is dependent on the level of community participation and ownership.
2. The effectiveness of the capacity-building strategies may vary depending on the specific needs and context of the community in question. What works well in Kibra Sub-County may not necessarily work in other regions with different cultural, social, and economic contexts.

Objective

Explored the capacity-building strategies used by the local peace committees in Kibra Sub-County to sustain peace.

Statement of Problem

Kibra Sub-County is a densely populated area located in Nairobi, Kenya, with a high prevalence of poverty, unemployment, and crime. Due to its social and economic challenges, the region has experienced sporadic bouts of violence and conflict over the years. In response to this, local peace committees have emerged as critical actors in promoting and sustaining peace in the community. Local peace committees are community-based structures made up of members from different ethnic and religious backgrounds, who work together to address local sources of conflict, promote dialogue, and foster a culture of peace. These committees play a crucial role in preventing and managing conflicts, particularly in regions where formal structures of governance have failed to provide adequate support. Despite the important role of local peace committees in promoting and sustaining peace in conflict-affected regions such

Citation: Ndalira, D. W. (2023). Capacity-Building Strategies and Implications on Sustainable Peace in Kenya: A Case of Local Peace Committees in Kibra Sub-County. *Journal of African Interdisciplinary Studies*, 7(3), 68 – 79.

as Kibra Sub-County, there is a limited understanding of the effectiveness of capacity-building strategies used by these committees to enhance their skills and knowledge. Moreover, there is a gap in knowledge regarding the impact of these capacity-building strategies on the sustainability of peace in the region. This study aims to address these gaps by examining the capacity-building strategies used by the local peace committees in Kibra Sub-County and their impact on sustaining peace in the region.

Review of Related Literature

Capacity-Building Strategies Used by the Local Peace Committees in Kibra Sub-County to Promote Peace and Prevent Conflict

Peace and security are critical components of any society's development, and this is particularly true in conflict-affected regions such as Kibra Sub-County according to Hope Sr (2020). In the contemporary study, local peace committees as alluded by Hope Sr as being institutions for inclusive peace and justice, have emerged as important actors in promoting peace and preventing conflict in such regions. These committees are composed of community members who volunteer their time and resources to mediate disputes, promote dialogue, and foster a culture of peace.

Capacity-building strategies are critical in enhancing the effectiveness of local peace committees in Kibra Sub-County (Muia, 2019). Capacity-building refers to the process of developing the knowledge, skills, and attitudes required to perform tasks effectively. Effective capacity-building strategies can enhance the ability of local peace committees to identify and address the root causes of conflicts and develop sustainable solutions as Muia notes. The study by Muia is of relevance as it focuses on community contribution towards community policing in Makina Village of Kibra.

One of the primary capacity-building strategies used by local peace committees in Kibra Sub-County is training and workshops (Thuku, 2021). The committees receive training on conflict management, mediation, and negotiation skills to enable them to handle conflict situations effectively. Workshops are also conducted to provide committee members with updates on current conflict dynamics and emerging trends. The study by Thuku informed this study considering that its focus was on the contribution of non-state actors to community policing in urban informal settlements: A case of Mlango Kubwa ward in which local peace committees are considered non-state actors considering that they lack a legal framework.

Another strategy used is mentoring and coaching (Balongo, 2019). Mentored, coached and experienced committee members provide guidance and support to new members, helping them to develop the necessary skills and knowledge to contribute effectively to the committee's work. According to Balongo, this approach ensures continuity of the committee's work and facilitates the transfer of knowledge and skills from experienced to new members. The similarity of Balongo's study to the contemporary study is that Balongo focuses on factors influencing gang violence by unemployed youth.

Collaborations and partnerships with other stakeholders such as the government, civil society organizations, and religious leaders are also critical in enhancing the effectiveness of local peace committees (Nyambati, 2022). The study by Nyambati is centred on community water projects and highlights on the contribution of participation in sustainable use of these water resources beyond addressing conflicts. These collaborations provide additional resources, expertise, and legitimacy to the committee's work, enabling them to reach more people and have a greater impact.

Citation: Ndalira, D. W. (2023). Capacity-Building Strategies and Implications on Sustainable Peace in Kenya: A Case of Local Peace Committees in Kibra Sub-County. *Journal of African Interdisciplinary Studies*, 7(3), 68 – 79.

Documentation and reporting are also important capacity-building strategies (Ajao, 2021). Local peace committees document their activities and report on their progress to relevant stakeholders. This documentation and reporting can help in advocacy, mobilization, and holding stakeholders accountable. The study by Ajao was of relevance as it focused on citizen journalism as a documentation process and conflict transformation by exploring netizens' digitized shaping of political crises in Kenya.

Effectiveness of Capacity-Building Strategies in Enhancing the Skills and Knowledge of Committee Members

The effectiveness of capacity-building strategies used by local peace committees in enhancing the skills and knowledge of committee members is a critical factor in determining the success of their efforts to promote peace and prevent conflict. Local dispute resolution mechanisms processes are well-structured in African societies and dependent on the strategies. Some of these processes are observed in the Gacaca court system of Rwanda, Matooput of Northern Uganda, and the Gadaa system in Northern Kenya and the Guurt of Somalia. Other societies where traditional conflict resolution mechanisms are demonstrated include the Ogboni court of Yoruba in Nigeria, Njuri-Ncheke of Meru in Kenya, and the Mat association of the Pondo tribe in South Africa (Theresa & Oluwafemi, 2014).

Training and workshops have been identified as one of the primary capacity-building strategies used by local peace committees to enhance the skills and knowledge of committee members. Studies have shown that these training sessions have been effective in improving the skills of committee members in areas such as conflict management, mediation, and negotiation skills according to Strasser (2017) the importance of strengthening the ability of those who attempt to avert extremism in communities. According to the study, education and training have a substantial impact on any effort of countering violence and diffusing pending conflict in communities. The training has also helped to increase the members' understanding of the dynamics of conflicts, leading to better-informed decisions and interventions.

Mentoring and coaching have also been found to be effective in enhancing the skills and knowledge of committee members according to Mazorodze & Buckley (2020). The transfer of knowledge and skills from experienced to new members through mentorship and coaching has led to a more informed and skilled committee that can handle conflict situations more effectively. Mazorodze & Buckley's study was of relevance considering that it focused on knowledge transfer tools in knowledge-intensive organisations.

Collaborations and partnerships with other stakeholders have also proven to be effective in enhancing the skills and knowledge of committee members according to Moreno-Serna et. al. (2020). These partnerships have facilitated the sharing of information and resources, resulting in a more informed and skilled committee that is better equipped to handle conflicts. The study by Moreno-Serna et. al. is of relevance, however, focusing on transformational collaboration for the SDGs in the case of the Alianza Shire's work in the provision of energy access in refugee camps and host communities.

Documentation and reporting have also been found to be effective in enhancing the skills and knowledge of committee members according to Raimo et. al., (2021). Through the documentation and reporting of their activities according to Raimo et. al., committee members can reflect on their work, identify areas for improvement, and share their experiences and lessons learned with others, thus increasing their knowledge and skills.

Citation: Ndalira, D. W. (2023). Capacity-Building Strategies and Implications on Sustainable Peace in Kenya: A Case of Local Peace Committees in Kibra Sub-County. *Journal of African Interdisciplinary Studies*, 7(3), 68 – 79.

The Impact of Capacity-Building Strategies on the Sustainability of Peace in Kibra Sub-County

The impact of capacity-building strategies on the sustainability of peace in Kibra Sub-County has been significant (Muchomba, 2021). Capacity-building strategies have played a crucial role in building the skills and knowledge of local peace committee members, improving their ability to promote and sustain peace in the region.

One of the key impacts of capacity-building strategies on the sustainability of peace is the increased effectiveness of local peace committees in responding to conflicts (Franco & Tracey, 2019). Capacity-building has equipped committee members with the skills and knowledge needed to identify and manage conflicts before they escalate into violence. This has resulted in a reduction in the number of violent conflicts in Kibra Sub-County and a more peaceful and stable region. This has been complimented by the study by Franco & Tracey on community capacity-building for sustainable development emphasizing on effective striving towards achieving local community sustainability targets.

Capacity-building has also enhanced the sustainability of peace by strengthening the local peace infrastructure (Alcorta, Swedlund & Smits, 2020). By building the capacity of local peace committees, capacity-building strategies have helped to create a more robust and sustainable peace infrastructure in Kibra Sub-County. According to Alcorta, Swedlund & Smits this has enabled the committee members to address conflicts and promote peace more effectively, even in the absence of external support evident through their study on discrimination and ethnic conflict with a dyadic analysis of politically-excluded groups in sub-Saharan Africa.

Moreover, capacity-building has helped to build trust and confidence between different communities (Augusty & Dizon, 2020). By bringing members of different communities together and building their skills and knowledge, capacity-building strategies have helped to create an environment where communities can work together to promote peace and prevent conflicts. According to Augusty and Dizon, building trust has been eminent as illuminated through their study on the role of community-based organizations in addressing social equity among deprived sections in the conflict vulnerable areas.

Finally, capacity-building strategies have contributed to the sustainability of peace by promoting a culture of peace and conflict resolution according to Bakken & Siri (2018). Through the training and mentoring of committee members, capacity-building strategies have helped to instill a culture of peace, dialogue, and reconciliation in the community. This culture of peace has helped to create a more peaceful and stable environment in the region, which is critical for the sustainability of peace as brought out in the study by Bakken & Siri on Conflict Trends in Africa.

Challenges and Opportunities Associated with the Implementation of Capacity-Building Strategies by LPCs in Conflict-Affected Regions

Implementing capacity-building strategies by Local Peace Committees (LPCs) in conflict-affected regions comes with both challenges and opportunities (Joshi, 2022). According to Joshi, these challenges include capacity-building strategies that require adequate resources such as funding, time, and expertise to be effective. However, LPCs in conflict-affected regions may lack these resources, making it difficult to implement capacity-building strategies effectively.

Citation: Ndalira, D. W. (2023). Capacity-Building Strategies and Implications on Sustainable Peace in Kenya: A Case of Local Peace Committees in Kibra Sub-County. *Journal of African Interdisciplinary Studies*, 7(3), 68 – 79.

Conflict zones may be dangerous, making it difficult for LPCs to access these areas and provide capacity-building support to their members. These zones are often characterized by high levels of insecurity, unpredictable violence, and limited access to essential services according to Edirisinghe & Gunasekara (2019). In such areas, it can be challenging for LPCs to access and provide capacity-building support to their members. The primary role of LPCs is to prevent violence, promote peace, and build the capacity of their members to manage conflicts peacefully. LPCs operate at the community level, and their members are usually drawn from the local community. LPCs are critical in conflict prevention and resolution as Edirisinghe & Gunasekara note, as they are often the first responders in cases of communal conflict. However, in conflict zones, the work of LPCs becomes even more challenging. Conflict zones are often controlled by armed groups, and access to these areas may be restricted or even prohibited. LPC members may face significant risks, such as abduction, torture, or even death, if they attempt to enter these areas. This situation makes it difficult for LPCs to provide capacity-building support to their members, which is essential in building their capacity to manage conflicts peacefully.

LPCs may face resistance from members who are reluctant to adopt new strategies or change their way of doing things, especially if they have been doing things a certain way for a long time (Muchanyuka, 2022). LPCs often aim to introduce new strategies, tools, and approaches to conflict resolution and management, which may require members to change their behavior, beliefs, and attitudes. However, some members may resist these changes, especially if they have been doing things a certain way for a long time. According to Muchanyuka, one reason for resistance to change is that people are often comfortable with the familiar and may feel threatened by new ideas or approaches. Members may also feel that their way of doing things is effective and may be resistant to adopting new strategies. Furthermore, some members may feel that the new approach is imposed on them by outside organizations, leading to a lack of ownership and buy-in. Another reason for resistance to change as Muchanyuka opines is that members may fear losing their status or power within the group. LPCs often seek to promote a more inclusive approach to conflict resolution, which may require some members to share power or decision-making responsibilities with others. This sharing of power may be seen as a threat by some members who are used to having control over decision-making.

Capacity-building programs require active participation from committee members. However, LPCs may face challenges in getting members to attend training and other capacity-building activities due to various factors such as work, distance, or security concerns and discrimination. Augusty & Dizon (2020) argues that there is a need for justice for all in any member of a community. The issue of discrimination brings along unending conflicts and should be avoided at all costs. According to the researchers, society needs to observe social equity which includes equal opportunities egalitarianism, and empowering community members on how to resolve conflicts amicably. A study by Basedau & Schaefer-Kehnert (2019) on religious armed conflicts in Sub-Saharan Africa shows that discrimination increases violence. Religious discrimination is the most common and yet least investigated by researchers.

Likewise, a number of opportunities are in place with respect to the implementation of capacity-building strategies by LPCs in conflict-affected regions according to Gurung (2022). These include capacity-building programs that provide an opportunity for LPCs to build trust and cooperation among committee members and other stakeholders, thereby strengthening

Citation: Ndalira, D. W. (2023). Capacity-Building Strategies and Implications on Sustainable Peace in Kenya: A Case of Local Peace Committees in Kibra Sub-County. *Journal of African Interdisciplinary Studies*, 7(3), 68 – 79.

the peacebuilding process. These programs according to Gurung, not only equip LPC members with the necessary skills and knowledge but also provide an opportunity for building trust and cooperation among committee members and other stakeholders. This, in turn, strengthens the peacebuilding process. Capacity-building programs can take various forms, including training workshops, mentoring programs, exchange programs, and coaching sessions. These programs are designed to address the specific needs of LPCs and their members, and they focus on building the skills and knowledge necessary for effective conflict resolution and management.

One of the primary benefits of capacity-building programs is that they provide an opportunity for LPC members to build relationships and trust with one another. In many cases, LPCs are composed of members from different communities or groups that may have a history of conflict or mistrust. By participating in capacity-building programs together, members can get to know each other better, build relationships, and establish a sense of trust and cooperation. Furthermore, capacity-building programs also provide an opportunity for LPC members to interact with other stakeholders, such as government officials, civil society organizations, and other peacebuilding actors. These interactions can help build bridges between different groups and foster cooperation and collaboration.

Capacity-building strategies can enhance the effectiveness of LPCs in responding to conflicts and promoting peace by equipping committee members with the necessary skills and knowledge (Nganje, 2020). In the study, these strategies are aimed at equipping LPC members with the necessary skills, knowledge, and resources to effectively manage conflicts and promote peace. One of the primary benefits of capacity-building strategies is that they help to build the capacity of LPC members to respond to conflicts in a more effective and sustainable manner. LPC members can learn various skills and knowledge, such as conflict analysis, negotiation, mediation, and communication, which can help them to manage conflicts more effectively. Moreover, capacity-building strategies can also help to build the capacity of LPC members to prevent conflicts from escalating into violence.

According to Nganje, LPC members can learn strategies for conflict prevention, such as early warning and early response systems, which can help them to identify and address conflicts before they escalate into violence. Capacity-building strategies can also help LPC members to understand the root causes of conflicts and promote sustainable peace. By learning about the underlying issues that contribute to conflicts, LPC members can develop strategies and initiatives that address these root causes, thereby promoting long-term and sustainable peace. In addition, capacity-building strategies can help to build the capacity of LPC members to engage with diverse stakeholders, including government officials, civil society organizations, and other peacebuilding actors. By building their capacity to engage with diverse stakeholders, LPC members can facilitate greater cooperation and collaboration among different groups, thereby promoting peace.

Capacity-building strategies can promote local ownership and strengthen networks of the peacebuilding process, ensuring that the strategies developed are tailored to the specific needs of the community, peacebuilding organizations and stakeholders, thereby strengthening the peacebuilding network according to Henigson (2020). When capacity-building strategies are designed and implemented in a participatory manner, they can facilitate the active involvement and engagement of community members, peacebuilding organizations, and stakeholders in the development and implementation of strategies. This approach helps to ensure that the strategies developed are tailored to the specific needs of the community and

Citation: Ndalira, D. W. (2023). Capacity-Building Strategies and Implications on Sustainable Peace in Kenya: A Case of Local Peace Committees in Kibra Sub-County. *Journal of African Interdisciplinary Studies*, 7(3), 68 – 79.

stakeholders, thereby strengthening the peacebuilding network. One of the primary benefits of capacity-building strategies is that they can promote local ownership of the peacebuilding process. Local ownership refers to the degree to which community members, peacebuilding organizations, and stakeholders are actively involved and engaged in the peacebuilding process. According to Henigson, when capacity-building strategies are designed and implemented in a participatory manner, they can facilitate the active involvement and engagement of these groups in the peacebuilding process. This can help to ensure that the strategies developed are tailored to the specific needs of the community and stakeholders, thereby promoting local ownership of the peacebuilding process. In turn, this can contribute to the sustainability of peacebuilding efforts by building the capacity of LPCs to promote peace and prevent conflicts in the long term.

Methodology

This study utilized a qualitative case study methodology to explore the capacity-building strategies used by local peace committees in Kibra Sub-County to sustain peace. The study involved data collection through interviews, focus group discussions, and document analysis.

In Sampling and Data Collection, the study used purposive sampling to identify relevant participants, including members of the local peace committees, community leaders, government officials, and civil society representatives. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with selected participants obtaining their perspectives on the capacity-building strategies used by the local peace committees and their impact on sustaining peace. Focus group discussions were conducted with members of the local peace committees to obtain a deeper understanding of their experiences with capacity-building strategies. Additionally, document analysis was used to examine reports and other relevant documents produced by the local peace committees and other stakeholders.

In data Analysis, the data collected was analyzed using thematic analysis, which involved identifying patterns and themes within the data. The analysis was conducted in three phases: data familiarization, coding, and interpretation. During the data familiarization phase, the researcher became familiar with the data through repeated readings and note-taking. In the coding phase, the researcher identified key themes and concepts that emerged from the data. Finally, in the interpretation phase, the researcher analyzed the coded data and drew conclusions regarding the effectiveness of capacity-building strategies used by local peace committees in Kibra Sub-County to sustain peace.

To ensure the validity and reliability of the study, the researcher used triangulation, which involved collecting data from multiple sources and using multiple methods to analyze the data. Additionally, the researcher established trustworthiness by maintaining a reflexive approach and ensuring that the research process was transparent and well-documented.

Findings

The findings of this study revealed that capacity-building strategies used by local peace committees play a critical role in sustaining peace in Kibra Sub-County. The study found that capacity-building efforts through training and workshops were found to be the most effective strategy in enhancing the skills and knowledge of committee members. Training programs were focused on conflict resolution, mediation, communication, and community mobilization.

The study found that mentoring and coaching were essential in supporting committee members in applying the knowledge and skills acquired during training to real-life conflict situations.

Local peace committees often collaborated with other stakeholders such as the government, civil society organizations, and religious leaders to enhance their capacity to sustain peace. These collaborations provided additional resources, expertise, and legitimacy to their work.

The study found that local peace committees maintained detailed records of their activities and reported their findings to relevant stakeholders. This documentation was found to be an effective tool for advocacy, mobilization, and accountability.

The study found that these capacity-building strategies had a significant impact on sustaining peace in Kibra Sub-County. Through the use of these strategies, local peace committees were able to enhance their capacity to prevent and manage conflicts, promote dialogue, and foster a culture of peace.

The study also identified some challenges to the implementation of these strategies, including limited resources, competing priorities, and limited support from other stakeholders. However, the findings suggested that local peace committees could be effective in promoting and sustaining peace, particularly in regions where formal structures of governance have failed to provide adequate support.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study demonstrated the critical role of capacity-building strategies in sustaining peace through the efforts of local peace committees in Kibra Sub-County. The study found that training and workshops, mentoring and coaching, collaborations and partnerships, and documentation and reporting were effective capacity-building strategies used by local peace committees in Kibra Sub-County. These strategies played a significant role in enhancing the capacity of the committees to prevent and manage conflicts, promote dialogue, and foster a culture of peace.

The study also found that collaborations with other stakeholders such as the government, civil society organizations, and religious leaders were particularly important in enhancing the effectiveness of local peace committees. These collaborations provided additional resources, expertise, and legitimacy to their work.

However, the study also identified challenges to the implementation of these strategies, including limited resources, competing priorities, and limited support from other stakeholders. The findings suggest that addressing these challenges requires a sustained commitment from all stakeholders involved in peacebuilding efforts in the region.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, training and workshops were effective in enhancing the capacity of local peace committees. Therefore, there is a need to continue providing training and workshops to equip the committee members with the necessary skills and knowledge to sustain peace.

Collaborations and partnerships with other stakeholders such as the government, civil society organizations, and religious leaders were found to be crucial in enhancing the effectiveness of local peace committees. Therefore, there is a need to foster and strengthen these collaborations and partnerships.

Citation: Ndalira, D. W. (2023). Capacity-Building Strategies and Implications on Sustainable Peace in Kenya: A Case of Local Peace Committees in Kibra Sub-County. *Journal of African Interdisciplinary Studies*, 7(3), 68 – 79.

The study identified limited resources as one of the challenges faced by local peace committees. Therefore, there is a need to develop sustainable funding mechanisms to ensure that the committees have the necessary resources to carry out their activities.

Documentation and reporting were found to be effective in advocating, mobilizing, and holding stakeholders accountable. Therefore, there is a need to prioritize documentation and reporting to ensure that the activities of local peace committees are well documented and reported to relevant stakeholders.

Finally, the study found that youth and women were underrepresented in local peace committees. Therefore, there is a need to enhance their involvement to ensure that their perspectives and experiences are adequately represented in the peacebuilding process.

Citation: Ndalira, D. W. (2023). Capacity-Building Strategies and Implications on Sustainable Peace in Kenya: A Case of Local Peace Committees in Kibra Sub-County. *Journal of African Interdisciplinary Studies*, 7(3), 68 – 79.

References

- Ajao, T. (2021). Citizen Journalism and Conflict Transformation: Exploring netizens' digitized shaping of political crises in Kenya. In *Routledge Handbook of African Media and Communication Studies* (pp. 155-165). London: Routledge.
- Alcorta, L., Swedlund, H. J. & Smits, J. (2020). Discrimination and ethnic conflict: a dyadic analysis of politically-excluded groups in sub-Saharan Africa. *International Interactions*, 46:2, 251-273.
- Augusty, M. K. & Dizon, J. T. (2020). The Role of Community-based Organizations in Addressing Social Equity among Deprived Sections in the Conflict Vulnerable Areas in Karnataka, India. *Asian Research Journal of Arts & Social Sciences*, 11(1): 24-41
- Augusty, M. K. and Dizon, J. T. (2020). The Role of Community-based Organizations in Addressing Social Equity among Deprived Sections in the Conflict Vulnerable Areas in Karnataka, India. *Asian Research Journal of Arts & Social Sciences*, 11(1): 24-41
- Bakken, I. V. & Siri A. R. (2018). *Conflict Trends in Africa, 1989–2017*, *Conflict Trends*, 6. Oslo: PRIO.
- Balongo, C. V. (2019). *Factors Influencing Gang Violence by Unemployed Youth: A Case of Matayos Sub-County, Busia County-Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, St Paul's University).
- Basedau, M., & Schaefer-Kehnert, J. (2019). Religious discrimination and religious armed conflict in sub-Saharan Africa: an obvious relationship? *Religion, State & Society*, 47(1): 30-47.
- Edirisinghe, A., & Gunasekara, A. (2019). Immediate, Intense Changes: Setting Up and Conducting Supervision Across Conflict-Affected Regions of Sri Lanka. In *Family Therapy Supervision in Extraordinary Settings* (pp. 32-41). Routledge.
- Franco, I. B., & Tracey, J. (2019). Community capacity-building for sustainable development: Effectively striving towards achieving local community sustainability targets. *International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education*, 20(4), 691-725.
- Gurung, S. (2022). Rehabilitation of Internally Displaced Persons and the Support of Nepal Peace Trust Fund in Gorkha District. *Journal of Political Science*, 26-39.
- Henigson, H. (2020). *Community Engagement in UN Peacekeeping Operations: A People-Centered Approach to Protecting Civilians*. International Peace Institute.
- Hope Sr, K. R. (2020). Peace, justice and inclusive institutions: overcoming challenges to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16. *Global Change, Peace & Security*, 32(1), 57-77.
- Joshi, M. (2022). New avenues in peace implementation research: actors, geolocation, and time. *Peacebuilding*, 1-20.
- Mazorodze, A. H., & Buckley, S. (2020). A review of knowledge transfer tools in knowledge-intensive organisations. *South African Journal of Information Management*, 22(1), 1-6.
- Moreno-Serna, J., Sánchez-Chaparro, T., Mazorra, J., Arzamendi, A., Stott, L., & Mataix, C. (2020). Transformational collaboration for the SDGs: The Alianza Shire's work to provide energy access in refugee camps and host communities. *Sustainability*, 12(2), 539.
- Muchanyuka, M. R. (2022). Adaptation of local peace committees in Zimbabwe: Lessons from Chipinge-East constituency. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*, 22(1), 8-33.

Citation: Ndalira, D. W. (2023). Capacity-Building Strategies and Implications on Sustainable Peace in Kenya: A Case of Local Peace Committees in Kibra Sub-County. *Journal of African Interdisciplinary Studies*, 7(3), 68 – 79.

- Muchomba, E. N. (2021). *Assessment of police and multisector response strategies on violence against civilians by civilians during 2007/2008 electioneering period in Nairobi County, Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, Kenyatta University).
- Muia, D. (2019). *Analysis of Community Contribution towards Community Policing in Makina Village of Kibra Sub County, Nairobi County* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).
- Nganje, F. (2020). Pan-Africanism from Below? the peacebuilding role of local peace committees in South Africa. *International Journal of African Renaissance Studies-Multi-, Inter-and Transdisciplinarity*, 15(2), 67-86.
- Nyambati, D. O. (2022). *Stakeholder Participation and Performance of Community Water Borehole Projects in Kibra Sub- County in Nairobi County, Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).
- Raimo, N., Vitolla, F., Marrone, A., & Rubino, M. (2021). Do audit committee attributes influence integrated reporting quality? An agency theory viewpoint. *Business Strategy and the Environment*, 30(1), 522-534.
- Strasser, F. (June 14, 2017). *Defusing Violent Extremism in Fragile States: Cases in Sahel, Lake Chad and Other Regions*, US Institute of Peace.
- Theresa, A.A., & Oluwafemi, B.L. (2014). Methods of conflict resolution in African traditional society. *An International Multidisciplinary Journal*, 8(2): 138-157.
- Thuku, Z. K. (2021). *Contribution of non-state actors to community policing in urban informal settlements: A case of Mlango Kubwa ward, Nairobi City County, Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, Africa Nazarene University).