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Accountability Practice Influence on Conflict Management in Oil and Gas Extraction in Turkana County, Kenya

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Abstract:

The purpose of the study was to establish the effect of accountability practice on conflict resolution in oil and gas extraction in Turkana County, Kenya. It applied mixed research methods, and adopt concurrent triangulation approach since the researcher seeks to collect information from a diverse response base in Turkana to enhance use of both quantitative and qualitative data to define relationships among variables of interest. The study used census method which supports the enumeration of the entire target population comprised of heterogeneous items to ensure highest accuracy. The sample size for the study was 86 respondents, which constitutes 100% of the target population. The proposed study used a semi-structured questionnaire and interviews as the primary tools for data collection. A pilot-test was conducted in Lodwar town within Turkana County, as an approach to establish both reliability and validity assessment of the questionnaire. The obtained data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences software (version 22) supplemented with spreadsheets. Inferential statistics were used to compare data collected to determine relationships between the variables under the study. The study found out that accountability practice had significant correlation with conflict management. The study therefore concluded that accountability practices had an effect on conflict management in oil and gas extraction in Turkana County. The study recommended that the Turkana County and national governments should make efforts to improve on accountability practice since this study found out that they have significant effect on conflict management.

Keywords: Accountability practice, conflict management, oil and gas extraction, Turkana County

1. Introduction

Natural resources, including oil and gas are for many countries a main source of revenue, and when effectively managed, are able to create jobs, improve the economy through infrastructure development, as well as the livelihoods of resident populations. However, if the natural resources are not effectively managed, they can be a source of disputes related to contentious issues such as resource ownership; power to management and access resource development; revenue distribution; and environmental and social damages caused by extraction of the resource (Keating, et al, 2015).

Accountability is achieved through provision of timely, wide-ranging, reliable information that can easily be understood and which the citizens can apply to make informed decisions. When citizens have access to internally-held information that is detailed in scope and accuracy, and within timeliness that allow them to question the management and government, then they have the capacity to hold them accountable. Accountability also involves disclosing and publishing information in a robust manner that encompasses engagement from multiple stakeholders, providing access to decision-making, thereby enabling them to hold government and other key decision-makers to account. This in turn promotes good governance, improve public policy, efficiency, and combat corruption (Ross, 2012).

2. Literature Review

Ofori & Lujala, 2015, in an attempt to answer the impact of disclosing information and transparency on oil revenues, established that the citizens ability to process accessed information and use it to demand for accountability, is the main avenue through which accountability and transparency can be achieved, widely flaunted as the best means of enhancing management of natural resources. Additionally, when consumers of information have the capacity to process it and transform it into actionable form, they tend to have more confidence in the government and other companies involved in the oil and gas extraction and this brings about trust. When there is trust, the citizens are able to identify with the oil and gas extraction activities and programs in place, and this reduces tension and possible conflicts.

In the past, emphasis has been on transferring of revenue of hydrocarbons developments, from the central to sub-national (county government) with the argument that it would realize more developmental impacts on the economies of the local natives by creating employment, skills transfer and provide opportunities for outsourcing inputs from the local

community. Further, a trend that seek to decentralize administration and financial management of oil and gas to the regional government was encouraged, with the assumption that they understand better the local needs hence well placed to handle them more efficiently. Increasingly, regional governments from the oil and gas producing regions demand bigger share of revenues from the national government as well as being assigned more decision-making roles concerning spending of revenues earned (Cust&Poelhekke, 2015). Other studies have established that there is a significant positive impact in some sectors such as education while neutral others such as in poverty reduction indicators (Ticci&Escobal, 2015). However, others like Vasquez, (2016) argue that increasing the share ratio of the oil and gas revenues with the devolved units of governments may not obviously translate into appropriate spending citing a vast research information that have been carried out in recent years which had obtained mixed effects on the local impact of oil and gas developments.

Transparency advancement in the oil and gas extraction industries around the world has become widely accepted as a panacea to weak governance. Advocates contend that if exploration firms provide information openly on payments they make to governments, the residents will almost certainly consider both as responsible, thereby enhancing management of natural resource, leading to reduction in corruption and reduce the conflicts (Haufler, 2010).

Transparency is an essential requirement in the oil and gas sector because of the magnitude of rents for many countries, and a combination of technical intricacy and risky transaction flows. The Africa's largest oil producer Nigeria was faced with financial disparities of more than US\$8 billion during the period 2009 and 2011, between what the extracting companies reported as having paid to the government and what was reported as having been received. This was largely due to unaccounted payments arising from the incorrect deductions of fuel subsidies. The unearthing of the discrepancies was made possible by Nigeria's efforts of strengthening the management of oil and gas extractive sector projects across the value chain through implementation of transparency initiatives, the Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI), whose focus was to promote due process and transparency to identify and address deficiencies exposed by sector audits.

David-Barrett and Okamura, (2013), stated that transparency contributes to the effectiveness and efficiency of public policy by eliminating speculation on resource revenues allocation, encouraging public scrutiny which prevents wasteful spending, and enhancing essential institutional capacity building. Transparency can reduce the risk of rampant corruption and rent seeking, which is a persistent in resource revenue management and allocation. Research by the International Monetary Fund that involved a number of countries across the world found out that there was as a significant correlation between transparency and corruption control, while other independent research concurs with and support the EITI approach.

With the right institutions and policies in place, the "resource-curse" can be avoided as demonstrated by Countries like Ghana; while others, having learnt hard lessons from past conflicts, will seek ways and means of using appropriate approaches and policies that will guarantee that they reap maximum benefits from the wealth created from oil and gas exploitation. Any approaches that can be adopted in order to harness wealth created through exploitation of gas and oil should ensure it entrenches critical governance components such as resource controls, transparency in the utilization of resource wealth for development, preservation and optimization of resource bases (protection of environment), securing equitable and inter-generational benefits such as reduction of poverty (Alstine, 2014).

Resource disputes are likely to ignite conflicts that lead to violence and destruction of properties especially in countries that have weak governance structures, high incidences of corruption as well as prevailing ethnic animosities and political divisions which turn the resources windfalls into catastrophe. A good example is a case of Iraq's oil appropriation of oil wealth between the Sunni's, Shia's and Kurdish regions which became the source of conflicts that escalated in the country. Likewise in Sudan's Darfur region, conflicts among pastoralists and ranchers over domesticated animals' relocation courses and watering holes have turned into a savage flashpoint for more extensive social, ethnic and religious contrasts. Thus the paradox of "resource curse", referred also as the "paradox of plenty", which states that countries with abundant natural resource, tend to enjoy less economic growth, limited democratic space, and even worse development records as compared to nations with less natural resources. A key area of concern is inadequate share of the large rents from oil and gas producing countries in Africa that is paid to the respective governments, for varying reasons such as contracts terms and the systems whose design does not reap the highest possible rents, and approaches structured principally to advance and attract ventures that have not advanced with changing global factors as well as the country's interests. It is necessary to have policies, principles as well as practices that encourage appropriate use of resources in a sustainable way for the benefit of future generations (African Development Bank and the African Union, 2009).

Citizens of regions that produce oil and gas have always remained ignorant of the revenues that their governments receive.

Quite often, contracts signed between the governments and the companies dealing with the extraction of oil and gas is not always availed to the public, preferring to provide relatively low levels of transparency in the operations and administration of the oil and gas extractive sector. This therefore makes it difficult for those in authority to be made accountable for the expenditure of the revenues earned from oil and gas (Ross, 2012). On the other hand, the government seems to be driven by a desire to withhold information regarding the quantity of revenues collected, as that enables them to avoid public scrutiny and use discretionary powers to scale up their spending (Collier, 2011). Without structures to hold the government accountable for the revenues collected from the oil and gas, the citizens end up with suspicions of deliberate underreporting for individuals' gain, and this eventually leads to conflict. Vast increases in government revenues derived from the oil and gas Extractive Industries, if not properly managed, can stimulate corruption and undermine stability. Transparent and effective management of revenues forms part of the intervention strategies as provided under the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI).

Inadequate benefit sharing is a factor that has been found to be the major cause of conflicts associated with extractive industries. Where access to the benefits associated with oil and gas extraction is deemed to be distributed in an unfair manner relative to the distribution of cost, risks, and responsibilities, then those who feel marginalized or unfairly burdened without fair compensation tend to rebel. One of the key concerns of benefit-sharing remains the distribution among the individuals, sub-groups, and communities within and outside the locality presumed to be a native area, which often aggravates contentions and strain between the various groups (United Nations Interagency Framework, 2012).

In Kenya, the discovery of oil, gas and rare earth elements has put the country on the natural resources extractive map, which is expected to boost the economy and the gross domestic product (GDP). The exploration of economically viable oil in Turkana, generated high expectations among communities living in these regions with the belief that their new-found wealth will translate into improved standards of living. However, this will depend on how the Country govern the resource benefits distribution, so as to avoid conflicts that have been experienced in Countries across the African continent like Central African Republic, South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo, who despite having numerous quantities of oil and gas, it has turned into a 'resource curse'. Further, how the revenue from the oil and gas is managed and utilized will determine if it will become a source of wealth as has been managed by Countries such as Botswana, Ghana, Norway and Canada (United Nations Development UNDP, Annual Report 2014-15).

The Country's legal framework includes the Kenya Constitution and a number of laws that have been enacted to regulate energy sectors such as the Petroleum Act of 2019, regulates the negotiation and implementation of the petroleum exploration, production and development as well as transportation, production and transportation of petroleum and for related purposes (The Petroleum Act, 2019). When all the players in the extractive industries engage in an open and transparent manner at all levels of the resource extraction process, from the allocation of rights, to the revenues received, there is a high likelihood of succeeding in ensuring harmony is maintained. When the public is satisfied and convinced that the government and the investors are accountable, then they reciprocate with trust, which in turn, reduces the risk of conflict.

3. Methodology

Research methodology is defined as a set of systematic technique used in research and a guide on how it is conducted (Igwenagu, 2016). The study employed mixed methodology which utilizes both the qualitative and quantitative research methods, to enable the researcher to collect both numerical and narrative data, where both sets of data were used to reinforce the findings. The core assumption in mixed methodology according to (Creswell, 2014), involves the combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches that provides a more complete understanding of a research problem than either approach alone. Qualitative data to be collected shall be utilized to enrich and/or underpin quantitative data. The quantitative data were collected using questionnaires while qualitative data were collected using interview guides.

3.1. Research Design

Adoption of the concurrent triangulation approach in this study is because the researcher seeks to collect information from a diverse response base in Turkana in an endeavor to establish the influence of transparency in the oil exploitation and utilization. Concurrent triangulation approach is a type of mixed methods design in which different but complementary data will be collected on the same topic (Terrell, 2012). The purpose of concurrent triangulation designs is to use both qualitative and quantitative data to define relationships more accurately define relationships among variables of interest (Creswell, 2014).

3.2. Location of the Study

This study was primarily carried out in an area under the administration of Turkana County Government. Turkana is one of the 47 Counties and the second largest County in Kenya with a land mass after Marsabit County with almost 77,000 km² of the land mass which is an equivalent of nearly 13% of the Kenya's land surface. It is one of the Counties in north western Kenya with a vast land with huge oil deposits currently being explored. Administratively the County is subdivided into seven Sub-Counties, 56 locations which have been divided into 156 sub-locations and 30 wards. Various factors determine settlement patterns in the County of Turkana, for instance infrastructure, climatic conditions, soil fertility, pasture and water. Because of the Katilu Irrigation Scheme along river Turkwel, the largest number of people have settled there. The Turkana people are traditionally pastoralists and the main patterns of migration are rural to rural movements akin to nomadism. The County has erratic rainfall patterns ranging from short and long rains as well as dry spell with the dry seasons falling in the months of January, February and September. According to 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census report, Turkana County has a population of 926,976. Katilu division according to 2019 census has population of 12,548 with a population density of 10.

3.3. Target Population

Target population is considered as identifiable total group or aggregation of elements that are of interest to a researcher and pertinent to the specified information problem. The target population in this study included National Government officials drawn from the National Lands Commission (NIC), National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), Ministry of Petroleum & Mining, National Oil Corporation Kenya (NOCK), and National Coordination Services Sub-County officials comprised of the Chiefs and Sub-Chiefs; the Turkana County Officials, Representatives of the Exploration and Mining Company (M/S Tullow ltd); Civil Society representatives, and local Community leaders drawn from the three

Sub-locations within which oil exploration has successfully been extracted. To determine the local community representation, the framework provided in the Mining Act 2016, and Petroleum Act 2019, shall be adhered to. In this study, the oil exploration covers two locations namely Lokichar and Nakukulas, with two Chiefs, and three Sub-Chiefs. The researcher will interview a total of 86 respondents to obtain the views of the community they represent as outlined in Table 1 below.

Category	Population	Percentage (%)
National Govt. Officials:	22	25.6
Exploration and Mining Companies (Tullow Ltd.);	6	7.0
Kenya Civil Society Platform on Oil & Gas;	3	3.5
Turkana County Officials:	40	46.5
Local Community Leaders (Mobilizers);	15	17.4
Total	86	100.0

Table 1: Target Population
Source: Turkana County Website (2020)

The respondents from the National Government officials were drawn from National Lands Commission; National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), Ministry of Petroleum & Mining; National Oil Corporation, Kenya (NOCK), and National Coordination Services Sub-County officials (Chiefs & Sub-Chiefs). The respondents from the Extractive Company (Tullow Oil Ltd.) were drawn from departments involved in the Legal & Regulatory; Environmental Sustainability; Production, Finance; and Corporate Communications. The respondents under the Kenya Civil Society Platform on oil & gas (KCSPOG) was from the Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid CORDAID; The Institute for Social Accountability (TISA); and Kenya Land Alliance. The Turkana County officials was drawn from the Governor's office, and Ministries of Lands, Energy, Natural Resources; Agriculture, Pastoral Economy, & Fisheries; Infrastructure; Gender & Youth Affairs; Environment & Mineral Services; and Finance. The Turkana County Local Community leaders (Mobilizers) will be drawn from the Lokichar and Nakukulas villages.

3.4. Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

According to Martínez-Mesa, González-Chica, Bastos, Bonamigo, & Duquia, (2014), a sample is a predetermined part or subset of participants drawn from the target population that corresponds to the entire set of subjects whose characteristics are of interest to the research. The study used census method wherein the entire target population, comprised of heterogeneous items (different characteristics) is enumerated in order to ensure highest accuracy is obtained. For each category of the target population, the researcher will sample 100% of the population parameters. Accordingly, 86 of the accessible population is deemed to be sufficient for the sample size as outlined in Table 2.

Category	Population	Percentage	Sample Size
National Govt Officials:	22	100%	22
Exploration and Mining Companies Officials (Tullow Oil Kenya)	6	100%	6
Kenya civil Society Platform on Oil & Gas (KCSPOG)	3	100%	3
Turkana County Officials:	40	100%	40
Local Community Leaders (Mobilizers)	15	100%	15
Total	86	100%	86

Table 2: Sample Size Determination
Source: Researcher (2021)

3.5. Data Analysis Techniques and Procedures

The obtained data was analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) software supplemented with spreadsheets. Collected data was first be cleaned to ensure accuracy and consistency with other gathered facts. It was uniformly entered as complete as possible and arranged to facilitate coding. This was followed by coding to put the data into classes and categories. Qualitative data from open ended questions were thematically organized and presented together with quantitative data. Tabulation was done to facilitate analysis and display. In analyzing the data through use of quantitative and qualitative methods, the coded data was then be fed into a computer for statistical analysis by use of SPSS. The findings were then be presented in table, charts and graphs to give representative findings. The association between study variables was expected to pursue linear regression of the nature.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \varepsilon; \text{ Where:}$$

Y = Conflict Management (Dependent variable)

β_0 = Constants

β_1 = Regression Coefficient

ε = Error Term

4. Data Analysis

4.1. Descriptive Statistics Results

Accountability practice was the first independent variable of the study and was measured using twelve statements. The research participants were requested to express their opinion on the extent to which they were of disagreement or agreement to the statements. Their descriptive analysis was done using their means and standard deviations and the results presented in Table 3.

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
The ownership of oil belongs to the Turkana people communally	68	3.1250	1.6212
The ownership of oil belongs to the Community that occupied the land prior to discovery	68	2.8750	1.3380
The ownership of oil belongs to the Turkana County Government	68	2.6875	1.2296
The ownership of oil belongs to the National Government	68	3.6562	1.5157
The Communities are consulted and involved in decisions related to oil exploration	68	3.1250	1.3619
For the period you have known about the oil exploration, you have come across a published production report	68	2.9375	1.3663
You are aware of a policy to enhance transparency in the sharing of the proceeds of the oil exploration	68	3.4062	.8747
The contractual agreement between government and the companies like Tullow Oil PLC. is clear	68	2.8437	.9540
The sale of the oil has commenced, and returns would soon reach the beneficiaries	68	2.7500	.8798
The oil could secretly be sold without benefiting the Turkana people	68	3.2500	1.3678
There is likelihood of declaring less quantities than actually moved for the benefit of a few individuals	68	3.5937	1.1600
There was inclusivity in the decision-making process to determine equitable sharing of the economic benefits from the oil exploration among the key stakeholders	68	3.2187	1.3376
Valid N (listwise)	68		

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics of Accountability Practice

The research outcome indicated that the highest mean was derived from the responses that the ownership of oil belongs to the National Government with a mean of 3.6562 and a standard deviation of 1.5157. This was followed by the responses to the aspect that there is likelihood of declaring fewer quantities than actually moved for the benefit of a few individuals with a mean of 3.5937 and a standard deviation of 1.1600. This has the implication that the research respondents were aware that the oil belongs to the national government, however, they perceived that the amount of oil which will be moved from the Turkana may be understated in an effort to benefit a few individuals. The lowest mean was derived from the responses that the ownership of oil belongs to the Turkana County Government with a mean of 2.6875 and a standard deviation of 1.2296 and was closely followed by the response that the sale of the oil has commenced and returns would soon reach the beneficiaries with a mean of 2.7500 and a standard deviation of .8798. This implies that the research respondents felt that the oil belongs to the national government and not Turkana County Government, but they were expectant of some form of yields from the returns of the sales.

4.2. Correlation for Accountability Practice Indicators

Accountability practice was the first independent variable of the study and was measured using twelve statements. The research participants were requested to express their opinion on the extent to which they were of disagreement or agreement to the statements and correlation analysis done among them and the outcome presented in Table 4.

7. You are aware of a policy to enhance transparency in the sharing of the proceeds of the oil exploration		6. For the period you have known about the oil exploration, you have come across a published production report		5. The Communities are consulted and involved in decisions related to oil exploration		4.The ownership of oil belongs to the National Government		3. The ownership of oil belongs to the Turkana County Government		2. The ownership of oil belongs to the Community that occupied the land prior to discovery		1. The ownership of oil belongs to the Turkana people communally		
.050	.350*	.000	.215*	.000	.299*	.000	.546**	.012	.441*	.271	.201	1	1	1
.000	.265*	.000	.004	.000	-.009*	.000	.153*	.005	.230*		1		2	2
.000	.212*	.000	.108*	.000	.024*	.000	.131*		1				3	3
.000	.109*	.000	.332*	.000	.631**	.000	1						4	4
.000	.362*	.000	.455**		1								5	5
.479	.130		1										6	6
	1												7	7
													8	8
													9	9
.							.						10	10
													11	11
													12	12

12. There was inclusivity in decision-making process to determine equitable sharing of economic benefits from oil explorations		8. The contractual agreement between government and the companies like Tullow Oil PLC. is clear		9. The sale of the oil has commenced and returns would soon reach the beneficiaries		10. The oil could secretly be sold without benefiting the Turkana people		11. There is likelihood of declaring less quantities than actually moved for the benefit of a few individuals			
.001	.693*	.000	.079	.000	.293*	.000	.271*	.000	.008*	1	
.004	.230*	.000	.091	.000	.264*	.000	.192*	.000	.060*	2	
.000	.251*	.000	-.024	.000	.958*	.000	.104*	.000	.098*	3	
.000	.009*	.000	.157	.000	.949*	.000	.115	.061	.083*	4	
.000	.126*	.000	.135	.000	.087*	.000	.054*	.000	.189*	5	
.000	.237*	.003	-.078	.000	.060*	.000	.228*	.000	.289*	6	
.000	.225*	.009	.454**	.000	.290*	.000	.178	.072	.091*	7	
.000	.230*	.000	.203	.000	.105*	.000	.605**	.000	1	8	
.000	.349*	.000	-.008	.000	.134*	.000	1			9	
.000	.304*	.000	.635**	.000	1					10	
.000	.225*		1							11	
	1									12	

Table 4: Correlation Results for Accountability Practice

* Correlation Is Significant at the 0.05 Level (2-Tailed)

** Correlation Is Significant at the 0.01 Level (2-Tailed)

Source: Research Data, 2021

The highest correlation was reported between “the oil could secretly be sold without benefiting the Turkana people and the ownership of oil belongs to the Turkana County Government had the second highest correlation ($r = .958$, $p < .05$). The study results indicated that the statement “the oil could secretly be sold without benefiting the Turkana people and the ownership of oil belongs to the National Government” ($r = .949$, $p < .05$). The ownership of oil belongs to the Turkana people communally and the contractual agreement between government and the companies like Tullow Oil PLC is clear had the lowest positive correlation ($r = .008$, $p < .05$). There was a positive correlation amongst all the statements of measuring accountability practices, but a few had negative correlation among them. This has the implication that not all the indicators of accountability practices were moving in the same direction. The statements that “there is likelihood of declaring less quantities than actually moved for the benefit of a few individuals and the sale of the oil has commenced and returns would soon reach the beneficiaries” ($r = -.008$) had negative and insignificant correlation.

4.3. Regression Analysis for Accountability Practices on Conflict Management

The first objective of the study was to establish the extent to which accountability practice affect conflict management in oil and gas extraction in Turkana County. In order to establish the extent to which accountability practice

affect conflict management, the researcher regressed accountability practices against conflict management and the results recorded in Tables 5.

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.428a	.183	.131	.49758

a. Predictors: (Constant), Conflict Management

Table 5: Model Summary for Accountability Practices and Conflict Management

Source: Research Data, 2021

The model summary study results showed that accountability practice had an effect on conflict management in oil and gas extraction in Turkana County ($R = .428$). Accountability practice was found to significantly affect conflict management in oil and gas extraction in Turkana County in that it accounted for 18.3% of its changeability ($R^2 = .183$). The study therefore answered the research question "What is the effect of accountability practice in conflict management in oil and gas extraction in Turkana County?" and stated that there was an effect of accountability practice in conflict management in oil and gas extraction in Turkana County. The ANOVA study outcomes are presented in Table 6.

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.128	1	1.128	10.162	.041 ^b
	Residual	7.428	67	.111		
	Total	8.556	68			

a. Dependent Variable: Conflict Management

b. Predictors: (Constant), Public Disclosure

Table 6: ANOVA for Accountability Practices and Conflict Management

Source: Research Data, 2021

The ANOVA study results in table 6 designated that effect of accountability practice (Publish Reports and Responsibility) on conflict management in the oil and gas extraction in Turkana County was significant since the p-value was less than .05 (p-value = .041). The study results also showed that the F-Value was 10.162 which imply that the predictability if the regression model of the study was significant since the F-value is more than 1. The coefficient result of accountability practice and conflict management in the oil and gas extraction in Turkana County was offered in Table 7.

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.098	.466		8.794	.000
	Accountability Practices	.332	.155	.428	2.142	.041

Dependent Variable: Conflict Management
Accountability Practices

Table 7: Coefficients for Accountability Practices and Conflict Management

Source: Research Data, 2021

The study results indicate that accountability practices had positively influenced on conflict management in the oil and gas extraction in Turkana County ($\beta = .332$ and p-value = 0.041). From the study results, the single regression equation that can be applied in predicting the level of conflict management in the oil and gas extraction in Turkana County for a one standard deviation enhancement in accountability practice can be stated as:

$$CM = 4.098 + .332AP + \varepsilon$$

Where:

CM = Conflict Management

4.098 = Constant

.332 = slope coefficient

AP = Accountability Practice

ε = Error term

5. Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendation

There was a positive correlation amongst all the statements of measuring accountability practices, but a few had negative correlation among them. This has the implication that not all the indicators of accountability practices were moving in the same direction. The study results indicated that accountability practices had positive relationship with conflict management in the oil and gas extraction in Turkana County ($\beta = .332$ and p-value = 0.041). Accountability

practice was found to significantly affect conflict management in oil and gas extraction in Turkana County in that it accounted for 18.3% of its changeability ($R^2 = .183$).

The study results indicated that accountability practices had positive relationship with conflict management in the oil and gas extraction in Turkana County. Accountability practice was found to significantly affect conflict management in oil and gas extraction in Turkana County. It is on the findings of this study that it concluded that accountability practice had an effect on conflict management in oil and gas extraction in Turkana County.

The study found out accountability practice had significant correlation and effect on conflict management. The study therefore recommends that the Turkana County and national governments should make efforts to improve on accountability practices since this study found out that they have significant effect on conflict management.

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