

DETERMINANTS OF EFFECTIVE CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN DONOR DRIVEN WATER PROJECT: AN EVALUATION OF WATER MISSION INTERNATIONAL PROJECT IN TURKANA COUNTY

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Abstract: It is estimated that 41 per cent of the Kenyan population lives without access to safe drinking water, relying on unprotected wells, springs or informal water providers. The main purpose of this research was determinants of effective conflict resolution in donor driven water project: an evaluation of water mission international projects in Turkana County. The study was guided by three objectives; to determine the influence of project finance on conflict resolution in WMI, to explore the effects of training on conflict resolution in WMI and to determine the influence of community participation in conflict resolution in WMI. The study applied both probability and non probability sampling procedures to obtain data from the respondents. Probability sampling involved simple random sampling and systematic sampling while non probability sampling involves purposive sampling. Simple random sampling will be used to pick the first household where the questionnaire was administered. The study employed a descriptive survey research design. The target population for the study included household consumers of the community beneficiary of WMI project. The study was done in St. Comboni, Turkana primary and Nadapal community. Sample size of household consumers 192 and 2 key informants. Due to the nature of the study, the researcher adopted Cochran formula to calculate the sample size of household water consumers' respondents and purposive sampling technique in order to select the two key informants from the Water WMI. Stratified sampling technique used to ensure proper representation of both groups. Data collected using semi-structured questionnaires. In chapter four contains data analysis, presentation and interpretation. The researcher did inferential statistics on the quantitative data. The statistics done included correlation, regression and ANOVA, chapter five it contains summary of findings, discussion, conclusion and recommendations. The findings are: H₀₁: Project finance does not have statistically significant influence on conflict resolution in WMI project in Turkana county: *is rejected* Therefore, project finance has a significant influence on conflict resolution in WMI project in Turkana county. H₀₂: Training does not have statistically significant influence on conflict resolution in WMI project in Turkana county: *is rejected* Therefore, training has a significant influence on conflict resolution in WMI project in Turkana county. H₀₃: Community Participation does not have statistically significant influence on conflict resolution in WMI project in Turkana county: *is rejected* Therefore community participation has a significant influence on conflict resolution in WMI project in Turkana county.

Keywords: project finance, effective conflict resolution.

1. INTRODUCTION

Water forms the basis of life and it is an essential prerequisite resource for socio-economic development and growth. In fact, all civilizations have evolved around water. Water is a finite natural resource necessary for the sustenance of life and ecological system. However, it has also been the reason for many local and regional conflicts. The drinking water sector today is recognized for reform and development with a clear policy for sustainable supply and consumption. The world entered the 21st century with an enormous challenge - safe drinking water for all.

Global Perspective

According to the Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment Report, about 1.1 billion people across the world were without access to safe drinking water facilities by year 2000. An additional 3 billion people were expected to join this group within the next two generations. Most of these people live in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Nearly 3.4 million people in the world, most of them children, die every year from diseases associated with lack of safe drinking water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene. To make matters worse, the population is growing rapidly, particularly in the water scarce areas, further increasing the pressure. The effect of natural calamities viz. drought, floods, cyclone, earthquake, etc. on the availability of safe drinking water has aggravated the problem in certain areas. Water has fast become a scarce resource and in many regions of the world, lack of fresh water has already reached a stage of crisis (Tripathi, & Bharat, 2001:10-11).

Regional Perspective

In Africa, 300 million people do not have access to safe drinking water while 313 million have no access to sanitation. That means Africa has the lowest total water supply coverage of the other continents in the world (African Development Fund, 2005:21-30). Poor sanitation pose great development challenges to most of the countries, as it impacts public health, education, and the environment. Globally, poor sanitation leads to about 700,000 premature deaths annually and leads to economic losses are mainly driven by premature deaths, the cost of health care treatment, lost time and productivity seeking treatment, and finding access to sanitation facilities (World Bank, 2010). In Africa almost 40 billion hours are lost every year for fetching water from distant sources. And reports indicate that in this continent an additional benefit of the community is that many costs of the project are minimized or eliminated (UNICEF, 1999).

As the community provides volunteer or low-cost labor during construction or contributes locally available materials, the sense of ownership increases and this involvement in the planning stage of the project may provide the local knowledge necessary to avoid using a water source that would be inappropriate for cultural reasons (UNICEF, 1999). If the operation and maintenance program of a water project is designed by the community, the project will function much better than when the program is designed by outsiders and the consequence will reduce the repair cost (UNICEF, 1999; USAID, 2009).

According to Harvey and Reed (2007) community involvement strongly influences the sustainability of projects. Community members' contribution might take the form of labour, money, material, equipment, participation in decision making, and expression of demand for water, selection of the technology and project site, and selection of management structures within the community. In Chile, the most basic reforms in water institutions have occurred as part of the political changes during the 1980s when the new Constitution of 1980 and the Water Code of 1981 were adopted. The major driving force for these initial reforms was the ideological orientation of the military government of the 1980s. In recent years, however, fiscal and macroeconomic necessities are adding more pressures for reforms within water sector. The institutional changes in the water sector of Sri Lanka are not as extensive and substantive as in the other countries of our sample. But still the reform experience of this country provides interesting insights and lessons on the theory and practice of water institutional reforms.

Kenyan Perspective

In Kenya, according to WHO and UNICEF report about 59 % (83% in urban areas and 52% in rural areas) had access to drinking water sources while 31% (27% of urban and 32% of rural) had access to private improved sanitation by 2013 (WHO and UNICEF 2013).

Brooks argues that water scarcity is a phenomenon that adversely affects Arid and semi arid lands (ASALS) in the world. According to Brooks, arid and semi-arid areas are the most affected as the world faces severe and growing challenges to sustain water quality and to meet the rapidly growing demand for water resources, particularly among rural communities in Africa (Brooks, 1996).

In arid and semi arid areas (ASAL), water availability in the right quantity and quality is an important step towards achieving socio-economic development. Thus, the provision of sustainable water supply has been a central issue in Kenya with priority on low-income ASAL communities and underdeveloped areas with poor water resources.

This has forced many ASAL communities to embrace community management model in rural water systems. However, despite continued large-scale investment by the government and international donors, the sustainability of community water projects is still very low. In arid areas, community participation in water project management is purportedly a key element for community water projects to be sustainable. One of the regions with endemic water shortages in Kenya is Turkana County of north-west Kenya.

Despite the huge water resource at its doorstep, access to safe drinking water has been a problem for the Turkana community for many years. Lake Turkana is a saltwater lake with high levels of fluoride. The water is unsafe for consumption. However, with no other alternatives, residents have been forced to drink this water in order to survive. The continued use of lake water causes deformities of the limbs because of the high salinity and fluoride. Cholera cases have also been high in the region, with devastating outbreaks that have mainly affected children. Along with lack of access to clean water, lack of proper sanitation and hygiene facilities and practices has been a major challenge. Diarrheal diseases have been common; recurrent outbreaks have contributed to the high child mortality rates in Turkana.

Water Mission International (WMI) is an International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) headquartered in Charleston, South Carolina USA.

The charity organization founded by George and Molly Green in 1998 designs safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) solutions for communities located in Africa, Asia, North, South and Central America and the Caribbean. The organization began establishing water projects in Turkana in 2009 in areas including Nadapal, St. Comboni and Turkana primary school. Despite the interventions by governmental as well as NGOs and INGOs organizations through installation of water projects in Turkana County, the County still experience inadequacy of quality water.

A number of studies reveal that sustainability of community based projects is influenced by a variety of factors among them community participation, and project management practices (Njuguna, 2014). A study by Odhiambo established that community participation, organizational setting, operating policies and community capacity building in water projects are fundamental factors which enhance project ownership, empowerment and sustainability of the projects (Odhiambo, 2010).

Warner and Jones argue that there is currently more rapid social change in rural areas of developing countries than anywhere else. The introduction of new technologies, commercialization of common property resources, privatization of public services, and growing consumerism, all exert pressure on community groups towards change. The conflicts that arise from these environmental perturbations cannot be avoided or suppressed. They recommend a 'conflict management assessment' (CMA) which aims to acknowledge these potential conflicts, manage their excesses, and transform the residual into a positive force (Warner and Jones, 1998:2). This implies that in most communal projects conflict is a reality.

It is with this background that the study intends to assess how project management practices entailing community training and project monitoring as well as conflict resolution influence Water Mission International-sponsored water projects in Turkana County of Kenya.

Conflict resolution is conceptualized as the methods and processes involved in facilitating the peaceful ending of conflict and retribution. Committed group members attempt to resolve group conflicts by actively communicating information about their conflicting motives or ideologies to the rest of the group (e.g., intentions; reasons for holding certain beliefs), and by engaging in collective negotiation (Forsyth, 2009). Mayer, 2012, observes that the dimensions of resolution typically parallel the dimensions of conflict in the way the conflict is processed. For instance, cognitive resolution is the way disputants understand and view the conflict, with beliefs and perspectives and understandings and attitudes. Emotional resolution is in the way disputants feel about a conflict, the emotional energy. Behavioral resolution is how one thinks the disputants act, their behavior (Mayer, 2012). Ultimately, a wide range of methods and procedures for

addressing conflict exist, including negotiation, mediation, mediation-arbitration, diplomacy, and creative peace-building. Ury and Fisher argue that conflict resolution as both a professional practice and academic field is highly sensitive to cultural practices. In Western cultural contexts, such as Canada and the United States, successful conflict resolution usually involves fostering communication among disputants, problem solving, and drafting agreements that meet underlying needs. In these situations, conflict resolvers often talk about finding a mutually satisfying ("win-win") solution for everyone involved (Ury and Fisher, 1981).

Forsyth, (2009) argues that there are several conceptual perspectives of conflict resolution. A dual concern model of conflict resolution, for instance, is a conceptual perspective that assumes individuals' preferred method of dealing with conflict is based on two underlying themes or dimensions: concern for self (assertiveness) and concern for others (empathy).

According to the model, group members balance their concern for satisfying personal needs and interests with their concern for satisfying the needs and interests of others in different ways. The intersection of these two dimensions ultimately leads individuals towards exhibiting different styles of conflict resolution (Goldfien, *et al*, 2007). The dual model identifies five conflict resolution styles/strategies that individuals/groups may use depending on their dispositions toward pro-self or pro-social goals. The styles include: Avoidance conflict style; Characterized by joking, changing or avoiding the topic, or even denying that a problem exists, the conflict avoidance style is used when an individual has withdrawn in dealing with the other party, when one is uncomfortable with conflict, or due to cultural contexts. Yielding conflict style; In contrast, yielding, "accommodating, smoothing or suppression conflict styles are characterized by a high level of concern for others and a low level of concern for oneself; Competitive conflict, fighting or forcing conflict style maximizes individual assertiveness (i.e., concern for self) and minimizes empathy (i.e., concern for others). Groups consisting of competitive members generally enjoy seeking domination over others, and typically see conflict as a "win or lose" predicament (Forsyth, 2009). Fighters tend to force others to accept their personal views by employing competitive power tactics (arguments, insults, accusations, violence, etc.) that foster feelings of intimidation. Conciliation conflicts style/compromising, bargaining or negotiation conflict style is typical of individuals who possess an intermediate level of concern for both personal and others' outcomes. Compromisers value fairness and, in doing so, anticipate mutual give-and-take interactions (Bayazit, *et al* 2003). Cooperation conflict style is characterized by an active concern for both pro-social and pro-self behaviour, the cooperation, integration, confrontation or problem-solving conflict style is typically used when an individual has elevated interests in their own outcomes as well as in the outcomes of others. During conflict, co-operators collaborate with others in an effort to find an amicable solution that satisfies all parties involved in the conflict. Individuals using this type of conflict style tend to be both highly assertive and highly empathetic (Bayazit, 2003).

Conflict management refers to the long-term management of intractable conflicts. It is the label for the variety of ways by which people handle grievances—standing up for what they consider to be right and against what they consider to be wrong. Those ways include such diverse phenomena as gossip, ridicule, lynching, terrorism, warfare, feuding, genocide, law, mediation, and avoidance. Which forms of conflict management will be used in any given situation can be somewhat predicted and explained by the social structure or social geometry of the case.

Conflict management is often considered to be distinct from conflict resolution. In order for actual conflict to occur, there should be an expression of exclusive patterns, and tell why the conflict was expressed the way it was. Conflict is not just about simple inaptness, but is often connected to a previous issue. The latter refers to resolving the dispute to the approval of one or both parties, whereas the former concerns an ongoing process that may never have a resolution. When personal/group conflict leads to frustration and loss of efficiency, counselling may prove helpful. Although few organizations can afford to have professional counsellors on the staff, given some training, managers may be able to perform this function. Nondirective counselling, or "listening with understanding", is little more than being a good listener something every manager should be (Knowles, *et al*, 1971).

2. PROJECT FINANCE

According to Binder (2008), the financing process which involves raising and maintaining adequate funding for water facilities is of critical importance for sustainability. Insufficient financing is a major factor for poor maintenance, which is often cited as the main reason for failure.

Failure to address financial issues is a main obstacle to achieving water supply and sanitation goals in many countries. There is usually a significant underfunding even for basic costs of operating and repairing facilities in operation. Particular problems exist in rural areas, where the cost of water services is higher while affordability is lower as tariffs rarely cover operation, maintenance, repair and replacement, and attracting small-scale private sector investment is often difficult. Additionally, cost estimates do not always accurately reflect all capital maintenance expenditures, on-going support costs and indirect support costs.

In 2003, a study by the Water Supply and Sanitation Performance Enhancement Project (WPEP) assessed the performance and sustainability of these projects. The main findings showed that sustainability would increase with the investment in institution and capacity building to operate and maintain the system and would require the development of cost recovery mechanisms, as well as provide an incentive towards local investment. This indicates that it is necessary to consider the level of investment that will be required during the operation and maintenance of the project. The government and the international community should not be expected to finance all expenditures required in the life of the water system. However, the government has a crucial role in establishing the proper regulatory and institutional framework as well as the incentive structure within which resources from end users, local budgets, enterprises and potentially capital markets can be mobilised to complement the initial financing. After the completion of a project, it is essential to address its post-construction sustainability in order to ensure that institutions, funds, and expertise are available to keep rural water supply systems viable and functional. If all the foregoing processes are in place, then systems are sustainable.

A number of approaches have been employed by donors and governments to address the financing of water projects. According to the World Bank ((UNESCO 2003), such approaches include promoting increased capital cost recovery from users, in-kind contributions, improving community level financial management and resource mobilization, especially for major repairs/replacements and service expansion, financing mechanisms through public private partnerships through special arrangements with the banking sector or other water-related organizations to bridge the gap between donor and user funding. There is also need to provide detailed information on technologies and costs to allow for informed choices, and seeking reducing the investment costs through lower costs options and more efficient delivery mechanisms. External funding does not promote long-term solutions as donor funds focus on new projects or those that have completely collapsed, as it is easier to show resultant impacts from the provision of new infrastructure. Hence, and perversely, there are minimal incentives for existing small projects to invest in maintenance or in business expansion through capital investment. Therefore, small projects need to find innovative financial solutions to sustain their operation. Those solutions need to be reliable and, therefore, need to be found in the realm of internal process and operations.

Ijjasz, (2006) notes that there is potential of microfinance for rural water supply. There is need for alternative financing mechanisms especially where there is basically no grant financing for expansion after initial project is completed. Microfinance would leverage the use of capital construction grants to reach more un-served and to promote sustainability. However, lack of exposure to project finance and water sector leads to high transaction costs that prevent microfinance institutions (MFI) from coming to the sector. A phase-out strategy should be incorporated in the original design document and described as part of the sustainability strategy. The overall duration of the program or project will have a determining influence over the phase-out strategy. Longer planning perspectives are often required, particularly for complex programs. Phase-out may also be uneven with some components being under local responsibility sooner than others. Smooth phasing out is related to stakeholder ownership and capacity, therefore early stakeholder involvement in the design, the determination of needs, and implementation (including decision-making) is important. For effective sustainability of programmes, the responsibilities of the counterparts should increase while the expatriates' are phased out over the length of the project. This assumes that the counterparts have ability and are given professional roles in the project in line with their skills.

He further proposes that operation and maintenance costs which are met by the donor during implementation, and which must be continued to sustain benefits, should be phased out over time with the stakeholders taking on responsibility for meeting these costs.

3. METHOD

This study employed a descriptive survey research design. A descriptive survey involves administering questionnaires to individuals by mail, telephone or in person. This research design method used because the method has the potential to provide a lot of information from quite a large sample of individuals. By employing this study design, the study collected both quantitative and qualitative data. The target population of the study was the household water consumers of the community water projects and Water Mission International project officers in the designated areas. Turkana County has several Water Mission International funded water projects. The study was done in St. Comboni, Turkana Primary and Nadapal community. The sampling frame of the study included key informants. The sample selected using some systematic format. Due to the nature of the study, the researcher adopted Cochran (1963) formula to calculate the sample size of household water consumers' respondents and purposive sampling technique in order to select the two key informants from the Water Mission International. Stratified sampling technique was used to ensure proper representation of both groups.

The sample size of household consumers at 7% level of significance was obtained as presented below:

$$n = \frac{N}{[1+N(e^2)]}$$

Whereby n is the sample size

N is the target population (no of household consumers) =3,356

e is the level of significance = 0.07

$$n = \frac{3356}{[1+3,356 \times 0.07^2]} = 192 \text{ households}$$

Through purposive sampling, two key informants were selected. Sample sizes of 192 household water consumers were obtained using Cochran formulae. Stratified proportional sampling technique, was then used to obtain a sample of household consumers' from each of the three selected areas who were then selected through simple random sampling technique. Two key informants and Household consumers.

The study applied both probability and non-probability sampling procedures to obtain data from the respondents. Probability sampling involved simple random sampling and systematic sampling while non-probability sampling involved purposive sampling. Simple random sampling used to pick the first household where the questionnaires were administered.

Research Instruments used was quantitative and qualitative data, a number of methods were used to collect both primary and secondary data. This study contained quantitative data using a questionnaire from the households that benefits from the Water Mission International-funded water and sanitation projects.

The questionnaires structure was open and closed-ended questions. Validity of the research instruments was instrumental to ensure that the study collected relevant information to answer the research questions. Reliability of the research instruments was enhanced through a pilot study that was done in a different sub county from study area.

4. DISCUSSION

Influence of project finance on conflict resolution in water mission international project in Turkana County. The objective was assessed by use of statements in the questionnaire in which the respondents were required to state their position on the basis of a likert scale that was provided. In this part the study shows the influence of project finance on conflict resolution in water mission international project in Turkana County The objective was assessed by use of statements in the questionnaire that respondents were required to state their position on the basis of likert scales. The results according to the respondent's views are shown in Table 4:1.

Table 4:1 Influence of project finance on conflict resolution in water mission international project in Turkana County

Statement	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total
Community members make financial contribution for operations and maintenance of water project	50	30	18.6	1.4	0	100
Management committee hold regular meetings to disclose the financial status (income and expenditure) of the project	36.7	40.4	5.7	11.4	5.8	100
Financial management is in the hands of the community members through management committee	30.4	46.7	5.7	7.2	10	100
Community's knowledge of financial expenditure increases community participation	21.4	47.1	7.2	18.6	5.7	100
Community members are involved in financial conflict resolution	33.4	43.7	5.7	6.2	11	100
Construction cost affect effective participation of water projects by the community	10.6	48.1	7.2	28.5	5.9	100
Operation and maintenance cost affect effective participation of water projects by the community	10.4	45.7	5.7	6.2	11	100

The findings showed that majority 50 % of the respondents agreed while 30 percent strongly agreed that community members make financial contribution for operations and maintenance of water project. 18.6% were neutral and 1.4percent disagreed community members make financial contribution for operations and maintenance of water project. This means that in majority 80percent of respondents agreed that community members make financial contribution for operations and maintenance of water project.

The findings obtained data on whether management committee hold regular meetings to disclose the financial status (income and expenditure) of the project. The results of data analysis results show that majority 40.4% of respondents agreed while 36.7% strongly agreed that the management committee hold regular meetings to disclose the financial status (income and expenditure) of the project, totalling 77.1%. But 5.7% were neutral, 11.4% disagreed while 5.8% strongly disagreed. This implies that majority of the respondents Agree that management committee hold regular meetings to disclose the financial status (income and expenditure) of the project.

The results of the study also showed that majority 46.75% of the respondents agreed while 30.5% strongly agreed that financial management is in the hands of the community members through management committee. But 5.7percent were neutral, 7.2% disagreed and 10% strongly disagreed. This shows that majority 77.1% agreed that financial management is in the hands of the community members through management committee.

The findings further showed majority 47.1% of respondents agreed while 21.4% strongly agreed that community's knowledge of financial expenditure increases community participation. While 7.2% were neutral, 18.6% disagreed and 5.7% strongly disagreed. This shows that majority 68.5% agreed that community's knowledge of financial expenditure increases community participation.

The results of the study also showed that majority 33.75 % of the respondents agreed while 43.5% strongly agreed that community members are involved in financial conflict resolution. But 5.7% were neutral, 7.2 % disagreed and 11% strongly disagreed. This shows that majority 77.1% agreed that community members are involved in financial conflict resolution.

Further, the findings obtained data on whether construction cost affect effective participation of water projects by the community. The results of data analysis results shows that majority 48.1% of respondents agreed while 10.6% strongly agreed that the construction cost affect effective participation of water projects by the community, totalling 58.7%. But

7.2% were neutral, 28.5% disagreed while 5.9 5% strongly disagreed. This implies that majority of the respondents Agreed that construction cost affect effective participation of water projects by the community.

Finally, the findings obtained data on whether operation and maintenance cost affect effective participation of water projects by the community. The results of data analysis results shows that majority 10.4% of respondents agreed while 44.3 p% strongly agreed that the operation and maintenance cost affect effective participation of water projects by the community, totalling 54.7%. But 5.7% were neutral, 6.2% disagreed while 11% strongly disagreed. This implies that majority of the respondents Agreed that operation and maintenance cost affect effective participation of water projects by the community.

4.2 Inferential Statistics

The researcher did inferential statistics on the quantitative data. The statistics done included correlation, regression and ANOVA. The results are presented in the section below.

Pearson Correlation

The study analysed data on the influence of Project finance to obtain the Pearson correlation and presented the results in Table 4:2.1.

Table 4:2.1 Pearson Correlation of Influence of project finance on conflict resolution

Variable	Test	Conflict resolution
Project finance	Pearson Correlation	.753**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	170

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The study shows that project finance has positive relationship on conflict resolution. The r value is 0.753 which is relative strong at 2 tailed significance of 0.000 which is below 0.01 significant levels.

Regression

The study did regression on quantitative data between project finance on conflict resolution and presented the findings in the Table 4:2.2.

Table 4:2.2 Coefficients^a Determination of Influence of project Finance and Conflict resolution

Model 1	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error			
(Constant)	2.810	.182		21.550	.000
Influence of project Finance	.308	.352	.308	.869	.377

a. Dependent Variable: Conflict resolution

Table 4:2.2 provides the information needed to conflict resolution from influence of project Finance. Both the constant and project Finance contribute significantly to the model. The regression equation is presented as follows; conflict resolution = 2.810 +0.308 (Influence of project Finance).

Model Summary

The model summary of the relationship of project Finance against conflict resolution is presented in Table 4:2.3.

Table 4:2.3 Model Summary of Project Finance against Conflict resolution

Model 1	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
	.370 ^a	.132	.076	.483

a. Predictors: (Constant), project Finance

Table 4:2.3 provides the R and R² value. The R value is 0.37, which represents the simple correlation. It indicates an average degree of correlation. The R² value indicates how much of the dependent variable, "conflict resolution", can be explained by the independent variable, "project Finance". In this case, 13.2 percent can be explained, which is relatively significant.

Based on these findings:

The null hypothesis H₀₁: project finance does not have statistically significant influence on conflict resolution in water mission international project in Turkana county: *is rejected* Therefore, project finance has a significant influence on conflict resolution in water mission international project in Turkana county

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The study aimed at determining the influence of project finance on conflict resolution in water mission international project in Turkana County. The objective was assessed by use of statements in the questionnaire in which the respondents were required to state their position on the basis of a likert scale that was provided.

The findings showed that majority 80% of respondents agreed that community members make financial contribution for operations and maintenance of water project and that management committee hold regular meetings to disclose the financial status (income and expenditure) of the project. The results of the study also showed that majority 77.1% agreed that financial management is in the hands of the community members through management committee and that community's knowledge of financial expenditure increases community participation. The results of the study also showed that majority agreed that community members are involved in financial conflict resolution. Further, the findings implies that majority of the respondents agreed that construction cost affect effective participation of water projects by the community And agreed respectively that operation and maintenance cost affect effective participation of water projects by the community.

Conclusion

Based on the findings, the study concluded as follows;

The null hypothesis H₀₁: project finance does not have statistically significant influence on conflict resolution in water mission international project in Turkana county: *is rejected* Therefore, project finance has a significant influence on conflict resolution in water mission international project in Turkana county

Based on the findings, the study recommends that the community members should make financial contributions for operations and maintenance of water projects. they should also be participative and involved in the decision making of the organization to have a sense of ownership

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