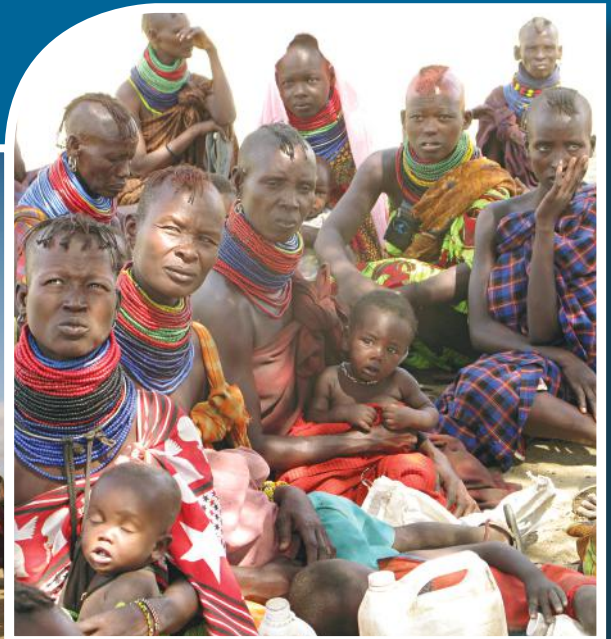




International Peace Support Training Centre  
Nairobi, Kenya

## Women Level of Participation in Peace and Security in Northern Kenya



OCCASIONAL PAPER  
SERIES 5, N<sup>o</sup>4

DR. EUNICE NJAMBI

*Effective Strategies for Responding to Contemporary Conflicts in Eastern Africa*



# Women Level of Participation in Peace and Security in Northern Kenya

OCCASIONAL PAPER  
**SERIES 5, N°4**

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## Foreword

The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) is a research and training institution focusing on capacity building at the strategic, operational and tactical levels within the framework of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and has developed into the regional center of excellence for the African Standby Force (ASF) in Eastern Africa. It addresses the complexities of contemporary UN/AU integrated Peace Support Operations (PSO) by describing the actors and multi-dimensional nature of these operations. The research conducted covers a broad spectrum ranging from conflict prevention through management to post-conflict reconstruction. The Center has made considerable contributions in training and research on peace support issues in East Africa through design of training curriculum, field research and publication of Occasional Papers and Issue Briefs; the Occasional Papers are produced annually, while the Issues Briefs are produced quarterly. The issue briefs are an important contribution to the vision and mission of IPSTC.

The Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD) of the IPSTC presents one of the occasional papers on Kenya titled: **Women Level of Participation in Peace and Security in Northern Kenya**. The paper provides insights into the participation of women in peace and security in line with the United Nation's Security Council Resolution 1325 of 2000. This paper aims also at generating information that will be useful to policy makers and contribute to the security debate and praxis in Kenya. The paper is also expected to inform the design of the training modules at IPSTC.

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**Brigadier R.G. Kabage**  
**Director, IPSTC**

## Acronyms

<b>APSA</b>	African Peace and Security architecture
<b>ASF</b>	Africa Security Framework
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>CEWS</b>	Continental Early Warning System
<b>DPKO</b>	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
<b>FGM</b>	Female Genital Mutilation
<b>GOK</b>	Government of Kenya
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus infection/ acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
<b>HS</b>	Human Security
<b>IDRC</b>	International Development Research Centre
<b>IISD</b>	International Institute for Sustainable Development
<b>KNAP</b>	Kenya National Action Plan
<b>MONUSCO</b>	United Nations Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>NK</b>	Northern Kenya
<b>PS</b>	Peace and Security
<b>PSC</b>	Peace and Security Committee
<b>REC</b>	Regional Economic Communities
<b>RH</b>	Reproductive Health
<b>RM</b>	Regional Mechanisms
<b>SCR</b>	Security Council Resolution

<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
<b>TNA</b>	Training Needs Assessment
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
<b>UNIFEM</b>	United Nations Development Fund for Women
<b>UNMISS</b>	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

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## Definition of Key Terms

**Level of participation:** The involvement level of women in different functions in matters to do with political, protective and preventive activities of peace and security.

**Political participation:** The inclusion of individuals in any activity that shapes, affects or involves the political sphere. This includes matters to do with decision making for the good of the community members.

**Preventive participation:** This involves precautionary measures that are put in place to guard against practices that may harm the society.

**Protective participation:** The involvement of individuals in guarding themselves in matters that affect them, e.g., training individuals on health care.

**Negative peace:** This is the absence of violence.

**Positive peace:** This is when there is restoration of relationships, recreation of social systems that serve the needs of a whole population and there is constructive resolution of conflict.

**Peace:** The absence of organized collective, violence or conflict between human groups, classes and between racial and ethnic groups. It also implies the presence of conditions that facilitate positive relations between human group, presence of cooperation, freedom from fear and want, economic growth and development, absence of exploitation, equality, justice, freedom of action, pluralism, dynamism, cooperation and integration

**Northern Kenya:** For this study Northern Kenya includes four counties of Turkana, Marsabit, Garissa, Mandera.

**Security:** The study adopts the UN basic needs security of civilian populations based on five premises, and focuses on human security, which means freedom from fear and want.

Food security, means having both physical and economic access to basic food. Health security, entailing basic health care and protection against infectious disease;

Environmental security, entailing protection against water scarcity, deforestation, overgrazing and natural disasters; Personal security, entailing protection from physical violence from states, organized crime, crime, child abuse, rape and domestic violence; Community security, entailing protection from ethnic clashes but also violence directed against an individual by a community, such as female circumcision; Political security, which entails protection from human rights abuses, UN Commission on Human Security (2003)

**Women:** Female adults over 18 years as defined by the constitution of Kenya (GOK 2009)

## Introduction

### Background of Study

The United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 (2000) offers a political framework of women's contribution to peace and security. Women accumulate extra responsibilities in peace and security issues at the house hold, community, national and international levels, (UN 2000). SCR 1325 seeks to apply this political framework to projects and opportunities associated with the peace process, such as the constitutional and institutional reforms, negotiation mechanisms between political parties, the electoral process, reintegration and reconstruction programmes, and the justice and reconciliation mechanisms. The SCR 1325 (2000) emphasizes use of the 3P (prevention, protection and post conflict) approach.

### Background of Northern Kenya

Northern Kenya (NK) is made up of three distinct geographical areas, which include North Rift valley, Upper Eastern and North Eastern. It is made up of 8 Counties namely Garissa, Mandera Turkana., Marsabit Isiolo, Samburu, West Pokot and Wajir.

The population is estimated to be **4,337,253** (Republic of Kenya, 2010). The total population for the, Turkana, Marsabit, Garissa and Mandera, the four counties that are the subject of this study, is 2,795,381, which make up 64% of the total area. The total number of women in the four Counties is 1,304,482, i.e., 30% of the population of the four counties, (KDHS, 2009).

### Problems Statement

The UN Resolution 1325, Kenya National Peace and Security Building Policy, and the Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP), advocate for active participation of women in conflict prevention, peace processes and post conflict reconstruction. Traditional and modern cross-border peace mechanisms have been tried in Northern Kenya, but the level of participation of women has not been adequately documented, (GOK, 2011). The existing peace structures in Kenya, both traditional and modern, have perpetually excluded women from peace building processes, yet they play a vital role in harmonization and resolution of conflicts in many communities (Peace Net Kenya, 2010).

Peace and security challenges in Northern Kenya include inadequate resources, equipment, and infrastructure to cover long borders and large areas populated by mobile groups. Women's level of participation in peace processes remains one of the most unfulfilled aspects of the women, peace and security agenda, (UN Women 2010) yet women and children make up 80 % of the people affected by lack of peace and security in NK. Women participate in different roles in peace and security at the household, community and national level. Their substantial contributions to peace, social unity, and family and community survival are not necessarily recognized at the political level, and there is no documented study that has established the level of participation for women in peace and security in Northern Kenya.

An analysis of SCR 1325 implementation in 13 countries by (UNIFEM, 2004), argues that studies on women peace and security mostly focus on the impact of armed conflict on women and view women as victims. Yet, women are not only victims of armed conflict but also active agents and participants in conflict. They can also indirectly negatively influence peace and security, (Chandra (2001). Women's participation in peace and security process needs to be recognized and analyzed based on women initiatives as community service providers and organizers, professionals and activists.

## **Research Question**

What determines the level of women's participation in peace and security processes in Northern Kenya?

## **Objectives**

### **Broad Objective**

To determine the level of women's participation in peace and security in Northern Kenya.

## **Specific Objectives**

1. To analyze the level of women's political participation in peace and security.
2. To evaluate the level of women's protective participation in peace and security.
3. To analyze the level of women's preventive participation in peace and security.
4. To determine women's socio demographic characteristics influencing level of participation.
5. To analyze institutional factors that influence women's level of participation.

## **Hypotheses**

1. Women's demographic characteristics do not influence level of participation in peace and security.
2. Institutional factors do not influence the level of women's participation in peace and security.

## **Justification**

Vision 2030 development strategy for Northern Kenya stipulates the strategy and goals for PS, which are, to enhance security capacity, peace building and conflict management measures, provide incentives for individuals, communities or institutions which contribute to peace and security, and to invest in education as a means to build peace. There is need therefore to establish the specific level of participation of women in PS in North Kenya in order to contribute to the effectiveness of this strategy.

The research on policy reviews on the implementation of SCR 1325 by UNIFEM and DPKO, have highlighted the need to assess the participation of women in peace and security at all levels. In addition, the study disentangles factors that deter full level of participation of women in peace processes and hence will help policymakers and programme implementers to involve women in peace processes more effectively.

# Literature Review

## Introduction

This section is a review of studies that have been carried out about women's level of participation in peace and security. The aim of the review is to identify what has been done, methods used to study women in PS, identify the gaps in our knowledge on this subject, and delineate activities that may improve women's level of participation in peace and security. The review will focus on theories related to women, peace and security, and women's socio-demographic and institutional variables correlated to peace and security. Lastly an operational framework will be devised to measure women's level of participation in peace and security.

## Global Situation of Women in Peace and Security

Building lasting peace and security requires women's participation. Half of the world's population cannot make global peace. Ten years after the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 1325 on increasing women's participation in matters of global security, the numbers of women participating in peace settlements remain marginal. While improvements have been made, women remain underrepresented in public offices, at the negotiating table, and in peacekeeping missions. The needs and perspectives of women are often overlooked in post conflict disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR), as well as in security sector reform, rehabilitation of justice, and the rule of law. Many conflicts have been marked by widespread sexual and gender-based violence, which often continues in the aftermath of war and is typically accompanied by impunity of the perpetrators. A continuing lack of physical security and the existence of significant legal constraints in post conflict societies hamper women's integration into economic life and leadership. Best practices for increasing women's participation include deployment of gender-balanced peacekeeping units, a whole-of-government approach to security sector and judicial reform, and more intentional solicitation of the input of women at the community level on priorities for national budgets and international programs.

The UN Security Council resolution 1325 (UN SCR 1325) on women, peace and security was adopted in 2000 to increase women's level of participation in all efforts



related to peace and security, and to strengthen the protection of women in armed conflicts. However, despite the obligation to promote women's level of participation by the Security Council resolution, women's level of participation has continued to be limited. Research by UN Women on 31 key peace processes between 1992 and 2011 shows that out of the total signatories to peace agreements, only 4% were women. Further, women were only 2.4% of chief mediators, 3.7% of witnesses and 9% of negotiators. No women were involved as chief mediators in processes leading to the signing of Comprehensive Peace Agreements. Significantly, the UN has never appointed a woman chief mediator in peace process that it has sponsored, (**Peace Women 2014**). While it represents only 10 % of the world population, Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest concentration of refugees and internally displaced population in the world, after Asia (UNHCR, 2006).

## **Security Council Resolution 1325**

The unanimous adoption of SCR 1325 in October 2000 set the international framework for women's engagement in peace and security. Previously, women's peace and security concerns had not been adequately addressed within the UN bureaucracy and when they did, they were ad hoc and without any policy direction. SCR 1325 called for implementation of women's participation in three areas: in leadership positions in peacekeeping and peacemaking; increased resources for women and girls to protect themselves against gender-based violence during and after the conflict and increased efforts to support women's role in conflict prevention, especially through local women's initiatives. (Wamai, 2013)

## **Challenge of Security Council Resolution 1325**

One challenge that impeded effective implementation of SCR 1325 was lack of an effective accountability mechanism at the international and national levels (Wamai 2013). This challenge was overcome at policy level by the adoption of Security Council Resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888(2009) and 1889(2009) which attempted to ensure greater accountability mechanisms for sexual violence related crimes and ensuring increased women's participation. SCR 1820 specifically focused on increasing accountability for sexual violence related crimes building upon the more general SCR 1325. This resolution, among other recommendations, calls on governments

and the International Criminal Court to prosecute perpetrators of violence who use rape as a weapon of war. SCR 1888 and 1889 expanded SCR 1820 and SCR 1325 respectively. SCR 1888 tasked the UN Secretary General to appoint experts to monitor and advise the Secretary General in situations of conflict related sexual violence. SCR 1889 reaffirmed SCR 1325 calling on member states and the Secretary General to develop a strategy and concrete indicators to increase participation of women through training and appointment of women to UN offices.

## **Human Security**

Human security is a critical component of the global political and development agenda. Two ideas lie at the heart of this concept: firstly, that the protection of individuals is a strategic concern for national as well as international security; secondly, that security conditions for people's development are not bound to traditional matters of national defence, law and order, but rather encompass all political, economic and social issues enabling a life free from risk and fear. The traditional concept had been focused on defending national territory against outside aggression; currently, security is analyzed from the human perspective and in terms of protecting civilians. The new concept of security, inspired by the fact that 90 per cent of war and conflict victims are civilians, goes beyond State security to take on a holistic perspective centered on the prevention of human rights violations, and the protection of civilians from organized violence.

The UN and the African Union's positions on HS, through their 1994 report on human development give new dimensions of HS. For example, the UNDP established an intrinsic cause-and-effect link between human security and human development. Acknowledging the interdependence of two basic human needs, i.e., protection against socioeconomic threats and political threats, the report identifies seven areas that come into play in defining human security: economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security.

This concept of security, rooted in the basic needs of civilian populations, is based on five premises: State security cannot take precedence over the security of civilians, communities and citizens. Threats against security are not only military; they are

also connected to poverty, environmental chaos, oppression and the denial of rights. The State is the guarantor of its citizens' security, without exception. Security is a collective concern, because it challenges the circulation of light weapons, the permeability of borders, the smuggling of natural resources, the use of children in hostilities, violence against civilians, human rights violations and war crimes, all of which go beyond national borders and call for collective solutions. The right to intervene can be justified by the Security Council when the State has failed in its responsibility to protect its citizens, (International Development Research Centre (2001)

Making women's lives more secure enables them to be in the best position to determine how security is achieved. Women could foster security, peace decision making and peacekeeping; reconciliation, reintegration, and rule of law; and economic development. Recognizing that sustainable security is not possible without the involvement of women, the UN 2000 passed the SCR 1325. The resolution calls for increased representation of women at peace negotiations and at all levels of decision-making regarding security; inclusion of women in post conflict reconstruction efforts and in disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration efforts; increased protection from sexual violence; and an end to impunity for crimes affecting women.

## **Women's Political Participation in Peace and Security**

International commitments provide the normative basis for women's level of participation in peace and security. Women have a right to participate on equal terms in political, civic and family life, including in conflict-affected countries. But women can only exercise this right in practice if they can alter the gender hierarchies that deny them power and choice. Women's participation in the economic development of families and communities should be the cornerstone of their participation in development and peace initiatives. Women have the right to take part in designing and managing local development projects, formal peace and reconciliation initiatives and local governance structures.

This normative objective is highly political and controversial, and aid agencies have a poor track record of treating gender as a political issue. Feminists have argued

that the incorporation of gender into mainstream development has led to sanitized ‘development’ feminism that is the domain of bureaucrats, consultants and donor driven NGOs rather than grassroots and trans-national feminist movements. (Eyben, 2008; Harcourt, 2010).

In addition to targeting women’s participation in politically visible initiatives and structures, such as negotiations, peace agreements, peacekeeping operations, power structures set up during the post-conflict transition period, state institutions for constitutional and democratic governance etc., African governments also need to improve women’s access to local power structures. To do so, the following measures should be taken: Increase women’s participation in local development projects; Improve capacity-building for women’s groups in the villages (literacy, organizational structures, management skills); Design training programmes aimed at building women’s leadership, especially in rural communities; Develop a political framework encouraging women’s participation in local affairs, especially by sensitizing the general public and local actors to the role of women in peace, development and national reconciliation.

The past decade has seen much research on how social and political change happens, and on what enables meaningful political level of participation for women in particular, including in transitional settings Cornwall and Goetz, 2005; Gaventa and Barrett, 2010; Unworthy, 2010; Castillejo, 2011; Booth, 2012; Pathways, 2012). This evidence base contains guidance for development agencies on how to nurture the conditions for women’s political level of participation and leadership. This includes the importance of home-grown women’s organizations, informal relationships and alliances, local interests and incentives, and of women having actual influence, not just formal access

## **Women’s Protective Participation in Peace and Security**

The concept of protection includes three important dimensions: legal protection, social security and economic security. These three dimensions are interdependent because in principle, the recognition of women’s rights (legal protection) should act as a safeguard for the social and economic security of women. Legal protection should also guarantee the socio-political rights of women, including the right to

participation and representation. Unfortunately, many African countries lag behind in a number of important areas, such as land rights, education, and HIV prevention and care, (UN 2000).

Over the past year, investments have been made across regions to strengthen good practices that have proved effective for the protection and promotion of the human rights of women and girls in armed conflict and post-conflict settings. Weaknesses in judicial systems, weak implementation of laws, impunity and lack of support services, particularly in rural and remote areas, remain. These situations are exacerbated by signs of backsliding on women's rights in some transitional contexts (UN 2010). Women and girls continue to be affected by violations of international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, including forced displacement, constraints on humanitarian access, and sexual and gender-based violence, (UN Women 2012). Through newly established rapid response and surge teams, as well as information management mechanisms coordinated by UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO and partners, increased support is available to countries to address gender-based violence.

UN Women advocates for assured women and girls' safety, physical and mental health as well as economic security, and that their human rights are respected. They call for an understanding of the extent to which national laws to protect women's and girls' human rights are in line with international standards. The level of women's participation in the justice, security and Foreign Service sectors and the existence of national mechanisms for control of illicit small arms and light weapons are also examined. Lastly it assesses the percentage of; benefits from temporary employment in the context of early economic recovery, referred cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported, investigated and sentenced. There is need for training of decision-making personnel in security and justice sector institutions to address cases of sexual and gender-based violence. Protection impact aims at having women and girls' safety. The four main outcome of protection includes:

- Women and girls' political, economic, social and cultural rights are protected and enforced by national laws in line with international standards.

- Operational mechanisms and structures in place for strengthening physical security and safety for women and girls.
- Women and girls at risk and sexual and gender-based violence victims have access to appropriate health, psycho-social and livelihood support services.
- Increased access to justice for women whose rights are violated, (UN WOMEN, 2012).

## **Women Preventive Participation in Peace and Security**

Prevention has both a legal and a political dimension. The political dimension involves the whole population developing a culture of peace and equality and taking ownership of this culture. Reflecting the march towards peace and reconciliation, this culture should draw inspiration from all stories: stories of struggle by men and by women, whether through political organizations or social movements, including civil society. Effective conflict prevention is embedded in long-term investments in women's and girls' empowerment and in support for women's efforts to build peace. Immediate priorities include building the capacity of peacekeepers and security sector actors to take preventive action in response to gender-specific security threats, in particular sexual violence; strengthening the conflict prevention level of participation of regional organizations; regular consultation with women's groups by leaders of international and regional organizations and other mediation and peace leaders; and the continued insertion in mandates established and renewed by the Security Council of specific instructions for women's engagement in conflict prevention.

Prevention is the inclusion of women and women's interests in decision-making processes related to the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. The preventive pillar measures progress towards the prevention of conflict and of violations of women's and girls' human rights, including sexual and gender-based violence. Indicators under this pillar respond to calls in resolution 1325 (2000) (operational paragraphs 5 to 12, 14 and 17) for the regular monitoring of the situation of women and girls, the development of specific guidelines and protocols for justice and security actors, as well as the development of systems for reporting abuses and ensuring accountability of both international peacekeepers and national security actors.

Prevention impact aims at preventing relapse into conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women and girls, including sexual and gender based violence. The three main outcomes for prevention includes; Operational gender-responsive systems in place to monitor and report on violations of women and girl's rights during conflict, ceasefires, peace negotiations and post-conflict; International, national and non-state security actors responsive to and held to account for any violations of the rights of women and girls in line with international standards; Provisions addressing the specific needs and issues of women and girls included in early-warning systems and conflict prevention mechanisms and their implementation monitored, (UN WOMEN, 2012). MONUSCO established early-warning and response tools to improve the mission's monitoring, reporting and capacity to respond rapidly to threats or incidents of violence.

## **Women Socio Demographic Variables Related to Peace and Security**

The destruction of schools in conflict, attacks against schools, teachers or students and the overall poor security situation in many cases further decrease the already limited opportunities of women and girls to obtain education and their possibilities of participating in economic and social life in the long-term. (United States Institute of Peace, 2011). There is a worldwide consensus that economic recovery is important for stability in countries transitioning from conflict to peace. Determining who has access to economic opportunity has important implications for sustainable peace. This is because of the view that wars create more female heads of households and force more women to become active in informal markets so their families can survive. Reconstruction offers countries the opportunity to take a new look at the constraints women face in building businesses (United States Institute of Peace, 2011).

Experience shows that women's level of participation in peace processes often gives added value and has a positive effect on the outcome. Also, involving women in the decision-making process at all levels of conflict resolution, including at the level of constitutional drafting, at the executive, legislative and judiciary levels of government, will help in giving them a bigger position in the level of participation. (OSAA 2005).

A key strength of religious women's peace building is the ability of women to form relationships that serve as bridges for positive change in society. Indeed, women in post-conflict situations have formed and leveraged relationships across seemingly irreconcilable differences and socio-cultural barriers in order to affect stability and peace on the ground (Kristen Lundquist, 2011). Improving women's capacity in matters of peace and security has helped them to have adequate information on peace and security and improved their level of participation. This helps in analyzing and coming up with ideas to curb issues that affect them during times of conflicts. (Women, peace and security, 2012).

## **Institutional Variable Related to Peace and Security**

### **Regional Structures of Peace and Security**

In Africa, African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) was established in 2003 as the Peace and Security Council of the AU. At the heart of the architecture is the Peace and Security Council (PSC), which was established as the standing decision making Organ to be supported by the Commission, Panel of the Wise, CEWS, an ASF and special Fund. The functions of these as mandated in the Protocol underscore the importance of interdependence and synergy between the pillars. Hence in the operationalization of APSA there is also a parallel process of setting up functioning systems in the Regional Economic Communities/Regional Mechanisms (RECs/RMs). It comes out clearly from the given mandates that there is an expectation for a synergistic linkage between the pillars.

The East African Community (EAC) has recognized that economic integration can succeed only if peace, stability and security are established throughout the region. It therefore focuses its efforts on crisis. The East African Standby Force (EASF) operates within a weak Legal Frame work. Currently, there is only an MOU and a Policy Framework which are not binding. Secondly, there is no binding arrangement between member states for force deployment although every year, the member states renew their pledged troops. The EASF Headquarters is very well structured with all members states equally represented. The inclusion of Police and Civilian representatives in the policy organs meetings is another positive development. To a large extent, the vision and missions of the EASF are consistent with those of APSA,



which includes addressing increase in regional internal tension such as: Internal tensions and conflicts within the member states, piracy in Somalia, inadequate funding to support all EASF activities, shortfall in regional contribution to forces due to inability of member states to commit forces to the EASF, constraints in political, diplomatic and military regional cohesion and coordination of the various Structures of the EASF.

## **National Structures of Peace and Security**

The process of developing the Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) for Security Council Resolution 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security started in 2009 through a consultative process between an inter-ministerial secretariat and civil society groups. The Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) is premised on four pillars: prevention, protection, participation, relief and recovery. KNAP is unique compared to other NAPs because it is premised on a human security framework in an attempt to address the root causes of the economic and social-political issues around peace and security facing Kenyan women. KNAP also promises to deepen understanding of the multiple roles and concerns that women have in peace processes while mainstreaming them by creating accountability from different actors responsible for its implementation through resource allocation and policy development.

In 2001 Kenya established the National Steering Committee (NSC) on peace building and conflict management. The NSC vision is a peaceful, secure and prosperous Kenya, with the objective to formulate a national policy on conflict management and to provide coordination to various peace building initiatives, including the local peace committees (GOK 2001). The peace infrastructure and institutional framework in Kenya is a top to bottom approach comprising the National Peace Council (NPC), County Peace Secretariat and Local Peace Committees (LPCs).

The NSC recognizes the UNSCR 1325 and seeks to increase representation of women at all levels in national, regional, international, and institutional mechanisms for prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts and reaffirms the important role that women play in these realms, including peace building processes. NSC policy states that it will ensure the implementation of SCR 1325 in all matters of peace and security in partnership with other national policies and strategies which

address human security issues in the nation. This includes national policies on Vision 2030, youth land, gender and development, education, food security and nutrition, drought management, HIV/AIDS and climate change. NSC is based on six pillars namely: institutional framework, capacity building, conflict prevention, mediation and preventive diplomacy, traditional conflict prevention and mitigation, post conflict recovery and stabilization, (GOK, 2011).

### **Community Based Peace and Security Committee (PSC)**

Peace committee comprises civic organizations, traditional elders, and local governmental officials have played a significant role in promoting peace. They assist by facilitating both rapid response communications, which is a critical and often missing function in times of conflict. They help to build trust and cooperation on issues that affect the community, tap into professional skills and expertise among local populations that can go underused, and provide good offices or mediation. They are flexible and open and provide opportunity for social groups that are normally excluded from politics such as women and youth to play a more central role.

Peace committees form a central part of the mediated state and have a number of virtues. They encourage and enshrine local ownership of conflict management, they tap into local knowledge of conflict dynamics, create a “multiplier effect” by structuring collaboration among different types of local actors, each of which brings different strengths. They are flexible and open regarding community level of participation and encourage collaboration between state actors and civic groups (Kenya-Somalia Border Conflict Analysis, 2005)

According to Monica Juma (2000), conflicts in Northern Kenya are mainly based on pastoral conflict issues, which manifest themselves as inter-clan or inter-community conflicts. Inter-clan conflicts are the oldest types of clashes, and many societies in Kenya have experienced them. However, as agricultural communities settled, and individual ownership became the basis for regulating resources, such conflicts have remained in the domain of nomadic pastoralists. This is because their communities are still organized within the framework of communal ownership of the means of production.

Pastoralists occupy ecologically fragile areas characterized by unreliable patterns of rainfall and high evaporation rates. Among these communities are the Somali, Boran, Turkana, and Pokot who live in a belt that stretches across the northern region of Kenya. Sustaining their nomadic pastoralist way of life requires large tracks of land. Under these circumstances, conflicts over the ownership, control, and rights of land use and other natural resources such as grazing fields and water wells are commonplace.

While conflicts are not new to these communities, a combination of factors has changed the dynamics of conflict. Cattle raiding and rustling have overwhelmed local mechanisms for dealing with long term problems and wreaked havoc in the affected communities. During the 1990s, pastoral life was transformed by environmental pressure from droughts and floods, commercialization of cattle raiding, the influx of sophisticated arms, and changes in the political landscape. According to the National Development Plan, by 1997, drought alone threatened the survival of more than 25 per cent of the population and more than 50 percent of livestock (GOK 1997:76).

## **Function Peace and Security Structures**

The overall role and goal of Peace Committees is to promote peaceful co-existence of the different groups in a given district as well as neighbouring districts including cross-border areas through peace building, dialogue and arbitration in cases of conflict. The role of peace structures includes facilitation of peace dialogue and reconciliation forums within the affected area and raising conflict awareness. I.e. it is more of a prevention and a post conflict mechanism and includes the coordination of peace activities ( Mohamud Adan and Ruto Pkalya, 2006).

## **Regular Training in Peace and Security**

There is a critical need to strengthen the capacity of peace & security committees so as to enable them to be able to handle all aspects of conflict management and peace building including bridging the gap between traditions and modernity. Peace committee members need to be trained on fundamental principles of customary jurisprudence, arbitration, monitoring of peace activities and rapid conflict assessment skills together with supportive skills that will enhance their

effectiveness in delivering peace and development to their communities. Peace & security committees need further capacity in intervening in conflict situations that transcends district, regional and national borders including skills in promoting peace building, trans- boundary natural resource management, and infusing elements of human rights in their activities. Members of peace committee should at a minimum be aware of fundamental human rights including some basic elements of criminal and civil law so that they cannot be duped by unscrupulous government officials and members of the public who are keen at evading justice (Mohamud and Ruto 2006)

## **Use of Technology in Peace and Security Functional**

### **Membership of Peace and Security**

Kenya is pursuing strategies that are capable of meeting the full range of threats to communities. These threats and hazards include terrorism, natural disasters and pandemics. With the wide spectrum of threats, there have been calls for the use of advanced technological assistance to aid in the curbing of threats. This include use of advanced technology in gathering information through interaction with the people, use of appropriate weapons by the police to be able to protect the people against attacks from bandits and raiders who are able to get weapons cheaply from neighboring countries. (National security strategy, 2010)

## **Theoretical Framework of Participation in Peace and Security**

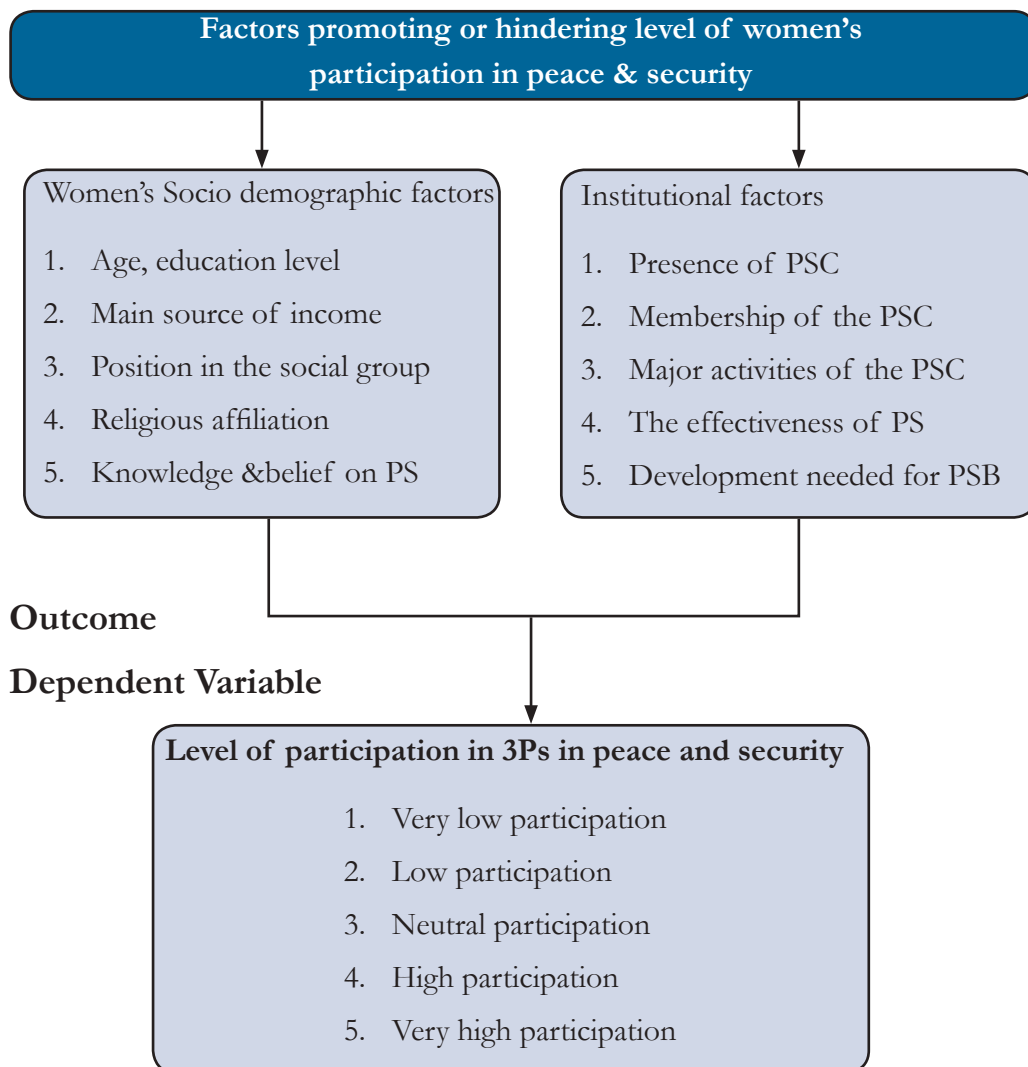
Pretty's (1994) has developed a seven-step level of participation aiming at enhancing genuine participation (cited in Dulani 2003). Pretty argues that the level of participation can take different forms and varying degree. In a genuine level of participation,' the local communities are active and are empowered to retain control at all levels of the development process. The seven levels of participation as described by Pretty include:

1. Passive participation: People participate by being told what is going to happen or what happened. It is a unilateral announcement for project management without listening to people's responses.

2. Participation in information giving: People participate by answering questions posed by extractive researchers using questionnaire surveys or similar approaches. People do not have the opportunity to influence proceedings, and research findings are neither shared nor checked for accuracy.
3. Participation by consultation: People participate by being consulted or by answering questions and external people listen to their views. External professionals define problems and solutions, and may modify them in the light of people's responses. Such a consultative process does not concede any share in decision-making and professionals are under no obligation to take people's views on board.
4. Participation for material incentives: People participate by providing resources such as labour, in return for food, cash and other material incentives. People have no stake in prolonging activities when the incentives end.
5. Functional participation: People participate by forming groups to meet predetermined objectives related to the project. Such involvement does not tend to be at early stages of project cycles or planning, but rather after major decisions have already been made. These institutions tend to be dependent on external initiators and facilitators, but may become self-dependent.
6. Interactive participation: People participate in joint analysis, which leads to action plans and the formation of new local institutions or the strengthening of existing ones. Participation is seen as a right, and not just a means to achieve project goals. These groups take control over local decisions, and so people have a stake in maintaining structures.
7. Self-mobilization: People participate by taking initiatives, independent of external institutions, to change systems. They develop contacts with external institutions for resources and technical advice they need, but retain control over how resources are used.

# Conceptual Framework of Peace and Security

## Independent Variables



*Adapted from: UN Security Council resolution SCR 1325 (2000)*

## Variables

The independent variables are women's demographics and institutions.

**Social demographic:** This will include the women's ages, marital status, religious

affiliation, main source of income, estimated monthly income, level of education and group social belonging and women's perception on peace and security.

**Institutional factors:** This will include local County government institutions, Non-Governmental organizations dealing with peace and security, their organizational structures, peace and security programs implemented, use of technology in peace and security, collaboration with other institutions.

The dependent variable or the outcome was the level of women's participation in PS Political level of participation in PS was measured using 8 variables which included: level of participation in political and economic empowerment, County/Sub County/ward political meetings. Other variables measured included women's level of participation in advocacy, policy reforms and implementation in (health, education, peace, security), as well as level of participation in supporting local projects to empower women groups (health, education, economic, technical).

Level of participation in the protection of community was assessed using 5 variables which include : women's level of participation in implementing projects that prevent sexual& gender based violence ( SGBV ) , local humanitarian aid projects (relief, and recovery), local gender based issues training & projects, local health projects ( RH, FGM, HIV/AIDS) ) and development of local systems for reporting SGBV.

Preventive level of participation was measured using 7 variables. This included women's level of participation in conflict prevention through dialogue, negotiation & mediation at the national and community level. Their level of participation in PS civic education, monitoring community& national PS and early warning systems data collection, analysis and dissemination was also assessed. Lastly, women's level of participation in demobilization, disarmament & reintegration (DDR), transitional justice & reforms, post conflict elections and governance, support security reforms process, small arms control, land and property rights and settling displaced community was also measured.

# Methodology

## Introduction

This chapter describes the research study design, the study population, sampling method, sample size, and criteria for inclusion in the study. It further, describes the process of data collection, instruments used, enumerator's selection and training, pre-testing of the instruments, data quality control methods, processing, entry and data analysis and ethical considerations.

## Study Design

A descriptive cross sectional study was conducted using both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods.

## Study Area

The study was conducted in 4 counties of Northern Kenya, namely, Turkana, Marsabit, Garissa and Mandera. The four counties were selected because they share similar geographical characteristics, cultural characteristics and social-economic life that revolve around pastoralism.

## Study Populations

This study population comprised members of women's groups, women's group leaders, and women leaders in the local administration.

## Sampling Criteria

### Exclusion Criteria

The sample included women who are 18 years and above, belong to a women's group, and have lived in the selected study area for at least three months prior to the study. 3.4.2 Sample Size Determination.

The WHO and UNICEF cluster sampling method was adopted to determine the sample size. The study four Counties of Turkana, Samburu, Marsabit , Wajir, and Garisa. Probability sampling technique was used to select Sub County clusters and women group sub clusters from the sampling frame obtained from the local administration in the County social service department.



The study employed the WHO and UNICEF recommended “standard” parameters for a survey. This methodology requires 20 clusters and 20 sub clusters per geographic region. It is recommended mostly for studies covering large geographic population. All this assumes a significance level of 5%, or confidence level of 95%. The total sample size is then the product of the number of respondents per cluster and the total number of sub-clusters.

## Sampling Procedure

The study adopted two level cluster sampling. Respondents from each sub-cluster were selected based on a sampling frame of all the women group obtained from the County social service department. Systematic sampling was used to select the women’s group.

The interval was calculated using proportionate allocation hence the Kth unit per sub-cluster (women group). Proportionate sampling frame was developed using the list of women group per county.

### Sampling frame

County	Cluster	W.Group S.Cluster	Sample	FGD	KII
Garissa	Fafi Garissa Dadaab Ijara	20*5	100	1	2
Mandera	Mandera West Mandera South Banissa Mandera North	20*5	100	1	2
Marsabit	Laisamis Saku North Horr Moyale	20*5	100	1	2

Turkana	Turkana Central (1)	20*5	100	1	2
	Turkana Central (2)				
	Turkana south				
	Turkana North				
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>

For qualitative data, the sample size was purposively selected. The participants of FGD were 6 - 12 members of the women group leaders in the selected County study areas. 3 key informants were interviewed, which included women leaders in the local administration and women's groups.

## Data Collection Tools

Quantitative data was collected using semi structured questionnaire. Qualitative data was collected through field visits and observation guided by a checklist, key informant interviews (KII) using an interview guide and focus group discussions (FGD) using a discussion guide. Respondents to the KII tool include community women group leaders.

## Data Analysis and Presentation

### Methods of Analysis

For this study, participation levels developed by Pretty, 1994 were modified and adopted. Pretty suggests 7 levels of participation (passive, information giving, consultation, material incentives, functional, interactive and self-mobilization).

This study regrouped these levels into five and a Likert scale was used to measure the level of women's participation. The scale had 5 level pointers for the level of participation;

1. very low (passive, in information giving)
2. low (consultation)
3. neutral (material incentives)
4. high(functional interactive )
5. very high( self-mobilization)

The scale also had 26 items grouped into the 3Ps approach (political, protection and prevention), which was used to measure the level of participation in terms of involvement in PS activities, (International Alert 2004).

Descriptive analysis was done to establish the distribution of the baseline survey variables. Mean, median and mode were used to describe the magnitude. The data is presented in tables, graphs, frequencies, pie-charts using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel packages.

Chi square test was used to establish statistical significance at 0.05 levels. The Pearson correlation coefficient was used to measure the linear association between two variables, the dependent variables (level of participation of women in peace and security) and independent variable. Correlation coefficients value was from  $-1$  (a perfect negative relationship) and  $+1$  (a perfect positive relationship). A value of 0 will indicate no linear relationship. Positive Pearson value indicated a positive correlation between the independent and dependent variables. That means that changes in the two variables were either positive or negative.

Qualitative data included KII and FGD. A three-step data analysis was used in the analysis of focus group discussion themes. Step one involved documentation of all the issues as recorded during focus group discussion sessions. Step two involved clustering of all the issues under specific thematic areas. Step three involved development of meanings and conclusions from the thematic areas in relation to the key study objectives. Issues emerging from the key informant interviews were clustered into thematic areas upon which interpretation and conclusions were drawn. The interpretation uses the qualitative data to support the quantitative findings.

## **Quality Control and Ethical Consideration**

Research assistants (RA) were selected based on predetermined criterion. RA's were required to have college level of education with experience in data collection. The RA's were trained for two days. The training included; study purpose, objectives, tools familiarization, ethical issues in research and pre-testing of the tools. Ethical issues on creating a rapport, ensuring confidentiality and obtaining informed consent from the participant's was emphasized. The research assistants were supervised by principal researcher during data collection.

Field logistics and plan were discussed and clarified during the training of the research assistants. All the logistics to be followed during the study period were explained and agreed upon. At the end of each data collection day, survey supervisors and consultant examined the filled questionnaires for completeness, consistency, error in entry and calculation and correctness of inclusion.

## **Ethical Considerations**

Clearance to conduct the baseline survey was obtained from the IPSTC Research department ethical committee and local administration in the selected Counties. Ethical clearance for the study was obtained from the Ministry of Higher Education department of National Council for Research and Technology. The respondents were required to give informed consent prior to participation.

## **Consenting Procedure**

Study participants were recruited on voluntary basis. The respondents were taken through the informed consent explanation form and the purpose of the study. The respondents who were willing to participate were required to sign the participant consent form with the research assistant as a witness.

## **Study limitations**

There were some limitations due to the nature of study area which is rife with security issues and challenges in travel logistics. The principal's investigator was advised based on the security travel dates and availability of the women, until the desired sample size.

## **Data dissemination**

The findings were shared with stakeholders at the County level including the secretary of social services. The findings were also presented at a symposium organized by the IPSTC.

## Quality assurance procedures

### Quality Control

The principal investigator put in place various measures to ensure quality of the study is achieved. Experienced research assistants were hired for data collection and entry. They were retrained to orient them with the study objectives and ethical issues. The researcher also adjusted the research instruments after the piloting to ensure that they captured all the study variables and meet the set out objectives as well enable the testing of the hypothesis.

Content validity was done to ascertain connections between the test items (independent variables) and outcome variables validity. Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) were consulted through supervision to review the test items variables.

### Tool Reliability Test

This study used internal consistency reliability test (George&Mallery 2003) to assess the extent to which results are consistent and portray an accurate representation of the total population under study. Cronbach's alpha was used to measure internal consistency ("reliability") of the tool items used in the questionnaire. Cronbach's alpha is the most common measure of internal consistency ("reliability"). It is most commonly used when the study has multiple Likert questions in a survey/questionnaire that form a scale, and the researcher wishes to determine if the scale is reliable.

Based upon the formula  $\alpha = rk / [1 + (k - 1) r]$  where k is the number of items considered and r is the mean of the inter-item correlations, the size of alpha is determined by both the number of items in the scale and the mean inter-item correlations. George and Mallery (2003) provide the following rule of thumb: " $\alpha > .9$  – Excellent,  $\alpha > .8$  – Good,  $\alpha > .7$  – Acceptable,  $\alpha > .6$  – Questionable,  $\alpha > .5$  – Poor and  $\alpha < .5$  – Unacceptable".

Item Analysis helps to evaluate the correlation of related survey items with only a few statistics. Most important is that in Cronbach's alpha, a single number tells you how well a set of items measure a single characteristic. This statistic is an overall item correlation where the values range between 0 and 1. Values above 0.7 are often considered to be acceptable.

Reliability Statistics Cronbach's Alpha for the 7 political items was .935, all the items retained based on their value was more than .7 shown in column 4

**Table 1 : Political Participation Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Test**

Political participation	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
1. Participate in county/political meetings	12.07	39.982	.638	.956
2. Participate in sub county/ ward political meetings	11.98	39.975	.659	.955
3. Participate advocacy (health, education )	11.55	33.106	.904	.935
4. Participate policy reforms (health, education)	11.60	32.923	.906	.935
5. Participate policy implementation (health, education)	11.60	32.632	.913	.934
6. Support local projects to empower women	11.52	33.213	.899	.935
7. Support to empower (technical support)	11.48	33.353	.901	.935

Reliability Statistics Cronbach's Alpha for the 5 preventive participation items was .899 all the items were retained based on their value was more than .70 shown in column 4

**Table 2 : Preventive Participation Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Test**

Preventive participation	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
1. Implementing projects that prevent (SGBV)	8.29	12.191	.614	.905
2. Developing local systems for reporting SGBV	8.20	10.842	.820	.861
3. Implementing local humanitarian aid projects	8.21	10.660	.832	.858
4. Implementing local gender based projects	8.21	10.876	.819	.862
5. Implementing local health projects (RH,FGM,HIV/AIDS)	8.00	11.709	.672	.894

Reliability Statistics Cronbach's Alpha for the 13 protective participation items was .939, all the items were retained based on their value was more than .7 shown in column 4

**Table 3: Protective Participation Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Test**

Protective participation	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
1. Involved in peace and security civic education	17.83	57.926	.585	.939
2. Involved early warning systems data collection, analysis. Decimation	17.87	58.212	.600	.938
3. Involved in community/ national dialogue process	18.08	58.290	.693	.935
4. Involved in community national negotiations process	18.11	57.539	.734	.934
5. Involved in community national mediation process	18.15	57.788	.788	.932
6. Involved in monitoring community national peace and security	18.13	57.373	.747	.933
7. Demobilization, Disbarment and Reintegration (DDR)	18.18	56.716	.807	.932
8. Transitional justice & reforms	18.17	56.815	.830	.931
9. Post conflict elections and governance	17.98	57.030	.786	.932
10. Support security reforms process	17.96	56.414	.815	.931
11. Small arms control	17.97	57.214	.726	.934
12. Land and property rights	18.06	58.074	.740	.934
13. Settling displaced community	17.86	58.776	.517	.942

## Findings

This chapter presents the descriptive findings of the study which are based on study objectives and study variables. The descriptive analysis was done to describe and quantify the distribution of the study variables. This is supported by qualitative analysis.

### Demographic Characteristic of Respondents

A total of 18.8 % of the respondent were aged between 25- 29 yrs with the average age of the respondents being 26 years. Also the respondents had a high number of individuals married that stood at 70.5% representing 282 individuals. As comparing the region with urban areas, individuals at the age of 26years are usually clearing their university level of education and looking for a job. This can be related to the socio-cultural beliefs of the people in the region and also the levels of education which is the lowest nationally. Slightly more than half of the respondents 225 (56.25%) had no education.

**Table 4: Demographic characteristic of respondents**

Age in Years	Frequency	Percentage
20-24 yrs	50	12.5
25-29 yrs	75	18.8
30-34 yrs	71	17.8
35-39 yrs	68	17
40-44 yrs	52	13
45-49 yrs	40	10
50+ years	44	11.5
<b>Marital status</b>		
Unmarried	35	8.8
Married	282	70.5
Divorced	42	10.5
Separated	15	5.0
Widowed	26	5.3
<b>Education level</b>		
University	9	1.8
Tertiary Education	22	5.5
Secondary completed	42	10.5
Secondary incomplete	29	7.3



Primary complete	31	7.8
Primary incomplete	42	10.5
No education	225	56.3
<b>Income</b>		
Student	26	6.5
Farmer	17	4.3
Housewife	120	39.3
Business person	177	44.3
Casual labourer	9	2.3
Salaried	5	3.5
<b>Religion</b>		
Catholic	100	25.0
Muslims	245	61.3
Protestants	55	13.8

Less than half of the respondents 177 (44.25%) undertook business as their main source of income. The business involves small scale businesses as well as selling of livestock and products such as miraa (Khat). The women belonged to different women groups and represented 317 (79.25%). Belonging to such groups, they said, would help to solicit for funds to start their own projects and also facilitate getting funds from the government. In the area of religion, slightly more than half of the respondents 245 (61.25%) were Muslims. This is due to the fact that the Northern Kenyan regions especially the North East side (Garissa and Mandera) are mostly Islamic, while Marsabit and Turkana hosts both Christian and Muslim religions

### **Respondent Social Group Belonging**

Slightly more than half of the respondents 272 (68%) were active members of a group. As members, they participate in group meetings and discussions, but they did not hold any positions in the groups. Their day to day group activities mostly consist of table banking. Their participation level is 102 (25.45%), which is less than half of the respondents.

**Table 5 : Social group belonging**

Social group belonging	Frequency	%
<b>Group of association</b>		
Youth/club network	12	3
Women's group	331	79.25
Village group	35	8.75
School management	14	5.25
Local security committee	8	3.75
<b>Position status</b>		
General member	270	68.0
Executive committee member	65	16.0
Other status in forum	16	4
Attending interaction meetings	49	12
<b>Day to day activities of group</b>		
Agriculture	33	8.71
Business for food stuff	26	10.5
Business on clothing and beauty	32	8.25
Community based activities	34	8.75
General business	34	8.75
Self help groups	96	21.74
Table banking	114	25.45
No activity	31	7.85

## **Women Understanding of Peace and Security**

Less than half of the respondents 160 (40%) felt that there was no cause of conflict. Regarding understanding of conflict in the region, there were varied perceptions by the respondents. 63 (15.8%) of the respondents defined the situation as living together, while 57 (14.3%) of respondents defined it as lack of conflict. 121(30.25%) of respondents described peace building activities as having dialogue on peace matters, whereas 101(25.25%) defined it as having peace forums. The majority of the respondents 313 (78.25%) stated that they feel the community is experiencing peace and security at that moment, while at the same time, they felt that there was no cause for conflict at that moment; 160 (40%) of the respondents held that view.

**Table 6: Women understanding of peace and security**

<b>Understanding of peace</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Lack of conflict	57.2	14.3
Living together	63.2	15.8
Unity	28	7
Live without fear	32	8
Living in harmony	82	20.5
Absence of war	102	25.5
State of togetherness	35.2	8.8
<b>Describe PB activities</b>		
Peace building activities	81	20.25
Community participation in public matters	26	6.5
Peace forums	101	25.25
Dialogue on peace matters	121	30.25
Less wars	29	7.25
Promotion of peace	42	10.5
<b>Women perception on community experiencing PS</b>		
Experiencing PS	313	78.25
Not experiencing PS	77	19.25
Don't know	10	2.5
<b>Women perception on conflict and dispute in community</b>		
Cattle rustling	80	20
Land boarder	40	10
Water/ Pasture	40	10
Political motivated	50	12.5
Tribal	30	7.5
None	160	40
<b>Women role in PS building and conflict resolution</b>		
Participation doesn't matter	89	22.25
Just to know the subject	56	14
Others role is important but I should also participate	83	20.75
My active participation should be there	160	40
Not possible without my participation	12	3

## Barriers to Peace and Security

Less than half of the respondents 160 (40%) felt that they should participate actively in peace security building and conflict resolution. 120 (30%) pointed to water resource as the main barrier to peace and security. They pointed out that the best way to resolve a conflict was through dialogue, with a majority of 323 (80.75%) attesting to that. The main 146 (36.5%) types of conflicts are political. Less than half of the respondents 116 (29%) do not know the efforts that are being made to resolve the conflicts.

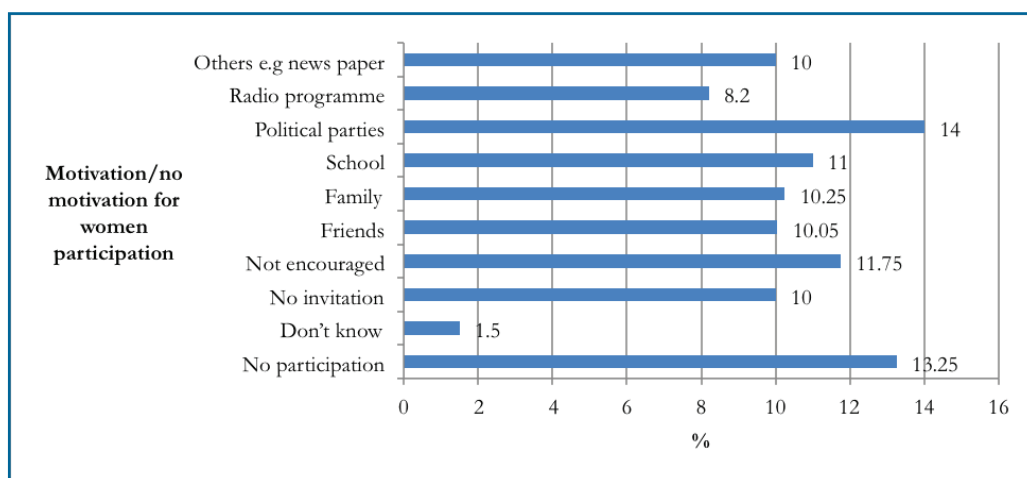
**Table 7 : Barriers of peace and ways to negotiate**

<b>Main barriers to PS</b>		
Don't know	60	15
Hunger	88	22
Unemployment	80	20
Lack of education	20	5
Water	120	30
Alcohol	32	8
<b>Best way to negotiate/ protest against government</b>		
Destructive strikes	20	5
Protest	6.2	1.55
Mass gathering	8	2
Burn tires	42.8	10.7
Dialogue discussion	323	80.75
<b>Type of conflict and dispute occur</b>		
Don't know	6	1.5
Political	146	36.5
Tribal	143	35.75
Geographical	41	10.25
Cultural	46	11.5
Religious	18	4.5
<b>Efforts made to resolve them</b>		
Don't know	116	29
Dialogue	42	10.5
Harmony	90	22.5
None	51	12.75
Reconciliation	101	25.25

## 1. Motivation for women to participate/not participate in the PS meeting

Less than a quarter 56 (14%) of the respondents are either motivated/ not motivated by political factors as shown in fig. 1 below.

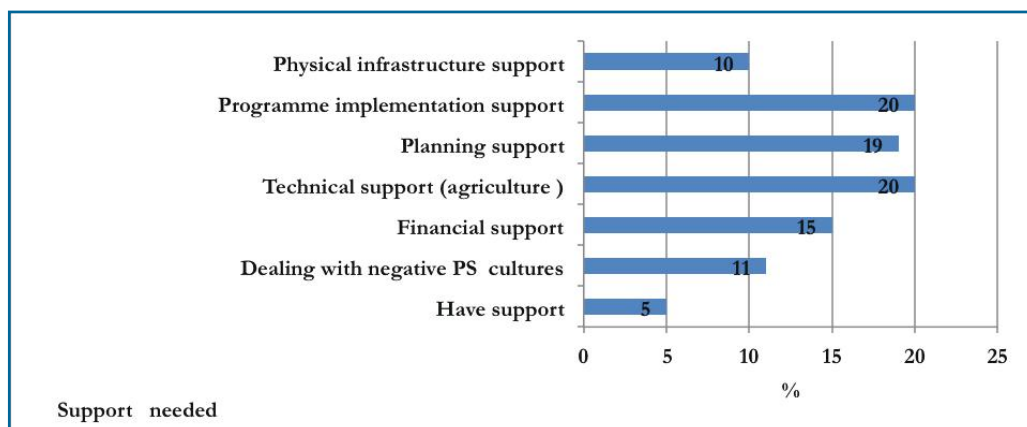
Figure 1: What motivates/ not motivate women to participate in meetings



## 2. Support needed for women to participate in peace and security building

Less than half of the respondents 139 (34.8%) stated that they did not receive support to participate in Peace and Security building. Slightly less than half stated that they needed support for implementation of income generating activities 80 (20%) and technical support in agriculture 80(20%) as shown in fig. 2.

Figure 2: Support women need to participate in Peace and Security building



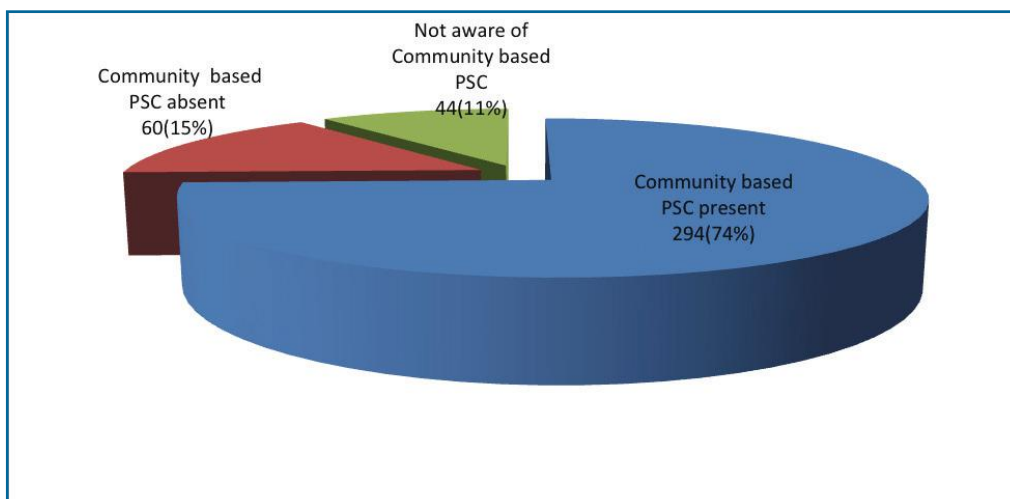
## Institutional Variables

Institutional variables investigated were twelve. The first section assessed the presence of community based peace and security committee (PSC), membership of the PSC, major activities of the PSC and women's satisfaction and perception of the PSC effectiveness. In addition, the institutional variables assessed the type of community based organizations dealing with PS, the role of local leaders in peace building process, community leader's involvement in solving community problems in PS and the rating of the Community based PS organization. Lastly the institutional variables assessed the challenges facing women leaders in regard to PS in the community and development issues needed for peace building process.

### 3. Community based peace and security committee ( PSC)

Majority 294 (74%) of the respondent reported that there was a PSC in their community as indicated in fig. 3.

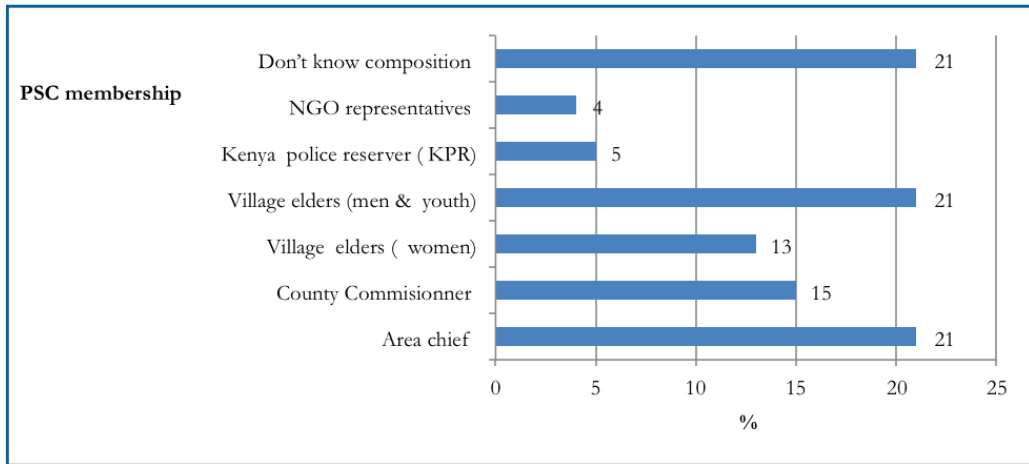
**Figure 3: Presence of Community based PSC**



### 4. The members of the PSC

The area chief and village elders (men & youth) were the majority 87(21.75 %) and 84(21%) respectively reported to be members of the PSC as compared the women who were only mention by 52(13 %) of the respondents as shown in fig. 4.

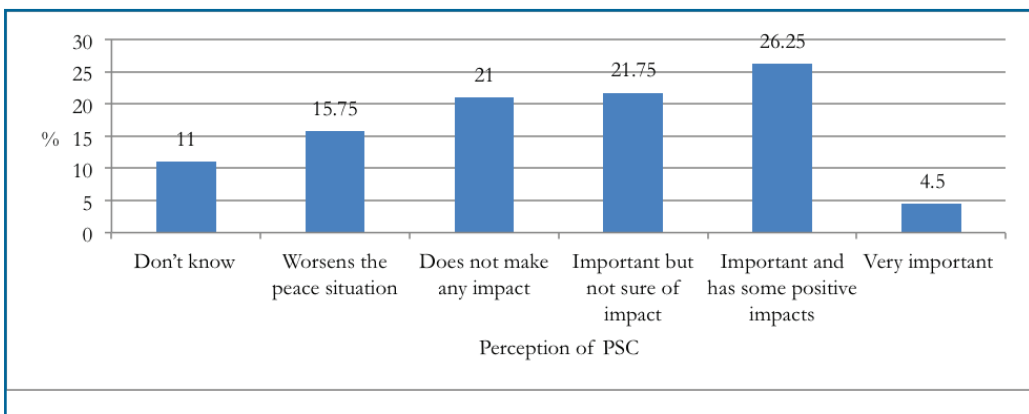
**Figure 4: Members of the PSC**



### 5. Women’s perception on the PSC

When asked about their perception to the PSC, based on peace and security issues, only a quarter of the respondents 105 (26.5%) reported that the PSC had a positive impact on PS in the community as shown in fig. 5.

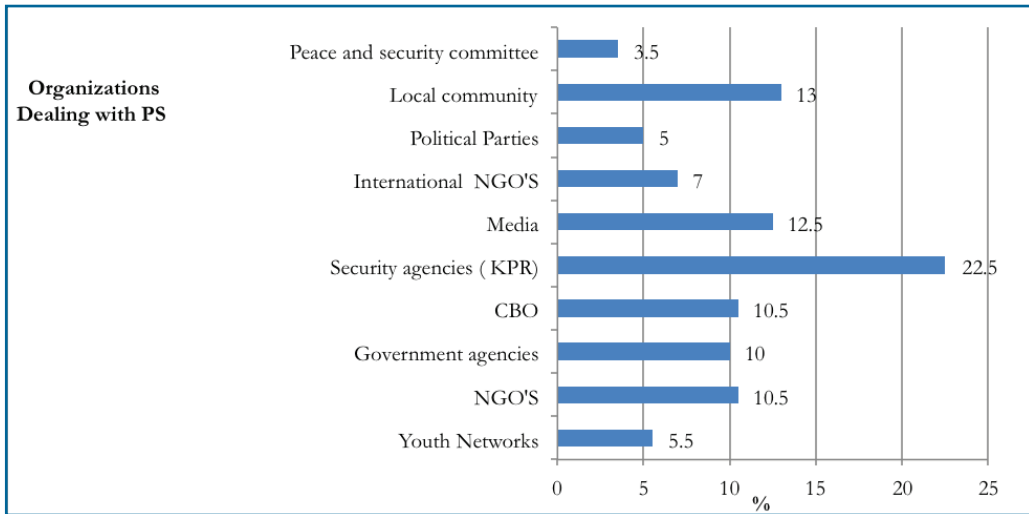
**Figure 5: Women’s perception on PSC impact**



### 6. Types of community based organizations dealing with PS

The Kenya police reservist (KPR) was reported to be the main 90 (22.5%) community based PS organization as shown in fig. 6.

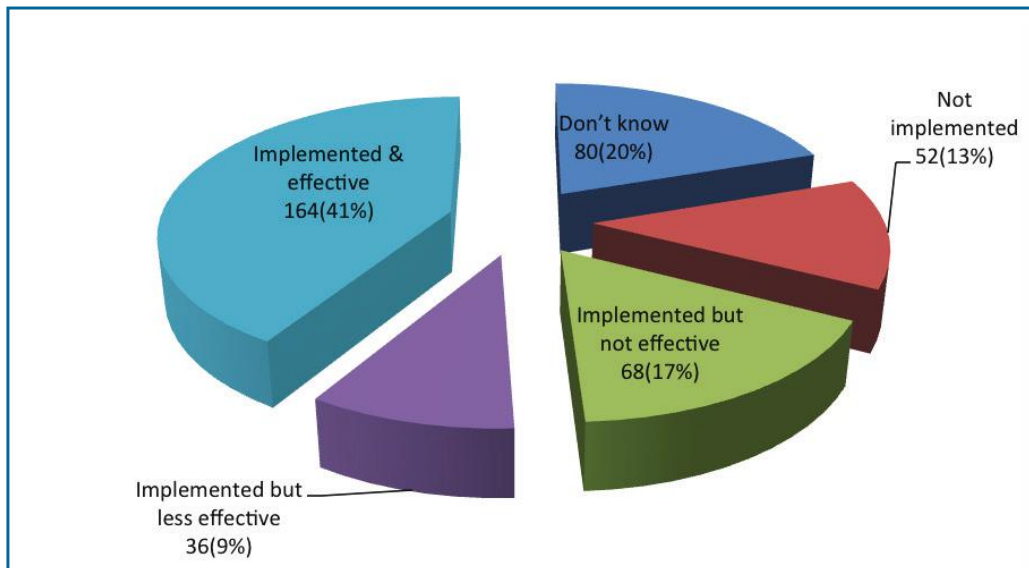
**Figure 6: Community based organizations dealing with PS**



### 7. Effectiveness of the community based PS organization's

Less than half of the respondent 48 (12 %) reported that the community based PS organizations work was implemented and is effective as shown in fig. 7.

**Figure 7: Effectives of the community based organizations with PS**

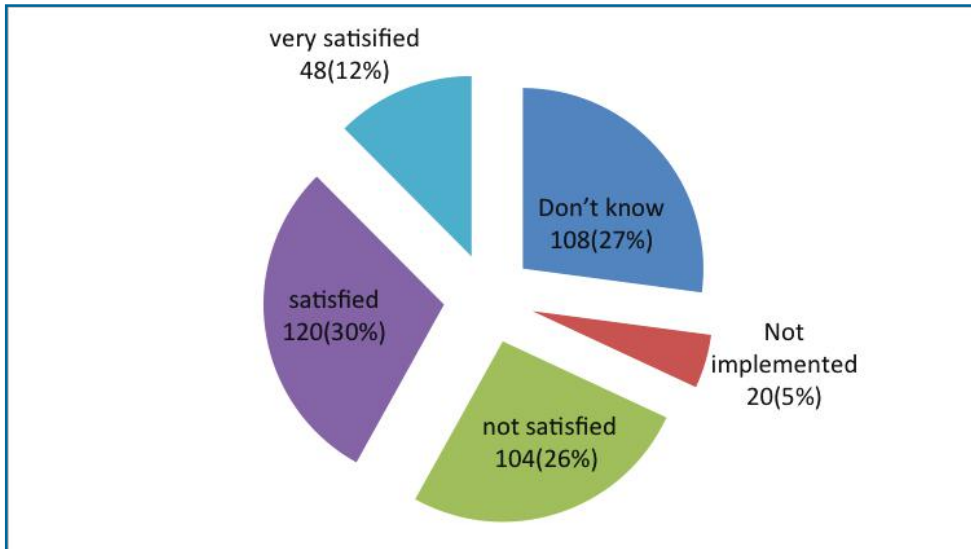




## 8. Women's satisfaction with the Community based PS organization works

Only less than a quarter of the respondent 48 (12 %) reported that they were satisfied with the work and effectiveness of community based PS organizations as shown in fig. 8.

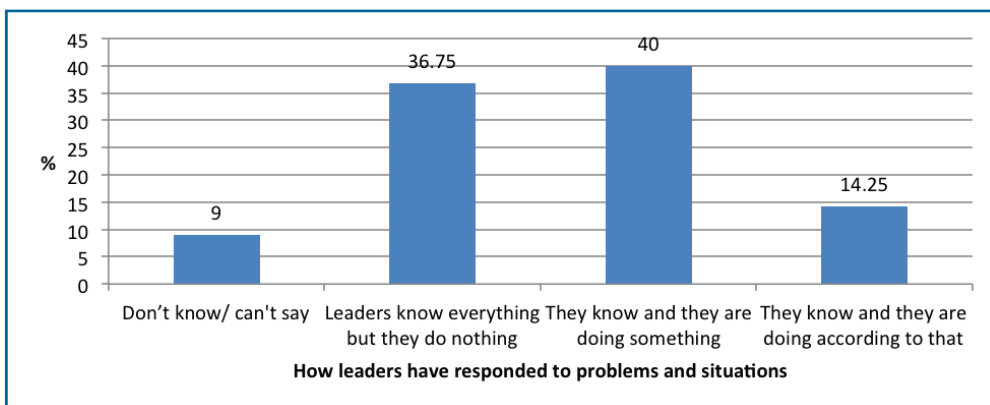
Figure 8: Women's satisfaction with the community based PS work



## 9. Role of local leaders in peace building process

Slightly less than half of the respondents 177 (44.25 %) felt that their local leaders had an important role to play in peace building process fig. 9.

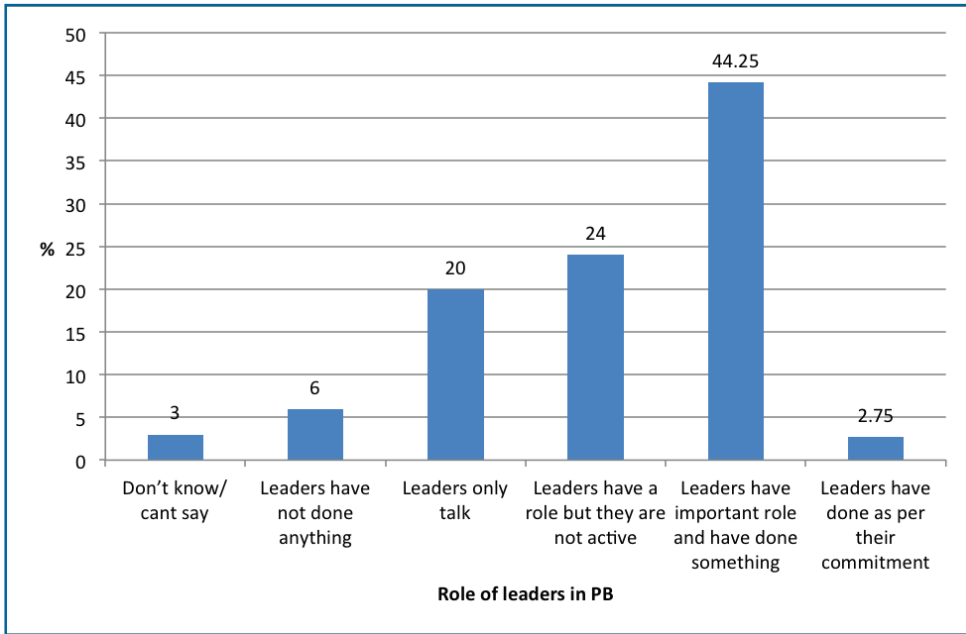
Figure 9: Role of local leaders in peace building



### 10. Community leaders' involvement in solving community problems in PS

Slightly less than half of the respondents 177 (44.25 %) reported that their local leaders had an important role to play in peace building process fig. 10.

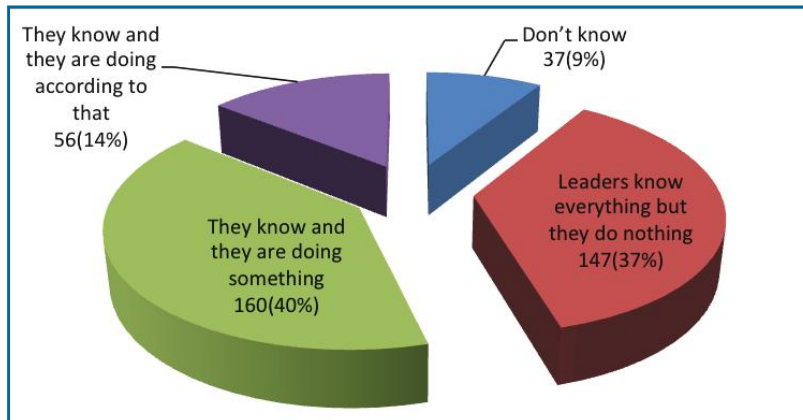
Figure 10: Community leader's involvement in solving community problems in PS



### 11. Leaders' level of participation in solving community PS problems

Slightly less than half of the respondents 177 (44.25 %) reported that their local leaders had an important role to play in peace building process fig. 11.

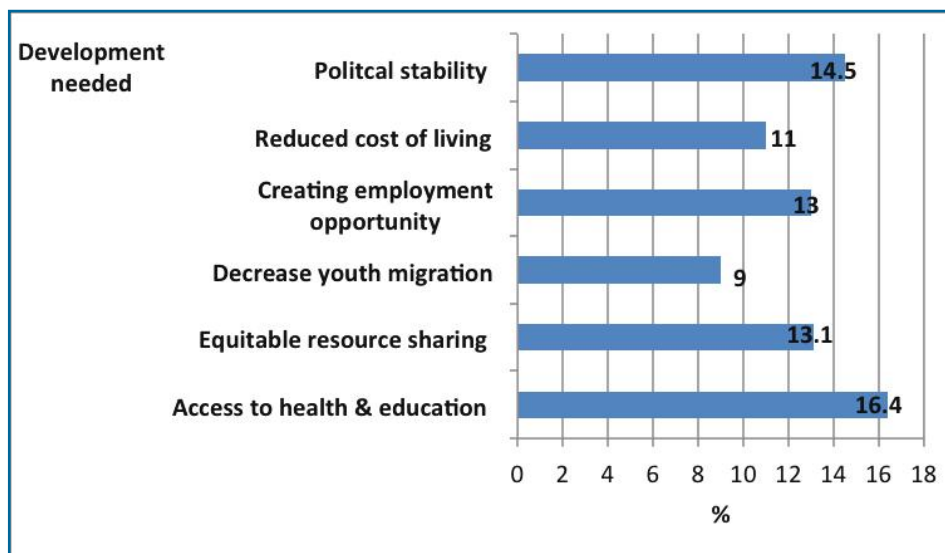
Figure 11: Leaders level of participation in solving community PS problems



## 12. Development needed for peace building process

Access to health and education 51(16.4%), political stability 49(14.5) were reported to be the most needed development agenda for peace building process as shown in fig. 12.

Figure 12: Development needed for peace building process

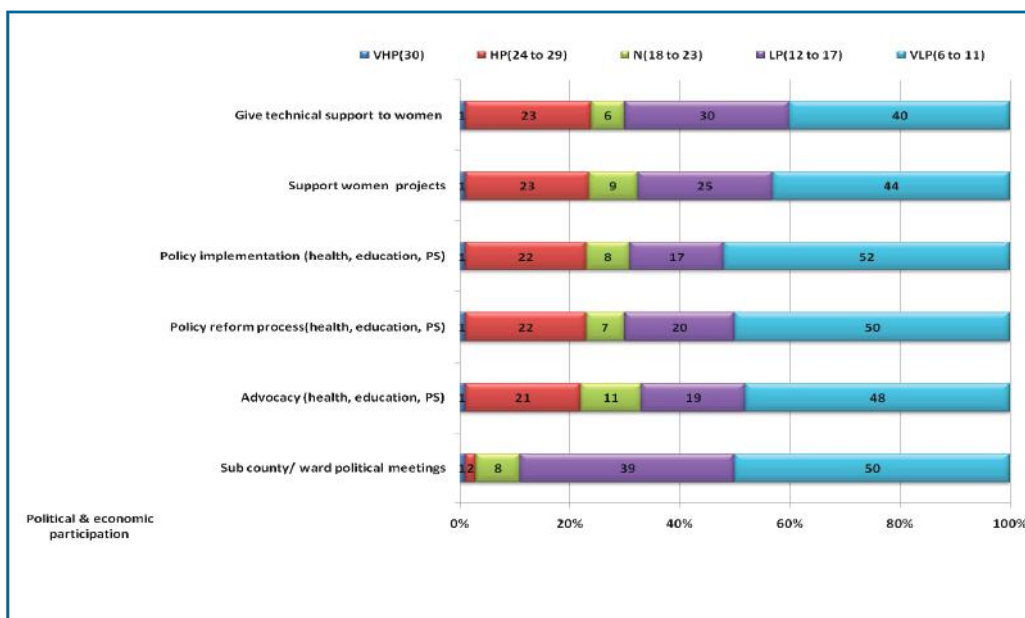


## Level of Women's Participation in Peace and Security

### *Level of women political participation*

Level of women's political participation in PS was measured using 6 variables which included participation in: County/Sub County/Ward political meetings, advocacy of health and education issues, policy reforms and implementation in (health, education, peace, security). Lastly women's level of participation in supporting local projects aimed at empowering women's groups (economically, & technical) was also measured. Level of political participation was very low in all the variables examined with nearly half (47%) of the women reporting very low participation. Less than a quarter (23%) of the women recorded high level of participation in implementing health and education policy, as illustrated in fig 13 below.

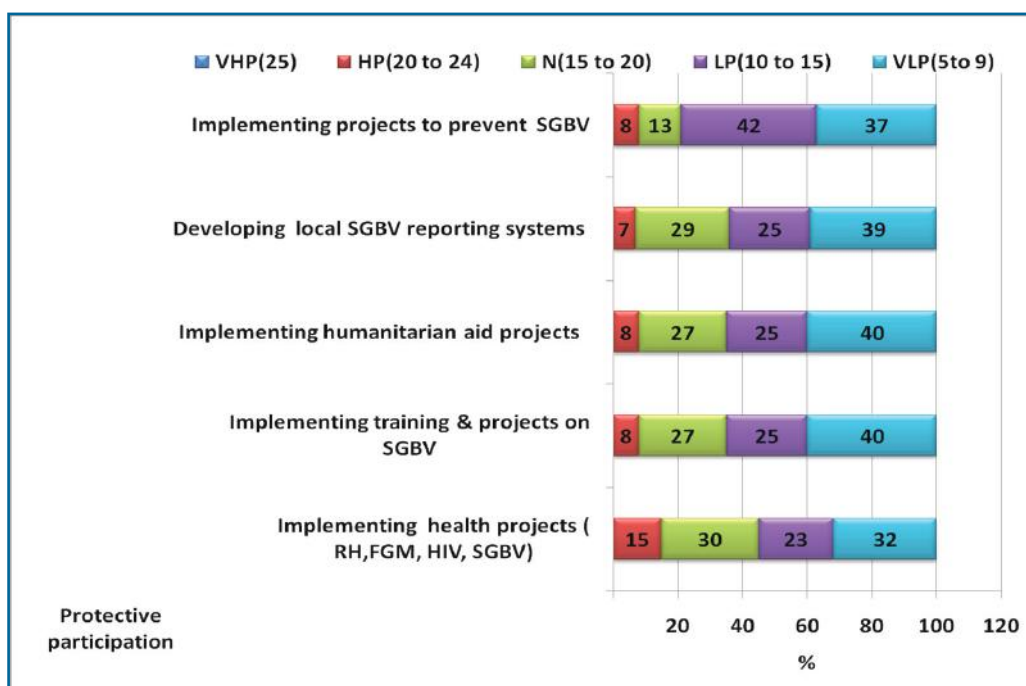
Figure 13: Women’s political level of participation in peace and security



### Level of Women’s Protective Participation in Peace and Security

Level of participation in protection of community social status was assessed using 5 variables which included their level of participation in implementing projects that prevent sexual & gender based violence ( SGBV), local humanitarian aid projects ( relief, and recovery ), local gender based issues training & projects, local health projects ( RH, FGM, HIV/AIDS) ] and development of local systems for reporting SGBV. Women’s level of participation in protection of community social status was very low in all the variables assessed. Level of protective participation was low in all the variables examined, with nearly half, 42% of the women reported very low participation. Only 7.25% of the women reported high level of participation in developing local systems for reporting SGBV as shown in fig 14.

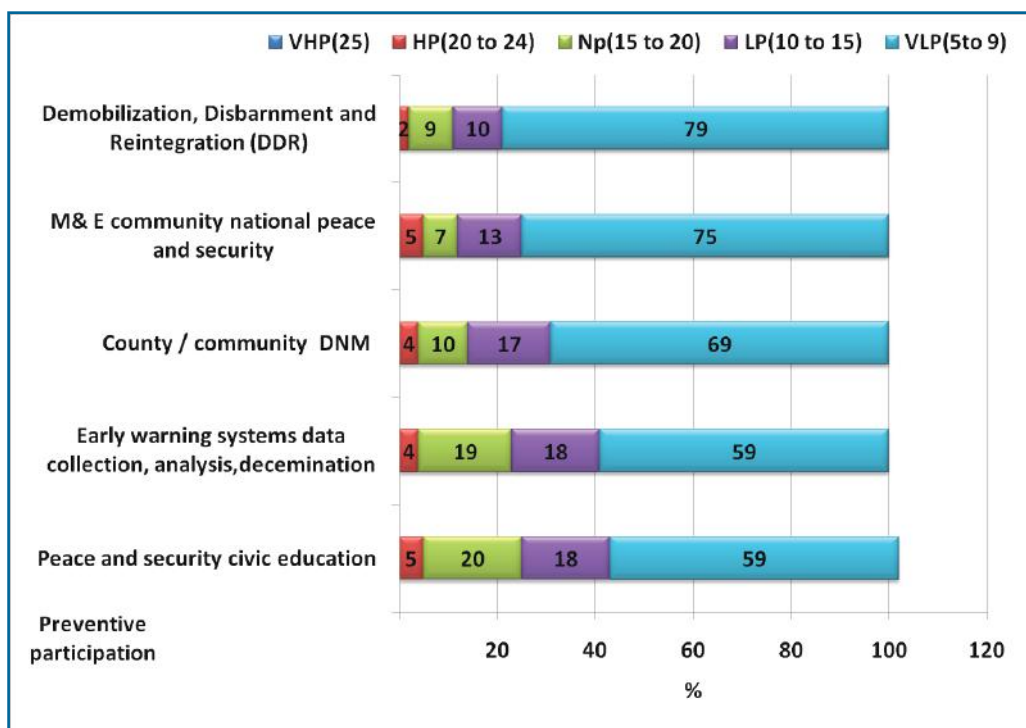
Figure 14: Women’s level of participation in protection of community social status



### Women Preventive Level of Participation in Peace and Security

Level of women’s preventive participation was measured using 14 variables. This included women’s level of participation in conflict prevention through dialogue, negotiation & mediation at the national and community level. Their level of participation in PS civic education, monitoring community& national PS and early warning systems data collection, analysis and dissemination was also assessed. Lastly to be measured was women’s level of participation in demobilization , disarmament & reintegration ( DDR), transitional justice & reforms, post conflict elections and governance , support of security reform processes, small arms control, land and property rights and settling displaced community. Level of preventive participation was very low in all the variables with an average of more than half (72 %) of the women reporting very low participation. Only (4.25%) of the women reported high level of participation in community/ national mediation process as shown in fig 15.

Figure 15: Women’s Preventive level of participation in post conflict peace and security



## Summary of Level of Women’s Participation in the 3Ps

### Factors Influencing Women’s Level of Participation

A Total of 29 variables were tested to determine their influence on the level of women’s participation in PS. Table 3 above portrays the 19 variables that influenced the level of participation. The second column shows the Pearson correlation  $\textcircled{R}$  significant at the 0.05 level and .001. Correlation coefficients value was from  $-1$  (a perfect negative relationship) and  $+1$  (a perfect positive relationship). Positive values indicate a positive correlation between the independent and dependent variables. That means that changes in the two variables were in the same direction either positively or negatively. Negative values indicate negative correlation between the independent and dependent variables. That means that changes in the two variables take place in different directions.

## **Socio Demographic Variables Influencing Women Level of Participation**

Demographic variables investigated were 7. These included women's county of residence, age, marital status, educational level, main occupation, religious affiliation, association with any group/network/club or organization, status in a particular forum, year the group was founded, day to day activities of the group, women's knowledge of peace and security and beliefs on PS. Only three variables (County of residence, person  $r=-.171$ ), Age (person  $r=.103$ ), main occupation (person  $r=.058$ ) and status within the group (person  $r=.102$ ) had a linear relationship with women's level of participation in PS.

Eleven variables on Knowledge and perception of PS were assessed, with seven variables found to influence Knowledge on PS (person  $r=.243$ ) availability conflict (person  $r=.281$ ), motivation to participate/not participate PS meetings (person  $r=.245$ ), support women need to participate PSB (person  $r=.231$ ), Role of women leaders in PSB process (person  $r=.267$ ), had a linear relationship with women level of participation in PS, as indicated in table 8 below.

**Table 8: Summary of socio demographic variable influencing women’s level of participation**

Women demographic variables N=400	Spearman correlation @ PS
1. County of residence	-.171**
2. Age in years	.103*
3. Educational level	-.091
4. Main source of income	.058**
5. Religious affiliation	-.083
6. Status within the group	.102*
7. Community experiencing peace and security	.068
8. Knowledge and Perception on PS	
<b>Knowledge on PS</b>	<b>.243**</b>
9. Availability of peace and security committee (PSC)	.031
10. Perception of the PSC	-.061
11. Availability conflict and dispute in the community	.281**
12. Hope for building peace & security in this country	-.144**
13. Role in PS building and conflict resolution	-.006
14. Best way to negotiate or protest against government	.046
15. Some differences/disagreements in the communities	-.200**
16. Motivation to participate/not participate PS meetings	.245**
17. Type of support women need to participate PS building	.231**
* *Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).	
*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).	

According to the respondents, age is culturally viewed with a lot of respect. The elderly know more about the cultural structures that have been there and are viewed as wise compared to the younger generation. The elders are listened to more and their ideas are more widely accepted. The occupation of an individual had an impact on the level of participation in Peace and Security. This is because of the influence with which the job comes. An individual such as a politician or a teacher is regarded to have an influence in the region though the influence may vary in scope.

Religion also plays a part in matters of peace and security as religion is viewed as a means to preach peace. The region is mostly populated by Christians and Muslims, hence there is a huge following on religious aspects. During the FGD and the KII, the discussants were told to define the words peace, security and peace building and the factors that promote or hinder their participating in PS. Majority of the



discussants defined peace as a non-violence situation, freedom from disturbance in the community.

Security was defined as the presence of police / army, or uniformed private personnel guarding a building/something. Peace building was defined as ensuring community adopt culture that promote PS as Majority of the respondents had hope that their community can experience PS. When probed to state the bases for their hope, they said only God now can help them when they pray because their leaders who can influence PS situation do nothing. For example, a Key informant said the following:

*Very hopeful that peace and security will one day be permanent. Due to GOK negligence, there are no enough security personnel, the warring communities and the boarders will have be put to stop very long time ago. Insecurity in the boarders will affect not only the region but the county at large. (KII quote). Very much hopeful. This community requires serious GOK leader's goodwill. They also require a lot of NGO that deal with peace and security only. (KII -15/7/2014)*

## Factors Influencing PS in the Community

When the respondents were asked to state the women's socio demographic factors that promote or hinder women's level of participation in PS in the community, most of them mentioned the human security indexes of access to food, income, education and health as the main causes influencing security situation in the community. This confirms the findings on table one above that the education level of the respondent and the main source of income and status within the group influenced women's level of participation in PS.

*Main issues are cultural practices that hinder PS. In this community many men don't work because most of them have not gone to school they can't get paying jobs and lack of economic income thus turn to cattle rustling. No jobs lead to theft cases culture of dependency relying on relief food due to the regions being semi-arid and lack of water to do irrigation. Famine and drought lack of water animal raids and killings (FGD15/7/2014).*

*Our community is closed and there is no exposure, Ignorance, our leaders don't talk against harmful cultures of cattle rustling and marriage passage rites. Women are shy leads to fear of talking about peace because of lack of education, Illiteracy and lack of technical support training. Culture, women are regarded as less disadvantaged especially in terms of job opportunities. Women are not supposed to participate in peace and security level of participation unless they are represented by men. Women Level of education This determines the respect given to women in this county because they are viewed as less disadvantaged. Literate women speak about peace mostly because they have experience (KII 15/7/2014).*

## Women's Perception on Peace and Security

The respondents had mixed feeling towards PS in their community, some expressed having peace while others felt there was no peace. This can be seen in the verbatim account from FGD below, that took place at ---indicate location and dates.

*The situation in the community is very volatile/ fragile. Mandera county as to say, there are different communities in all the 6 sub-counties who are all in dispute of one thing after another. -Some parts of the county is very peaceful e.g Mandera East, Mandera South, Mandera West, Labey White, Mandera North and Banisa faces disputes and conflicts ( FGD quote).*

*This community does not enjoy peace and security for most of the days. Inter clan clashes, land disputes, political differences are major threats to peace and security Lack of qualified personnel to educate people on matter concerning PS, inadequate number of security personnel.*

*Illiteracy both men and women. Political influence: Some leaders do not want peace at all. High level of unemployment among the youths: Easy attraction to the Al-shabab because of money. They are very fen, if at all are peace & security committee that are very active throughout both past and pre conflict times (FGD quote).*

## Summary of Institutional Variables Influencing Women's Level of Participation

Institutional variables investigated were twelve. The first section assessed the presence of community based peace and security committees (PSC), membership of the PSC, major activities of the PSC and women's satisfaction and perception on the PSC effectiveness. In addition, the institutional variables assessed the type of community based organizations dealing with PS, the role of local leaders in peace building process, community leader's involvement in solving community problems in PS and the rating of the community based PS organization. Lastly the institutional variables assessed the challenges facing women leaders in regard to PS in the community and development issues needed for peace building process.

Eight variables that influenced women's level of participation in peace and security included: Presence of PSC, membership of the PSC, effectiveness of the organization, women's satisfaction and perception on PSC, leaders involvement on solving PS problems in the community, the role of women leaders in peace building process, and development issues needed for peace building process.

**Table 9: Summary of Institutional variables influencing women's level of participation**

Institutional variables	Pearson Correlation N=400
1. Presence of peace and security committee (PSC),	-.176**
2. Membership of the PSC	.118*
3. Major activities of the PSC	.0406
4. Women satisfaction and perception on the PSC	.188**
5. The effectiveness of the programs implemented by organizations	.262**
6. Types of community organizations dealing with PS	.409**
7. Community leader's involvement in solving problems in PS	.316**
8. The role of women leader in peace building process	.326**
9. Community leader's involvement in solving problems in PS	-.061
10. The rating of the Community based PS organization.	.031
11. Challenges facing women leaders in regard to PS	.047
12. Development issues needed for peace building process	.046*
**Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).	
*.Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).	

During the FGD and KII, discussants were asked to state institutional factors that influence women's level of participation in peace and security. Some of the institutions mentioned included GOK (Kenya Police Reservist (KPR), local area chief and County representative, Maendeleo ya wanawake), CBO and FBO (local Christian radio, Mosque), international NGO'S (Oxfam, Red cross UNHCR, KPR, IOM, UNCHR, TUPADO).

In all the counties, the discussants had mixed reactions towards the organizations dealing with PS in the community. Some felt these institutions were contributing towards PS and others felt they did not address or contribute to PS but instead were just dealing with their own interests. They also felt that there was need for the community and institutions to work together because there is fragmentation and duplication of PS activities. The following sentiments from the discussions illustrate the various views.

*Most of them are dealing with symptoms of PS after harm, conflict, prevention and dealing with root causes of insecurity are yet to be addressed. Major ones is culture among Pokot and Turkana (KII 16/7/2014).*

*GOK-The GOK only works after an incident has taken place. They need to be vigilant throughout to maintain peace and order. Consistency is what they are lacking. They need modern equipment to fast track the criminals and patrol the borders. CBO-There are not very active CBOs in terms of security and peace. They lack proper training, equipment's, finance and government goodwill. FBO The faith based organizations are not doing as per required. Muslims and Christians need to associate with each other so as to help maintain peace and security. Imams need to preach peace every day to their followers. NGO-Most of non-governmental organizations are dealing with famine, relief and drought related issues. In fact there is no single active NGO that deal with peace and security. We need an NGO and several CBOs that deal with peace and security in the region from IPSTC (KII 18/7/2014).*

*These are peace & security trainings once in a blue moon. They are not conducted in regular basis. NGO, CBO, FBO and GOK do not have well laid security structures. They only have RDU structures like humanitarian. There is no good usage of technology in this community since they are conservative in nature. The only few people who use the social media like face book, use it very badly, in fact they propagate hatred (KII 18/7/2014).*

*GOK has less security personnel to deal with any serious or recurrent issue. These structures are not well laid in the sense that corruption has divided them. There are rarely any peace & security trainings conducted in the very remote areas. They are only conducted in the big towns-Community based peace & security surveillance groups are ethical in nature hence do not help Use of technology in peace and security such as face book, twitter, what Sapp, and others are classed into clan politics and each clan leaders have their clan supporters/followers especially face book, is the real threat to peace and security.*

## **Regression Analysis on the Variables Influencing Level of Women's Participation**

Regression analysis was done to establish a model which may be used to predict the level of participation. A total of top 10 independent variables (demographic and institutional) were tested. Based on table 6 below, the  $R^2(.948)$  the model assumes that all the 10 variables influenced the level of participation at 94%, which is very high probability. This assumption is not likely to be influenced by the fact that there was high core linearity in the variables. A second regression analysis was done with 5 variables; the  $R^2$  also was high at .699. This also indicates high core linearity. Lastly, regression analysis was done with only 3 variables and  $R^2$  was at .145. Based on this regression, it was concluded that the top three variables that would predict the level of participation of women was County of residence, role of women leaders in PSB process and the development needed for PSB process.

**Table 8: Model Summary of variables influencing level of women’s participation**

<b>Independent variables</b>	<b>R<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Sig.</b>
1. County of residence	. 0.948	.000
2. Role of women leaders role in PSB process		
3. Development needed for process PSB process		
4. Conflict and dispute situation in your community		
5. Motivation of women to participate in PSB		
6. Effectiveness of PSB programs implemented		
7. Role of women in PSB and conflict resolution		
8. Community organizations dealing with PSB		
9. Local leader involvement in PSB		
10. Types of conflict & dispute in the community		

<b>Independent variables</b>	<b>R<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Sig.</b>
1. County of residence	<b>.699</b>	<b>.000</b>
2. Role of women leaders role in PSB process		
3. Development needed for process PSB process		
4. Conflict and dispute situation in your community		
5. Motivation of women to participate in PSB		

<b>Independent variables</b>	<b>R<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Sig.</b>
1. County of residence	<b>.145</b>	<b>.000</b>
2. Role of women leaders role in PSB process		
3. Development needed for process PSB process		

## Discussion

### Political Level of Participation in PS

Women's political level of participation in peace and security was measured using 9 variables which included level of participation in political and economic empowerment, County, Sub County and ward political meetings. Also measured were women's level of participation in advocacy, policy reforms and implementation in health, education, peace, security. Lastly measured was women's level of participation in supporting local projects to empower women groups (health, education, economic, technical). Political level of participation was very low in all the variables examined in all the counties. This corresponds with the national political level of participation for women, which is also low.

This can be attributed to the fact that the Kenya's National Action Plan (KNAP) launched at the end of 2013 has not been given due attention at the county level. Despite this, the KNAP is unique in that it adopts a human security approach addressing social, economic, political issues around women, peace and security. It recognizes that the root causes of violence in Kenya are based on political and socio-economic inequalities and not only on elections. It is important that the KNAP is evaluated during the implementation phase for any lessons that this kind of approach can provide. The KNAP appreciates the multiple roles women in Kenya played during the Kenyan peace process known as the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation Process and it seeks to coordinate different actors responsible for its implementation.

### Protective Level of Participation

Women's level of participation in protection of community social status was very low in all the variables assessed. These included level of participation in implementing projects that prevent sexual & gender based violence ( SGBV ) , local humanitarian aid projects ( relief, and recovery ) , local gender based issues training & projects, local health projects ( RH, FGM, HIV/AIDS ) and development of local systems for reporting SGBV. Level of participation in developing local systems for reporting SGBV recorded the highest level of participation. This is through the development

of Non-Governmental Organizations that help victims in matters of legal assistance and also medical assistance. The low level of participation on implementing local health projects that are against tradition recorded low performance. Issues such as FGM which the communities practice did not receive much support from the locals.

## **Women Preventive Level of Participation in Peace and Security**

Women's preventive level of participation in Peace and Security is generally low in all the variables that have been assessed due to low level of participation of women and also because of the low support that is provided for their level of participation. The variables measured included women's level of participation in conflict prevention through dialogue, negotiation & mediation at the national and community level. Also aspects of marginalization of the community as a whole reduced the level of participation by community members in matters of national importance. There is also low level of participation in civic education because the central government and the county governments do not provide for the needed education. The study also recorded low level of participation in matters of early warning systems and data collection because there are no structures in place to carry out the studies and research on the respective issues.



## Conclusion and Recommendation

### Conclusion

This study sought to establish the level of women's political, protective and preventive participation (3Ps) and to determine the demographic and institutional factors that influence their level of participation. Based on the finding of this study, women's level of participation was low in all the 3Ps. The highest level of participation was reported in implementing health and education policy, followed by developing local systems for reporting SGBV and community/ national mediation process. The lowest level of participation was reported in prevention followed by political and protection.

The level of preventive participation was very low in all the variables, with an average of more than half (72 %) of the women reporting very low participation. Only 4.25% of the women reported high level of participation in community/ national mediation process. The level of political participation was very low in all the variables examined with nearly half (47%) of the women reporting very low participation. Less than a quarter (23%) of the women recorded high level of participation in implementing health and education policy. Level of protective participation was low in all the variables examined, with nearly half (42%) of the women reporting very low participation. Only (7.25%) of the women reported high level of participation in developing local systems for reporting SGBV.

A total of twenty nine independent variables (demographic and institutional) were investigated to determine their influence on the level of women's participation in PS. Nineteen independent variables influenced the level of women's participation in PS. The top five variables that influenced the level of participation in order of ranking included; types of community organizations dealing with PS, the role of women leaders in peace building process, community leader's involvement in solving problems in PS, availability of conflict and dispute in the community, role of community leaders in PS building process. The first four variables are institutional based; this indicates that PS institutions play a key role in influencing women's level of participation.

## **Recommendations**

### **Women's Political and Protective Participation in Peace and Security**

The County department of gender needs to ensure improved level and meaningful political participation in PS issues. In NK, there is need to conduct community based education (CBE ) on the SCR 1325 framework, in order to create awareness of the ways women can participate in PS issues and the implementation process, from the household level to the county level, using a bottom up approach. This can begin by training women group members and their leaders on community peace building.

### **Women's Preventive Participation in Peace and Security**

Since the Kenyan (KNAP recognizes that the root causes of violence in Kenya are based on political and socio-economic inequalities, it is important to train women's group leaders on peace processes, dialogue, negotiation mediation and reconciliation processes using the human security approach.

### **Women's Socio Demographic Characteristics Influencing their Level of Participation**

Since age was a key factor that influenced women's level of participation in PS, there is need for the community peace and security committees to train and empower the youth including female youth, in peace and transition dialogues. It is also important to engage younger women in disaster risk reduction efforts, early warning and crisis planning, and community-based conflict mitigation.

### **Institutional Variables Influencing Level of Participation**

The first four variables that influence the level of women's participation were institutional based; this indicates that PS institutions play a key role in influencing women's level of participation. Therefore there is need to train the gender officer assigned to the county department of Social and Gender as a trainer of trainers ( TOT ) on SCR 1325 and build their capacity to participate in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the SCR 1325 through the KNAP framework. Also,

trainings should be carried out to train women group leaders at the local level on SCR 1325 and build capacity for their participation in implementing, monitoring and evaluating the SCR 1325 through the KNAP framework.

### **Recommendations for Further Research**

Conduct baseline survey to assess the capacity of the community peace and security committee and Kenya police reservist in peace and security building (PSB) process.

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## Appendixes

### Appendix 1: Quantitative tool for women group members



#### LEVEL OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN PEACE AND SECURITY

#### NORTHERN KENYA

#### QUANTITATIVE TOOL FOR WOMEN GROUPS MEMBERS

#### IDENTIFICATION PAGE

County.....

Sub County.....

Village .....

Date of Interview.....2014

Interviewer.....Sign.....

Interviewee consent sign.....

Section 1 : Demographic information of respondents			Response
1.	Age(give in years)		
2.	Marital status	1. Unmarried 2.Married 3.Divorced 4. Separated 5.Widowed	
3.	What is your education level? (write only one)	1. University 2. Tertiary education 3. Sec complete 4. Sec incomplete 5. Primary complete 6. Primary incomplete 7. No education	
4.	What is your main occupation?	1. Unemployment 2.Student 3.Farmer 4. Housewife 5. Business 6.Wage labourer 7.Private sector 8.Government service 9.NGO 10. Security forces 12. Political leader 13. Media persona 14.Others	
5.	Religious affiliation	1. Catholic 2. Muslim 3.Protestant 4. Indigenous 5. Others.....	
6.	Are you associated with any of the group/ organization or club/ network? (can be more than one)	1. Not involved 2. Youth club/network 3. Women's group 4. Village group 5. NGO 6. School management committee 7. Local security committee 8. Political parties/group 9. Others	
7.	If yes, then what is your status in that particular forum?	1. Attending interaction/meetings 2. General member 3. Executive committee 4.Others.....	
8.	Year group was founded		
9.	Day to day activities of the women group		
Section 2: Women perception on the process of peace and security			
11.	What do you understand by Peace& security	1. Peace ..... 2. Security .....	
12.	Describe peace building activities	1. Don't know 2. .... 3. ....	
13.	Is your community experiencing peace and security	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	

14.	Describe the peace and security in your community		
15.	Does your community have peace and security committee (PSC)	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	
16.	If yes who are the members of the PSC		
17.	What are the major activities of the PSC		
18.	What is your perception on the PSC	1. Don't know 2. Worsens the peace situation 3. No impact 4. Important but not sure 5. Important and some positive impacts 6. Very important and conclude	
19.	Do you see conflict and dispute situation in your community?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	
20.	If yes, what sort of conflict and dispute occur?	1. No conflict and dispute 2. ....	
21.	If yes what efforts are made for resolving them	1. No conflict and dispute 2. ....	
22.	What is your hope for building peace& security in this community	1. Don't know/can't say 2. Not hopeful 3. Less hopeful 4. Moderate hopeful 5. More hopeful 6. Very much hopeful	

<b>Section 2: Women perception on the process of peace and security</b>		
23.	What is your role in peace and security building and conflict resolution? (Choose only one answer?)	1. Don't Know/Can't Say 2. My level of participation does not matter 3. It's about just to know the subject 4. Other's role is important but I should also participate 5. My active level of participation should be there 6. I think, it's not possible without my level of participation



24.	What are the main barriers for peace & security building?	1. Don't know 2. .... 3. ....	
25.	What is the best way to negotiate or protest against government?	1. Don't know 2.Strike 3. Protest 4. Mass gathering 5. Burn tires 6.Dialogue discussion 7.Destruction of physical infrastructure, 8.Others.....	
26.	Describe some of the differences/ disagreements between you and other communities	1. Don't know/can't say 2. Political disagreement 3. Tribe disagreement 4. Geographical disagreement 5. Culture disagreement 6. Language disagreement 7. Religious disagreement	
27.	How does your community react to these differences with other people? (Include not more than three)	1. Don't know 2. .... 3. ....	
28.	What kind of development process will get the place, after the conclusion of peace building process?	1. Don't know/can't say 2. Security feeling 3. Child rights 4. Infrastructure facilities 5. Women's rights 6. Political stability 7. Reduced cost increment 8. Employment opportunity 9. Decreased in youth migration 10. Equitable resource sharing 11. Access to health, education 12. Access to information	
29.	In your neighbour is there any remarkable work for peace building conducted by the youth?(include not more than three)	1. Don't know 2. .... 3. ....	
30.	Do women participate in any peace and security of meetings held in your community? (If yes what kind of meeting?)	1. No level of participation 2. Participated in..... meetings	

31.	What motivates women to participate/ not participate in the meeting?( answer could be more than one)	1. No level of participation 2. Don't know 3. No invitation 4. Not encouragement 5. Friend 6. Family 7. School 8. Political parties 9. Radio program 10. Other media like newspaper, advertisement.	
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32. What kind of support do women need to participate in peace and security building?	1. Don't know	2. Non Implemented	3. Implemented but not effective	4. Implemented but less effective	5. Implemented & effective
1. Have support					
2. Social cultural					
3. Religious					
4. Financial support					
5. Technical support					
6. Planning support					
7. Program implementation support					
8. Physical infrastructure support					
9. Others .....					
.....					

Section 2: Women leaders and peace and security		Response
33.	What is the role of local leader in peace building process? (Choose only one answer)	1. Don't know/can't say 2. Leaders has not done anything 3. Leaders only talk 4. Leaders have role but they are not active 5. Leaders have important role and have done something 6. 5.Leaders have done as per their commitment

34.	What do you think that how your leaders have taken the problems and situation of your community?(Choose only one answer)	1. Don't know/can't say 2. Leaders know everything but they do nothing 3. They know and they are doing something 4. They know and are doing according to that	
35.	What kind of problems do women leaders have in regard to peace & security in this community		

Section 3: Institutional factors that influence women role in peace and security		Response				
36. In this community are there organizations dealing with peace building process? If yes name them	1. Youth networks. 2. NGOs 3. CBO 4. GOK agencies 5. Security agencies 6. Media group 7. Political parties 8. Local community 9. Peace & security Committee					
37. What is the effectiveness of the programs implemented by organizations?	<b>1. Don't know</b>	<b>2. Not implemented</b>	<b>3. Implemented but not effective</b>	<b>4. Implemented but less effective</b>	<b>5. Implemented &amp; effective</b>	
1. Youth networks						
2. NGOs						
3. Government agencies						
4. CBO						
5. Security agencies						
6. Media						
7. County/ Village						
8. INGOs						
9. Political parties						
10. Local community						
11. Peace & security committee						

38. Are you satisfied with the activities carried out by the different organization	<b>1. Don't know</b>	<b>2. Not implemented</b>	<b>3. Not satisfied</b>	<b>4. Satisfied</b>	<b>5. Very satisfied</b>
1. Youth networks					
2. NGOs					
3. Government agencies					
4. CBO					
5. Security agencies					
6. Media					
7. County/ Village					
8. INGOs					
9. Political parties					
10. Local community					
11. Peace & security committee					
39. How would you rate the following in your community	<b>1. Don't know</b>	<b>2. Very Poor</b>	<b>3. Poor</b>	<b>4. Neutral</b>	<b>5. Good</b>
1. Community based peace & security surveillance					
2. Inter-agency peace security structures					
3. Use of technology in peace and security					
4. Functional peace & security committee					

<b>Section 4 : Women level of participation in peace and security</b>		<b>Response</b>				
<b>Level of participation in political and economic empowerment</b>		<b>1. VLP</b>	<b>2. LP</b>	<b>3. Neutral</b>	<b>4. HP</b>	<b>5. VHP</b>
40. Participate in county/ political meetings						
41. Participate in Sub. County / Ward political meetings						
42. Participate advocacy (health, education, peace, security)						
43. Participate policy reforms (health, education, peace, security)						

44.	Participate policy reforms (health, education, peace, security)					
45.	Participate policy implementation (health, education, peace, security)					
46.	Support local projects to empower women (health, education, economic)					
47.	Support to empower women group (technical support )					
	<b>Level of participation in protection of community social status</b>					
48.	Implementing projects that prevent sexual & gender based violence ( SGBV)					
49.	Development of local systems for reporting SGBV					
50.	Implementing local humanitarian aid projects (relief, and recovery )					
51.	Implementing local gender based issues training & projects					
52.	Implementing local health projects (RH, FGM, HIV/AIDS)					
	<b>Level of participation Conflict prevention (dialogue , negotiation, mediation)</b>					
54.	Involved in Peace and security civic education					
55.	Involved early warning systems data collection, analysis , decimation					
56.	Involved in community/ national dialogue process					
57.	Involved in community national negotiations process					
58.	Involved in community national mediation process					
59.	Involved in monitoring community national peace and security					
	<b>Level of participation post conflict peace building</b>					
60.	Demobilization , Disbarment and Reintegration (DDR)					
61.	Transitional justice & reforms					
62.	Post conflict elections and governance					
63.	Support security reforms process					
64.	Small arms control					
65.	Land and property rights					
66.	Settling displaced community					

**Appendix 2: Qualitative tools FGD / KII tool for women group  
leaders**



**WOMEN LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION IN PEACE AND SECURITY  
NORTHERN KENYA  
QUALITATIVE TOOL FOR FGD/ KII GUIDE  
IDENTIFICATION PAGE**

County.....

Sub County.....

Village .....

Women group.....

Date of Interview.....2014

Interviewer.....Sign.....

Interviewee consent sign.....

**1. How would you define peace and security**

- 1. Peace
- 2. Security
- 3. Peace building

**2. Women Socio demographic**

- 1. What are some or the women socio demographic factors that promote/ hinder women level of participation in peace and security in this community
  - (Probe for age, level of education, income, culture practices, religion, )

**3. Women perception on peace and security**

- 1. Describe the situation of peace and security in this community
- 2. Describe the factors that are promoting/ hindering peace and security in this community
  - (Probe for peace & security committee, gender, local leaders, politics, poverty)

**4. What is your hope for building peace & security in this community?**

- Explain your answer.....

**5. Institutional factors that influence women level of participation in peace and security**

- 1. What are the institutions involved in peace and security activities in this community
  - (Probe for GOK, CBO, FBO, and NGO)

2. Describe the main functions of the institutions

Probe for:

1. Function peace & security structures
2. Regular training in peace & security
3. Community based peace & security surveillance
4. Inter-agency peace and security structures
5. Use of technology in peace and security
6. Functional membership of peace & security

**6. Describe the level of participation of women in peace and security activities in relation to:**

Probe for:

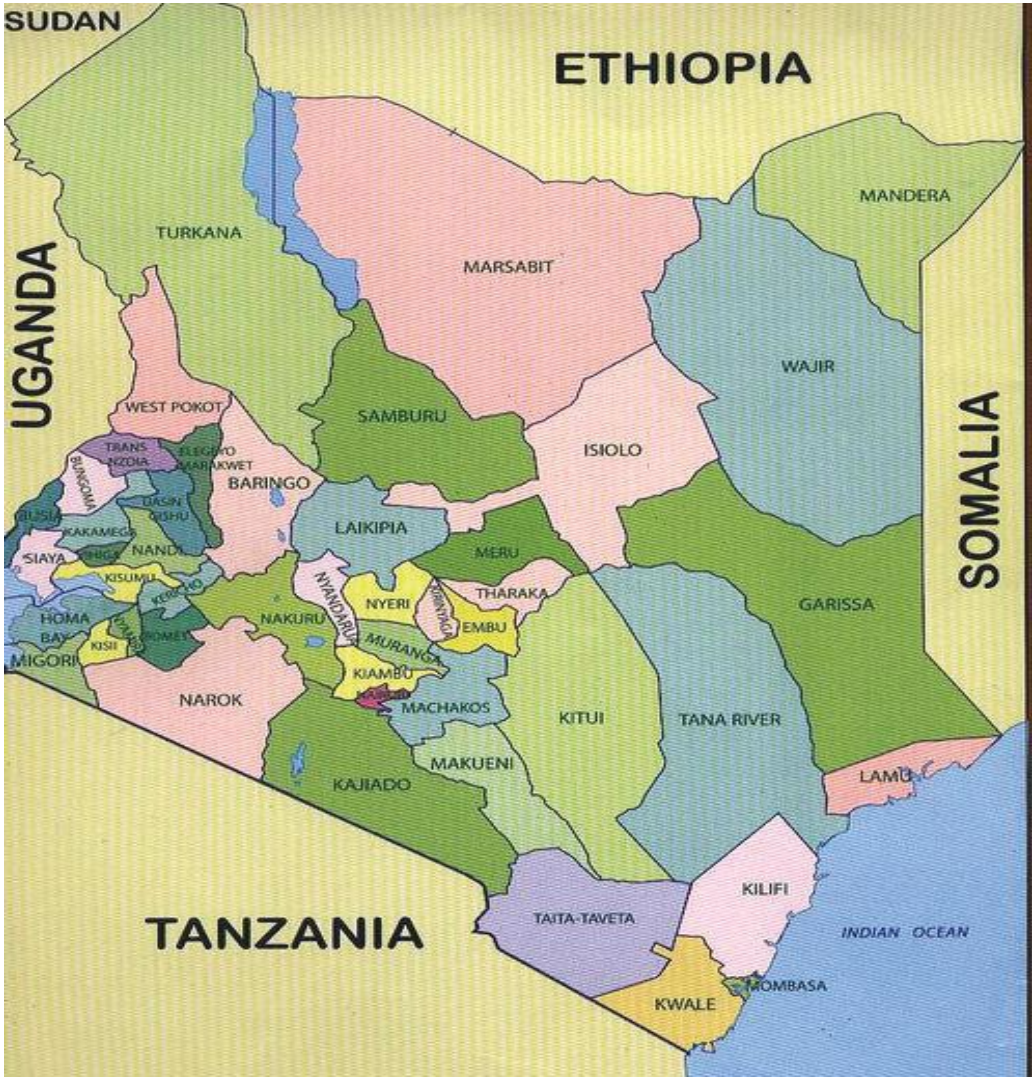
1. Level of participation in political and economic empowerment
2. Level of participation in protection of community social status
3. Level of participation in Conflict prevention (dialogue, negotiation, mediation)
4. Level of participation in Post conflict peace building



### Appendix 3: Maps of Kenya showing regions and Counties



Map Kenya showing Counties



## Appendix 4: Time frame and Budget

### Appendix 5: Time frame

The assignment is expected to take a maximum of 30 days.

### Budget

Key Activities and Budget		
Component	Activity	Comment
Introductory & briefing the occasional paper	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meeting with IPSTC Research team</li> <li>2. Present the research proposal to the research team</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead researcher participate</li> <li>• IPSTC researchers technical support</li> </ul>
Review proposal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Review of research proposal</li> <li>4. Finalize and proposal</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead researcher will participate</li> <li>• IPSTC researchers technical support</li> </ul>
Develop data collection tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Designing study methodology, sample size &amp; sampling technique</li> <li>6. Design data collection tools</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead researcher will participate</li> <li>• IPSTC researchers technical support</li> </ul>
Field logistics and preparation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Recruit a, train research assistants (RA)</li> <li>8. Pre- test the data collection tools</li> <li>9. Travel to the study site in Turkana, Marsabit, Wajir, Garisa</li> <li>10. Revise data collection tools</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead researcher will participate</li> <li>• 2 IPSTC researchers to assist</li> <li>• IPSTC facilitate recruiting an field logic for RA</li> </ul>
Field data collection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Travel to data collection study site in Turkana, Marsabit, Wajir, Garisa at the county HQs</li> <li>12. Data manual cleaning and entry</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead researcher and 2 assisting researchers to participate</li> <li>• IPSTC provide logical travel support to 3 researchers,</li> <li>• IPSTC to provide logistical support for RA and Data entry clerks.</li> <li>• IPSTC facilitate travel logistics of respondents</li> </ul>

Report writing to first draft	13. Report writing to first draft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead researcher will participate</li> <li>• IPSTC researchers technical support</li> </ul>
Present draft	14. Presentation of draft report to IPSTC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead researcher will participate</li> <li>• IPSTC researchers technical support</li> </ul>
Stakeholders feedback workshop	15. Presentation of findings to stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead researcher will participate</li> <li>• IPSTC organize for the logistics need</li> <li>• Stake holder</li> </ul>
Communication costs	16. Téléphone, email, postage, internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IPSTC to provide transport in the field</li> </ul>
Submit final report	17. Preparation of final report 18. Production of report copies 19. Submission of final report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead researcher will participate</li> <li>• IPSTC technical research team</li> </ul>

The United Nations Security Council Resolution (SCR) 1325 offers a strategy for advancing women's contribution to peace and security (PS). In line with these strategies, this study was conducted in Northern Kenya Counties of Turkana, Marsabit, Garissa and Mandera. The main objective of the study was to establish the level of women's participation in PS, analyze the political, protective and preventive level of participation in PS and factors that influence their level of participation. A descriptive cross sectional study was conducted, with the main respondents being members of women groups. Quantitative and qualitative data was collected. Ethical considerations were observed by getting research permits from relevant authorities and informed consent from the respondents. The study used Chi Square ( $\chi^2$ ) to test the statistical significance relationship between the dependent and independent variables. Correlation coefficient significance was at 0.05 levels. The Pearson correlation coefficient was used to measure the linear association between the independent and dependent variables. A total of 400 women participated in the study. Women level of participation was low in all the 3Ps, - political, protective, preventative participation. Highest participation was reported in implementing health and education policy, followed by developing local systems for reporting

SGBV and community/ national mediation process respectively. Level of political participation was very low in all the variables examined. With (47%) of the women reporting very low participation. Less than a quarter (23%) of the women recorded high level of participation in implementing health and education policies. Level of participation in protective participation was low in all the variables examined, with nearly half (42%) of the women reporting very low participation. Only (7.25%) of the women reported high level of participation in developing local systems for reporting SGBV. Top five variables influencing level of Participation were: County of residence, role of women leaders' in PSB process, development needed for PSB process, as well as conflict and dispute situation in the community. The first four variables are institutional based, which indicates that community based peace and security institutions played a key role in influencing women level of participation. Based on the findings, the study recommends the establishment and development of women community peace builders, implementation strategy of KNAP through the County department of gender, building the capacity of County gender officers as to train trainers (TOT) on the implementation of KNAP, as well as further research on assessing the capacity of the community peace and security committee and Kenya police reservist in peace and security building ( PSB) process.







## Women Level of Participation in Peace and Security in Northern Kenya

The United Nations Security Council Resolution (SCR) 1325 offers a strategy for advancing women's contribution to peace and security (PS). In line with these strategies, this study was conducted in Northern Kenya Counties of Turkana, Marsabit, Garissa and Mandera. The main objective of the study was to establish the level of women's participation in PS, analyze the political, protective and preventive level of participation in PS and factors that influence their level of participation. A descriptive cross sectional study was conducted, with the main respondents being members of women groups. Quantitative and qualitative data was collected. Ethical considerations were observed by getting research permits from relevant authorities and informed consent from the respondents. The study used Chi Square ( $\chi^2$ ) to test the statistical significance relationship between the dependent and independent variables. Correlation coefficient significance was at 0.05 levels. The Pearson correlation coefficient was used to measure the linear association between the independent and dependent variables. A total of 400 women participated in the study. Women level of participation was low in all the 3Ps, - political, protective, preventative participation. Highest participation was reported in implementing health and education policy, followed by developing local systems for reporting SGBV and community/ national mediation process respectively. Level of political participation was very low in all the variables examined. With (47%) of the women reporting very low participation. Less than a quarter (23%) of the women recorded high level of participation in implementing health and education policies. Level of participation in protective participation was low in all the variables examined, with nearly half (42%) of the women reporting very low participation. Only (7.25%) of the women reported high level of participation in developing local systems for reporting SGBV. Top five variables influencing level of Participation were: County of residence, role of women leaders' in PSB process, development needed for PSB process, as well as conflict and dispute situation in the community. The first four variables are institutional based, which indicates that community based peace and security institutions played a key role in influencing women level of participation. Based on the findings, the study recommends the establishment and development of women community peace builders, implementation strategy of KNAP through the County department of gender, building the capacity of County gender officers as to train trainers (TOT) on the implementation of KNAP, as well as further research on assessing the capacity of the community peace and security committee and Kenya police reservist in peace and security building (PSB) process.

### About the Author



**Dr. Eunice Njambi** holds a PhD and a master's degree in community health and development with further training in public health and health systems management. She is a community development specialist, with expertise in research consultancy, training and supervision. She facilitates community based partnerships, program development and research processes, Strategic plan development, Policy analysis and development, Monitoring and baseline survey, Project proposal writing. She has been lecturing at Mount Kenya University and Great Lakes University in the areas related to community health and development. She has been facilitating community based trainings both locally and internationally, strategic planning, M & E and research. Currently working with IPSTC as a curriculum designer.



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