

The Contributions of Civil Society Actors in Crisis Response in Africa: A Comparative Case Study of Chad and Kenya

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Abstract

This study looks at the role played by the civil society and other micro actors in cushioning the negative effects of the various crises and in contributing to reconstruction in Kenya and Chad. The study provides an overview of the crises experienced in the two countries and examines the civil society response mechanisms.

Both Chad and Kenya suffered from negative effects of political and economic crises over the last decade. These crises were of different magnitudes and scale and had negative effects on several sectors of the society. While governments interventions were targeted at ensuring a functioning economy, restoring peace, order and social services in the overall, at the micro level, civil societies developed innovative strategies to lessen the negative effects of the shocks amongst the grassroots. It concludes that reducing the negative effects of whichever crises calls for the intervention of all actors both macro and micro.

Keywords: civil society; shocks; crisis/crises; reconstruction

Subject classification codes: JEL O5

Introduction

Kenya suffered its worst humanitarian crisis since independence following the presidential election of 2007 (AFDB, 2008/09). Protests degenerated into widespread violence and ethnic rivalry spiralled out of control. In all, more than 1,200 people were killed and some 350,000 people were displaced into temporary camps. There are conflicting reports about the numbers of Kenyans who sought refuge in other countries but the figures are estimated between 2000 to 2500 (Waki 2008 and Irin 2008). Agricultural activity was seriously hampered as farmers moved away from their fields, posing great risks for the country's food security. The education

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and health sectors were also compromised by the large-scale displacement of professionals. There were reported cases of killings, rapes, untold acts of violence and wanton destruction of property (Waki 2008, Kriegler 2009, IRIN, 2008; Laruk, 2008; Baldauf, 2008).

Kenya also had challenges with the rule of law as regional militia vigilante groups such as Angola Msumbiji, Mungiki, Taliban, Sungusungu, Chinkororo, Jeshi la Mzee and Kaya Bombo amongst others, arose in various areas of the country since 1990's and operated with impunity committing serious human rights violations. These groups kidnapped and maimed people, destroyed property and they also went to extents of killing people. Politicians were blamed for supporting these groups (Ombati, 2010; Ochanda, Kisolo and Mungai, 2010) to further their own interests. The law on the other hand has not been very effective in dealing with the militia problem. In 2010 however a new law stipulating heavy punishment on organized crime was enacted (Republic of Kenya, 2010).

Chad on the other hand suffered political instability for 40 years. The civil conflict in Chad took the form of ethnic rivalries over land and scarce resources. The stress was compounded by a humanitarian crisis generated by the inflow of refugees from Sudan and Central Africa Republic. Moreover, there have been political tensions between Chad and the Sudan over mutual alleged suspicions of rebellion sponsorships (Ploch, 2008). This long period of instability in Chad had adverse effects especially on economic growth and human development. Most social amenities were lacking, poverty was reported to be widespread, and social indicators were way below the average for the sub-Saharan Africa (MFWA, 2008). In 2009, there were various spots of violence in the eastern side of the country posing a challenge to the safe return of refugees (HRW, 2009).

In both countries the internal violence led to mass displacement of peoples and severe psychological traumas. For example in Kenya, between May and August 2008 students of more than 300 secondary schools went on rampage in their respective schools and destroyed property worth millions of shillings (Sang, 2008). Some of the reasons advanced by different stakeholders as the underlying root causes for this violence were related to post traumatic stress as a result of the post electoral violence (Juma, 2008). It is a generalized fact that schools had underestimated the effects of post electoral violence in their guidance and counseling services.

After conflicts there is need to ensure that the returning internally displaced people and refugees are reintegrated well into the society, the basic social services are restored, populations are helped to deal with the resulting post traumatic stress disorder and the economy is helped to recover (Berhanu, 2008). This means that the post conflict reconstruction needs are always too great for the public sector to manage alone with out the collaboration of other actors both micro

and macro, formal and informal. This means that while the public sector will be involved in rebuilding the major infrastructure, the civil society actors will be penetrating to the major segments of the population helping to reduce the effects of the stress arising from crises amongst the grassroots.

In order to achieve its stated aims, this study will look at the crises experienced by Kenya and Chad over the years. It will analyze the weaknesses and the partial strengths of the civil society interventions and their contributions to the resilience of the two countries. Of interest are the two countries' extents of social innovation amongst the civil societies.

The report will hence be divided into the following sections; section two focuses on the methodology, the second on the crises in Kenya; section three on Chad.; finally the contributions of the civil societies in promoting resilience.

Kenya

In the past ten years, Kenya's economy was affected negatively by four important shocks i.e. the 2007 post-election violence, the global financial crisis, food and oil price increases, and lastly drought (World Bank, 2010), causing a significant reduction in the country's economic growth and affecting negatively its efforts to achieve the millennium development goals (Levin and Kiringai, 2008) .

Insert Table 1 Here

Kenya on the other hand continues to grapple with a population growth it that is not supported by the prevailing rate of economic growth. In 2009 census, Kenya's population was estimated at 38.6 million up from 29 million in 1999 (Orlale, 2011). In 1979 the Kenyan population was 15 million. This means the Kenyan population did increase by 10 million people or by 34% in 10 years and doubled in 30 years.

This population burst has imposed considerable stress on the available resources and enormous challenge to the governmental plans, notwithstanding the fact that Kenya's good agricultural potential land is only 8% of the total land area. The concern for population burst in Kenya started since 1993 when the problem was explained as follow in the parliament:

... a problem of our own making, namely overpopulation in this country. Our Population is growing at a faster rate than our economy. This means that the population will strangle our already weak economy. With that kind of stress we do not expect any faster development. If we continue having this rate of population growth we will

continue having ... unemployment and shortage of essential commodities and services like drugs and education (Kenya Gazette 8th June 1993 pps 1027).

The unemployment rate in Kenya is 46%. The dependency ratio is high with over 50% of the population being under 15 years (UNDP, 2005). The number of people living below the poverty line rose from 44.7% in 1992 to 52% in 2002, whereby 82% of them live in rural areas. As the percentage of the poor people keeps on increasing and so too is the increase in political tension and insecurity.

Insert table 2 here

Life expectancy dropped to its lowest estimate of 46.4 years in 2004 and later improved its highest estimate of 55.6 in 2009 and 2010. Adult literacy on the other hand continued to improve reaching a high of 83.3 in 2004 dropping to 73.6 in the following years and rising in 2010 to 81.5%. The GDP per capita was highest in 2010. Human development index for 2000 to 2010 on the other hand keeps on oscillating from 0.44 to 0.55 in successive years.

HIV and AIDS continues to be a big threat to people's lives. The prevalence in Kenya was 8.8% in 2003 and 8.3% in 2008. The resultant deaths in 2003 were 160,000 and 110,000 in 2008 (UNAIDS Reports). These deaths plunge families into greater poverty as it robs them of their most economically active members. It is estimated that about 2.2 million Kenyans are living with HIV and AIDS and that there are more than 1.8 million AIDS orphans (UNDP, 2005). In 1999 the government declared a national state of emergency after realizing that AIDS was becoming a great epidemic.

In 2003, the government established a cabinet committee to deal with the pandemic (Republic of Kenya, 2005 and Republic of Kenya 2008). AIDS continues robbing Kenya of its most productive population aged 15 to 55. Approximately about 1.8 million children have lost one or both parents to AIDS or other causes. The saddest thing is that these children end up growing in traumatic circumstances without the support and care of their immediate family (Ochanda, Gebremichael and Wamalwa, 2011). These orphans risk exposure to exploitation of every kind which includes human trafficking (Ochanda, Akinyi and Mungai).

The food crisis, and the severe droughts in Kenya were blamed on poor governance (Turkish Weekly, 2009). The food crisis contributed to the contraction of agricultural growth by 2.4% in 2009. The drought also caused enduring electricity shortages, which negatively affected the manufacturing sector. The poor people's average income dropped as the price of maize,

Kenya's staple food, rose to double world market levels (WB,2009). This forced the government to remove maize tariffs in mid-2009 and increased maize imports which saw a drop in the cost of maize. This price however was still above the international prices. Favorable production in early 2010, after a period of good rains, led to further decreases in maize prices.

The political conflicts compounded by the fuel, food and financial crisis in 2007 to 2009 caused serious budget constraints and economic strains in the two countries. In Kenya for example the stress arose from financing the earlier crises in the form of post electoral violence, rise in oil prices and drought that led to food crises. The financial crisis found when the country had limited ability to provide stimulus packages in order to enhance social safety nets. The Kenyan government had to heed to the IMF advice and undertook countercyclical measures to address the finance crisis (Mwega, 2010). The political and other crises however required the restoration of various types of social services.

Kenya has also suffered terrorist attacks. The first attack occurred on August 7, 1998. Suicide bombers exploded a bomb outside of the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi. The bomb blast ended the lives of 257 people and injured 6,000. Four years later in Mombasa on 28th November 2002, a hotel was attacked targeting Israelis. Ten Kenyans, 3 Israelis, along with 3 suicide bombers were killed and 80 others injured. Ndetei et al (2005) showed that both direct and indirect survivors of the bomb attack suffered from post traumatic stress disorder. Otieno, Guthua, Macigo and Akama (2002) also found that many victims suffered from physical injuries which disabled them for life. This sudden severe disability can be a cause of great trauma and since the state cannot offer individualized attention, the civil society comes in to play a very important accompaniment role.

Chad

Chad is one of the world's most landlocked countries and one of the largest in Africa. The country extends between the Sahara and the Sudan; it covers a surface area of 1,284,000 km², the northern half of which is desert (BBC, 2011). In 2009, the population was estimated at 11.2 million, 52 per cent of whom were women.

Insert Table 3 here

The population of Chad is mainly made by young people under 15. Just about 4 per cent of the population is made by those aged 60 or more. Most people are concentrated in the south, an area with agriculture potential. In the Sudanese zone, population density ranges from 15 to 60

inhabitants/km² versus 4 inhabitants/km² in the Saharan zone (Béavogui, Bravi and McGrenra, 2009). Nevertheless, more than 42 per cent of the population lives in the northern rural Sahelian region and close to 38 per cent in the southern part, which is composed of savannah. In the wake of civil unrest, growing population, land pressures, insecurity and famine. The urban population has risen from 16 per cent of the total population in 1975 to 25 per cent at present. More than 10 per cent of the population lives in the capital city of N'Djamena.

During 1980s and 1990s, Chad's growth was very poor. The most productive sector of the economy was the agriculture-sector which was characterized with low productivity. Other problems faced by the country included inadequate institutional framework, weaknesses in human resources, insufficient basic economic infrastructure and isolation (Béavogui, Bravi and McGrenra, 2009). The petroleum industry did boost public finances and contributed to the strengthening of existing community infrastructure (Berhanu, 2008). However, Chad's economy continues to be characterized by the lack of any significant processing sector, fragmented services and a predominant primary sector, employing close to 72 per cent of the population (Béavogui, Bravi and McGrenra, 2009).

Insert table 4 here

Chad's low life expectancy is as a result of forty years of internal conflict. Much of the resources were directed towards solving the internal conflict. The country has had two coup d'états and three attempts to overthrow the current president (Berhanu, 2008). The issue of insecurity is therefore a top priority in Chad posing a great challenge to investments related to social services, infrastructure and other human development facilities. Despite these problems, it seems that the oil had a small impact on increasing longevity from 48.49 in 2004 to 49.21 in 2009.

Adult literacy for people aged 15 and above still remains less than 50%. Literacy was highest in 2004 at 45.8% and lowest in 2005 at 25.5%. In 2009 adult literacy had risen from 25.7% in the previous year to 31.8%. The low literacy skills in Chad means that people are less able to participate in the social and economic life of their country in terms of decision making, community participation and as contributors to social development. Literacy skills are considered as a basic need. They are needed for a healthy and productive life.

Reading, numeracy and problem solving skills enable one to participate in the labour market, and in the promotion of the general well being. People can suffer from poverty, poor health and unemployment as a result of low literacy skills (Marlin, Zwicker, Zappia and Bruce, 2008). In

some studies it has been shown that the unemployed and those who participate in crime are more likely to have low literacy skills. Studies also show that women who have had an education are better able to care for their children. According to World Bank (1997) education has further benefits: it contributes to the strengthening of the institutions of civil society, to national capacity building, and to good governance, all of which are increasingly recognized to be critical elements in the effective implementation of sound economic and social policies.

Before 2003 the agriculture sector in Chad was employing about 80% of the population (Mobbs, 2004). In 2003 the country started producing oil. By 2008 oil was accounting for 47 percent of the GDP. The country's budget and reserves were affected during the global crisis and as a result of sharp decline in oil production owing to technical problems in several fields (MFWA, 2008). This sharp drop from double digit growth to a near recession should be a point of worry, meaning that the presence of oil in Chad has contributed very little to the economic growth. The danger that Chad ought to avoid at the moment is that of resource curse as the national budget seems to be driven by this finite-resource. Finite resources tend to expose countries to Dutch Disease (Corden 1984 and Krugman 1987), volatility (Gelb, 1988) and rent seeking (Tornel and Lane, 1999) including exposure to civil war (Collier and Hoeffler, 2004).

The GDP per capita shows a strong positive trend from a low of US\$ 650.98 (current ppp) in 2000 to a high of US\$ 1344.09 in 2007/8. The GDP per capita dropped from US\$ 1,344.47 in 2008 to USD 1,300.13 in 2009. Despite this one time drop the GDP per capita shows very strong upward trend. The data on GDP growth shows strong oscillations from negative growth to positive double digits with a low of -0.9% in 2000 to a high of 33.6% in 2005. In 2009 the real GDP growth dropped to 0.2%. Chad continues to perform poorly as far as the human development index is concerned. It is always amongst the lowest 15 poorest performing countries. However the data from 2006 to 2009 shows that the human development index is improving.

The political tension in Chad reached its peak between 1976 and 1982. During this time it is reported that 10,000 people dies as a result of violent attacks between Muslims and Non Muslims on one hand and Northerners and Southerners on the other. By 2004 there were 130,000 people displaced in Chad as a result of the Darfur crisis. This is notwithstanding the fact that Chad was hosting more than 300,000 refugees from Central Africa Republic. The Janjaweed militants from Sudan have been crossing from Darfur into Eastern Chad raiding villages, killing people, stealing cattle, razing crops, houses and villages to the ground. Chad

has had two successful military coups and several attempts to assassinate the current president (Berhanu, 2008).

Analysis of the Crises in the Two Countries

The challenges affecting Kenya negatively include the population explosion, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, the post electoral violence of early 2008, problems related with the rule of law, high food prices, high oil prices, effects of the financial crisis, severe droughts and the effects of the 1998 and 2002 bomb attacks in Nairobi and Mombasa. These bomb attacks and the post electoral violence had severe effects on the poorest people and those who became maimed, internally displaced, lost relatives and property as a result of violence (Waki, 2008 and Kriegler, 2008). The effects of these problems were felt extensively by the individuals and families. Some community actors too were affected by the post electoral violence, several had considerable survival difficulties and were eventually wound up (Ochanda, Kisolo, Omondi and Ndubi 2009).

Chad on the other hand just like Kenya faces a population explosion problem. Its population in 2009 at 11 million doubled from 5.8 million in 1989. The country also suffers from severely low literacy levels. The life expectancy is at less than fifty which is partly blamed on the under developed health infrastructure. The economy of Chad experienced a recession meaning that the economy produces less value in some years as compared to the successive ones. For purposes of creating a stable economy, there is great need to stimulate the activities of small and medium enterprises in the country (WB, 1997). All in all Chad needs to work on the following areas; restoration of basic social services, economic recovery, reintegration of the displaced populations and enforcement of human rights, justice and reconciliation (Berhanu, 2008).

The social services comprised of education, public health, addressing the HIV/AIDS pandemic, ensuring food security and provision of water and sanitation. Economic recovery covers private sector development, development of policies and working to reduce poverty. In order to effect successful reintegration there would be need to address the major causes of displacement, take care of the problems of reintegration and ensure the full reintegration of former child soldiers. In fostering human rights, justice and reconciliation, there would be need to address the human rights abuses by the rebels and the government forces, curb ethnic violence and religious persecutions, ensure the protection of the rights of women and children, protection from arbitrary arrests, right to fair trial and fair treatment of prisoners. Lastly, there is need for a society that has experienced trauma to foster a process of reconciliation. A deeper analysis of Chad explained here below:

Chad has been devastated by more than three decades of civil war, military coups, and internal political strife... The conflict in Chad has left the country impoverished, lacking basic social services such as healthcare and basic sanitation in many regions. As a result, the economy is weakened, and government structures lack effective administration and infrastructure. The continuous threat of civil war and armed rebel groups forces the current government to focus its limited resources on its military campaign, rendering it unable to address the current social and humanitarian problems that millions of Chadians face daily. Those areas most directly involved in the conflict are particularly affected, especially along the border with Sudan and the CAR where the Darfur crisis has led to the influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees. The crisis is also exacerbated by the constant attacks on civilians. Hundreds of thousands of people have been displaced from their homes, villages burned, crops damaged, cattle stolen and land laid to waste. As a result, people affected by the conflict in Chad suffer from severe lack of food and potable water, harsh living conditions, and are prone to serious illnesses. Women and children are particularly affected (Berhanu, 2008).

Civil Society and Crises

Civil societies can play a big role to foster social cooperation and improve people's lives on one hand or on the other sow seeds of discord and foment violence. The civil societies that foment discord are those that benefit from the weakening of the state. At times even the well meaning civil society associations may find themselves doing a disservice to the society (Waki, 2008). Civil societies however have a role to play both in situations of state underperformance or in cases where the state is unable to provide basic services (Posner, 2004).

From the analysis above, the crisis reconstruction work is quite enormous requiring both the state and civil society intervention. The civil society organizations represent entities deliver public services and/or advocate mainly on behalf of populations experiencing exclusion (Borzaga, Gui, 2001 and WHO, 2009). They are made of both formal and informal organizations working outside the control of the state.

Civil societies have two roles in their work of promoting the welfare of people in crisis situations. One role is that of advocacy while the other is that of substitution. In advocacy the civil society articulates interests or acts as a watchdog for the community. In substitution, the civil society complements or replaces state action in the provision of the missing public goods (Posner, 2004).

Posner (2004) distinguished three types of political crises in which the civil societies may find themselves (see figure). The first is a weak but functioning state, second failed state and lastly a state undergoing reconstruction. A weak but functioning state (see position A in the figure) has a capacity that is deteriorating with time. Posner (2004) and Patrick (2007) placed Kenya, Pakistan, Indonesia and Colombia in this category.

Insert Figure 1 here

A failed state (see position B), has lost all its capacity and has no control of several parts of that state. Some of the countries in this region include Sierra Leone, Sudan, Somalia and DRC. A reconstructing state (position C) on the other hand is the one which is regaining its capacity after having lost it. Countries like Rwanda and Uganda were here and presently Chad are included here.

Insert table 5 here

The civil society can work to provide basic services, advocate for good governance and act as a watch dog in both the weak states and the reconstructing states. However a failed state is a very difficult environment to operate in. This is because state failure leads to a serious break in the social order and the state resorts to excessive force to control people. This ultimately erodes social capital making people to become interested only in their own survival. Hence meaningful associational activity can only emerge after order has been restored. In a failed state, the civil society's role would be reduced to that of emergency relief.

Crisis Response by Kenyan Civil Society

A vibrant civil society is a vital player in checking the excesses of the State through advocacy and lobbying. In Kenya the civil society has been active since early 1990s. During that time they contributed greatly to the restoration of multi-party democracy in Kenya. They continue to sustain a growing democratic culture to-date (Kriegler, 2008).

However during the 2007 elections several civil societies were accused of partiality. Faith based organizations too started preaching ethnic based messages. Local civil societies too were under attack from partisan elements for failing to defend their own communities (Waki, 2008). Some partisan civil society organizations could not desist from politics of division and were used by politicians to organize demonstrations that fomented further divisions and hatred in Kenya.

The term “Civil Society actors” in Kenya refers to the wide array of organizations operating in the space between the individual and the state. They may either be formed to promote the interests of their members or deliver public good. There are three main types of civil society organizations i.e. those constituted for public benefit, membership organizations and organizations mixing the two objectives. CSOs in Kenya are diverse operating either formally or informally. The formal CSOs are governed by various regulation regimes.

During the post electoral violence the civil society undertook to calm the public after the political tension rose to great extents in Kenya. They moved to the courts to challenge the excesses of the government on sensitive issues such as the political ban on the media and conducted seminars on peace and reconciliation. Once peace was restored in the country, the civil societies organized reconciliation committees and workshops to address the hostilities (Waki, 2008). The civil society has continued to serve, accompany and advocate for the internally displaced and providing important social services to them.

Insert table 6 here

During the bomb blast the civil society helped to extract dead bodies from the rubble. They also provided first aid, emergency transport, appealed for blood donations. They also set up centers for tracing services for bomb-blast survivors. Several families and dependents of the dead and the wounded were affected by psychological disorders. Many families also had to face the harsh reality of having lost their breadwinners. Apart from educating the public about disaster related stress, they contacted the affected families and those who had been severely affected by the disaster and counseled them. They also trained many volunteers in a short time to work with the affected population in order to help them overcome the mental trauma caused by the disaster (Weigel, 1998).

In addressing the food crisis, the civil society has always made appeals to the general public when one area of the country is severely affected. They are also involved in the distribution. On the other hand they have been pursuing both operational and strategic measures to address this problem (ECHO, 2011). The civil society has however been blamed for fueling the food crisis because of corruption, mismanagement, and nepotism diverting food and agricultural subsidies from the intended recipients. Despite the blame, in a bid to address the food crisis issue, the civil society participated fully in the Draft phase of the Kenya National Food and Nutrition Policy that was developed through a participatory process in 2007. The policy focuses on the redistribution of land and the resolution of historical injustices. It includes land security for

vulnerable groups and minority communities including pastoralists. The civil societies have put some efforts to champion against the destruction of life-supporting eco-systems (RAPDA and FIAN, 2010).

Finance plays a vital role in the reconstruction process at all levels of a country. A number of finance institutions do exist in Kenya to address the financial needs of the poor. It is important to understand that in Kenya the financial sector is made up of both “informal finance” and “formal finance”. The players include micro finance institutions, cooperatives, village self help groups, non-banking financial institutions, village rotating credit associations, community based organizations, post banks and mobile phone operators (Tarazi and Breloff, 2010) amongst others.

One of the most innovative financial tool initiated by a local telephone company to serve the financial needs of the ordinary Kenyan is the M-Pesa. M-PESA (M for mobile, pesa is Swahili for money) is the product name of a mobile-phone based money transfer service. M-Pesa is a facility that allows the usage of short messaging service (sms) to transfer of money from one point to another. The service also enables users to deposit and withdraw money, transfer money to other users and non-users, pay bills and purchase airtime.

During the post electoral violence period in Kenya, money and credit for airtime could not be physically transported across the country. Many of the roads were blocked by rioting youth, and the railway was dismantled. This was problematic for many of the urban people. They needed money to escape the threat of violence, and airtime to communicate about their situation. Such support was received from friends and relatives in the village, who transferred both money and airtime via M-PESA. (Morawczynski, 2009).

Most banks remained closed during the violence, which further made it difficult to access money. M-PESA in Kenya was hence a very vital tool providing access to financial services during the time of crisis. Micro finance and other financial services however can be of benefit during the post conflict periods. During difficult times, other formal financial systems may only be concentrated in the urban areas. This urban concentration excludes many people from accessing financial services. It is important therefore that governments promote innovative

finance as it comes in handy during the adverse times. It cannot be over emphasized that during the reconstruction people will need money too so as to restore their businesses back to shape.

Crisis Response by Civil Society in Chad

Civil society in Chad embraces organizations, defined as loosely as possible—unregistered as well as registered—that have united voluntarily in taking actions to achieve mutually agreed-upon goals, often for the greater good of society. They include non governmental associations, associations, groupements, cooperatives and youth (Reimer, 2011).

Insert Table 8 here

According to Raimer (2011) the universe of civil society in Chad is populated by a wide variety of organizations, from the grassroots community level to national level organizations with satellites or members spread across the country. It is also noted that the capital city of N'djamena is the hub of much CSO activity and the home of the most organizationally developed and well-funded entities. The most common CSO types in Chad include: human rights associations; professional or interest-based associations with diverse objectives, including women's and youth CSOs; NGOs focused on development and/or humanitarian relief; CSO/NGO networks and coordination/support bodies; faith-based organizations; private media outlets; labor unions; and groupements and cooperatives in rural communities or villages.

Raimer (2011) designates to the civil society in Chad the important role in the areas of elections, advocacy, government accountability and conflict prevention and resolution. The Chadian CSOs therefore need to become government watchdogs and advocate for positive change in Chad. This role is however made difficult by the sporadic uprisings in various regions of Chad. For example in 2009 May, fighting erupted in Koukou-Angarana which forced the evacuation of aid agency personnel despite there being 40,000 IDPs and 20,000 refugees from Sudan (HRW, 2009).

In many areas IDPs also encountered a complete absence of the rule of law, which is essential for safe and dignified IDP return and for putting an end to human rights abuse. Accordingly HRW (2009) report argues that the displaced persons should not be encouraged to return to their homes until they feel it is safe. The CSOs in Chad should advocate for a much effective police and judicial institutions in order to promote the rule of law, including by holding those responsible for gross abuses of human rights accountable for their crimes.

Despite the gloomy picture, according to Berhanu (2008), major achievements have been achieved by the CSO as they participated in the 1993 sovereign national conference, helped in monitoring the 1996 despite there being claims of massive rigging (Raimer 2011), organized seminars on the oil issue in 1998 and 1999 and have provided major inputs to the national policies. Accordingly Berhanu (2008) sees that the CSOs need to work towards promoting the culture of transparency, public advocacy, promotion of human rights and helping to provide needed infrastructure services to the public. Hence the CSOs have a role to contribute to restoration of social services, social capital creation and in the economic recovery.

Conclusions

In times of crisis much social capital and trust is lost first between individuals and also between individuals and institutions. This type of scenario is not unique in economic or political crises. Political crises on the other hand are characterised by violence emanating from the state forces and those opposing it. All types of crises erode public faith, confidence and trust between themselves and also affects negatively their relationships with institutions and the public structures. Avoiding crises or intervening in crises requires both macro and micro actors, so does the process of reconstruction. State capacity is an important enabling factor of CSO activity.

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Table 1: The Population of Kenya from 1979 to 2009

Area km ²	1979	1989	1999	2009
582,646	15,327,061	21,443,636	28,686,607	38,610,097

Source: GoK, Kenya Bureau of Statistics. 2010

Table 2: Human Development Scores for Kenya 2000 to 2010

	2000	2001	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007&8	2009	2010
Life expectancy	51.3	52.2	50.8	46.4	47.5	47.5	52.1	55.6	55.6
Adult Literacy	80.5	81.5	82.4	83.3	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.6	81.5
GDP per Capita	980	1078	1022	980	1037	1140	1240	1542	1628
HDI	0.508	0.512	0.513	0.489	0.474	0.491	0.521	0.538	0.47
HDI Position	138	123	134	146	154	152	148	147	128

Source: Human Development Reports 2000 to 2010.

Table 3: Chad Population 1979 to 2009

Area Km ²	1979	1989	1999	2009
1284000	4,510,384	5,915,583	8,115,745	11,206,152

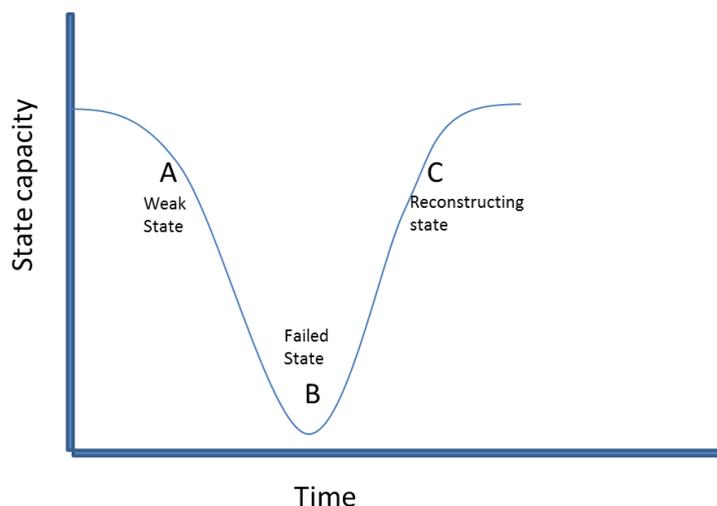
Source: World Bank Data

Table 4: Human Development Scores for Chad 2000 to 2009

	2000	2001	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007/8	2009
Life expectancy	49.27	49.0	48.77	48.49	48.44	48.48	48.73	49.21
Adult literacy	39.4	41.0	42.6	45.8	25.5	25.7	25.7	31.8
GDP Per Capita	650.98	717.19	762.35	1143.53	1342.03	1347.09	1344.37	1300.13
Real GDP Growth	-0.9%	11.7%	8.5%	14.7%	33.6%	7.9%	0.2%	0.295%
HDI	0.367	0.372	0.426		0.299	0.368	0.388	0.392

Source: Life expectancy and GDP per Capita data from World Bank Data. All other Data from UNDP's human development Reports from 2000 to 2010.

Figure 1: State Capacity



Source: Posner (2004).

Table 5: civil society and crisis reconstruction

Phenomena	Description	Role
Weak State	A state with high capacity but showing signs of decline.	basic services provision, advocate for good governance and act as a watch dog, preventive education to avoid further deterioration, building social capital
Failed state	Fully collapsed. Ceased to provide basic services and inability to control excesses outside the capital.	Emergency services, social capital building
Reconstructing state	Weak state capacity with a trajectory towards increasing capacity and control	basic services provision, advocate for good governance and act as a watch dog, trauma counseling, preventive education to avoid relapse and social capital building.

Table 6: Civil society actors in Kenya

Institution	Description	Role
Faith Based Organization	A religiously affiliated non	Providing social or human

	profit organization benefiting members and the public	services to meet temporal and spiritual needs of communities.
Local Non governmental organizations	Organizations established for the benefit of the public at large and for the promotion of social welfare, development and charity	Enhancing the legitimate economic, social and/or cultural development or lobbying or advocating on issues of public interest or interest of a group of individuals or organizations
Societies	Organizations established to advance their members' interests	Advancing professional and any other legal interests (social and economic) as deemed by the registrar. They include associations, cooperative societies.
Trusts	Organizations established for purposes of perpetual succession to property could either be member based or for public benefit	Conveying, transferring, assigning, charging and liquidating any movable or immovable property or any interest belonging to, or held for the benefit of, the trust
Community based organizations	Grassroots organizations established to advance their members' and community interests	Their organizational constitution defines purpose for their cooperative association.
Rotating credit associations	Informal organizations established by the poor to advance their members' and community interests	Advancing the social and economic welfare of members by providing credit to members on a rotating basis
Micro finance institutions	Organizations established to provide financial services to poor populations	Receiving deposits and providing loans to small enterprises and low income households
International NGOs	NGOs with roots in foreign home countries mainly	Building the capacity of the local civil society and

	Europe and America	government institutions.
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Table 7: Civil Society Actors in Chad

Institution	Description	Role
Faith Based Organization	A religiously affiliated non profit organization benefiting members and the public	Providing social or human services to meet temporal and spiritual needs of communities.
Local Non governmental organizations	Established for the benefit of the public at large and for the promotion of social welfare, development and charity	Engaged in development or humanitarian programming
Associations	groups of individuals who come together to promote a common agenda in a particular location	Engaging in activities to further the associations interest. Profits ploughed back to advance the association.
Groupements	Voluntary organizations comprised of producers or consumers who have common interests.	Improving socio-economic conditions through production, processing and marketing
Cooperatives	Voluntary and democratic membership company	Advancing the social and economic welfare of members through the company outcomes.
Youth	Adolescents up to the age of 35.	Promoting various activities to enhance their economic and social needs.
International NGOs	NGOs with roots in foreign home countries mainly Europe and America	Building the capacity of the local civil society and government institutions.