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Cross-Border Conflict and Gendered Implications for Local Communities: The Case of the Kenya-Ethiopia Border



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**Cross-Border Conflict and Gendered Implications
for Local Communities: The Case of the Kenya-Ethiopia Border**

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Foreword

The International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC) has made considerable contribution in research and training on peace support operations in the Great Lakes region and Horn of Africa. The Centre is a training and research institution focussing on capacity building at the strategic, operational and tactical levels within the African Peace and Security Architecture and has developed to be the regional centre for the African Standby Force (ASF) in Eastern Africa. It addresses the complexities of contemporary UN/AU integrated peace support operations by looking at the actors within the multidimensional nature of these operations. The research conducted covers a broad spectrum of issues ranging from conflict prevention through management to post-conflict reconstruction.

The Peace and Security Research Department (PSRD) of the IPSTC presents Occasional Paper Series 1 of (2016) on various themes on peace and conflict situations in Eastern Africa. IPSTC produced 2 Occasional Papers in 2016. This publication is titled: **Cross Border Conflict and Gendered Implications on Local Communities: The Case of Kenya-Ethiopia Border**. These papers provide insight into cross-border conflict-related issues in the region that are useful to policy makers. These publications also provide significant contribution towards “Creating an Enabling Environment for Peace and Security in Eastern Africa”. The research products from IPSTC have been developed by researchers and inform the design of training modules at IPSTC. This Occasional Paper is an important contribution to the vision and mission of IPSTC. The research and publication of this paper has been made possible by the support of the Government of Japan through UN Women-Kenya.

Brigadier P. M. Nderitu
Director, IPSTC

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Abstract

The conflict pattern on the Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia border is complex and involves several actors. This study was conducted in Moyale Sub-county in Kenya and Ethiopia's Regions 4 & 5. The broad objective of the study was to analyse the cross-border conflict and gendered implications for the local communities. In addition, it assessed: its nature and dynamics; community conflict management strategies; gender transformative approaches, and determinants of gendered implications.

This was a descriptive cross-sectional study using both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. Chi square test at a significance of 0.05 measured association between the independent (household characteristics nature and the dynamic community conflict management strategies, gender implications on conflict) and the dependent variable (conflict gendered implications).

A total of 300 house hold heads were interviewed where male were 253 (84.3%), and Female 47(15.7%). The mean age was 43 years, mode 40 yrs, Main Cause of conflict was resource-based 180 (60%), and the main 150 (50%) actors were strangers of different ethnic groups from both countries. The actors have fighting knowledge and skills 161 (53.7), Have authority (internal & external) 47 (15.7%) and Have resources (livestock, finances, Small Arms and Light Weapons) 64 (21.3%). The men are mainly involved in conflict management activities more than the other gender. This was expressed in participation in and using Early Warning Systems (EWS) at 221 (50.3) and in peace building activities.

The community has established traditional EWSs with measurable indicators and the men are mostly involved. EWS are not linked to conflict management. The ranking of the first three variables determining gendered implications during cross-border conflict included: conflict pattern ($p= 0.004$), region ($p= .01$), level of conflict ($p= .021$), cause of conflict (ethnic/ religion) ($p= .043$). The nature and dynamics of the Moyale cross-border conflict are complex and actors involve both gender.

Based on the findings, the study recommends as follows: County and regional governments to review the peace building policy and develop strategic paper that will be age specific for in and out of school children and youth. Develop strategic policy paper focussing on community-based peace building activities for the out of school youth, young adults and women who are mostly affected by the conflict. Further research is needed in establishing community and school based capacities in managing post traumatic stress disorders (PTSD).

Abbreviations and Acronyms

APWLD	Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
CDA	Conflict Development Analysis
CSG	County Steering Group
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DPC	District Peace Committee
EA	Eastern Africa
EWS	Early Warning System
FCAS	Fragile and Conflict-Affected States
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GTA	Gender Transformative Approach
HH	Household
HHH	Household Head
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IPSTC	International Peace Support Training Centre
KI	Key Informant
KII	Key Informant Interview
LAPSSET	Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport Corridor
MDG SGDs)	Millennium Development Goals (now Sustainable Development Goals- Sustainable Development Goals
NSC	National Steering Committee
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OVC	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children
PSRD	Peace and Security Research Department
REGABU	Rendille, Gabra and Burji
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls

Definition of Key Terms

1. **Conflict:** existence of inharmonious relationships resulting from incompatible interests or behavior. Conflict may be violent or latent. Violence/organised violence includes the threat or use of physical force by groups (civilians, social groups, states). It may be in many forms, including outright civil war, large or small-scale communal conflicts based on regional, ethnic, religious or other groupings, and domestic violence (World Bank, 2011).
2. **Cross-Border Conflict:** inharmonious relationships between groups traversing or separated by international borders, in which there is no state support for any of the groups.
3. **Gender:** The socially constructed roles and relationships, personality traits, attitudes, behaviours, values, relative power and influence that society ascribes to the two sexes on a differential basis. Gender is relational and refers not simply to women or men but to the relationship between them (UN Women, 2014).
4. **Gendered Implications:** Effects of conflict on different genders
5. **Local Communities:** groups of people sharing a common geographical environment, intents, beliefs, resources, preferences, needs, risks, and a number of other conditions that may be present and/or common, affecting the identity of the participants and their degree of cohesiveness.

Chapter One: Introduction and Background

1.0 Introduction

In East Africa (EA), just as in other colonized parts of the world, boundaries carved out during the colonial era were without due consideration of the socio-economic and cultural links of communities who lived in the region thus often separating the some ethnic groups between different states, (Huka, 2014). Examples of such communities include the Somali who live in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Kenya and Somalia; the Borana and Gabra who live in Ethiopia and Kenya; and the Maasai who live in Kenya and Tanzania. These communities are largely pastoralist and their movement transcends national and international boundaries. Cross boarder conflicts have in turn resulted in loss of lives, property, livelihoods, and gross human rights violations.

Gender inequalities intensify during periods of conflict and continue during post-conflict reconstruction as indicted by OECD (2013). Both women and men suffer abuse and trauma, disruptions, loss of resources, poverty, lack of access to justice, and physical injury. The impact of these losses is experienced in different ways and women are often unduly affected. While state-society relations are weak in most fragile states, this is particularly pronounced for female citizens who have limited access to state institutions.

Conflict affects men and women in different ways. As men comprise the majority of combatants, they suffer to a greater degree from direct violence leading to injury and death from combat. Many experience random arrests and forced recruitment into militias or state armies. Women, however, suffer disproportionately from conflict in various ways: through systematic rape and sexual violence; greater levels of displacement and presence in refugee camps where mortality rates tend to be higher; and social and economic vulnerability, due in large part to loss of access to sources of livelihood (in particular, agricultural systems) and to basic services. Based on this background, this study sought to establish the gendered implications of cross-border conflict along the Moyale region of the Kenya-Ethiopia border, (HOFF 2012).

1.1 Background to the Moyale Border Region

Geographic Profile

Marsabit County Shares an international border with Ethiopia stretching over 500 km from Moyale to the East and all the way to Illeret at the top of Lake Turkana to the West.

Political Administration

Moyale is basically two towns in one; the smaller section on the Kenyan side and the bigger one on the Ethiopian side with the border running between them. Thanks to its strategic location, Moyale has a vibrant regional livestock market and flourishing trade. The Kenyan Moyale is made of eight (7) County Assembly Wards namely: Butiye, Sololo, Heillu, Golbo, Moyale Township, Urain, Obbu. The Ethiopian Moyale comprises three Afan Oromo-speaking clans i.e. the Borana, Garri and Gabra (Kefale, 2009).

Demographic Profile

The Kenya Moyale population in 2015 was 122,482 and projected to 132,862 in 2017, while the Ethiopia Moyale population in 2015 was 41,600.

Health Profile

The five most common diseases in order of prevalence are: malaria accounting for 44.8 % of the cases reported in medical facilities. The other diseases are flu (19.1 %), respiratory diseases (5.3 %), eye problems (4.5 %) and headache (3.7 %). Average County morbidity is 21.4 %.

Socio-economics

Moyale area is a strategic location, an important gateway that allows trans-clan and trans-national trade network involving the movement of goods and people. Cattle and small ruminants are taken across the border from Ethiopia into Kenya and vice versa. indicated that the Gender Inequality Index (GII) was at 0.5817. The index is a composite of education, income and survivorship. It reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. The index shows loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It varies between 0 and 1 (0 indicates women and men fare equally and 1 shows one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions), County Government of Marsabit (2013)

Primary Education

There are 129 primary schools served by 680 teachers thus generating a teacher-pupil ratio of 1:60. Total enrolment for primary schools is 41,200 whereas the gross enrolment rate is 43 per cent. The dropout rate in the county is high at 43 per cent and completion rate of 57 per cent.

This is mainly due to the nomadic way life, early marriages and inter-tribal conflicts. This situation calls for proactive action to heighten school completion and minimize the dropout rate, County Government of Marsabit (2013). The ability to read is 27.7 %, those who can write are rated at 22.9 per cent and 74.6 per cent, for those who cannot write.

Socio Cultural

Boran, Gabra and Garri are all found both in southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya, and many hold dual citizenship. Communities living in the border areas of Kenya and Ethiopia all speak Oromo, (Pavanello 2011)). Customary law, cultural attitudes and rigidity to gender roles overburden women. They do not contribute actively to development processes. The relationship between various groups can best be described as dynamic where some are amicable, others discriminatory and still others out rightly hostile, but usually not on permanent basis. The Borana are part of the much larger Oromo group. The heaviest concentration lives in the Sololo and Moyale areas. The Garre are a Somali pastoralist clan who live in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia. In Ethiopia, they live in Moyale, Hudet and Woreda of the Liban zone. In Kenya, the Garre inhabit Wajir North and the Gabra live in the Chalbi desert of northern Kenya, between Lake Turkana and Moyale, USAID (2009).

Traditional elders played an important role in regulating the affairs of their communities. They were mostly instrumental in resolving both intra and inter-tribal conflicts. Their decisions were binding and ensured social harmony and continuity of their communities for generations. Just like in other parts of Kenya and Ethiopia, diverse changes have taken place in the lives of traditionally pastoral communities. One of the most pronounced changes is the diminished authority of the elders who used to regulate every aspect of community affairs. Muslims, Christians and adherents of traditional religions all inhabit the town.

Cross-border Conflict Dynamics

The conflicts have significantly decreased within the last 3 years. However personal and individual conflicts do occur regularly at any time with no particular season or frequency. Seasonal conflicts –in the rainy season when there is abundance of resources revenge attacks often occur which usually escalate to community level. The Major conflict types are ethnic (Within clans) and between 2 or more different ethnic groups, Political competition, Militia insurgents from the OLF and All Alshabaab, and natural resources competition conflicts especially over grazing land and water.

The proximity of Moyale to the porous border with Ethiopia and Somalia has significantly contributed to steady inflow of firearms and infiltration of various armed groups resulting in international dimensions of conflict. The seasonal movements of pastoralists across the border is a main source of conflicts. Parties involved in the conflict includes Borana vs Garri, Borana vs Gabra, Borana vs Burji, IGAD (2015).

Migration

Urbanization, brought about by influx of skilful people from the interior of Ethiopia and Kenya constitute the bulk of the recent breed of immigrants. Cross-border migration in search of education also forms a significant number of student migrants from Ethiopia to Kenya. Traditional development literature considered rural-urban migration as a natural part of the process of urbanization and modernization. In the sustainable livelihood framework, migration is often considered as a key element in livelihood strategies adopted by rural households for survival and accumulation motives. People often migrate to improve personal and economic circumstances for themselves and their families.

While the reasons for migration are many and varied, a key factor for many is to gain better livelihoods. Frank (2000) identifies different types of migration strategies adopted by rural households in developing countries.

The first is seasonal migration, which refers to a condition where households decide to partly allocate their labour to off-farm (or non-pastoral) activities for supplementary earnings during slack seasons in their major occupations. In this case, the migrant household member(s) may leave the rural village in times of low on-farm (or pastoral) labour demand and return, with some extra earnings, for seasons of peak labour requirements in the regular operations at the original place of residence.

The Borana, Gabra and Garre pastoralists in the border areas of northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia have for a long time maximized land use to sustain livestock productivity. Management of herd movements requires rangeland management during the dry and wet seasons. The Garre are a Somali pastoralist clan who live in Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia and their main urban centres in Kenya are Mandera and Moyale. The migrations of the Garre clan traverse Mandera West, Mandera Central, Elwak district of Somalia and some parts of Banissa district of Northern Kenya, Moyale and Hudet Woredas in Southern Ethiopia.

Impact of Current Conflict on Moyale Communities

Hundreds have died and many more continue to die from bullet wounds and related health complications. Homes have been damaged, looted or burnt down with thousands displaced. Learning institutions have been damaged, looted and/or closed down. The food security situation has deteriorated and relations between the communities and Kenya Government institutions especially the administration have suffered severe setbacks. The Borana in find it difficult to trust the administrative and security forces, especially the police force.

Peace Initiatives between Kenya and Ethiopia

The importance of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms in Kenya has been given recognition by Article 159 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

The Ethiopian Cross border joint peace committee has been established by drawing by the Borana, Gabra and Garri groups to work closely with their Kenyan counterpart. Similarly, in Kenya the peace building structure at sub location level is composed of elders, women, youth, religious leaders and government officials, (UNAIDS 2009). However, in spite of the challenges posted by the multiple drivers of conflict in the county, significant opportunities and capacities for peace remain.

Institutions including district peace committees (DPCs), the county steering group (CSG), and traditional and faith-based mechanisms for peace exist, although local institutions, especially the DPCs, are weaker, particularly in the rural areas, (UNAIDS 2009). Some of the stakeholders in peace initiatives in the region include the Marsabit Peace Restoration Committee (commonly known as the Kapoor Council of Elders).

This committee was appointed by President Kenyatta to identify means of bringing peace to the county following violence in late 2013 and early 2014. The Borana community, a sub-group of the wider Oromo group, could perhaps be among the best examples of pastoralists who widely use this customary institution to prevent and manage not only conflicts but also all aspects of their life.

Initially, religious leaders were generally not considered as active in peace-building in the county, with the exception of the Catholic Diocese of Marsabit. The Diocese initiated peace dialogues and caravans among the conflicting clans. DPCs exist at the local level under the control of the National Steering Committee on Peace Building and Conflict Management (NSC) which also serves as the Kenyan Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Units under the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).

The Ministry of Interior & Coordination of National Government through the County Commissioner's offices in Moyale sub-county and Marsabit County, has supported peace efforts through participating in joint peace barazas in both Moyale and Marsabit. The Kenya Police have also increased their patrols along the Marsabit–Moyale highway following the burning and looting of vehicles. CSOs have also been known to play an important role in peacebuilding initiatives at the local level. They have increasingly been recognized by the government as potent forces for social and economic development.

1.3 Problem Statement

The Kenya-Ethiopia border has faced historical conflicts associated with communities living along the border of both countries (UNECA, 2006). The conflicts involve communities in southern Ethiopia (Oromo/Borana, Dassenach, Nyangatom, Morse) and Kenyan communities in (Borana, Dassenach/Merrille, Gabra, Turkana). These communities are ethnically linked and despite the physical boundary.

The frequent conflicts in this region have resulted in hundreds of deaths, displacements, abductions, physical violence, and disruption and loss of livelihoods among other disastrous effects (Kumssa et al, 2011). The most reported cases include the Turbi Massacre of 2005 which led to 90 deaths and displacement of about 9,000 people; and the Moyale conflict of 2013 which led to 200 deaths, 53,968 displacements and 100 burnt houses (UNDP, 2015).

A recent reported case was the killing of an Ethiopian chief and two Kenyan police officers as well as abduction of ten youth in 2015. In addition, there have also been a number of ‘minor’ and hence unreported conflicts over the past years and months related to cattle rustling and revenge. Overall, the causes of the Marsabit-Southern Ethiopia conflict are complex and intertwined. They include inter-ethnic disputes, competition over scarce resources, environmental degradation, influx of illicit arms from neighbouring countries, and cultural practices such as cattle rustling (Pkalya et al, 2003).

Despite the abundance of information on the Marsabit-southern Ethiopian conflict, studies conducted in the region have largely failed to analyse the gender implications of the conflict for the local communities (Kumssa et al, 2011; Huka, 2014). Gender analysis is critical in peace and conflict studies as it is likely to highlight the needs of both men and women and also provide guidance for appropriate response and interventions. Most of the studies such as those indicated by Pavanello and Levine (2011), have concentrated on the generic causes, effects and impacts of the conflict on local communities without due consideration of the gender dynamics. This study, therefore, attempts to fill this gap by investigating the gendered implications of the cross-border conflict for the affected communities in Marsabit County and the southern part of Ethiopia (regions 4 and 5). The findings, conclusions and recommendations will inform policy and programs of the two governments in sustainable peace building and development.

1.4 Research Questions and Objectives

1.4.1 Research Questions

1. What is the nature and dynamics of cross-border conflict in Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia boarder?
2. What are the existing community conflict management strategies?
3. What influences gendered implications in cross-border conflicts?
4. What gender transformative approaches can be used to address the conflict?

1.4.2 Broad Objective

To analyze Cross-Border Conflict and Gendered Implications of communities Local Living along the Kenya-Ethiopia border.

1.4.3 Specific Objective

Specifically, the objectives of the study were to:

1. Assess the nature and dynamics of the cross-border conflicts.
2. Evaluate community conflict management strategies
3. Explore gender transformative approaches for addressing the conflict.
4. Analyze determinants of gendered implications in cross-border conflicts

1.5 Justification

The Moyale border area is cosmopolitan, hosting communities from 3 different countries. It is home to the Borana, Gabra, and Garre. The Moyale conflict therefore has an international dimension. Violent conflict between the Garre and Borana communities in Ethiopia and Kenya are common. There have been ongoing peace efforts aimed at bringing the conflicting communities together.

The LAPSET project from Lamu is a regional transport hub that will create significant infrastructure investment, enabling access to Ethiopia. This has escalated the scramble for land along the highway, posing a major threat to peace and security, as it is anticipated that Moyale sub-county will become a critical ‘dry port’ on the route.

The rationale for the integration of gender-sensitive approaches in conflict-affected communities encapsulates the normative argument on the intrinsic importance of gender equality for the achievement of human rights (Greenberg and Zuckerman, 2009). Second, the instrumentalist argument emphasizes the value of gender equality for conflict prevention, conflict transformation, peacebuilding and the achievement of broader development outcomes (OECD, 2013; Harders, 2011). Much of the literature draws attention to the significance of gender sensitivity in fragile and conflict-affected states (FCAS) or aid effectiveness.

Gender, violence and peace constitute a post-2015 development agenda. Targets for the post-2015 framework should include all social groups which can express political opinion without fear and participate in the decisions that affect society. There is also need to increase women’s political participation and influence in decision-making at all levels. This is because conflict and violence was the most important factors obstructing progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This paper will examine Cross-Border Conflict and Gendered Implications for Local Communities in Moyale region Kenya and southern Ethiopia (Region 4 and 5).

Chapter Two: Literature Review

2.1 Nature and Dynamics of Cross-border Conflict

Conflict and instability trends in East Africa continue to make it one of the most unfigured regions in the world. They also feature powerful drivers, interests, and actors. Significant portions of EA remain unable to break free of the lethal cocktail of armed conflict, violent crime, extremism, communal violence, political instability, and state failure that has plagued the region for decades. Most armed conflict zones are concentrated near border areas posing a major risk of spill-over. However, few states have the capacity to effectively administer their remote, expansive border areas. As a result, most trans-border conflict management and prevention fall on the shoulders of local communities and authorities in partnership with central governments and interstate organizations. The resilience and adaptability of this collection of local and regional actors are critical factors in determining whether and to what extent cross-border conflict and instability issues are successfully managed (USAID, 2012).

Inter-connected civil wars and insecurity complexes can involve whole regions and armed groups can seek sanctuary or anonymity across sympathetic borders or in ungoverned borderlands. Weak, corrupt or militarized borders can interrupt essential cross-border traffic and trade, and cause resentment or be a direct source of violence, exploitation, and displacement of populations across borders. Criminal networks can exist across porous and badly managed borders. Illicit trade in blood minerals and small arms can sustain regional conflict systems such as in West Africa. Psychosocial and economic cross-border conflict dynamics can cut across ethnic or cultural sources of societal cohesion. Similarly, inequalities of political capital between communities across borders can cause tension and grievance, (ACCORD 2011).

The diversity of EA makes it difficult to generalize about patterns of conflict and instability in the region's borderlands but several factors are of importance across most of the region's conflicts. In Eastern Africa, conflict and instability zones are sites of long-running civil wars and insurgencies of many decades.

According to Social Development Direct (2019) many armed conflicts especially insurgencies, civil wars, and violent extremism are fuelled in part by frustration over limited economic opportunities, poverty, unemployment and politics of exclusion along ethnic, religious or class lines. The region's high population growth rates have produced a bulging youthful population which exacerbates problems of unemployment while steady urban drift is feeding the growth of large slums where these grievances are concentrated. In rural areas, grievances are most pronounced over land alienation and problems of access.

2.2 International and National Policy on Gender and Conflict

2.2.1 International Policy on Gender and Conflict

- UN resolutions on women, peace and security address gender issues related to conflict. Some of the policy documents include:
- UNSCR 1325 (2000) the prevention of conflict, stronger participation of women in peacebuilding, the protection of women's rights during and after conflict, and a gender-sensitive approach to peacebuilding.
- UNSCR 1820 (2008) which addresses sexual and gender-based violence.
- UNSCR 1888 (2009) which reinforces UNSCR 1820.
- UNSCR 1889 (2009) which reinforces UNSCR 1325 in order to improve its implementation, and provides indicators and proposals for monitoring mechanisms on the implementation of gender-sensitive economics and education.
- UNSCR 1960 (2010) which reinforces UNSCR 1820.
- UNSCR 2106 (2013) which addresses sexual violence and conflict.
- UNSCR 2122 (2013) which focuses on the protection of civilians.

2.2.1 Gender, Violence and Peace in the Post-2015 Agenda

A strong post-2015 framework takes a holistic view of gender inequalities by: 1) addressing girls' completion of quality education, 2) women's economic empowerment, 3) universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, 4) ending violence against women and girls, 5) strengthening women's voice, leadership and influence, 6) increasing women's participation in peace and security, and 7) promoting women's contribution to environmental sustainability. Conflict and violence have been key obstacles to progress in achieving the MDGs (World Bank, 2011). It has been argued that the post-2015 framework of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) must address the most common drivers of conflict and violence. Several international organisations including DfID and the OECD, called for a stand-alone goal on gender equality and women's empowerment to be included in the SDGs (Saferworld and Conciliation Resources, 2014; OECD, 2013; UN, 2013).

SDG 5, which seeks to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, has targets that include ending all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls. SDG 16 seeks to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development; provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. This goal's proposed targets include significantly reducing all forms of violence. A stronger focus on gender equality could provide an impetus to improve the availability and quality of gender equality data and statistical capacity building, resulting in better tracking of progress. Calls to integrate gender-specific targets and indicators in the other SDGs include separate monitoring for men and women, or boys and girls, where appropriate (OECD, 2013).

2.2.2 National Policy on Gender and Conflict

The Kenya national policy on gender 2011 guiding principle number four is: equity in treatment of women, girls, men and boys as well as equal opportunities in accessing national resources. The policy seeks to give due attention to gender considerations by promoting equity and equality between all genders. The second objective of the policy is to promote equity and equality of women and men throughout their life cycle and ensure that interventions do not promote inequitable gender roles and relations. To achieve gender equity and equality, the policy has identified gender mainstreaming as the strategy to bring deliberate attention to how men and women are involved to ensure equal opportunity and outcome in all sectors.

The 2006 peacebuilding and conflict management policy objectives address the issues of gender by mainstreaming gender issues in conflict management with specific focus on the empowerment of women towards long-term conflict mitigation and peace making. The policy acknowledges that there is inadequate gender mainstreaming in conflict management and peace building should be inclusive and involve all the affected stakeholders in addressing conflict issues within varying contexts.

2.3 Gender Implications on Conflict

Gender and social exclusion: Evidence on the intersection between gender, conflict and social exclusion is limited but rigorous. Most socially excluded groups experience multiple deprivations that reinforce each other (e.g. exclusion from economic and political power). Research shows that while both men and women experience social exclusion, women in many societies suffer disproportionate discrimination, lack of power, and relative poverty, even in economically rich households (Stewart, 2006).

Gender and youth unemployment: The intersection of gender, conflict and unemployment is also under-researched. A study in Nigeria by Banfield (2014) established that youth unemployment increases vulnerability to mobilisation by rebel groups or gangs. On youth employment and empowerment interventions, the study found out that lack of gender analysis and responsiveness as well as lack of conflict-sensitivity reduced these programmes quality and impact. Moreover, the politicisation of such programmes can actually contribute to conflict.

Implications of Conflict for Gender

Gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against women and girls (VAWG) targeted individuals or groups on the basis of their gender. VAWG is considered a useful proxy indicator of rising tensions and incipient conflict. Isolated case studies have documented how women experience multiple types of violence as a result of war. The physical and psychological consequences of armed conflict and intimate partner violence are well

documented. Less research focuses on their intersection and the linkages between domestic violence, gender-based discrimination, and the structural violence of poverty in armed conflict, Montesanti (2015).

Gendered Health Impacts

Health impacts of conflict can be direct (battle-related deaths) or indirect (increased risk of disease transmission) (Murray et al, 2002). A recent survey concluded that men had a higher risk of death during conflict, whereas women and children constitute a majority of refugees and the displaced (Buvinic et al, 2013). Isolated quantitative studies provide contradictory evidence of the effects of conflict and fragility of the life expectancy ratio of men and women. One study found that conflict reduces women's life expectancy disproportionately to men's because women are more affected by the indirect effects of economic change (e.g. increases in food prices), displacement and sexual violence – and consequently the risk of HIV/AIDS (Buvinic et al, 2013; Plümper and Neumayer, 2005).

Gendered Economic Impacts

It is widely posited that conflict alters women's economic role in the household and broader society. While rigorous evidence is limited, some recent comparative, cross-country case studies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Kosovo, Nepal, Tajikistan and Timor-Leste illustrate that armed conflict can increase women's economic activity primarily through participation in labour markets. In some cases, this is associated with increases in overall household and community welfare (Justino et al, 2012).

Gendered Impacts on Political and Civic Activity

Conflict can create opportunities for women to play an increased role in political decision-making (Domingo et al, 2013). Hughes (2009) found out that longer, larger scale wars that contest the political system and/or change the composition of government have produced the best outcomes for women to gain parliamentary representation. A third of the countries that have 30% or more women in parliament experienced recent conflict, fragility or transition to democracy (UN, 2012). Evidence from Rwanda, Mozambique, Uganda, and Tajikistan suggests that structural and cultural mechanisms combined with political openings have resulted in post-conflict gains in women's parliamentary representation (Hughes, 2009). In addition, more women in Africa have tended to run for presidential office than in countries that have not recently experienced conflict (Tripp, 2012, cited in Domingo et al, 2013).

Similar to the case of gendered economic impacts, however, women in most (but not all) post-conflict contexts have been unable to formalise and translate political gains made during conflict into post-conflict political representation (Hughes, 2009).

Although women have taken political roles at community and national levels (e.g. in Sudan, Uganda), the evidence is inconsistent. In many other examples, women have not made inroads into power structures at the community level (El Bushra and Sahl, 2005) or at higher political levels.

Violence against ‘political’ women is common in FCAS and is a key factor that deters women from participating in public life (True, 2013). In El Salvador, for example, among the reasons given for women’s lower engagement in civic issues and politics than men included increased public insecurity (Anderlini, 2011). Women human rights defenders may be vulnerable to abuse and exploitation as a result of the presence of international actors and peacekeeping troops Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD, 2007).

Extremists can also gain power in conflict situations and violate human rights where traditional, religious and customary norms are rigidly imposed. In post-conflict situations, the dangers facing women human rights defenders can actually increase during periods of impunity when the rule of law is interrupted.

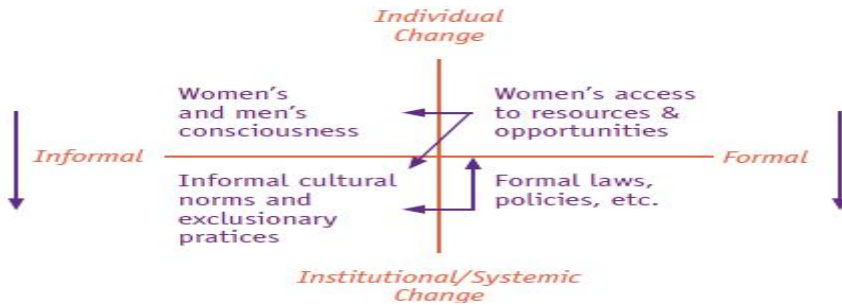
2.4 Gender Transformative approaches in Conflict Management

Care (2005) defines, gender transformative approaches (GTAs) as programs and interventions that create opportunities for individuals to actively challenge gender norms, promote positions of social and political influence for women in communities, and address power inequities between persons of different genders. GTAs create an enabling environment for gender transformation by going beyond just including women as participants. They are part of integration of gender issues into all aspects of program and policy conceptualization, development, implementation and evaluation. GTA are, framed as moving toward gender equality, can be measured by examining three broad domains of empowerment:

Agency: individual and collective capacities (knowledge and skills), attitudes, critical reflection, assets, actions, and access to services; **Relations:** the expectations of cooperation or negotiation dynamics embedded within linkages or associations among people at home, in the market, community, and between groups and organizations; and **Structures:** the informal and formal institutional rules/policies that govern collective, individual and institutional practices, such as environment, social norms, recognition and status (Martinez ,Wu, 2009; Morgan, 2014).

GTAs take a systems approach in understanding gender transformation, from individual to systemic change and across informal and formal spheres of life.

Individual change focuses on consciousness among men, women, boys and girls and access to resources and opportunities. Institutional/systematic change involves informal cultural norms, exclusionary practices and formal laws and policies as illustrated by Rao and Kelleher (2005).



Source: Rao and Kelleher (2005).

2.5 Gaps in the Literature

Most conflict assessment frameworks either neglect or include only cursory treatment of gender issues. Conflict analysis frameworks tend to provide a macro-level strategic assessment of the drivers of conflict while ignoring micro-level focus on individuals and their interactions e.g. the relationship between boys/ girls and men and women.

2.6 Measuring Conflict and Gendered Implications

Theoretical Framework

The study adopted the social conflict theory by Karl Marx (2013) which focuses on power differentials, such as class, gender and race conflict, and contrasts historically dominant ideologies. It is therefore a macro-level analysis that sees society as an arena of inequality that generates conflict and social change. This sociological approach does not look at how social structures help society to operate, but instead explains how social patterns can cause some people in society to be dominant, and others oppressed. However, one criticism of this theory is that it disregards how shared values and the way in which people rely on each other help to unify the society.

Conflict analysis is a crucial tool in the design, implementation and evaluation of peacebuilding programs whether for the prevention of armed conflict, bringing war and violence to an end, helping societies recover in the aftermath of war, or to attaining greater justice and equality. Conflict analysis helps organizations trying to address conflict to know how to promote positive change in the situation and reduce the potential for violence and/or transform the conflict to make room for development and social justice. Social and political conflicts are, however, much more complex as they involve multiple actors, groups, issues and factors.

This study also borrowed from the UNDP (2003) conflict development analysis (CDA) framework. The framework focuses on three major elements of gender-sensitive conflict analysis: Analysing the context (actors, causes and capabilities); understanding the dynamics of conflicts as they unfold (scenario-building to assess trends); and making strategic choices about remedies and responses (with a stress on institutionalizing non-violent means of resolving future conflicts). Based on this tool, the study analyses the causes, actors, and dynamics of conflict. Gender considerations at different phases and tasks of conflict were integrated into the conflict analysis process throughout. Consistent evidence of women, men, girls and boys experiencing conflict and differential impacts was analysed. The analysis was done at different levels and phases of conflict which often overlap. The study assessed the four conflict phases (pre-conflict, during the conflict, process of peace building and post-conflict situation) as indicated by Cockburn (2007).

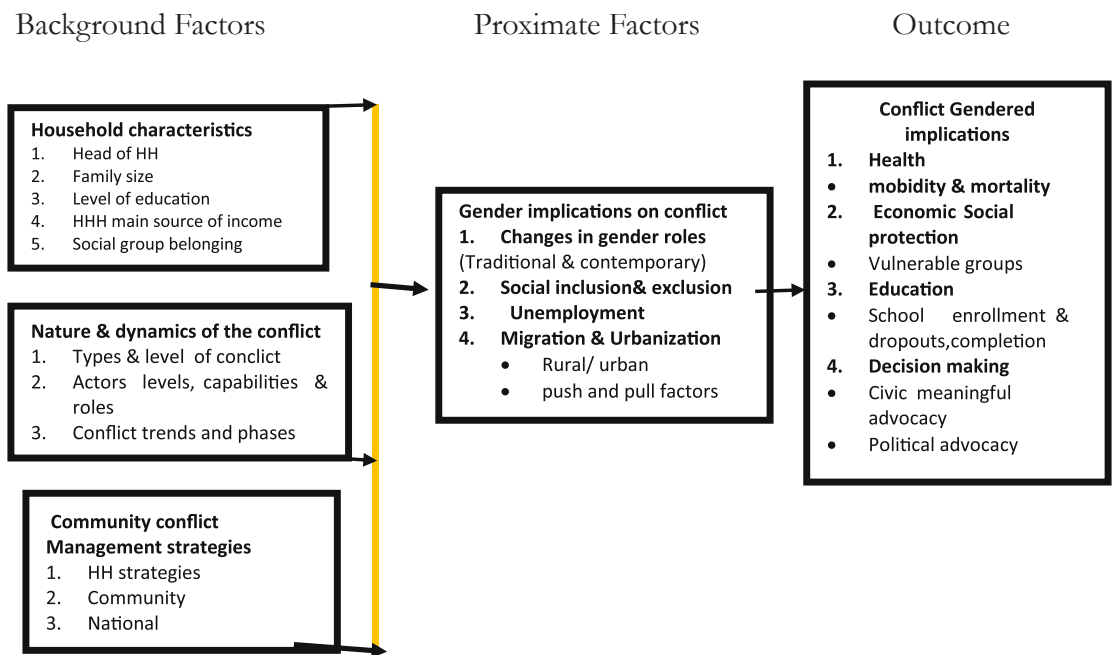


Figure 1: operational framework

2.7 Definition of Operational Variables

Household characteristics included the household head (HHH); gender, level of education, main source of income, social group belonging and family size.

Nature and dynamics of cross border conflict: included conflict types, level, trends, phase actor level, capabilities and roles.

Community early warning systems (EWS) and conflict management strategies include how EWS are conducted, gender conducting the EWS in the community; community use of the EWS, which gender promotes peace in the community and participates in meaningful decision-making processes for peace building in the community; and gender implications in terms of the role of each gender before, during and after the conflict.

Conflict Gendered Implications include the effects of conflict on accessing social services like health, morbidity and mortality, social protection, vulnerable groups, education, school enrolment, completion and dropout rates, decision making, civic and political advocacy.

Chapter Three: Methodology

3.1 Study Design

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

3.2 Study Area

The study was conducted along the Kenya-Ethiopia border's Moyale area.

3.3 Study Population

The study population comprised household heads residing in Moyale along the Kenya and Ethiopia border.

3.4 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size Determination

The cluster sampling method was adopted the villages of the main ethnic groups on the Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia border. The villages on the Kenyan side included: Bunye, Goromuda, Heilu, Manyatta, Odda, Sessi and Township. On the Ethiopian side they included: Ola Wako, Shawbare, Talemado/Olla Wako, Chamuk, Waqa Dhogo, Aba Golle, and Bolle. A total of 300 household heads were interviewed. Simple random sampling was used to select the households.

3.5. Data Collection Methods and Tools

The quantitative data were collected using a semi-structured questionnaire which was administered to the HHHs (Append. 1). Qualitative data were collected through key informant interviews (KIIs) using an interview guide. In addition, focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted using a discussion guide. Respondents for the qualitative data were purposively selected from the community. This included the County/Region 4 & 5 administrators and the representatives of peace committee members.

In all, 7 KIIs and 2 FGDs were conducted.

Table 1: Data Collection Methods and Respondents	
	Respondents
KIIs Kenya Moyale	
Deputy County Commissioner	1
County Gender officer	1
Moyale Sub-County Commissioner	1
County Women Leader	1
Educataion Officer Moyale Sub-County	1
Household interviews Moyale	152
KIIs Ethiopia Moyale	
Region 4 and 5 Administroators	2
FGD Interviews	
Community Peace Committees Regions 4 & 5	10
Household interviews (Regions 4 & 5)	148
Total Respondents	341
Summary of Respondents	
KIIs	7
FGDs	2
Total No. of Households	300

3.6 Data Analysis

Quantitative data was analysed using descriptive analysis to establish the distribution of the survey variables. The Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel packages were used to generate tables and graphs to show the mean, median and mode to describe the magnitude of the study variables.

A three-step procedure was used to analyse the qualitative data. Step one involved documentation of all the issues as recorded during focus group discussions. Step two involved clustering issues under specific thematic areas and step three involved development of meanings and conclusions from the thematic areas in relation to the key study objectives. Issues emerging from the KIIs and FGDs were clustered into thematic areas upon which meanings/conclusions were drawn. The researcher used the qualitative data to support the quantitative findings. The purpose of using more than one method of data collection was to counter-check the strengths and limitations of each method.

Inferential statistics were generated using the Chi square test (χ^2) to measure the significance of association between the independent (household characteristics, nature, community conflict management strategies, and gender implications for conflict) and dependent variables (conflict gendered implications). The test of significance was at 0.05 with a confidence level of 95 %. The p-value was ranked between 0 and 1 and was interpreted in the following way: A small p-value (typically ≤ 0.05) indicated no evidence against the null hypothesis, so the researcher rejected the null hypothesis. A large p-value (> 0.05) indicated weak evidence against the null hypothesis, so the researcher accepted the null hypothesis.

P-values close to the cutoff (0.05) were considered to be marginal (could go either way).

Null hypothesis: Child abuse is not associated with the child’s demographic, family interactions, knowledge on child abuse and children rights factors.

Alternative hypothesis: Child abuse is associated with the child’s demographic, family interactions, knowledge on child abuse and children rights factors. The P value was interpreted based on the format below.

Table 2 : Chi square value interpretation

P > 0.10	No evidence against the null hypothesis. The data appear to be consistent with the null hypothesis.
0.05 < P < 0.10	Weak evidence against the null hypothesis in favor of the alternative
0.01 < P < 0.05	Moderate evidence against the null hypothesis in favor of the alternative.
0.001 < P < 0.01	Strong evidence against the null hypothesis in favor of the alternative.
P < 0.001	Very strong evidence against the null hypothesis in favor of the alternative.

The Spearman’s Rank order correlation was used to measure linear associations between the independent and dependent variables. It is a technique which summarises the strength and direction (negative or positive) of the relationship between the two types of variable. The Spearman’s coefficient is appropriate for both continuous and discrete variables, including ordinal variables.

Correlation coefficients values ranged from -1 (a perfect negative relationship) and +1 (a perfect positive relationship). The value of 0 indicates no linear relationship. The (r^2) close to +1 meant a positive relationship between the variables, with increases in one of the variables being associated with increases in another. A correlation coefficient close to -1 indicated a negative relationship between variables, with an increase in one of the variables being associated with a decrease in the other variable.

3.7 Quality Control and Ethical Considerations

Ethical clearance for the study was obtained from the IPSTC Administration and further approval was obtained from the Marsabit County Administration and Ethiopia Regions 4 & 5 Administration. Finally, informed written and verbal consent was obtained from the respondents. The confidentiality of participants was maintained at all times. To further maintain confidentiality, no form of identifier was in the questionnaire and the information in the report was presented in an anonymous format. Participation was voluntary and participants were informed that they could withdraw from the study at any stage of the interview if they so desired, without any penalty.

Chapter Four: Findings

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the study findings based on the research questions, objectives and operational variables. The first section will give descriptive analysis to illustrate the distribution of the study variables. The second section will give the inferential analysis which were done to establish relationships between the independent variables (household characteristics) and the dependent variable (conflict gendered implications on the local community). Chi square tests established these relationships at a significance level of 0.05.

4.1 General Characteristics of Respondents

4.1.1 Household Characteristics

A total of 300 household heads (HHHs) participated in the study and were drawn from 14 villages both in Kenya (Bunye, Goromuda, Heilu, Manyatta, Odda, Sessi, Township) and Ethiopia (Ola Wako, Shawbare, Talemado, Olla Wako, Chamuk, Waqa Dhogo, Aba Golle, Bolle). The male were 253 (84.3%) and female were 47 (15.7%). The mean age was 43 yrs, median 40 yrs and mode 40 years. Most of the HHH 248 (82.7%) were married in a monogamous marital status.

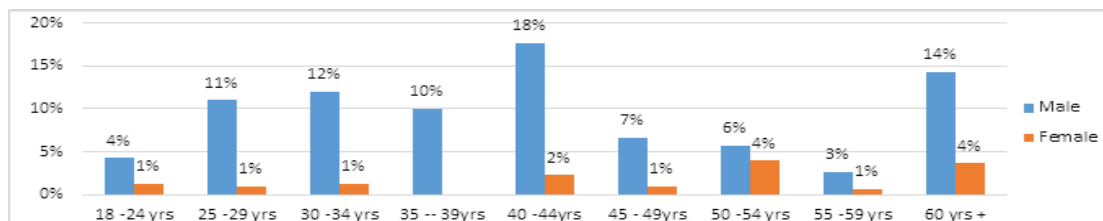


Figure 2 : Age Cohort by Age Sex

1. Level of Education by Income

Slightly more than half 163 (54.3%) of male household heads and 179(59.7%) of female household heads were self-employed and had no formal education respectively. Only 49 (16.3 %) reported they had no income and no formal education. All the salaried 15 (5%) HHH had Tertiary education as shown in Figure 2.

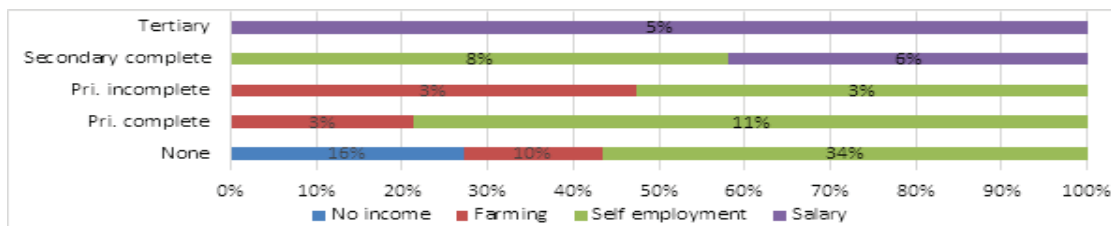


Figure 3: Level of Education by Income

Source: Survey Data, 2016.

2. Social Belonging of HHH and Family Size

A majority 225 (75%) of the respondents did not belong to any social group; and 53 (18%) and 22 (7%) belonged to women and youth groups respectively. Most were general members. Out of the 300 HHHs interviewed, most 240 (80%) had between one and three children. The rest 26 (12%) had between five and eight children. Majority 264 (88%) confessed the Muslim faith and 12 (4) were Christians (Catholics and Protestants).

4.2 The Nature and Dynamics of Cross Border Conflict

The respondents were asked whether their community had experienced conflict in the last 3 years, how they would describe the conflict, and the people involved in it. In addition to describing the conflict, they gave the causes, nature, level, patterns (when they occur), the capacity (resources, skills) of the actors and lastly conflict phase (pre, during, post, peace building). Majority of the respondents 279 (97%) reported that the community had experienced conflict as compared to 21 (3%) who said it had not (see Figure 3).

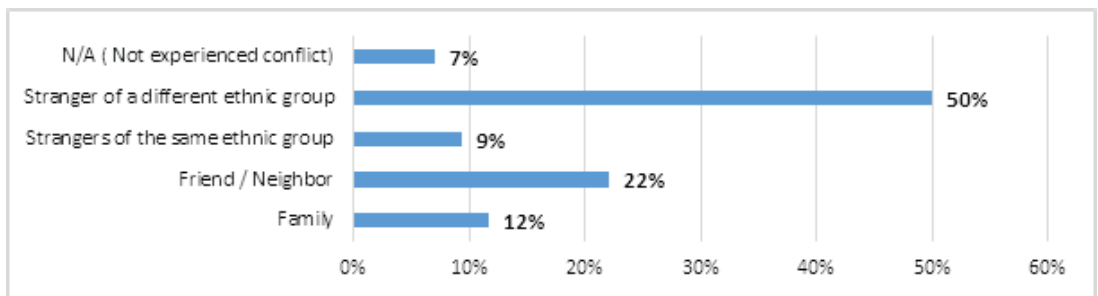


Figure 4 : People Involved in Conflict

Source: Survey Data, 2016.

4.2.1 Conceptualizations of Conflict

The key words used by the communities to define conflict included: serious argument or disagreement leading to war in a community (114 (38%) and evil mind, hatred, misunderstanding (104 (33.6%) (See Figure 4).

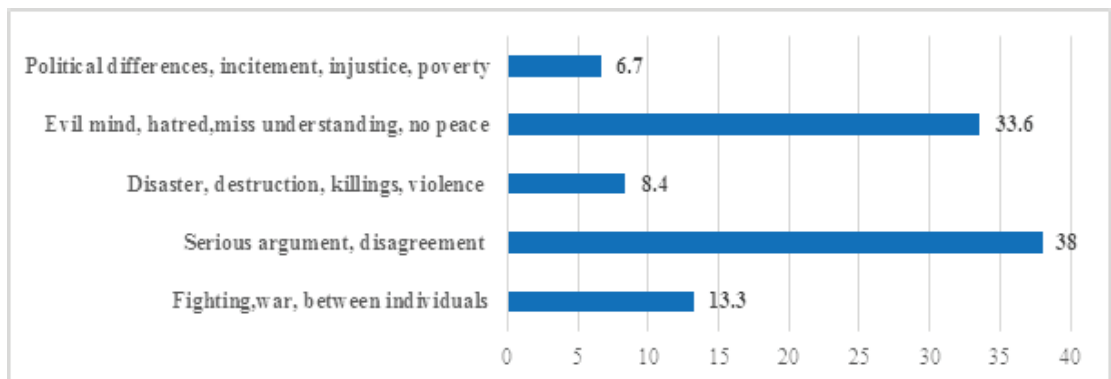


Figure 5: Community Definitions of Conflict

Source: Survey Data, 2016.

4.2.2 Causes and Levels of Conflict

The main causes of conflict were reported to be resources (pasture, water, land, property) which accounted for 180 (60%) and ethnic/ religious at 53 (17%) as shown in Figure 5 below

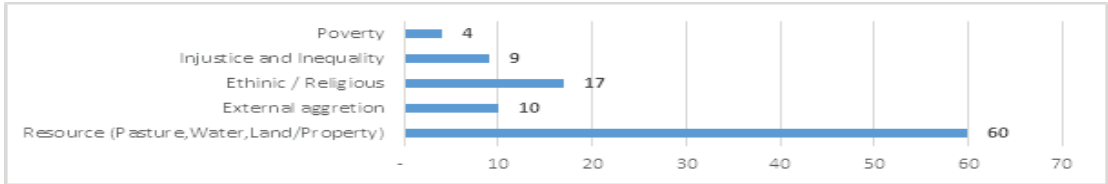


Figure 6: Causes of Conflict
Source: Survey Data, 2016.

4.2.3 Conflict Actors, Levels, Capabilities and Roles

The respondents were asked to describe the capacity of the conflict actors in terms of their authority, ability resources, and responsibility. The main actors were mentioned, those financing conflict and those who engaged in active fighting. Table 3, below, gives a summary of the capacity of conflict actors.

Table 3: Summary of Capacity of Conflict Actors

Capacity of actors involved conflict	Freq	%
Have authority (internal and external)	47	15.7
Have knowledge and skills	161	53.7
Have resources (livestock, Finances, SALWs)	64	21.3
Have knowledge, skills, resources	28	9.3
Total	300	100

Source: Survey Data, 2016.

4.2.4 Conflict Trends and Phase

Conflict was reported to occur mostly during the drought and rainy seasons (146 (49%)), followed by hate speech at 108 (36%). Conflicts within the state were reported by 112 (37%), followed by individuals at 86 (29%). Figure 6 shows the conflict trends by level. The respondents were also asked to state and describe the conflict phase the community was experiencing. About half of the respondents stated the community was at peace building 170 (56.7%), followed by those who said post-conflict 79 (26.3%); pre-conflict 36 (12%) and only 15 (5%) during conflict.

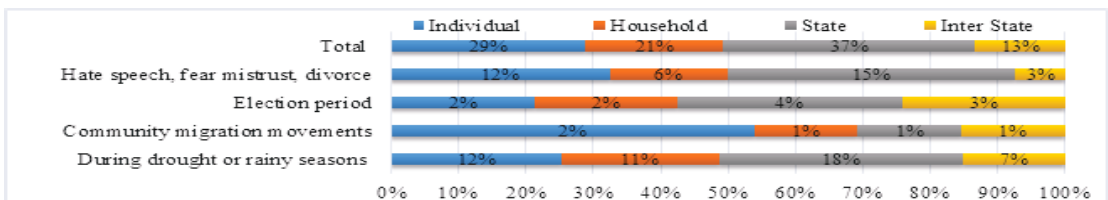


Figure 7: Conflict Level by Trends
Source: Survey Data, 2016.

4.3 Community Conflict Management Strategies

4.3.1 Community Early Warning Systems (EWS)

The respondents were asked to state the conflict early warning signs (EWS), the gender involved in conducting EWSs in the community, how the EWSs are used in the community. As shown in table 4 increased: periodic killings, hatred, arguments, abuse, aggression, theft was reported as the highest EWS at 132 (44%). Both genders were involved in EWS but at different levels. Men record the highest involvement at 221 (50.3%) as compared to the other genders.

Table 4: Community Early Warning Systems

EWS in the Community	Freq.	%
Increased: periodic killings, hatred, arguments, abuse, aggression, theft	132	44
Behaviour change: migration, absenteeism, no patience, animal behaviour	108	36
Propaganda, rumours	60	20
Total	300	100

Source: Survey Data, 2016.

4.3.2 Community Utilization of EWS

The respondents were asked to describe interventions in conflict management in relation to: the gender that promotes peace in the community; how they participate in decision-making processes and peace building efforts in this community, as summarized in Table 5

Table 5: Conflict Management and Gender Involved

Gender Involvement in EWS	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	N (%)
Conducting EWS	221 (50.3)	141 (31.9)	46 (10.3%)	33 (7.5%)	441 (100%)
Using EWS	370 (37%)	312 (32%)	170 (17%)	149 (15%)	1001 (100%)
Peace building activities	222 (38%)	169 (29%)	99 (17%)	93 (16%)	583 (100)
*multiple response question					

Source: Survey Data, 2016.

4.4 Gender Implications for Conflict

The respondents were asked to state the role each gender played at different phases of conflict (before, during and after). Some roles were found to cut across men and women during conflict such as facilitation of war using different methods, heading households, and engaging in peace talks.

The common role for women and girls was collecting gossips and looking after the family.

Table 6: Gender Roles during Conflict

Women	Men	Boys	Girls
Facilitation of War	Aggressors	Facilitation of War	Busy schooling
Business self employed	Arming	Alarm the situation	Compose & sing war motivating songs
Catering for the family	Businessman (farmers, herders)	Going to school	Collect gossips
Fund the conflict	Collected information consultation	Hate speech	Fetch water & firewood
Gather gossips	Engage in peace talks	Training for war	Help mother at home
Home care	Government employee	Organise gangs	Look after siblings
House wife	Fund conflict	Stone throwing	Rumour managers
Inciting the men	Household heads (HHH)	Stealing	
Look after children	Protect & cater for the family	Trigger war	
Look after the house			
Engage in peace talks			
Selling milk (pit trade)			
Take care of family (HHH)			

Source: Survey Data, 2016.

4.5 Gender Transformative Approaches for Addressing Conflict

The respondents were asked to suggest gender transformative approaches/ways of addressing the conflict and improving the status of men, women, girls and boys. The areas suggested mostly focused on formal education at 27% and promotion of community peace through joint social programs. Figure 8 below, gives a summary of 1200 GTA by area of focus based on the respondents’ suggestions.

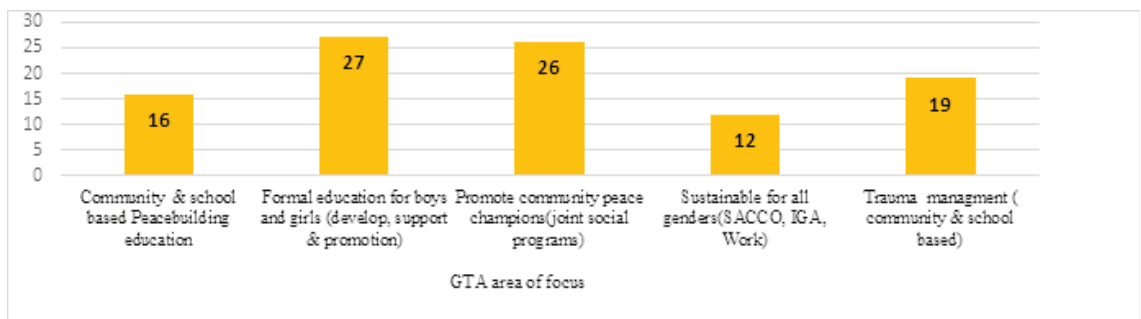


Figure 8: Suggested GTA by Areas of Focus

Source: Survey Data, 2016. Further analysis was done on GTA as suggested, they were measured against 3 broad domains of empowerment which segregated the domains by gender.

The domains included: **Agency:** individual and collective capacities knowledge and skills and access to services; **Relations:** cooperative or negotiation dynamics embedded within social relationships; and **Structures:** the formal and informal institutional rules/policies that govern collective, individual and institutional practices in the community.

The highest GTA was for the women at 50%, followed by girls at 46%. The suggested GTA for gender differed as shown in Figure 8, below which, for men, focused on agency (capacity building (43%); for women focused on structures (informal and formal rules/policies) at 50%; for boys on relationships (at 40 %) and for girls on agency (at 46 %).

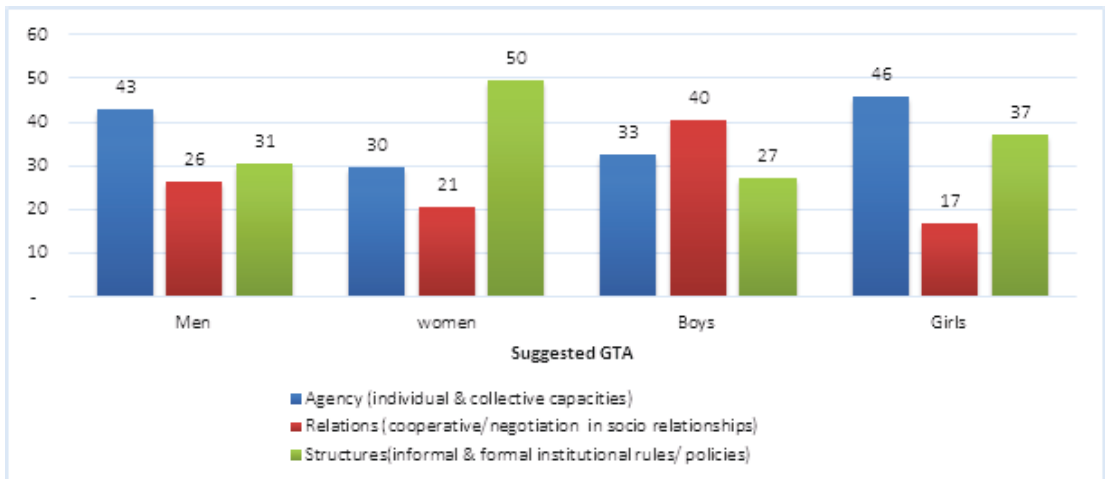


Figure 9: Suggested GTA Transformative Approaches by Gender
Source: Survey Data, 2016

4.4 Conflict Gender Implications for Local Communities

4.4.1 Access to Social Services

The respondents were asked to estimate the impact of conflict on accessing social services related to GBV, health, education and training, economic activities for women and children, heading households, social protection for vulnerable groups (elderly, widows, widowers, orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), and political participation in civic activities). Then, using a Likert scale of 1- 3 pointer, the respondents were asked to rate access to social services in terms of availability, affordability and acceptability of the public service.

Access was highest 189 (67%) in political and civic participation for the male gender as compared to no access 240 (81%) in education and training for women and men (see Figure 10).

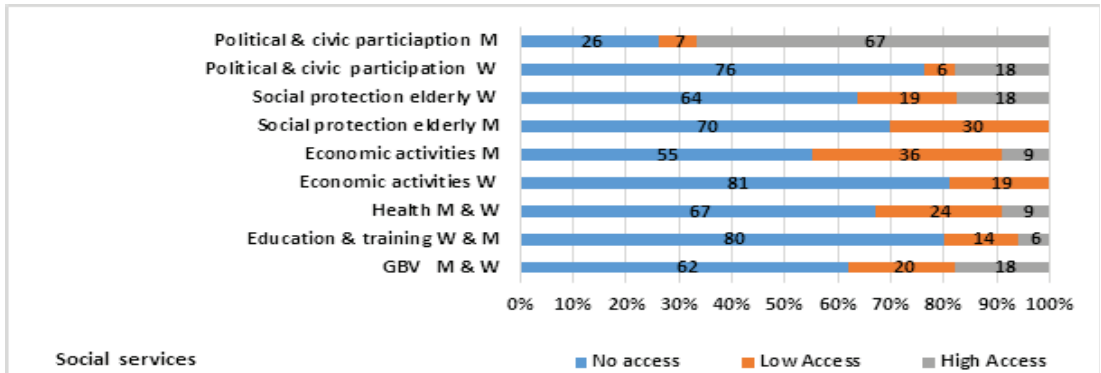


Figure 10: Conflict Gendered Implications for Men and Women
Source: Survey Data, 2016.

Access was highest 54 (18%) in health for boys and girls and social protection as compared no access 240 (80%) in GBV services for boys and girls, as shown in Figure 11.

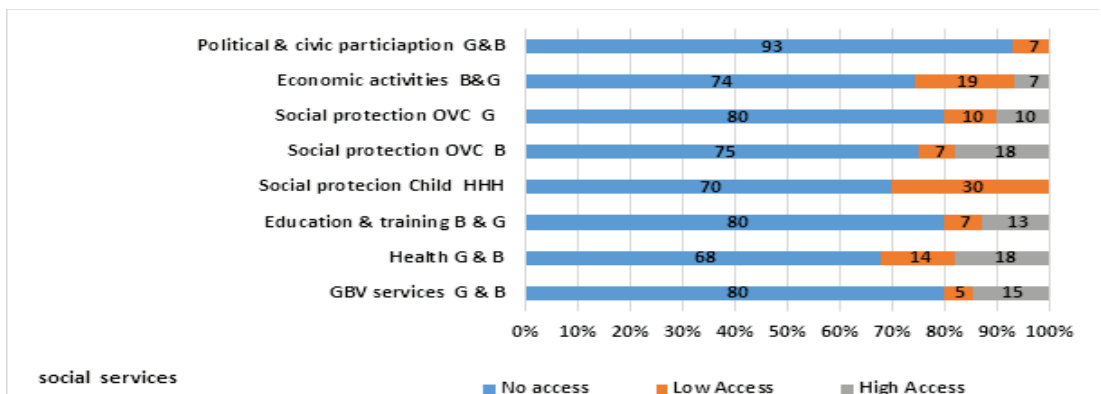


Figure 11: Conflict Gendered Implications for Boys and Girls
Source: Survey Data, 2016.

4.4.2 Household Morbidity and Mortality

The respondents were asked to state whether previous conflict had caused death, illness, disability or psychological trauma in their community and in addition indicate date of death, age of death, and gender of deceased. As the statistics in Table 4.10 tend to suggest, a majority 224 (74.7%) of the HHHs reported that previous conflict had caused death in the HH.

Slightly more than half 196 (66%) reported that the conflict had caused illness, disability or psychological trauma.

The mean age at death was 31 years, Median was 35 years and the mode was 1 year. Slightly more than half of the deceased were men of age cohort 25 – 59, who accounted for 66.1% of the total deaths as indicated in Table 4.11, below. The main cause of death for men was illness 80 (35.7%) as compared to that of women which was psychological trauma.

Table 7: Household Morbidity and Mortality

	Gender		224 (100%)
	170 (75.90%)	54 (24.10%)	
Age Cohort of Deceased	Boys	Girls	Total
Under 5 years	19 (8.50%)	5 (2.20%)	24 (10.70%)
5 -12 yrs (late childhood school-age)	2 (0.90%)	2 (0.90%)	4 (1.80%)
	Men	Women	
13 - 24 yrs (adolescents and youth)	24 (10.70%)	17 (7.60%)	41 (18.30%)
25– 59 yrs (adults)	118 (52.70%)	30 (13.40%)	148 (66.10%)
>60 years (elderly persons)	7 (3.10%)		7 (3.10%)
Cause of Death			
Illness	80 (35.70%)	20 (8.90%)	100 (44.60%)
Disability	58 (25.90%)	7 (3.10%)	65 (29.00%)
Psychological trauma	32 (14.30%)	27 (12.10%)	59 (26.30%)

Source: Survey Data, 2016.

4.5 Determinants of Gendered Implications for Local Communities

The Chi square test (χ^2) this was done to establish factors that influenced gendered implication. This was done by measuring the statistical relationship between the independent variables (conflict nature and dynamic; community conflict management strategies; gender implications on conflict) and dependent variable (conflict gendered implications). The test of significance was at 0.05. The p-value was ranked between 0 and 1. The Spearman's Rank correlation (r^2) was used to measure linear association between the independent and dependent variables. Nature and Dynamics of Cross-Border Conflict.

The nature and dynamics of the conflict were assessed at household and community levels. At the household level the demographic characteristics of the HHH were assessed. At the community level three main variables were assessed: types and level of conflict; actors' capabilities and roles, and conflict trends and phases. The results are captured in Table 8

Table 8: Household Demographic Variables Determining Gendered Implications

HH Demographic variable	p value	df	x ²	r ²
1. Region	0.010	1	16.05	0.233
2. Age in completed years	0.045	8	8.93	0.120
3. Sex	0.332	2	1.52	-0.060
4. Marital status	0.098	4	4.58	0.100
5. Relationship to HHH	0.478	2	0.55	-0.040
6. Education	0.074	5	6.32	-0.100
7. Main source of income	0.571	4	8.47	0.030
8. Group membership	0.034	3	1.73	-0.122
9. position in the group	0.999	1	0.66	1

Source: Survey Data, 2016.

The household demographic variables assessed (9 and 3) were found to be associated with gendered implications. As indicated in Table 4.12 above, the scores for region were ($p = .010$, $x^2 = 16.5$). Group membership ($p = .034$, $x^2 = 1.73$) had a small p-value of (≤ 0.05). This indicates strong evidence against the null hypothesis, in favour of the alternative hypothesis. This means the three variables were strongly associated with gendered implications.

Age in complete years ($p = .045$, $x^2 = 8.89$), had p-values close to the cut-off (0.05). This is considered to be marginally associated with child abuse. Sex, marital status, relationship to HHH, and main source of income had a large p-value (> 0.05), indicating weak or no evidence against the null hypothesis. The data appear to be consistent with the null hypothesis.

The Spearman correlation coefficient for region ($r^2 = .233$) and age ($r^2 = .120$) suggest that the association between the variables and gendered implications was positive. Gendered implication tends to increase or decrease when the variables increased or decreased. Group membership ($r^2 = -.122$) was negative, which indicates that the variables were increasing or decreasing in different directions and for this study, when group membership decreased, gendered implication also increased.

4.5.1 Conflict Types, Levels, Actor Capabilities, Roles and Conflict Trends and Phases

The conflict nature and dynamics variables assessed were 8 and 4 were associated with gendered implications.

Table 9: Conflict Nature and Dynamics: Variables Determining Gendered Implications

Conflict Nature and Dynamics Variables	p value	de	x2	r2
1. Level of conflict	0.021	4	11.3	0.133
2. Cause of conflict (resources)	0.220	3	2.29	-0.07
3. Cause of conflict (external aggression)	0.288	2	4.2	0.062
4. Cause of conflict (ethnic / religion)	0.043	1	0.56	0.117
5. Injustice and inequality	0.512	2	0.43	-0.03
6. Conflict pattern	0.004	8	2.41	0.949
7. Capacity of conflict actors (skills and resources)	0.679	163	2.12	-.024
8. Conflict phase	0.030	7	9.76	-0.125

Source: Survey Data, 2016

As indicated in Table 4.13 above, level of conflict ($p = .021$, $x^2 = 11.3$), conflict pattern ($p = .004$, $x^2 = 2.4$), conflict phase ($p = .030$, $x^2 = 7$) all had a small p-value (0.05). This indicates strong evidence against the null hypothesis in favour of the alternative hypothesis. This means the three variables were strongly associated with gendered implications. Causes of conflict (ethnicity, religion ($p = .043$, $x^2 = .56$), had p-values quite close to the cut-off (0.05). This is considered to be a marginal association for gendered implication. Cause of conflict (resources, external aggression); injustice and inequality had a large p-value (> 0.05) indicating weak evidence against the null hypothesis. The data, therefore, appear to be consistent with the null hypothesis.

The Spearman correlation coefficient of level of conflict ($r^2 = 0.949$) and conflict ($r^2 = 0.133$) indicate that the association between the variables and gendered implications was positive. When the two variables increased or decreased, gendered implication also tended to increase or decrease. The Spearman correlation coefficient of conflict phase ($r^2 = -0.125$) was negative, thus suggesting that when the variable decreased, gendered implications also increased.

4.6 Community Conflict Management Strategies

Community conflict management strategies assessed 3 main variables which included community early warning systems (EWS), gender that conducts EWS and utilization of EWS. 6 variables were assessed and all the variables were associated with gendered implication.

Table 10: Community EWS Variables Determining Gendered Implications

Community Early Warning System Variables	p value	df	x ²	r ²
1. Type of EWS	0.010	2	10.73	-0.187
2. Gender conducting EWS	0.036	1	4.4	-0.121
	0.050	1	7.95	-0.163
3. Ways the community conducts EWS	0.010	1	12	-0.200
	0.010	1	7.23	-0.155
4. Gender promoting peace in the community				
5. Gender participating in meaningful decision-making process	0.050	1	7.39	-0.156
6. Type of peace building efforts				

Source: Survey Data, 2016

As indicated in Table 4.14, above, type of EWS ($p = .010$, $x^2 = 10.73$), gender conducting EWS ($p = .036$, $x^2 = 4.4$), gender participating in meaningful decision-making process ($p = .010$, $x^2 = 12$) all had a small p-value (0.05). This indicates strong evidence against the null hypothesis, in favour of the alternative hypothesis. This means the three variables were strongly associated with gendered implications.

4.7 Gender Transformative Approaches

Based on the suggested GTA in addressing conflict, the focus was more on relationships and structural informal and formal policies and rules. The results ($p = .001$, $x^2 = 26.356$, $r^2 = .209$) show that GTA had a small p-value (0.05). This indicates strong evidence against the null hypothesis, in favour of the alternative hypothesis. This means the three GTA adopted by the suggested by the community were strongly associated with gendered implications.

Chapter Five: Discussion

This chapter discusses the key findings of the study based on the research questions, study objectives, and operational variables or factors that influence conflict gendered implications. The findings will go a long way in corroborating the existing literature on gender-based implications of conflict for community life.

5.1 Nature and Dynamics of Cross-Border Conflict

The eight variables on the nature and dynamics of conflict included: level (household, community, national, interstate); pattern (when conflict occurs); phase (pre, during, post, peace building); causes, (resources, eternal aggression, ethnic/religion), and injustice and actors (skills and resources). The four variables associated with gendered implication included: conflict level, pattern, phase and cause (ethnic / religion).

At the household level, region of the house hold head (HHH), age and social group were statistically related to gendered implications. Age is a useful distinction between youth and elders in drivers of conflict and management strategies. Although young men are usually the fighters, the nature of conflict and chance of peacebuilding may change greatly from one to the other. Based on responses from FGD and KII participants, out-of-school male youth were more likely to get involved in conflict as they sought to increase their prestige and respect within the community, attract girls, and be able to afford marriage. The age factor in cross-border conflict in Moyale was underscored by a key informant thus:

The youth are the main focus of conflict. Secondary school boys run away from school and are involved in helping casualties. Some of the boys do not go back to school and get involved in drugs and boda boda (motor cycle taxi) business. Girls get into early marriages, prostitution, or go to Nairobi to engage in child labor. Girls of ages 13 – 16yrs are left at home as mothers go to look after the family property. Some psychotic men take advantage of this and sometimes commit rape (incest?), which exposes the young girls to diseases like HIV.

During FGD with elders of Nyumba Kumi Ten houses) in Marsabit, they highlighted the relationship between age and the changing conflict dynamics in the Moyale border. One respondent put it in Kiswahili as follows:

Siku hizi vita vimerudi kwa social media na vijana wanaimba wanapigania, kutusiana, na kugombana. Itamilikiwa namna gani? Wanaimba na lugha ya mama, wanaimba juu ya vita vya zamani na michoro ya watu lakini picha ni za wanyama.

(Nowadays conflict has been taken to the social media by the youth. They sing war songs, fight, abuse and quarrel. How will this be controlled? They sing in their mother tongue regarding former conflicts. Drawing pictures of animated people.

Social group belonging or membership helps members in weighing choices and actions contemplated by the group.

A social group exhibits some degree of solidarity and is more than a simple collection or aggregate of individuals. Group allegiance calls for collectivist settings, and instils values. Group identification is a requirement for mobilization which dominates people and increases the likelihood of violence since conflict and violence are a likely consequence of in-group/out-group distinctions. In addition, a strong sense of group identification is necessary to mobilize groups toward collective action, based on shared advantages and disadvantages of acting collectively. In other words, groups suffering from discrimination must weigh the cost of inaction versus the cost of action. People with a strong sense of group identification and a commitment to collective action as a means of achieving their interests will have an advantage over people acting individually.

During FGDs, social groups in Moyale appeared to have diverse interests during the conflict. Some of the key social grouping mentioned included: women peace group interact and talk who are sometimes given chance and resources to be in negotiations; The businessmen organized and contribute money; youth groups get engaged in peace tournament (peace football different groups, organized games). The boys and girls from Kenya and Ethiopia needs to interact more in peace committee.

During different conflict levels, each gender is affected in diverse ways. These include access to and delivery of services. The traditional perception of women in conflict and post-conflict situations is that of victims. However, the active role women play in such situations is slowly starting to be recognized. Informal peace processes usually complement formal peace processes. More women than men tend to become active in the informal processes.

Political institutions in conflict and non-conflict societies tend to perpetuate exclusionary attitude and culture toward women. As a result, relatively few women become involved in formal peace processes during and after conflict. Different genders are likely to make a different contribution to the peace process. Their increased participation may generate wider public support for peace accords. Conflict can create opportunities for women to play an increased role in political decision-making. Longer larger scale wars that contest the political system and/or change the composition of government have produced the best outcomes for women to gain parliamentary representation.

Violence against ‘political’ women is common during all phases of conflict and is a key factor deterring women from participating in public life. Women human rights defenders may be vulnerable to abuse and exploitation.

Conflict patterns in Moyale have undergone socio-economic and cultural change. Some of the key changes include: increased visibility of ethnic, religious, political, demographic similarities rather than differences. The Borana, Gabra and other communities who live in Ethiopia and Kenya are separated by state boundaries yet they are the same ethnic groups. The populations are largely pastoralists and their movement transcends national and international boundaries. These interregional and cross-border movements often times lead to conflicts over water and pasture, cattle rustling and inter clan disputes. As a result, a large number of households are displaced from their original settlements and lack a ready market for their livestock which constitutes a push factor for migration.

Rural-urban, rural-rural and international migration patterns along the Moyale border have also helped in shaping conflict. Migration in Moyale has been associated with the need for economic and social transformation for both migrants and host communities. Due to the nomadic pastoralist socio-economic way of life, Moyale experiences more permanent migrations driven by warfare, population growth, economic factors and the complex interplay of ecology, politics and ethnicity.

Due to relative security on the Ethiopian side of the border, different ethnic groups spend the day in Kenya and go to spend the night in Ethiopia where security is assured. Migration and displacement are viewed as new causes of insecurity and hence the resistance from states to accept cross-border movements. Migration through the Moyale border is a problem that takes irregular forms such as human trafficking or people smuggling especially young men into Kenya without proper authorization or documentation. Although many migrants travel using legal means, irregular migration has become a worrying phenomenon and is contributing to regional insecurity.

The Moyale border is in a post-conflict peace building phase. The community has already experienced all the conflict phases (before, during and after) and each phase has specific gendered implications which are carried over to the next phase. Before conflict, women are critical sensors of conflicts because of their different roles in society. They have different experiences, priorities and perspectives on conflict and establish or use existing structures to make detect threats to peace. This can be seen in the way women and girls play a key role in EWS in Moyale.

During the conflict phase in Moyale, consequences of displacement, impoverishment, and demographic imbalance give rise to changes in gender roles at the household level.

This leads in turn to limited increase in women's decision-making power and political participation. There is demographic imbalance resulting from higher male deaths and family splits which consequently affect the personal and reproductive life expectations of both men and women.

During periods of conflict, breakdown of structures might present an opportunity for women to increase their power position at the local level. Men often return to a damaged community where the economy has been destroyed and unemployment rates are high. Women have often, in the absence of their husbands, been the decision makers in the household and have been responsible for providing for their families. Women are confronted with husbands who expect to return to the old division of roles and often have to give up the power they gained within the local context. Men are confronted with a changed situation where it might be difficult for them to become provider again as a result of the changed economic situation, where women have been independently trying to survive.

A major cause of conflict in Moyale is related to ethnicity and/or religion. Relationships among the different ethnic groups (Borana, Gabra, Burji and Garri) in Moyale have changed from the traditional setting. In the past, some communities lived amicably, others with some discriminatory tendencies and others still out rightly hostile.

The Borana and Gabra have lived together for generations and developed strong kinship linkages in both Kenya and Ethiopia. Over the past couple of decades, the previously minority Burji and Garri communities have gradually developed economically to emerge as undisputed economic powers in northern Kenya, with extended business networks in major towns in Kenya and Ethiopia. The Borana appear unbalanced from their traditionally socio-cultural and spiritual anchorage. They abandoned their original customs and kinship linkages after embracing Islam through their contact with the Garri and other Muslim groups that came to Moyale at various points in time. Other Muslim communities do not seem to accord them due recognition and acceptance as fellow believers.

Changes in traditional authority systems and onset of modern governing systems can influence conflict differently with varying implications for each gender. Traditional elders played an important role in regulating the affairs of their communities. Their decisions ensured social harmony and continuity of their communities for generations. Social change has taken place in both Kenya and Ethiopia affecting the traditional pastoral communities. With the current government systems and diminished authority of traditional elders, shifts in values and social priorities became entrenched in the societal fabrics. Attitudinal changes in the traditional and current systems appear to have greatly influenced the gender implications of conflict and peace building along the Moyale border.

5.2 Community Conflict Management Strategies

The six variables were assessed on EWS and utilization of EWS; type of EWS, Gender conducting EWS, Ways the community conduct EWS Gender promoting peace in the community and participating in meaningfully decision-making process and the type of peace building efforts all the variables were associated with gendered implication. EWS involve the collection and analysis of information on actual or potential drivers and triggers of conflict over time. This helps to track conflict dynamics and anticipate outbreaks of violence. The information is then used to design responses, whether as a means to prevent conflict or mitigate its effects. Depending on the type of EWS the information may be used by the community, governments or civil society for responding and influence programing.

In Moyale border EWS mechanisms tend to be male-dominated like other processes related to peace and security. Participatory EWS in conflict-affected communities can be challenging especially when discussing gender relations and taboo subjects such as domestic violence and rape. Including all genders in EWS and decision-making positions at the community level is key to ensuring a role in designing responses. The patriarchal gender norms in Moyale border influence the EWS mechanisms. Ensuring active participation of women and girls in all stages of the EWS process and designing gender-sensitive indicators based on an analysis of the conflict context is key in yielding benefits, from EWS investment of the quality of data and analysis and in designing responses to prevent of conflict.

Types of peace building efforts, gender promoting peace and participating in decision making process are key factors in sustaining positive peace and sustainable development.

Gender and peace are closely linked: peace is vital to promote gender equality, while gender inequality can also undermine peace and drive conflict and violence. Positive Peace is defined as the attitudes, institutions and structures that create and sustain peaceful societies. Positive Peace is described as creating the optimum environment for human potential to flourish. These factors lead to positive outcomes which are important to the society. The pillars of positive peace includes; well-functioning government, sound business environment, equitable distribution of resources, acceptance of the rights of others, good relations with neighbours, free flow of information, high levels of human capital and low levels of corruption.

5.3 Gender Transformative Approaches in Conflict Management

GTA take a systems approach, multiple levels and dimensions of gender transformation, from individual to systemic change and across informal and formal spheres of life. Individual change focus on men, women, boys and girls consciousness and access to resources and opportunities.

Institutional/ systematic change involves informal cultural norms and exclusionary practices. Based on the suggested GTA the need to address on psychological trauma, social networks and institutional disruption calls for inclusiveness incorporating the 3 GTA broad domains in conflict management this includes address issues that will promote; Agency: individual and collective capacities (knowledge, skills, attitudes access to services); Relations: expectations and cooperative or negotiation embedded within socio relationships; Structures: informal and formal institutional rules/ policies that govern collective, individual and institutional.

Today, the participation of women in political and public decision-making is generally recognized both in political and in legislative terms. Despite these gains, gender discrimination remains a formidable barrier to women's participation in formal decision-making processes. Political institutions tend to perpetuate an exclusionary attitude and culture of politics towards women. As a result, many women around the world have chosen to work outside formal politics within various civil society organizations and political parties that advocate for social and political change. Women are often excluded from formal discussions given their lack of participation and access in pre-conflict decision-making organizations and institutions.

The traditional gender division of labour treats domestic work as a voluntary contribution by women and perpetuates inequity at every income level. In post conflict situations women experience a greater vulnerability due to loss of employment, interrupted employment due to conflict and a gender differentiated assessment of the discrimination faced by women in social welfare systems. There is low access to equal social services especially inadequate health care, family benefits, financial credit and the right to own and inherit property are either non-existent or are limited by law and traditional patriarchal constraints that continue to undermine female economic life. Freedom from poverty and well-being is the right of every individual. Stake holders in conflict management in Moyale need to understand the political, economic and social impact of wars on men, women, girls and boys. This will better position to define, influence the GTA that will bring sustainable peace and development in Moyale.

Chapter Six: Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

This study sought to examine gendered implications of cross-border conflict on local communities. It also assessed the nature and dynamics of existing community conflict management strategies, the determinants of gendered implications and lastly, gender transformative approaches that could be used to address the conflict.

The nature and dynamics of the cross-border conflicts in Moyale are complex and involving different actors from all the genders. They have knowledge and skills in fighting. The cross border conflicts happens mostly in the drought and rainy seasons. The community in Moyale has established traditional EWS and have their own indicators to measure conflict eruption. The male gender is mostly involved in the EWS and also in the peace building activities. There was no link between the EWS and community conflict management strategies in peace building.

The suggested GTA that can be used to address the conflict vary in terms of gender and level of operations. Most of them are community and school based focusing more on behavior change and sustainable development for all genders.

Access to social services related gender-based violence (GBV), health, education & training, economic activities for women and children heading households, social protection for most vulnerable groups; (elderly, widows & widowers, orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and political & civic activity participation) was low for all the genders.

The determinants of gendered implications of cross-border conflicts among the local communities included the region, age and group membership of the head of household, and Conflict level, pattern and phase and cause (ethnic/religion). The EWS and conflict management variables associated with gendered implication included; type of EWS, gender conducting EWS, activities involved, gender promoting peace in and participating in meaningfully decision-making process and the type of peace building efforts

Recommendations

Program and Partnership

- The County/Regional governments need to strengthen community EWSs and link them to conflict management and peace building.
- Establish community and school-based peace champions /ambassadors to promote peace in their respective areas.
- Establish and support technical courses for school dropouts to help them acquire skills for sustainable development.
- UN Women, through IPSTC, could mount training programmes for peace teachers and establish peace clubs in schools
- The communities from Moyale-Kenya and Moyale-Ethiopia need to enhance joint social cultural events that promote peace e.g. Peace Sports day and reward positive peace initiatives in both communities.
- The IPSTC and UN Women to establish partnership with the Ministry of Education to use schools as agents of sustainable peace building by equipping the school community (teachers, children, parents) with peacebuilding, dialogue and negotiation skills .

Policy

- The Regional, County and National governments need to review peace building policies and develop strategic papers that will focus on age cohorts for specific strategic peace building activities for school-going-children and the youth.
- County/ Regional governments to develop strategic policy paper that will focus on community based peace building activities for the out of school youth and young adults and women who are mostly affected by the conflict.

Further research is needed to establish

1. The capacity of teachers in managing post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD) among the students who are affected by the conflict
2. Establish the community based strategies to manage PTSD after the conflict.
3. Conduct training needs assessment to establish the capacity of community teachers and elders in strategic peace building
4. Comparative study on regional cultural practices and their effects on conflict management.

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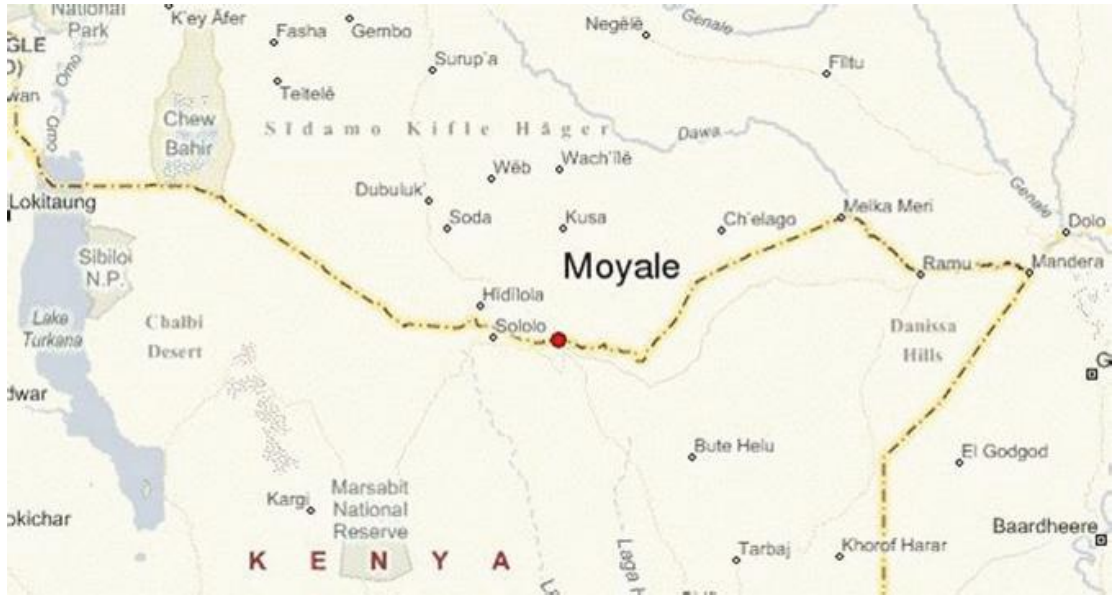
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Appendices

appendix 1: Map of Moyale Kenya - Ethiopia Border



Abstract

The conflict pattern on the Moyale Kenya-Ethiopia border is complex and involves several actors. This study was conducted in Moyale Sub-county in Kenya and Ethiopia's Regions 4 & 5. The broad objective of the study was to analyse the cross-border conflict and gendered implications for the local communities. In addition, it assessed: its nature and dynamics; community conflict management strategies; gender transformative approaches, and determinants of gendered implications.

This was a descriptive cross-sectional study using both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. Chi square test at a significance of 0.05 measured association between the independent (household characteristics nature and the dynamic community conflict management strategies, gender implications on conflict) and the dependent variable (conflict gendered implications).

A total of 300 house hold heads were interviewed where male were 253 (84.3%), and Female 47(15.7%). The mean age was 43 years, mode 40 yrs, Main Cause of conflict was resource-based 180 (60%), and the main 150 (50%) actors were strangers of different ethnic groups from both countries. The actors have fighting knowledge and skills 161 (53.7), Have authority (internal & external) 47 (15.7%) and Have resources (livestock, finances, Small Arms and Light Weapons) 64 (21.3%). The men are mainly involved in conflict management activities more than the other gender. This was expressed in participation in and using Early Warning Systems (EWS) at 221 (50.3) and in peace building activities.

The community has established traditional EWSs with measurable indicators and the men are mostly involved. EWS are not linked to conflict management. The ranking of the first three variables determining gendered implications during cross-border conflict included: conflict pattern ($p= 0.004$), region ($p= .01$), level of conflict ($p= .021$), cause of conflict (ethnic/ religion) ($p= .043$). The nature and dynamics of the Moyale cross-border conflict are complex and actors involve both gender.

Based on the findings, the study recommends as follows: County and regional governments to review the peace building policy and develop strategic paper that will be age specific for in and out of school children and youth. Develop strategic policy paper focussing on community-based peace building activities for the out of school youth, young adults and women who are mostly affected by the conflict. Further research is needed in establishing community and school based capacities in managing post traumatic stress disorders (PTSD).

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