FACTORS INFLUENCING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SUSTAINABLE PEACE BUILDING: A CASE OF KIBRA REGION, NAIROBI; KENYA

BY

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DECLARATION

This research project report is my own original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

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This research project report has been submitted with my approval as the university's Supervisor.

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DEDICATION

To my parents; Joseph Muli Mbithi and Elizabeth Mulunde Matheka for their care and support towards the pursuance of my basic education. I sincerely thank you very dearly. My wife; Deborah Aketch Muema, our children; Blain Masaku Muema and Abigael Ngina Muema for always being so engrossed in everything that I do, your psycho-social support and foresighted encouragement.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
DPCs	District Peace Committees
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
UN	United Nations
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325(2000)
SADC	Southern African Development Commission
IGAD	Inter Governmental Authority on Development
ODM	Orange Democratic Movement
PNU	Party of National Unity
NARC	National Alliance of Rainbow Coalition
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
WAFF	Women Associated Fighting Forces
UNSG	United Nations Secretary General
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Rehabilitation
VAW	Violence Against Women
WME	Women's Marginalization Effects
FC	Financial Constraints
WLET	Women's Level of Education and Training
GS	Government Structures

ABSTRACT

This research study aimed at examining the factors that influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region; Nairobi County. It was guided by six research questions: One, to what extent does violence against women affect their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra? Two, how does women marginalization affect their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra? Three, in which ways do financial constraints, influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra? Four, to what extent does women's level of education and training influence their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region? Five, how do government structures influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region? And question six, to what extent does culture affect women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region, Nairobi County? Some six hypotheses were established and tested using multiple regression in the data analysis. Apparently, the conceptual framework herein functions as the key platform on which all the research activities for this study were centered. A descriptive research study design was adopted involving mainly the qualitative approaches. An accessible population of 6006 respondents distributed within the 13 villages in Kibra was surveyed out of which a sample size of 25 subjects was interviewed for the relevant data. The key informants in the sample included external peace actors such as NGO staff, the CBOs, DPCs, CSOs, Women group peace builders and Youth peace builders. The selected sample size included the thirteen chiefs in Kibra who were handpicked purposively since they were deemed informative. This sample population was obtained mainly through a combination of stratified random sampling and the simple random sampling techniques since the target population presents in sub groups. The data collection methods used was: interview schedules, focus group discussions and secondary data. Data analysis was done mainly qualitatively through discourse analysis, explanations and discussions. Individual responses were analyzed, compared and categorized with the results of the transcription of the focus group interviews. Finally, statistical tables, frequencies, charts and diagrams were constructed to present the findings of the research for interpretation before conclusions and recommendations could be made. Regression and correlation analysis was used to assess the strength of the relationships between the specified variables. The findings show that several factors falling within violence against women such as: domestic and physical violence, traumatic sexual violence and psychological distress substantially influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra. Marginalization issues facing women were: gender imbalances in politics, economic and social power, exclusion of women in formal peace processes and peace building, and gender-blind approaches to conflict prevention and management. Cultural practices such as women's role of bearing children, gender insensitive approaches to peace building, association of women with domestic spheres among others negated women's involvement in sustainable peace building. Financial constraints (experienced such as, lean external financial support, delays in financial support, chronic under-funding and poor training on areas of financial and group management) greatly affected women's participation in the sustainable peace building process. Lack of resources among women and in access thereto, seriously undermines their peace efforts. Women's level of education and training affected their participation in sustainable peace building. Their academic capabilities and skills were grossly and variedly undermined. Institutional factors such as government structures and policies, further, affected women's participation in sustainable peace building. The study concluded that violence against women affected their participation in sustainable peace building.

Concerning women's marginalization, the researcher found that women are marginalized in the villages in Kibra since most of the African societies are patriarchal in nature (Kibra is not spared). Some of the factors that perpetuate women's marginalization in the community include: gender imbalances in politics, economic and social power. Financial constraints were also found to be a pivotal factor influencing women's participation in sustainable peace building processes. Lean financial support, chronic under-funding, poor training on areas of financial and group management were some of the bottle-necks cited as adversely affecting the women groups and much so those involved in sustainable peace building processes in the Kibera slum area. The researcher observed that the level of education and training among women in Kibra was being undermined which negatively influenced their participation in peace-building and their efforts in peace-education campaigns targeting various vulnerable groups in the region. The problem was more acute among government officials organized within the framework of women groups than elsewhere. Some of the recommendations suggested were that: governments must undertake equitable gender policy changes; promote women education, training and regular funding. Initiation of positive institutional changes so as to enhance women's participation across a myriad peace processes and even within the existing government structures. It was also felt that, the government should sign national level peace accords and commitments in bid to promoting a peaceful culture of peace, co existence and human security.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

The UNSCR 1325 of 2000 takes into account the unrecognized, underutilized and undervalued contribution of women to preventing war, Peace building and working towards social justice, the potentials of Resolution 1325; its implications and its impacts in terms of enhancing sustainable peace building are immeasurable. Indeed, men and women all over the world have been energized and captivated by the articles in this resolution.

The battle for women's equality must be fought on many levels, including the need to address violence against women through proper justice systems. The rights of women and girls continue to be reneged on and subjected to the worst forms of violation. An inclusive approach to human security means that peace processes must include women who although key actors, are usually overlooked and underestimated. In most conflict situations, women constitute more than (50) fifty per cent of the adult population. Women are actively engaged in peace building while addressing the basic survival needs of their families and communities. This, then, means those women's contributions at the local community, national and international levels are quite critical and effective in sustainable peace building (Sir, Jones Emyr Parry, 2004).

Approximately 75% of the estimated 60 million people displaced from conflict and disasters worldwide are women and children, yet their interests and needs are overlooked because women are systematically excluded from processes which aim to address and resolve these problems. For instance, in El-Salvador, while women fighters held 40% of the leadership and 30% of the combatant roles, they were neglected during Disarmament, Demobilization and Rehabilitation process employed in post- conflict situations.

A further 70-80% of the female combinations were estimated to have no benefits under the governments land transfer programme. Women consistently remain a minority of participants in peace building initiatives often receiving less attention, usually just as mere beneficiaries or victims of conflicts, than men in policies, and gender analysis rarely inform peace building strategies (UNSCR; 1325). About 40 per cent of countries emerging from conflict return to war within five years (Sheriff, Andrew and Barnes Karen; 2008).

However, the effective participation of women and the inclusion of gender perspectives are crucial and critical to the establishment of sustainable peace. (UNSG; 2002). The present research seeks to attain this ultimate goal through examining the factors that account for marginal women participation in sustainable peace building. Traditionally, women have been portrayed as passive victims with little attention given to their actual and potential roles in promoting lasting peace and fostering meaningful human security. Crisis Group's research in Uganda points out that all peace agreements, post-conflict reconstruction, and governance do better when and if women are involved (Ibid).

That, women make a difference, partly because they adopt a more inclusive approach towards security and address key social and economic issues that would otherwise be ignored. This research study thus intends to assess the challenges facing women's participation in sustainable peace building to backup this noble attribute and course towards sustainable and harmonious human co-existence especially in Kibra region, Nairobi; Kenya.

SADC and IGAD have taken remarkable steps to infuse their policies and programmes with a gender perspective. Regardless, the role of local women in the decision-making process is still marginal especially in the formal peace negotiations and in many of the new political institutions that are created after civil war. This unfortunately contravenes women's unique strengths in

forming coalitions across divides created during such wars and the disproportionate amount of violence perpetuated against them in the course of conflict. At any rate, substantial peace building cannot ideally succeed if and when half the population is excluded from the peace processes peace negotiations, and peace settlements.

The participation of women in policy formulation and decision- making as well as their access to political power and economic resources is central to tapping the great potential of women to act as fundamental pillars and stakeholders in the process of sustainable peace building. The reality, therefore, is that the most sensitive women's concerns cannot be heard or addressed if and when women are not consulted and included in the decision- making process.

In Kenya, the pursuance of government policies has ended up marginalizing certain communities. Competition for scarce resources, political struggles, ethnic nationalism and migrations have all shaped the political scene in Kenya. Conflict types in Kenya are based on the socio-economic characteristics of the communities at war. From this prologue, four broad categories of conflicts are identifiable: Conflicts within pastoral communities, Conflicts between pastoral agricultural communities, Conflicts linked to the presence of refugees and those relating to ethnic clashes. Such a classification though far from being absolute is a useful heuristic for conceptual and analytical clarity (Kayigamba, J.B; 1997).The nature of conflicts in Kenya underwent transformation due to multiparty politics in the 1990s.Almost every part of the country experienced ethnic strife and dire conflicts. Though this type of conflict is not new to Kenya; the tribal clashes of the 1990s were noticeably different in scale, complexity, and even the consequences. These conflicts presented unique challenges for peace activities and the peace activists. Beginning in 1991 in the euphoria of democratization and the anticipation of the historic 1992 elections; the ethnic clashes that erupted reflected political developments. The first

conflict erupted at Mitei-tei Farm in Nandi district (Kathina M. and Masika A.1997).Violence then swept through the Rift Valley to the Western province. Soon after the 1992 national elections, tribal clashes intensified and kept recurring on a small scale at different times and various places through 1995.Towards 1997, the country witnessed a resurgence of conflicts starting in 1996.

In August 1997, Mombasa; unaffected earlier by conflicts entered the circus of violence (Ibid). Around 2007-2008, with the decline of NARC the ruling party, many who were left out of power from the collapsed power-sharing MoU in 2002 formed the Orange Democratic Movement(ODM). The ODM was largely comprised of a tribal alliance between the Kalenjin, Luhyas and Luos. Kibaki and the Kikuyu in power formed the Party of National Unity (PNU).The three main tribes that wedged the 2007-2008 post poll violence include the Kikuyu, the Luos and Kalenjins. The Luhya, though part of the ODM, have little known about their involvement in the chaos. "The reality on the ground is that most African political parties are not communities of political ideology or philosophy rather they are vehicles of ethnic nativism" (Mutua; M.2008).It is worth noting that during the 2007-2008 clashes in Kenya, the perception of women as the victims obscured their role as peacemakers in the reconstruction and peace building processes. But, even then grassroots women and women's organizations initiated dialogue and reconciliation within their villages and communities. However, little research has been done on the factors influencing women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region, Nairobi; Kenya which is within the scope of this research study. The ultimate goal is to bridge this knowledge gap and to suggest possible interventions so as to bring about lasting peace and co-existence in the region and even in the wider Kenya.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Despite informal peace initiatives of grassroots women groups and networks organized across party and ethnic lines, the signing of peace agreements between the conflicting parties, there has been an erroneous relapse into conflict within Kibra region of Nairobi County. Women in this region are consistently excluded from peace processes, governments and the formal economy. They are persistently discriminated against locally, culturally, traditionally and they face violence and even hostility from men in power. Apparently, women's participation in peace building has been marred by many factors. Regrettably, these factors have not been systematically analyzed and understood by most peace agitators, an effort that the present study attempts to actualize.

Nevertheless, the civil society, the government and the international community is seemingly doing very little to effectively address these women issues. This study, was therefore aimed at establishing the factors that influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region, Nairobi; Kenya. The ultimate goal was to add to new knowledge and to suggest the best alternatives to these hurdles so that there is lasting peace in Kibra region and its confines.

1.3 The purpose of the study

The aim of this study was to investigate the factors that influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region, Nairobi; Kenya. The study also aimed at establishing how socio-cultural factors (women marginalization, violence against women and cultural practices) affect participation in sustainable peace building among women peace builders. It also aimed at assessing how financial constraints, women's level of education and training and institutional factors such as government structures affect participation in sustainable peace building among women peace activists in Kibra, Nairobi; Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the study

This research was guided by the following six specific objectives:

1. To determine the extent to which violence against women affects their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region, Nairobi; Kenya.
2. To establish the extent to which women's marginalization influence their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region; Nairobi.
3. To find out the extent to which financial constraints influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in the Kibra region of Nairobi.
4. To establish whether women's level of education and training influence their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region; Nairobi.
5. To establish the extent to which government structures influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region, Nairobi.
6. To determine the extent to which culture influences women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region, Nairobi County.

1.5 Research questions

The following six research questions guided the researcher in the field to gather the relevant data:

1. To what extent does violence against women affect their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region?
2. How does women marginalization affect their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region?
3. In which ways do financial constraints influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra?

4. To what extent does women's level of education and training influence their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra Region?
5. How do government structures influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region?
6. To what extent does culture influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region, Nairobi County?

1.6 Hypotheses of the study

The hypotheses of the study in this research were:

1. H_1: Violence against women affects their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region.
2. H_2: Women's marginalization affects their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region.
3. H_3: Financial constraints influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra.
4. $H_{4:}$ Women's level of education and training influences their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region.
5. H5: Government structures influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region.
6. H_6: Culture affects women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region, Nairobi County.

1.7 The significance of the study

The study highlights the factors that influence women's participation in bringing about sustainable peace building and human security in Kibra region, Nairobi.

It aims at promoting a peace culture as well as harmonious human co-existence among the people of Kibra region.

The study also contributes to the existing knowledge in the area of women's contribution to sustainable peace building, decision- making and policy formulation and implementation.

The findings of the research are a wakeup call to careful consideration of the gender lens in all peace processes and peace talks if ultimately durable peace is to be achieved not just in Kibra, Kenya, but also internationally.

1.8 Limitations of the study

The study was challenged by the geographical separation and coverage of the study area. To counter this challenge, the researcher relocated temporarily to Nairobi and employed the sampling procedures. Financial constrictions send the researcher soliciting for funds from personal savings and operating on a very rigid budget. Time limitedness and inadequate data: whereby the researcher formulated a working schedule to help in time management and to ensure that all the desired data was collected. The study was also limited to Kibra region in Nairobi County. A similar research was done in other counties in Kenya to triangulate the outcomes.Poor response rate and language barrier: to go around this, the researcher obtained a letter of transmittal of the research instrument from the University. Also, the service of research assistants (locals) was of a key significance. Weather vagaries in Kibera region: The researcher dressed appropriately. For instance, he used an umbrella and gum boots to prevail the rainy weather. He also used sun glasses and a cap during the sunny days.

1.9 Delimitations of the study

The study concentrated on the factors that influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra, Kenya. Accessibility to primary and secondary data sources was an added

advantage to the researcher. However, the study did not look at what should be done to increase women's effectiveness in sustainable peace building but rather concentrated on women peace builders in Women groups, Women working with District Peace Committees, Youth groups, NGOs, CBOs, DPCs, and CSOs in the thirteen villages that constitute Kibra region.

1.10 Assumptions of the study

This study assumed that all the questions in the interview schedules would be understood and answered by the respondents. It assumed that the Local, National and the International community's would find the research findings useful to them; the sampled population would truly represent the target population. That, the data collected would have validity and reliability. All the respondents would dully cooperate and that, all the respondents would answer all the questions truthfully and accurately. And, that all the research undertakings would to be completed in time.

1.11 Definition of significant terms

Peace building Refers to a long term commitment that includes post- conflict reconstruction; but also involves a wide array of processes and stages necessary to transform a conflict towards more sustainable peace (John Paul Lederach; 1997). It is a process that establishes the conditions for a sustainable settlement. (Jacob Bercoritch and Ayse Kadayifci; 2002). It implies the challenges of national reconstruction, which seeks to overcome the divisions and the hatreds of the war and create a new peace (Jose Sanahaja; 1999).

Women's participation	Refers to the constructive platform for addressing systematic discriminatory practices and structures that perpetuate gender inequality, for fighting patriarchy and for promoting social justice (Thelma Ekiyor; 2002) .
Masculinities	Socially constructed gender conceptions of behavior, generally associated with men. It is expressed differently among and across cultures and time.
Reconciliation	Is a long-term process, by which parties to a violent dispute build trust, learn to live cooperatively and create a stable peace, and involves dialogue, admission of guilt, judicial processes, truth commissions, ritual forgiveness and "sulha" - a traditional Arabic form of ritual forgiveness and resistitution.
Violence Against Women	A type of gender based violence which targets women and results in or is likely to result in her physical, psychological or sexual humiliation or suffering in private or public spaces.
Inclusive Peace	Implies substantive peace and human security for all members of the society. Neither recognizing that the absence of violent armed conflict does not do nor neither necessarily guarantee safe environment nor the full enjoyment of human rights, human development nor safe environment.
Human Rights	Are basic prerogatives and freedoms to which all humans are entitled.

Gender Equality	Assumes that all people are free to develop their own personal abilities and to make choices without structural or social barriers such as stereotypes, rigid gender roles or prejudices. It means that different behaviors, aspirations and needs of men and women are considered, valued and favored equally at all levels and in all spaces, public and private.
Gender mainstreaming	Is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation policies of programming in any area and at all levels.
Civil society	A term for a wide array of non-governmental and non-profit groups that help their society at large function while working to advance their own or others' well-being. It includes civic, educational, trade, labor, charitable, media, religious, recreational, cultural and advocacy groups, as well as informal associations and social movements.
Capacity Building	A broader concept than training because it embraces the development of skills and knowledge as well as infrastructure, organizational capacities and resources in which all stakeholders participates (from ministries and local authorities to security sector institutions and NGOs).
Disarmament	Is the collection of small arms, light and heavy weapons within a conflict zone.

Empowerment	Implies people both men and women taking control over their lives; setting their own agendas, training skills (or having their own skills and knowledge organized, increasing self-confidence, solving problems and developing self-reliance. It is both a process and an outcome.
Gender	Refers to socially constricted roles and relationships, personality traits, attitudes, behaviors, values, relative power and influence that society ascribe to the two sexes on a differential basis.
Gender Balance	Equal representation of women and men at all levels in all areas.
Mediation	A model of negotiation in which a mutually acceptable third party helps parties to a conflict find a solution that they cannot find by themselves. It is a three sided political process in which the mediator builds and then drains upon relationships with the other two parties to help them reach a settlement.
Indicators	Are measurable qualitative and quantitative data which aim to identify change, achievements and impacts.
Sexual violence	A form of gender based violence and refers to any act attempt or threat of a sexual nature that result or is likely to result in physical or psychological harm.
Good Governance	Promotes equity, participation, pluralism, transparency, accountability and the rule of the law in a manner that is effective, efficient and enduring.

Women's Participation This entails unpacking the term and bringing to light the key factors or indicators of measurement. Barriers to women's participation in sustainable peace building include: violence against women; women's marginalization; financial constraints such as under-funding; government structures-women under representation; cultural issues and women's education level and training.

Sustainable peace building It refers to all the process, approaches and interventions that are designed to prevent the start or resumption of violent conflict by addressing the root causes or potential causes of violence create a societal expectation for peaceful conflict resolution and stabilize society politically and socio-economically.

1.12 Organization of the Study

This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study and the research questions. It also touches on the significance of the study together with its limitations and scope. Chapter two highlights the literature review on women's participation in sustainable peace building. Chapter three captures the research methodology. Chapter four entails the findings of the study, data analysis, data presentation and interpretation of the findings while chapter five gives pertinent summary, discussions, conclusions and recommendations stemming from the findings of the study.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Following the wholesale adoption of the UNSC Resolution 1325 (2000) and the Beijing Declaration (1995) that emphasizes on the achievement of equality, development and peace, women's role in, and their potentials for building lasting peace have taken a different turn. The unfolding literature review has been guided by the specific objectives for the study.

It is therefore sub-divided into six units including but not limited to: Information relating to violence against women, women marginalization, financial constraints (mainly under-funding), women's education level and training, Government structures and policies and cultural barriers and their influence on women's participation in peace building.

2.2 Violence against Women and its influence on Women's Participation in Peace Building in Africa

Many women face a range of problems related to gender injustices such as, high levels of domestic violence, traumatic sexual violence, physical violence, rape, psychological distress, harassment and discrimination.

In Haiti there has been increase in the number of documented violence against women. (S/2008). Most notably, in some conflict areas sexual violence is increasingly perpetuated by minors-under 18 and civilians (Ibid). Lack of security in and around camps for refugees and the internally displaced persons particularly in Darfur, eastern Chad and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) further aggravates the disproportionate burden against women. In north Kivu, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, three out of every four women have been raped some with extreme violence (Ibid).

Notwithstanding, most researches on gender-based violence contend that the rights of women and girls continue to be subject to the worst forms of violation. For example, when rape is used as a tactic of war to humiliate the enemy and terrorize the population, women become targets themselves. In today's conflicts, women are not only victims of hardship, displacement and warfare, they are also directly targeted for rape, forced pregnancies and assault as deliberate instruments of war. Women are especially vulnerable to rape and sexual violence. Such violations are used as strategic weapons to humiliate the other side and threaten the existence of ethnic groups (Joyce P. Kaufman and Kristen P. Williams; 2010). For instance, during the 1994 Rwanda genocide, between 250,000 and 500,000 women were raped (Karen Brouneus; 2008). According to the Organization of Africa Unity's International Panel of Experts (OAU / IPEP); "Particularly every female over the age of (12) twelve years who survived the genocide was raped" (Chiseche Mibenge; 2008).

This resulted into widespread physical, psychological trauma, sexually transmitted infections as well as HIV/AIDS. Particularly, beyond undermining the cultural identity of the women and their ethnic groups, collective rape functions as an assertion of masculinity and can strengthen a sense of loyalty within groups of male fighters (Mir and Alison; 2007). Further, many women experience violence within the home during conflict since incidences of domestic violence increase during civil war-with domination becoming the norm and displaced males compensating for feelings of impotence in the public sphere (Jennifer Turpin; 1998). In fact, women are also more likely than men during a civil war to be displaced, experience food insecurity and to lose traditional social networks (Hudson; P.). Such massive displacement has deep psychological effects as it is a traumatic experience, with women feeling increasingly isolated while still shouldering the burden of providing for themselves and their dependents without the aid of

former social networks. From the fore highlights, it is imminent that women are deeply affected by conflicts which they have had indeed very little or no role in creating.

Nonetheless, however, while women are generally the victims during conflict, their condition should not be misconstrued as one of passivity. Usually, women adopt proactive strategies to ensure their survival and to provide for their families. More often than not, women do not always retain their civilian status during war-they participate either as combatants or as women associated with fighting forces (WAFF). This way, they provide logistical and economic support for the fighters. For example, between 25,000 and 30,000 women participated in the Liberian conflict in one of the said capacities (Sanam Naraghi Anderlini; 2007).

Women and girls are sometimes abducted and forced to join in the conflict. In such cases, they are responsible for finding food, water, preparing meals, cleaning the camp and other forms of logistical support such as aiding militia groups by raising money and providing material resources. However, some women adopt an active role and serve on the front lines of the conflict mainly to protect them from sexual violence, avenge the death of family members, due to peer pressure, for material gain and even for saving their own lives.

Surprisingly, for some women, the experience is empowering since they acquire skills (such as basic literacy, organization, leadership, map reading and negotiations).

Thus, women are not inherently peaceful. They too, have the potential for violence and are capable of participating alongside male combatants in brutal conflict. Regardless, women are still more likely to use the skills and networks they developed during conflict to promote reintegration in the aftermath pushing for peace settlement from within their movements (Sanam Naraghi Anderlini; 2007). Although the arguments presented here yield a bleak future for women in conflict situations; it is unfortunate that even the most knowledgeable and able among their lot

is unwilling and unable to play their rightful roles in sustainable peace building. This underscores the unpopular stereotype of women as merely victims. The present research therefore seeks to determine whether violence against women does in any way affect their participation in sustainable peace building with special reference to Kibera region, Nairobi County; Kenya.

Conclusively, women are usually associated with the virtue or the identity of a group. This makes them appealing targets for the opposition who wish to undermine the ethnic or cultural foundations of a society by raping or shaming their women. However, since the traumatic effects of civil war are not unique to male combatants, it is important to recognize the consequent impact this violence has on women and also on durable peace and the reconciliation process by giving women (usually, half the victim population full representation and hearing in peace negotiations).

2.3 Women Marginalization and its influence on Sustainable Peace Building

In most societies women are vulnerable because of the pre-existing gender imbalance in levels of political, economic and social power. More often than not, women are not included (in their real numbers) in formal efforts to resolve conflicts and peace building. This constitutes gender bias and discrimination which is an enemy to the peace discourse.

Peace building, by its nature is a slow, long and complex process. Luckily, so to speak, the diversity of women's experiences as well as their overwhelming numbers must not only be acknowledged but fully tapped towards this noble course. This research work therefore, examines the factors that account for women's exclusion or rare incorporation in the process of building sustainable peace. Most specifically, the level of female involvement has had little impact in the success of and longevity of peace. The guiding question is "To what extent does

women marginalization affect their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region; Nairobi?"

Sir Emyr Jones Parry (2004), argues that if the world wanted to do justice to peace, then, she should think seriously about doing justice to resolution 1325 of October, 2000 on women, peace and security. Most specifically, the UNSCR 1325 highlights the need for urgent action in four key areas. That is, participation of women at all levels of decision-making related to prevention, management and resolution of conflicts, paying attention to gender perspectives in conflict analysis and training of military and civilian personnel in peace keeping missions, including on the protection of the rights and needs of women affected by conflict, protection of women's rights during conflict including prevention of and ending impunity for GBV- Gender Based Violence, respecting the civilian nature of settlements for those displaced by conflict and addressing the needs of female ex-combatants and finally Gender mainstreaming in United Nations implementations and reporting by the UN Security General on progress towards the implementation of UNSCR 1325 (2000).

The emphasis placed in the various articles of this document is that, keen attention be given to the situation of women that the resolution tries to redress the "gender- blind" approaches to conflict prevention, conflict management and prevention that have been central to the global failure to achieve sustainable peace. Notably, similar resolutions have been passed by other multilateral organizations including the G-8; the European Union and the organization of American states as well as the organization for security and cooperation in Europe.

The Beijing Declaration (1995) also states that; "Women's empowerment and their full participation (right from policy to practice) on the basis of equality in all spheres of the society including participation in the decision-making process and access to power are fundamental for

the achievement of equality, development and peace. In Haiti and Liberia, United Nations entities supported Government efforts to develop a national gender policy and to prepare a report on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women.

According to the Kenyan constitution, (2010) "Every person is equal before the law and has the right to equal protection and equal benefit of the law. Equality here includes equal enjoyment of all rights and fundamental freedom (including that of association and inclusion). It further states that women and men have the right to equal treatment opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social spheres.

Article 14 of the Kenyan constitution calls for elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, participation of women in all political, economic and social life and the elimination of violence against women. However, to this end, it is important to note the gap in this requirement of the constitution since there is no reference to any enforcing legislation and, if at all, the process of its implementation has been too slow. Nonetheless, although the arguments presented in this discourse are worthwhile and could go a long way into realizing sustainable peace, research findings in Sudan, the DRC and Uganda are quite discouraging.

Amazingly, the resolution 1325 is virtually unknown or unused by populations and government, and to some extent even by women activists and the UN officials in these countries. Indeed, women are largely excluded from peace processes, governments and the formal economy. Peace negotiations always look first at granting amnesties for warring parties-men with guns forgive other men with guns for crimes against women. Certainly, such a development is an indication that women are, but just to be seen. This presents yet, another gap towards the attainment of sustainable peace. Women's interests have been neglected by peace-making a process, which has

resulted in approaches to peace and security that fail to create sustainable peace and development. Despite this, there have been many United Nations and European Commission resolutions such as the Resolution 1325 that have been waging the war for women's voices. The current research therefore intends to address the question as to whether marginalization of women could in any way affect their participation in sustainable peace building.

2.4 Financial Constraints and its influence on Women's Participation in Sustainable Peace Building

Conflicts leave societies destroyed and dilapidated and post-conflict recovery requires a huge financial base and resources. The reconstruction process is long, slow, expensive and difficult to under-take (Robert I. Rotberg; 2002). Presently, nearly 60 countries are in conflict or have just emerged out of conflict. These states confront armed revolts with long-term violence. Examples include; Angola, Burundi and Sudan. Such conflicts are directed towards the government and justified by the demands for political or geographical autonomy, discrepancies between different communities for ethnic, religious or other reasons, and or the attempt to control the scarce resources available. Many women organizations face great difficulties in their continued survival, besides achieving all their objectives -this may call for extended external support which sometimes is either lean, delayed or even not forthcoming at all.

Such problems as chronic under-funding are more extreme among community organizations, poor training in areas of financial and group management, leadership and lobbying skills. However, the Afhad University for Women in Khartoum trains thousands of women to participate fully in political, economic and academic life. The education of women and girls, long recognized as the best investment in improving social-economic conditions is very central to empowering women as peace-builders. A lasting peace cannot however be achieved without

the participation of women, economic empowerment and the inclusion of gender perspectives in the peace process.

In the wake of this development in Uganda, impressive local organizations are promoting women's rights, protection and participation in the political and economic life (such as, the Kit gum Women's Peace Initiative and the Teso Women's Peace Association.) Therefore, women need to be given their fair share economically to meaningfully play their role in building lasting peace. This research study attempts to find out the extent to which financial constraints influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibera region; Nairobi. This is an effort to address this persistent economic gap.

2.5 Women's level of Education, Training and Sustainable Peace Building

In his 2005 report to the Security Council on UNSCR 1325, the then UNSG Kofi Annan recommended that enhanced inter-governmental oversight, monitoring and follow up on implementation of the Resolution 1325 was needed. In 2007 a reiteration by the then UNSG Ban Ki - Moon called for a central mechanism for tracking the implementation of UNSCR 1325 structures that hold all actors to account in taking steps towards fulfilling their commitments to UNSCR 1325. This, according to Ki-Moon was urgently needed much as the inclusion of the participation of women in sustainable peace building. Amazingly, men and women alike are both energized by the goals of this resolution. The UNSCR 1325 document is a very relevant and welcomes a resolution in the pursuit for lasting peace and human security.

The resolution 1325 presents a very comprehensive framework to enhance the undermined role of women in peace making and peace building. It purposes to ensure that gender issues receive full attention in all UN programs in all societies emerging from conflict. Despite some very important baby steps since its inauguration, governments, international organizations, NGO's

and the UN itself have failed to fully implement its provisions. This presents another gap since the resolution's key architects (the male folk) tend to undermine the academic capacities and skills of their female counterparts. It is therefore within the scope of the current research to establish the extent to which women's level of education and training influence their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region of Nairobi.

The UNSCR 1325 of 2000 takes into account the unrecognized, underutilized and undervalued potentials and contributions of women to preventing war, peace building and forging towards social justice (equal representation and respect for the rights of others as humans). Thus, the political support for the proper implementation of this document by member states, the international organizations and civil society is just as important as its everyday growth.

Despite some quarter of the peace-builders underestimate women's academic potentials and capacities. Nevertheless, women have demonstrated quite unique strengths in academics, skills and forming coalitions across divides created during civil war. Hence, women should be viewed as a dependable and diverse group of social actors with differentiated backgrounds and capabilities that not only inform their own agendas but, remain fathomless and unexploited. Most women agendas articulate the needs of the society as a whole in addition to the specific interests of the female population.

Evidently, women are capable of substantive contributions to lasting peace in post-conflict societies and should not be relegated to be mere victims or simply the targets of interventions. Further, it is commonly assumed that women have special qualities which equip them better than men for peace and better for peace than war(UN,1986;1995).Most specifically , the international Alerts draft asserts; 'we explicitly recognize the particular and distinctive peacemaking roles played by women in conflict afflicted communities. Women and women's organization are often

reservoirs of important local capacities which can be used in peace-building activities (International Alert; 1998).

Ultimately, due to slow realization of women's educational prowess and multi-skills, the common association of women and the female gender with peace suggests that policies to work with women ought to be fundamental to peace-building and conflict prevention. Many examples exist where women have courageously intervened in battle to force peace as cited in Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. This then implies that women have the capacity, the will and the power and therefore should not be undermined in an area where they definitely stand at a higher notch than their male counterparts. Women have also taken up opportunities for peacemaking between groups of warring men (Berhane Selassie; Tsehai, 1994). In this case, women sometimes call on and express values, skills, behavior and codes which are explicitly associated with their gender. From these arguments it is imperative to note that both women and men alike have the capacity, the will, skills, potentials for peacemaking and the responsibility to build and keep peace. Therefore, nobody should point an accusing finger at or the worst undermine women's educational potentials, skills and capabilities. It is within the scope of this research study to attempt to establish whether undermining women's level of education and training influence their participation in sustainable peace building in any way.

Research has it that women seem more creative and effective in waging peace rather than their male peers. Moreover, it is the women's emotional strength to transcend pain and suffering and their predisposition to peace that provide them with greater potentials for peace making (Garcia; Ed (ed) 1994). It is therefore often the case that ideas about some of women's distinctive qualities (whether biological or socially determined) become identified with the way forward in

peace building and strategies thence focus on ways to enhance, support and extend the work that women are thought to be well - equipped in and qualified to undertake.

2.6 Government Structures and its influence on Women's Participation in Sustainable Peace Building

The unfolding literature review seeks to establish the extent to which women under representation in peace forums and the decision-making processes affect their participation in sustainable peace building (A case of Kibra Region, Nairobi County). According to Harris, getting women into the peace negotiation room (in their proportional numbers is the first step of building the foundations for lasting peace). He observes that meaningful inclusion of women in peace building should be everybody's responsibility since it cuts across the different layers of the society.

The implication here is that at every peace negotiation table, the proportion of the delegates should be half - half (that is, fifty males, fifty females). This is because women constitute half the population in societies emerging from conflict situations. Further, peace talks and more so, sustainable peace building cannot be fruitful if and when half the population is left out or at least under represented. Harris asserts that there is an enormous need to tackle issues on gender based violence (in this case, under representation of either gender) since this continues to challenge all efforts for peace in the society. This is actually the very drawback that this present study seeks to address.

Taking this same development further Harris averts that in humanitarian and conflict situations there is room for greater focus on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. This document recognizes the need for women to participate on equal terms with men at all levels and in all roles to promote peace, human co-existence and security. Indeed, the impact

of such focused moves and resolutions will only be greater if and when issues on gender equality are taken into account at the outset.

Most significantly, if the realization of the human rights of women informs everything done in these situations which translate to giving women their fair share and hearing in all peace building forums so as to realize the longevity of peace and peaceful human relations.

This is, but a challenge yet an opportunity to respect humanity for all and for the good and benefit of every one and everywhere. Harris silajdzic, the former Prime Minister of Bosnia strongly held that if women were to be around the table (in their real numbers) there would have been no war in Bosnia. He argues that women think long and hard before they sent their children out to kill other people's children. The current research therefore intends to establish the extent to which government structures influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region, Nairobi ;Kenya.

Elsewhere, Argentina, Croatia, Germany's Mexico, Romania, Slovakia, South Africa and Viet-Nam have taken steps to recruit more women for military service. These countries have changed policies to improve women's access to service, including repealing discriminatory policies, offering equal opportunities and equal treatment for women, promulgating the s/2008/622 policies.

The so called-fast tracking which is meant to increase women's representation in the higher echelons of the armed forces and creating other opportunities for women professional advancement. Further, Austria, Canada, Germany and the United Kingdom have used financial support of non-governmental organizations, multilateral and bilateral diplomacy research programmes and technical assistance to advocate for greater women participation in the armed forces and peacemaking and peace building operations. Following these developments, by July,

2008 women constituted 2.2 per cent of military personnel in the United Nations peace keeping operations compared to just 1 per cent in July 2004 and 7.6 per cent of civilian police personnel compared to 5 per cent in 2004. Under such circumstances where peacekeeping missions are supported the restructuring of police services (such as in Sierra Leone, Timor-Lester and Kosovo) women civilian police represent more than fifteen per cent (Ibid).

Around June, 30th 2008, women's representation in the department of peacekeeping operations in civilian posts in the professional and higher categories reached 28.6 per cent, and 26.3 per cent at the D-1 level and above, up from 27.5 and 12 per cent respectively in 2004. This research further indicates that in the field based operations, women's representation accounts for 23 per cent. Notably though, these statistics represent very important positive improvements towards advertising gender equality however, the statistics still fall way below average which then presents a gap in the field of women's participation, a concern the current research seeks to address. But, in nearly every country and region of the world there are areas in which there has been progress in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment (Harris, J.B.1986). Again, this progress has been uneven and the gains there of, so to speak, remain fragile. Regrettably, virtually nowhere are women's rights and freedoms given the priority they deserve. Consequently, a persistently noticeable lag continues to abide between government policies and their effective implementation. Such a scenario could possibly also explain the regular gaps in conflict prevention, mitigation and sustainable peace. The truth, despite global awareness in many countries, the rights of women (including that of equal representation) are still under threat and unrecognized. This research study therefore undertakes to address these gaps circumventing women's representation in peace initiatives in Kibra region, Nairobi County.

2.7 Culture and its influence on Women's Participation in Sustainable Peace Building

The underlying question here is, "To what extent does culture influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region; Nairobi?" In post-conflict societies, women have often suffered a backlash from the government and the society against their newfound freedoms and rights in the wake of peace settlements and negotiations. They have been forced "back" to kitchens and the fields, such as, in Zimbabwe, Namibia, Eritrea and Mozambique (Haleh Afshar, 2008).

According to the causal theory of women, women are associated with the domestic sphere and maternity. Consequently, great pressure is exerted on them to return to the home and reinstate a degree of "normalcy" after a devastating conflict (Ibid). Haleh says that historical constructions of nationalism are associated with masculine foundations - particularly in post-colonial societies (such ideologies are perpetuated during conflict and during post - conflict reconstruction). This then implies that certain cultures prohibit women participation in peace negotiations and peace building. Here, women are "simply suspended" (Haleh Afshar, May, 2003) P. 178-188. Such salient norms (developed and propagated over historical processes) explain why women are often excluded from the peace processes despite the impact of conflicts on their well - being and the calls of other powerful peace tools like the UNSCR 1325 of October, 2000 and the Universal Human Rights Conventions (Ibid). Also, after a conflict has decimated a population, women are often pressured (by men) to fulfill their role as mothers by helping to rebuild the nation through child bearing. Such a development by and large locks women technically out of peace negotiations as it obviously becomes too impossible for them to leave the home.

Further afield, many feminists' critiques show that the international community is patriarchal in its approach to post-conflict transition and peace building. This, the critiques say is both in the

composition of the international organizations and in the community's approach to negotiations and the DDR proceedings. Such a position definitely denies women peace builders their much needed contributions and an opportunity to effectively participate in realizing sustainable peace building.

This shaky stand again is a threat and a contravention of the key demands for female peace and human security, not to mention, the UN Security Council's resolution 1325 for it is plain-exclusionary male dominant. This then presents the knowledge gap that this present research pursues to fill up. So, the question still remains, "To what extends does culture influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibera region?" Yet, in another controversial development, the narrow legal categories constructed by the United Nations in relation to violations during intrastate conflict often do not incorporate violence against women hence these violations are of detriment to the country's women (Fonnuola Ni Aolain; 2009).

Judy El Bushra (June, 2010) notes that challenges to women's peace activities arise at different levels - from the international community's, the national political milieu and the patriarchal nature of the society in another parallel development of the "three approaches to peace settlement". That is, creation of "women only spaces", specialized capacity building training women empowerment and promotion of the peace activism.

The common underlying trait of all these approaches is their clear pattern of male dominance. Men are presented as the "doers" or "people" while women as either "others", "passive" or "innocent victims" This is mainly because men are usually the politicians, diplomats or even the soldiers. Men do the talking, strategizing and the fighting. Conversely, women suffer and struggle in the background (Thompsion, M.and Eade, and D.2002).

Therefore, in a context of a male dominated and highly patriarchal socio-cultural order, wars and armed conflicts (issues relating to human security) continue to remain highly gendered activities that are treated as the preserve of men, and characterized by heightened inequalities and gender imbalances that perpetuate violence and discrimination against women. This presents another gap that the current research study comes in quite handy to bridge. Indeed, ideologies of superiority and masculinity still remain unchanged and the traditional exclusion of women from decision-making structures is still rampant. The worst, women's status still remain subordinate to that of men. This status quo then raises very serious questions regarding the realization of sustainable peace building in such a cultural back ground. This very question is within the scope of the present research study.

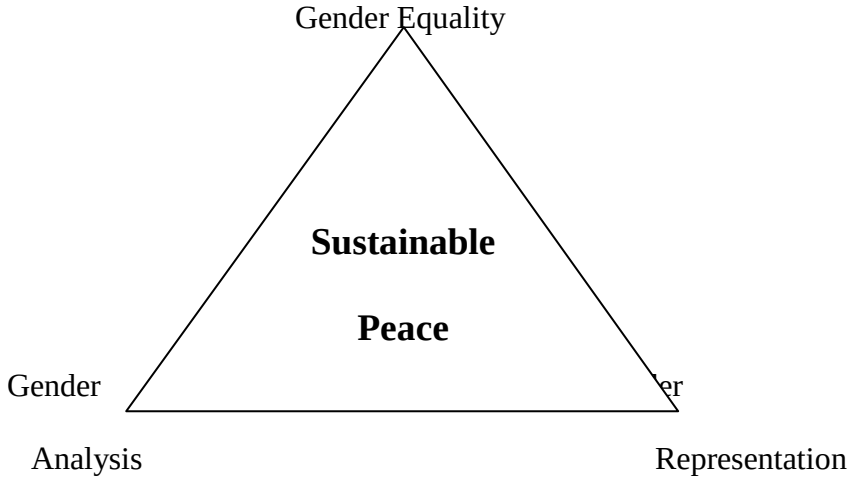
As El Bushra observes in very extreme cases, women actually tend to suffer a backlash against any new - found freedoms. They are expected to return back to their traditional roles once peace is restored or they "face the enemy within" (Most often, male relatives) who return as alcoholics, traumatized or even depressed. Towards this the international community has undertaken a goal of gender mainstreaming (UN, 2002). Gender mainstreaming is significant in its application to conflict transformation and sustainable peace building. It is increasingly recognized-at both the international and domestic level that, women and men do not experience conflict in the same way. That, both men and women have different needs and priorities in the aftermath (Linda Et Chart and Rawwida Baksh, 2005).

Another important tool, Resolution 1325,in attempting to enhance women's participation in sustainable peace building faces the challenge of slow entrenchment and full implementation due to partly discriminatory practices in traditions, cultures and policies (for instance, lack of progress in achieving gender balance in peacekeeping force - in part due to national policies of

those governments militaries which do not encourage the recruitment of women) and the entrenched nature of patriarchy which results in the tendency for men and male-dominated organizations to want to empower women on their own terms.

From the fore discussions, the arguments presented here highlight a myriad of cultural issues. This study intends to find out the extent to which culture hinders women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region of Nairobi since such findings though substantial may not hold for the case at hand. The diagram that follows illustrates the significant role of gender mainstreaming in actualizing and realizing lasting peace and peaceful co-existence.

Figure 2.1: Three key steps to mainstream gender in peace building



From the diagram: gender mainstreaming requires ongoing gender analysis; the goal of gender equality, and including women who represent the concerns of other women in all planning, implementation and evaluation, ultimately; all these efforts would yield sustainable peace(Paul and Benk,2005).

2.8 The Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework presented here is a collection of interrelated ideas rooted in the structure of partriachical capitalism which according to the researcher appeared to be a barrier to women's participation in sustainable peace building initiatives in the Kibra region in Nairobi. The concepts, mainly based on the feminist theory account for the observed gaps between the efforts being made by women to bring about durable peace and what is actually happening at the grassroots.

This study was guided by the social feminist ideology. Adamson, Briskin and Mephail (1988), contend that social feminists recognized that the exploitations, discrimination, marginalization and oppression of women are deeply rooted in the social structures such as patriarchal capitalism. In most peace building initiatives men are ironically presented as "people" or the "doers while women are seen as "others, passive or innocent victims." The social feminists believe that sexualism is so deeply seated in the social relationships of patriarchal capitalism that a fundamental transformation is necessary to bring about social transformation (In this case, gender equality). Given that women constitute half the population in post-conflict societies, then, they should make up half the number of delegates in any forum of peace talks, policy and decision-making process if sustainable peace building is anything to go by. The theoretical framework for the present research thus adopted the feminist ideology in an attempt to explore the factors that influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in the Kibra region in Nairobi County.

2.9 The Conceptual Framework

This conceptual framework is a construction of the researcher's own perception of the problem under study. The framework illustrates the interaction and the relationships between dependent variable(s) in the stated problem and the moderating variable. The model illustrates how the dependent variable (women's participation in sustainable peace building) is affected by various independent variables.

Accordingly, sustainable peace building is influenced by violence against women, women's marginalization, financial constraints among women, cultural issues, and women's education level and training. Despite, government structures and policies greatly affect the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. This is because the government of the day has the final word and the mandate on what affects its citizens, policy formulation and guidelines as well as their implementation.

Figure 2.2: The Conceptual Framework.

Independent Variables

Violence against women

- Domestic violence
- Traumatic sexual violence
- Physical violence
- Psychological distress
- Discrimination

Women's marginalization

- Gender imbalances in politics, economic and social power
- Exclusion of women in formal peace processes and peace building
- Gender bias/discrimination
- Level of women involvement in peace initiatives
- Gender blind approaches to conflict prevention and management

Financial constraints

- Lean external financial support
- Delays in financial support
- Chronic under-funding
- Poor training on areas of financial and group management
- Poor training in leadership and lobbying skills

Cultural issues

- Association of women with domestic sphere and maternity
- Prohibition of women from participation in peace negotiations
- Pressuring women to bear children
- patriarchal approach to peace building
- Violence and discrimination against women

Level of education and training

- Undermining the education level of women in peacemaking and peace building
- Undermining the academic capabilities and skills of women
- Underutilizing, undervaluing and lack of recognition of women's potentials and contributions in war prevention and peace building
- Underestimation of women's academic potentials and capabilities

Moderator Variable

Government structures and policies

- women underrepresentation in peace forums
- Exclusion of women in peace-building initiatives
- Offering equal opportunities and equal treatment for women

Dependent Variables

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SUSTAINABLE PEACE BUILDING

- Women capacity building and training in peace issues
- Women security and conflict prevention mechanisms
- Locally led women monitoring and evaluation peace programs
- Individual peace actors
- Women participation at all levels of decision making
- Equal treatment opportunities in political , economic, cultural and social spheres
- Recognition of women interest during peace making processes

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Methodology refers to how the researcher goes about practically finding out whatever he or she believes can be known**.** The section gives details regarding the procedures used in conducting the study. The main issues discussed here include the research design, the measurement of variables, a description of the instruments of data collection, the research area, the population of Kibera, sampling procedures, the sample size and the techniques that were used in analyzing the data. It is about the what, how and by whom adopted by the researcher to collect the most relevant and useful information for the study. This was a field based research using a descriptive method of study to determine the factors that influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region, Nairobi County.

3.2 Research Design

The research design for this study was a descriptive research study which was analyzed through qualitative approaches. A descriptive research seeks to describe a unit (a case) in detail, in context and holistically. It allows an in-depth investigation of the problem at hand (Donald K. Kombo and Delno L. A. Tromp; 2006). A research design refers to the structure of the research. It is the "glue" that holds all the elements in a research project (thesis) together. A design structures the research and shows how all the major parts of the research project work together to try and generate answers to all the research questions (Ibid).

In this case, the descriptive study hereunto brings about deeper insights and a better understanding of the factors that influence women's participation in peace building in Kibra region, Nairobi County. Therefore, the descriptive method of research study was considered the

best for this study since there was need to analyze the issue of women participation in peace building holistically so as to achieve sustainable peace in Kibra and the larger Kenyan society.

During the research, certain variables were identified, selected, observed, patterns, trends and relationships from the gathered information were sought. The research employed careful sampling procedures so that useful generalizations and recommendations would be extended to other individuals, communities or groups.

A descriptive research mainly deals with hypotheses formulation and testing. The current study was thus guided by six research questions and six hypotheses. The researcher employed the logical methods of inductive and deductive reasoning to arrive at generalizations. The research study methodology does not utilize any particular methods of data collection or data analysis (Merriam 1998). Therefore, a combination of data collection methods was selected for this study in anticipation of providing a more complete picture of the problem under study.

The researcher adopted mainly qualitative approaches of data collection so as to present a more coherent picture of this unique case. Also, a descriptive study research design has an advantage over any other design in this particular case since it aims at understanding human beings in a social setting by interpreting their actions, behaviors, attitudes, habits, opinions and a variety of social issues. This was done by means of studying focus groups. According to Gay (1981), a descriptive research is the science of collecting data in order to test hypotheses or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subjects in the study. It describes the state of affairs as it exists and the researcher reports the findings(Ibid). This is just what this research purposed to do.

3.2.1 Qualitative Approach

Qualitative researches include designs, techniques and measures that do not produce discrete numerical data (Mugenda, O.M and Mugenda, A.G. 2003). The approach involves grouping words rather than numbers into categories. It thus allowed for thick narrative descriptions of the factors responsible for women's participation in peace building initiatives. The analysis of the resultant descriptive data was undertaken by the researcher as a participant in this study. The researcher had an opportunity to take into account the views of the participants and the subtleties of complex group interactions and the multiple interpretations in the group's natural environment.

Therefore, qualitative approaches better account for the complexity of group behavior; actions, attitudes and reveal inter relationships among multifaceted dimensions of group interactions. For this very reason over any other, the qualitative approach was mainly preferred. The researcher used both primary and secondary data sources. Primary data was obtained using interview schedules, participant observation and focus group discussions while secondary data was accessed through making references to the existing records on peace activities, the internet, journals, population reports, statistical abstracts and various textbooks on peace issues.

3.3 Description of Kibra Region

Kibra is the Nubian word for a forest or a jungle settlement. It is a division of Nairobi County. Kibra lies some five kilometers to the South West of the city centre - Nairobi. It is the largest slum area in Nairobi and also the largest urban slum area in Africa. It covers an approximate total land area of 5.2 square kilometers. It is sub-divided into (13) thirteen villages. The community has had a toll of sporadic conflicts disrupting both social and economic lives.

The researcher drew data from the entire region. Purposive sampling was used in selecting the site since it was accessible to the researcher and has a heterogeneous population which periodically experiences conflicts therefore it provided a suitable case for the research study.

3.4 Target Population

Kibra region has an estimated population of 800,000 people distributed over (13) thirteen villages. The main villages are: Kianda, Soweto East, Gatwekera, Kisumu Ndogo, Lindi, Laini-Saba, Siranga, Makina and Mashimoni. Presently, Kibra's residents represent people from all the major ethnic backgrounds in Kenya. Some Villages are specifically dominated by peoples of one ethno-linguistic group. The multi-ethnic nature of Kibra's populism combined with the tribalism that pervades Kenyan politics has led to Kibra hosting a number of small ethnic conflicts throughout its long history. The living conditions in Kibra are very poor with no basic services, few or no schools, clinics, running water and lavatories are publicly provided and the services that do exist are privately owned.

The rationale for selection of this target population hinged on the fact that it is a population that has historically experienced conflict after conflict, the different economic and social classes of the people in the area, the dense population augured well for reliable data, accessibility of the area to the researcher and the heterogeneous nature of the population which yielded rich data. There was also total representativeness in terms of age, sex and various tribes all of whom were supposed to give their input. This implies that a realistic population for this study would have been drawn from all the women and men peace builders in the target population. However, due to logistical issues, circumstances and other reasons beyond the control of the researcher, the study was only concentrated on a sample selected from all women and men peace builders working with NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, DPCs, Women groups and the Youth groups in Kibra. The

thirteen village elders were included in the study since they were thought to yield the desired information. All the women and men serving under the said institutions were interviewed for the required relevant data.

According to a certain research, it is estimated that a total of 6006 women participate in peace building initiatives in the cited peace institutions in Kibra region. The distribution of these peace builders is as follows: Some 800 women work for peace with NGOs, 1200 with CBOs, 1800 with CSOs, 307 works with DPCs, and 1200 are in women groups, and 700 are in Youth groups.

3.5 Sampling Procedures

Since the target population naturally presents itself in sub groups or strata; stratified random sampling procedure was used to select the sample. Proportions were observed as they exist in the accessible population. The merit of this procedure is that it increases representativeness particularly when the sample is not so large. The procedure was relevant for the study since it ensured that all the pertinent characteristics of individuals (that is, women participating in various peace building initiatives) in the population were considered in the same proportion in the selected sample (Mugenda O. and Mugenda A. 2003).

Purposive sampling and simple random techniques were also used to select cases or subjects that were believed to have the required data and were homogenous. They were divided into homogenous sub groups and a simple random sample was taken from each sub group. This was so carefully done that all the peace institutions in the target population were represented in the sample in proportion to their actual numbers in the accessible population. These techniques are suitable in dealing with issues regarding gender, race, and age disparity in a population. This was the case with the population under investigation.

3.6 The Sample Size

According to Scarborough and Tarenbaun (1998), in cases where the target population is very large, a sample size of 10% is considered ideal for a study. Also, according to Gay, L.R. (1981), 10% of the accessible population is enough for a representative sample size. The researcher therefore applied this rule to the sub groups of peace builders that were identified in Kibra region. The following tabulation illustrates these calculations.

Table 3.1: Sample Size

Peace institution	No. of peace Advocators per village	Total peace builders in(13) villages	100% of the population(x/6006)	SAMPLE Size (10%)
NGOs	62X13	806	806/6006x100=13	10/100x13=2
CBOs	92X13	1196	1196/6006x100=20	10/100x20=2
CSOs	138X13	1794	1794/6006x100=30	10/100x30=3
DPCs	92X13	1196	1196/6006x100=20	10/100x20=2
Women groups	24X13	312	312/6006x100=5	10/100x5=1
Youth groups	54X13	702	702/6006x100=12	10/100x12=2
TOTAL	**_**	**6006**	**100 %**	**12**

The data provided presents various peace building institutions in Kibra region and number of peace advocators in each of (13) thirteen villages per institution. Due to limitedness of time and finances a sample size of 12 respondents out of the accessible population of 6006 women involved in peace work were selected and interviewed in line with the specific objectives of this study. To this sample, the researcher added the (13) thirteen village elders making a total of 25 subjects.

3.7 Methods of Data Collection

The researcher used the following research instruments in collecting the necessary information. These included; Interview schedules, focus group discussions, and secondary data. Taking of

photographs and direct observations made by the researcher as an active participant in the research work formed a good back up of the research findings in this study.

3.7.1 Interview Schedules

The administering of interview schedules was done using semi-structured interview guides. This involved the use of some structured questions combined with some open-ended questions. The interviewers asked the questions during interviews. This made it possible for the researcher to obtain data required to meet the specific objectives of the study.

The Interview schedules also standardized the interview situation so that interviewers could ask the same questions in the same manner. Since interviews are face to face encounters, the researcher established a friendly atmosphere before conducting the interview so as to obtain accurate information. This instrument also allowed probing for more details through the in-depth approach which enriched the data collected.

3.7.2 Focus Group Discussions

This consisted of a special type of groups based on purpose, sex, composition and other logistics depending on the situation. The groups consisted of 3-5 people who shared certain characteristics relevant for the study in question.

The discussion was carefully planned and designed to obtain information on the participant's experiences and perceptions on factors influencing women's participation in sustainable peace building. At the end of the day, all the group reports were brought together for triangulation and cross-checking to establish any possible converges and comparisons.

3.7.3 Secondary Data

This involved gathering data that had already been collected by other researchers on the topic under study. It specifically entailed the collection and analysis of published material and other

relevant information from internal sources or documents such as statistical abstracts, population reports, peace education text books and journals, as well as electronically stored information. This aided in triangulation and cross-checking the acquired data for its validity and reliability with respect to the objectives of the study.

3.8 Validity of the research instruments and the findings

Validity refers to how accurately the data obtained in the study represents the variables of the study according to Olive M. Mugenda and Abel G. Mugenda (2003).Two procedures were used to assess validity in this study. That is, triangulation which is a qualitative cross-validation method and cross-checking findings with the literature reviewed. Triangulation involved comparing the information obtained during the research study to determine whether or not there was corroboration. The procedure aimed at searching for the convergence of the information. Cross-checking findings with literature review involved bringing the literature reviewed to bear on the findings of the research so as to determine if the data is a true reflection of the variables under scrutiny. This made the inferences based on the current findings accurate and meaningful.

3.9 Reliability of the research instruments and the findings

Reliability refers to the "relevance" and "Correctness" of the data and the data collection technique. It is the degree of exactness with which the research instrument measures what it is supposed to measure (Ibid). An appropriate criterion for qualitative research was used to avoid error due to inaccuracy of the instrument, error due to inaccuracy of scoring the findings by the researcher and the unexplained error (that is, random error) which would render the research instrument yielding inconsistent results or data after repeated trials. To assess reliability of the data, the test-retest method was administered. The same instrument was applied twice to the same group of subjects (after seven days). Then, the researcher correlated the scores from both

testing periods. In cases where the 'coefficient of reliability' was high, the instrument was considered to have high test-retest reliability and therefore it was considered valid for the research.

3.10 Operationalization of Study Variables

This section deals with the Operationalization of study variables, along with other components of the conceptual framework. The dependent variable is women's participation in sustainable peace building. The independent variables are: Factors influencing women's participation, that is, violence against women, women marginalization, financial constraints, women's educational level and training, government structures and culture as indicated in Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2: Operationalization of Study Variables

Independent variables	**Indicators**	**Indicators for sustainable peace building**	**Test of analysis**
Violence against Women	Domestic violence Traumatic sexual violence Physical violence Rape Psychological distress /trauma Harassment Discrimination Forced pregnancies.	Improved security Settling of conflicts Recognizing rights for women and girl child Gender equality Pursuance of justice Food security Adoption of proactive strategies	Frequencies Mean Standard deviation Regression Correlation F-test T-test

	Forced recruitment into militia groups	Women empowerment	
Women marginalization	Gender imbalances in politics, economic and social power Exclusion of women informal peace process and peace building Gender bias/ discrimination Low level female involvement in peace initiatives Gender-blind approaches to conflict prevention and management	Gender balance Justice to resolution Involvement of women in decision making Protection of rights and needs Prevention of impunity for GBV Women's participation in policy and practice	Frequencies Mean Standard deviation Regression Correlation F-test T-test
Financial constraints	Lean external financial support. Delays in financial support Chronic underfunding Poor training in leadership	Financial base and resources Availability of resources Promoting women's rights	Frequencies Mean Standard deviation Regression Correlation

	and lobbying skills	Protection and participation in the political and economic life	F-test T-test
Women's Education Level and Training	Undermining the role of women in peace making and peace building. Undermining the academic capacities and skills of females. Underutilizing, undermining and lack of recognition of women, potentials and their contributions in war prevention, peace building. underestimating women's academic potentials and capacities	Inter-governmental oversight Monitoring and follow up on implementation Social justice Women's educational prowess and multi-skills	Frequencies Mean Standard deviation Regression Correlation F-test T-test
Government structures.	Women under-representation in peace	Participation of women in negotiations	Frequencies Mean

	forums. Women under-representation in decision - making processes. Exclusion of women in peace building initiative. Offering equal opportunities and treatment for women. Realization of the human rights of women. Women's access to service. Reporting- discriminatory policies Creation of opportunities for women- professional advancement Increased women representation in the higher elections of the armed forces	Policy and regulatory frameworks Women representatives in legislation	Standard deviation Regression Correlation F-test T-test
Culture	Existence of government	Freedom and rights of	Frequencies

	policy enforcement organs /agencies. Association of women with domestic sphere and maternity. Association of materialism with masculinity (males) Prohibition of women from participation in peace negotiations /peace building Pressuring women to bear children to build the nation Patriarchal approach to peace building- male domination. Patriarchal nature of the society Presenting men as the "doers" or- "people" Women- presentation as	women Involvement of women in negotiations Enhanced women's participation	Mean Standard deviation Regression Correlation F-test T-test

	the “others” or “passive victims” Highly ordered peace activities (men’s preserve) Gender inequalities and imbalances Violence and discrimination against women Ideologies of superiority and masculinity Traditional exclusion of women from decision-making structures Male-dominated peace-organizations		

3.11 Methods of Data Analysis.

Data analysis is the process of bringing order, structure and meaning to the mass of information collected. Qualitative data analysis seeks to make general statements on how categories or themes of data are related (Olive M. Mugenda and Abel G. Mugenda, 2003).

The two main sets of data that were analyzed included qualitative and quantitative data. In this study, individual interviews, focus groups discussions and analysis of secondary data were used to collect data and the information recorded. All the useful information across the interview guides that was closely related to the experiences of the respondents in each objective was noted.

The data collected was analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively using the appropriate techniques and procedures. In qualitative analysis, discourse analysis was used to analyze written; spoken or where applicable, sign language. The objects of discourse analysis were variously defined in terms of coherent sequences of sentences, speeches, intonations and repetitions. Trend analysis was used whereby the researcher analyzed patterns of behavior and the sequence of events as narrated by the informants. The common or repeated occurrences were identified. Any peace building activities in Kibera region that are facilitated by the UN, NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, DPCs, Women peace groups or the Youth groups were identified and analyzed. Individual responses were analyzed, compared and categorized with the results of the transcription of the focus group interviews.

Finally, quantitatively, the findings for each objective were tabulated, frequencies tallied, charts and diagrams drawn. In some instances, measures of central tendencies such as, mean, mode, median and percentages were computed and interpreted in the light of the data collected and the objectives of this study. (Ibid). Ultimately, triangulation and cross-checking literature review was

done and interpretation done so as to formulate laws and come up with relevant conclusions and recommendations of the study. Regression and correlation analysis were used to assess the strength of the relationships between the specified variables. Various statistics were extracted and interpreted with respect to the various models. Inferential analysis was done to determine the effect of violence against women, women marginalization, financial constraints, women's educational level and training, government structures and culture on sustainable peace building, thus answering the research questions in this study. A summary of the specific regression models, analysis and interpretation of results is presented in Table 3.3next page.

Table 3.3: Summary of Regression Models, Analysis and Interpretation of Results

Objective	**Hypotheses**	**Analysis techniques**	**Interpretation**
Objective One: To determine the extent to which violence against women affects their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibera region, Nairobi; Kenya	H_1: violence against women affects their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibera region	Multiple Regression analysis $Y= \alpha + \beta_1 X_{1.} + \beta_2 X_{2.} + \beta_3 X_{3.} + \beta_3 X_{4.} + \beta_3 X_{5.} + \varepsilon$ Y= Violence against women α= constant (intercept) $X_{1=}$ is the composite index of Domestic violence $X_{2-=}$ is the composite index of Traumatic sexual violence $X_{3=}$is the composite index of Physical violence $X_{4=}$is the composite index of Psychological distress $X_{5=}$is the composite index of Discrimination β_{1-} β_{5-} are the coefficients ϵ-is the error term	The closer R approaches ±1, the more the relationship. If (R^2) value is significant, then, the relationship is significant
Objective Two: To establish the extent to which women's	H_2: women's marginalization	Multiple Regression analysis $Y= \alpha + \beta_1 X_{1.} + \beta_2 X_{2.} + \beta_3 X_{3.} + \beta_3 X_{4.} + \beta_3 X_{5.} + \varepsilon$	The closer R approaches ±1, then a

marginalization influence their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibera region; Nairobi	affects their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibera region	Y= Women marginalization α= constant (intercept) $X_{1=}$ is the composite index of Gender imbalances in politics, economic and social power $X_{2-=}$ is the composite index of Exclusion of women in forming peace processes and peace building $X_{3=}$is the composite index of Gender bias/discrimination $X_{4=}$is the composite index of level of women involvement in peace initiatives $X_{5=}$is the composite index of Gender blind approaches to-conflict prevention and management β_{1-} β_{5-} are the coefficients ϵ-is the error term	relationship exists. If (R^2) value is significant, then the relationship is significant

Objective Three: To find out the extent to which financial constraints influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in the Kibera region of Nairobi	H_3:Financial constraints influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibera	Multiple Regression analysis $Y= \alpha + \beta_1 X_{1.} + \beta_2 X_{2.} + \beta_3 X_{3.} + \beta_3 X_{4.} + \beta_3 X_{5.} + \varepsilon$ Y= Financial contraints α= constant (intercept) $X_{1=}$ is the composite index of Lean external financial support $X_{2-=}$ is the composite index of Delays in financial support $X_{3=}$is the composite index of Chronic under-funding $X_{4=}$is the composite index of level of poor training on areas of financial and group management $X_{5=}$is the composite index of poor training in leadership and lobbying skills β_{1-} β_{5-} are the coefficients ϵ-is the error term	The closer R approaches ±1, the stronger the relationship. If (R^2) value is significant then, the relationship is also significant
Objective Four: To establish whether	$H_{4:}$ women's level	Multiple Regression analysis $Y= \alpha + \beta_1 X_{1.} + \beta_2 X_{2.} + \beta_3 X_{3.} +$	The closer R approaches ±1,

women's level of education and training influence their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibera region; Nairobi	of education and training influences their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibera region	$\beta_3 X_{4.} + \beta_3 X_{5.} + \varepsilon$ Y= Women education level/training α= constant (intercept) $X_{1=}$ is the composite index of undermining the level of women in peace-making and peace building $X_{2-=}$ is the composite index of undermining the academic capabilities and skills of women $X_{3=}$is the composite index of underutilizing, undervaluing and lack of recognition of women potentials and contributions in war prevention/peace building $X_{4=}$is the composite index underestimation of women's academic potentials and capabilities β_{1-} β_{4-} are the coefficients ϵ-is the error term	then a relationship exists. If (R^2) value is significant then, the relationship is significant
Objective Five:	H_5: government	Multiple Regression analysis	The closer R

To establish the extent to which government structures influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibera region, Nairobi	structures influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibera region	$Y= \alpha + \beta_1 X_{1.} + \beta_2 X_{2.} + \beta_3 X_{3.} + \beta_3 X_{4.} + \beta_3 X_{5.} + \varepsilon$ Y= Government structures α= constant (intercept) $X_{1=}$ is the composite index of women underrepresentation in peace forums $X_{2-=}$ is the composite index of exclusion of women in peace-building initiatives $X_{3=}$offering equal opportunities and treatment for women $X_{4=}$is the composite index of realization of the human rights of women $X_{5=}$is the composite index of women access to service delivery β_{1-} β_{5-} are the coefficients ϵ-is the error term	approaches ±1, the stronger the relationship is. If (R^2) value is significant then, the relationship is significant
Objective Six: To determine the	H_6: culture affects	Multiple Regression analysis $Y= \alpha + \beta_1 X_{1.} + \beta_2 X_{2.} + \beta_3 X_{3.} +$	The closer R approaches ±1

extent to which culture influences women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibera region, Nairobi County	women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibera region, Nairobi County	$\beta_3 X_{4.} + \beta_3 X_{5.} + \varepsilon$ Y= Culture α= constant (intercept) $X_{1=}$ is the composite index of Association of women with domestic sphere and maternity $X_{2-=}$ is the composite index of Prohibition of women from participation in peace negotiation and peace building $X_{3=}$is the composite index of Pressuring women to bear children to rebuild the nation $X_{4=}$is the composite index of patriarchal approach to peace building/male dominance $X_{5=}$is the composite index of Violence and discrimination against women β_{1-} β_{5-} are the coefficients ϵ-is the error term	then, a strong relationship exists. If (R^2) value is significant then, the relationship is also significant

3.12 Ethical Considerations during the Research

In undertaking this study, the researcher sought permission from the University authorities and approval from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). All the ethical and moral standards relating to the research work were observed. In achieving this, a high level of integrity and moral principles was observed. Utmost care was taken that the research was not conducted for personal gain and self gratification but as a contribution in the peace building process and the need to foster greater women participation in the peace process.

The researcher ensured the protection of the dignity of all the subjects involved in the research. Any information or data obtained from the respondents and the informants remained confidential and their identity was held strictly anonymous. However, where anonymity was not possible the researcher applied confidentiality and established rapport with the interviewees. The researcher ensured that he provided a research environment that was trustworthy. Also, where necessary before obtaining information, consent was obtained from the respondents and they were made aware of the purpose of the study and any possible dangers that might have arisen in the process of the study for them to take precautionary safety measures. The researcher ensured that the subjects felt free and at ease to express their feelings and opinions concerning the research questions. The researcher also avoided engaging in plagiarism and or misuse of privileges and opportunities accorded during the study time. By and large, all the known social science ethical standards and principles as well as common sense were observed and considered to ensure that the whole study raised a zero moral questions.

3.13 Summary

This Chapter has highlighted the type of research for the study which was a descriptive survey study design. The location of the research, the target population (all the women and men involved in peace initiatives in Kibera region), the sampling procedures (stratified random sampling, simple random sampling and purposively sampling procedures), the validity and reliability of the research instruments and the data collected, and finally the methods of data analysis which involved qualitative and quantitative approaches.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The chapter covers data presentation and analysis of the research findings. The main objective of the study was to investigate the factors that influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region, Nairobi; Kenya. In order to simplify the discussions, the researcher provided tables and figures that summarize the collective reactions and views of the respondents. This chapter also attempts to explain the findings in comparison with the relevant literature reviewed as established by other authors in the field of Peace education. The data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics, mean, standard deviation, inferential techniques using correlation and regression analysis. Qualitative technique using thematic analysis was done on qualitative data collected from the interview guides.

4.2: Response Rate

The targeted sample size was 25 subjects. Those who filled and returned the questionnaires were 21 respondents making a response rate of 84%. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting, a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent. This means that the response rate for this study, that is, 84% was excellent and therefore good enough for data analysis and interpretation.

Table 4.1: Response rate

	Frequency	**Percentage**
Response	21	84%
Non- response	4	16%
Total	25	100%

4.3 Demographic Information

The study sought to establish demographic information in order to determine whether it had influence on women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region, Nairobi; County. The demographic information of the respondents included: Name of the village, name of the church, number of years they have lived in the village and or church, the level of education, age and marital status.

4.4 Number of years in the village and or church

The researcher sought to determine if the participants had been living in the village or church long enough to provide valuable responses that pertain to women's participation in sustainable peace building in the Kibra community.

Table 4.2: Number of Years in the Village

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
0 - 5 Years	2	9.5%
5 - 10 Years	7	33.3%
10 - 15 Years	4	19.0%
15 - 20 Yeas	5	23.8%%
20 Years and Above	3	14.3
Total	**21**	**100.0%**

The respondents were required to indicate the number of years they had stayed in the village. Majority of the respondents indicated that they have been living in the village for more than five years. 33.33% of the respondents indicated that they have been living in the village between 5 - 10 years. 23.81% have been living in the village for a period of between 15-20 years. Their age

bracket was between 41-50 years. Analysis of findings also indicated that 33% of the respondents were between 51- 60 years of age. The findings further indicated that 12.4% were 60 years and above.

While the remaining 9.0% indicated that they were aged 31-40 years. The findings therefore imply that the respondents had stayed in the village long enough to give valuable information about the factors affecting the participation of women in sustainable peace building in Kibra region.

4.5 Level of Education of the Respondents

The following table illustrates the respondent's level of education.

Table 4.3: Level of Education of the Respondents

	Frequency	**Percentage**
Primary certificate	7	33.33%
Diploma certificate	6	28.57%
Undergraduate	5	23.81%
Postgraduate	3	14.29%
Total	**21**	**100.0%**

The study sought to investigate the respondent's level of education. The findings of the study are shown in table 4.3 (above). From the findings, majority of the informants (33.33%) had primary certificates followed by 28.57% who indicated that they had diplomas. Another 23.81% had degree certificates while the remaining 14.29% had completed their postgraduate studies. Therefore, from the findings it is plain that most of respondents had adequate education to fill-in the questionnaires and to respond to the focus group questions effectively and satisfactorily.

4.6 Age Bracket of the Respondents

The researcher sought to determine whether the respondents were old enough to provide valuable responses pertaining to women participation in peace building initiatives in Kibra region; Nairobi. Table 4.4 that follows displays these findings.

Table 4.4: Age Bracket of the Respondents

	Frequency	**Percentage**
16-20 years	2	9.52%
21-25 years	3	14.29%
26-30 years	3	14.29%
31-35 years	2	9.52%
36-40 years	3	14.29%
41-45 years	3	14.29%
46-50 years	4	19.05%
Above 51 years	1	4.76%
Total	**21**	**100.0%**

The respondents were required to indicate their age whereby the study findings demonstrate that a majority (19.05%) indicated that their age bracket was between 46 - 50 years. An analysis of the research findings also indicated that most of the informants between the ages of 21-25 years, 26-30 years, 36-40 years and 41-45years were equally represented with a percentage of (14.29%). Two other groups aged between 16-20 years and 31-35 years were represented with a 9.52%. The findings further indicated that only (4.76%) of the respondents were 51 years and above.

The findings thus indicate that a good number of the respondents were old enough to provide valuable responses that attempt to explain the factors influencing women participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region.

4.7 Marital Status

The researcher sought to establish the marital status of the respondents so as to find out whether it influences women participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region in any way. The table below represents this data.

Table 4.5: Respondent's Marital Status

	Frequency	Percentage
Single	5	23.81%
Married	6	28.74%
Separated/divorced	3	14.29%
Widowed	7	33.33%
Total	**21**	100.0%

From the findings, a bigger percentage (33.33%) of the subjects indicated that they were windowed under various circumstances. This is followed by (28.74%) who reported that they were in healthy marriages. Another (23.81%) indicated that they were single while a further (14.29%) were either separated or divorced. Such findings provided a rich source of the desired data.

4.8 The Respondent's Profiles

The respondents comprised of women leaders and a few men in different positions of leadership and peace building capacities who included, NGOs, CBOs, DPCs, Women group

representatives, Village elders and Women youth leaders. In total, the researcher interviewed (21) twenty one respondents. This was slightly below the selected sample population of 25 subjects for this research study. This included (13) thirteen village elders from thirteen different villages and (8) eight women leaders in different leadership positions and peace building capacities.

All the 21 different informants had attained the different education levels as discussed earlier. Seven (7) respondents had attained Primary school certificate, six (6) had attained Diploma level, five (5) had attained University degrees. However, three of the subjects (3) had attained Masters Degrees in various fields of study.

In addition, the opinions on sustainable peace building were sought in the respondents' interviews because different organizational leaders participated in the research inquiries. Further, all the respondents indicated their satisfaction with current duties and were readily willing to highlight the various opportunities available within their community in the area of women's participation in sustainable peace building.

4.9 Correlation Analysis

Table 4.6: Regression Coefficients

	Dependent Variable: Participation of women in the sustainable peace building					
	i(VAW)	**ii(WME)**	**iii(FC)**	**iv(WLET)**	**v(CWP)**	**vi(GS)**
Constant	-1.234***	-1.484***	-1.322***	-1.396***	-1.484***	-1.322***
Violence against women	-.00074**					
Women's Marginalization		9.613E-			9.613E-05**	

effects(WME)		05**				
Women's level of education and training			-1.017.E-04*			-1.017.E-04*
Cultural effects on women participation				-4.922E-05**		
Government Structure(GS)	.069***	0.074***	.069***	.071***	0.074***	.069***
R	0.679	0.636	0.636	0.635	0.631	0.536
R-squared	.460	.404	.405	.403	.404	.405
Adjusted R-squared	.412	.351	.352	.349	.351	.352
Durbin-Watson	1.792	1.960	1.915	1.969	1.960	1.915
F-Value	9.558***	7.593***	7.616***	7.552***	7.593***	7.616***
N	21	21	21	21	21	21

The study sought to establish the relationship between the violence against women on participation of women in the sustainable peace building. Pearson Correlation analysis was used to achieve this end at 99%, 95% and 90% confidence levels. The correlation analysis enabled the testing of study's hypothesis that violence against women has a significant effect on participation of women in the sustainable peace building.

Table 4.6 illustrates significant, negative but low linear relationships between the participation of women in the sustainable peace building and : violence against women (R = 0.679, p = 0.013); marginalization effects on their participation (R =0.636, p =0.030); Financial constraints (R = 0.635, p = 0.012); women's level of education and training (R = 0.635 p = 0.016) culture effects on women participation (R =0.631 , p = .013) and government structure (R =0.536, p = 0.030);

4.9.1 Effects of violence against women on women's participation in sustainable peace building

The first objective of this study was to determine the relationship between violence against women on the participation of women in the sustainable peace building. This objective was tested using the first hypothesis ($H_{1)}$ which stated that violence against women has a positive impact on the participation of women in sustainable peace building. The study established a negative coefficient between violence against women and participation in the sustainable peace building (p = -0.013) therefore, there was rejection of the null hypothesis due to the insignificant relationship. This depicts that participation of women in sustainable peace building is negatively affected by the level of violence that the women face.

4.9.2 Effects of women marginalization on women's participation in sustainable peace building

The second objective of this study was to ascertain the relationship between marginalization effects and the participation of women in peace building. This objective was tested using the second hypothesis ($H_{2)}$ which stated that there is no relationship between marginalization effects and the participation of women in sustainable peace building. The study established a significant negative coefficient (p = 0.030) between marginalization effects and participation of women in the sustainable peace building. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected and alternative hypothesis of significant relationship accepted. This depicts that the level of women in participation of peace building is significantly influenced by marginalization effects in participation and that there is a significant relationship between the dependent and the independent variable.

4.9.3 Effects of financial constraints on women's participation in sustainable peace building

In order to establish the relationship between financial constraints and participation of women in sustainability of peace building as per the third objective of the study, the third hypothesis (H_3) was tested. *H_3* stated that financial constraint has no relationship with the dependent variable- women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibera region. The study established a negative coefficient significant (p =0.016) at α=5%. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. This implies that if women are financially constrained, their participation in sustainable peace building would be affected negatively.

4.9.4 Effects of women's level of education and training on their participation in sustainable peace building

The last objective of the study was to establish the relationship between women's level of education and training and their participation in sustainable peace building. This was tested using the fourth hypothesis (H_4). *H_4* stated that the participation of women in sustainable peace building is insignificantly influenced by their level of education and training. The study established a negative coefficient between women's level of education and training and their participation in sustainable peace building (p = 0.012). The null hypothesis was, thus, rejected and alternative hypothesis of significant relationship accepted. This suggests that the level of education and training of women is a significant determinant to women participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra.

4.9.5 Effects of government structures on women participation in sustainable peace building

In order to establish the relationship between government structures and participation of women in sustainable peace building as per the fifth objective of the study, the fifth hypothesis (H_5)was tested. H_5 stated that government structures have no relationship with the dependent variable- women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region. The study established a negative coefficient significant ($p = 0.030$) at α=5%. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. This indicates therefore that government structures have a significant effect on the participation of women in sustainable peace building especially in Kibra.

4.9.6 Effects of culture on women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region; Nairobi

The last objective of the study was to establish the relationship between women's participation in sustainable peace building. This was tested using the sixth hypothesis (H_6). H_6 stated that women's participation in sustainable peace building is insignificantly influenced by the cultural issues. The study established a negative coefficient of ($p=0.013$) between cultural effects and the participation of women in sustainable peace building. The null hypothesis was, thus, rejected and alternative hypothesis of significant relationship accepted. This suggests that the effects of culture are a significant determinant to women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra.

4.10 Factors influencing women's participation in sustainable peace building

The study sough to establish the extent to which certain factors affected women's participation in sustainable peace building. A number of questions were fronted to the respondents who gave their responses on an attitude scale of 1-5 where; 1 = Very low and 5 = Very high. Table 4.7

shows the mean and standard deviation of the constructs that were used by the researcher to show the referenced factors influence women's participation in sustainable peace building efforts in Kibra region; Nairobi County. A mean of 4-5, shows that the factor in question has been adopted by the responding organizations to a high extent. A mean of 1-3, indicates that the factor under investigation has been adopted by the responding organizations to a lesser extent. Table 4.7 illustrates this information in better details (See: page 67).

4.10.1 Violence and discrimination against women and its influence on their participation in peace building

The researcher found out that violence against women had a high mean value of 4.671.The high mean value calculated indicated that the respondents strongly agreed the high level of significance between violence against women and the criterion variable participation of women in the sustainable peace building. It was also noted that the independent variable physical violence had a mean value 4.319 and a standard deviation of 0.63.The mean value calculated indicated that there was a high level of influence of the independent variable physical violence to the dependent variable, participation of women in the sustainable peace building. The standard deviation calculated in this analysis indicated that there was uniformity in the responses from the respondents. It was also noted that Traumatic sexual violence, Discrimination and Psychological distress had mean values of 4.295, 4.173 and 3.916 respectively. The small standard deviation calculated in the analysis of the indicators showed that there was a small deviation from the responses of the respondents.

From this, the following inferences were made: That most of the women who participated in the focus group discussions agreed that these two factors (domestic violence and physical violence)

adversely affected the participation of women in the peace building process. The international community is categorical about the total inclusion of women in formal peace-building processes and conflict resolution phases. They emphasize on recognizing women's peace building contributions and skills but fail to do so in a firm, systematic, consistent and meaningful way. This state of affairs antagonizes the women peace builders.

Table 4.7: Violence against Women Related Factors

Indicators	Mean	Standard deviation
Domestic violence	4.671	1.692
Traumatic sexual violence	4.295	0.497
Physical violence	4.319	0.63
Psychological distress	3.916	0.841
Discrimination	4.173	1.043

The United Nations reaffirms the role of women in preventing and resolving conflicts and mandates UN member states to passionately consider increasing women's participation in the decision-making processes and peace building initiatives. However, endemic discrimination and sexual violations are significant barriers to achieving sustainable peace and inclusivity. The stereotype stand of "Women as the only victims" and "Men as doers" should not be condoned and any institutions or even persons that either directly or indirectly perpetuate this demeanor should be strongly challenged and condemned.

Table 4.8: Model Summary - Violence against Women Related Factors

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
.404[a]	.163	.057	.822		
	Sum of Squares	**df**	**Mean Square**	**F**	**Sig.**
Regression	10.507	5	2.101	3.109	.002b
Residual	12.853	19	.676		
Total	15.360	24			

a. Dependent Variable: Women's Participation in Sustainable Peace Building

b. Predictors: (Constant), Discrimination, domestic violence, psychological distress, physical violence, trauma, sexual violence, harassment, forced pregnancies and recruitment into militia groups.

Table 4.8 illustrates the strength of the relationship between women's participation in sustainable peace building and violence against women related factors. A correlation value of 0.404 was established. From the determination coefficients, it can be noted that there is a moderate relationship between dependent and independent variables given an R-square value of 0.163. This shows that violence against women related factors account for 16.3% of the challenges in women's participation in sustainable peace building.

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used to test whether a significant relationship exists between the variables (dependent and independent variables). This helps in bringing out the significance of the regression model. The ANOVA results show that the regression model has a margin of error of $p = 0.002$. This indicates that the model has a probability of 0.2% of giving false prediction; this points to the significance of the model.

The study ran the procedure of obtaining the coefficients, and the results were as shown in Table 4.9 below.

Table 4.9: Regression Coefficients - Violence against Women Related Factors

	Unstandardized Coefficients		**Standardized Coefficients**	**T**	**Sig.**
	B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
(Constant)	2.574	1.095		2.350	.030
Domestic violence	.195	.245	.203	2.195	.049
Traumatic sexual violence	.329	.252	.351	2.306	.047
Physical violence	.222	.306	.191	1.924	.068
Psychological distress	-.166	.215	-.189	-1.773	.079
Discrimination	-.505	.297	-.471	-2.104	.050

a. Dependent Variable: Women's Participation in Sustainable Peace Building

From the equation, the study found that holding discrimination, domestic violence, psychological distress, physical violence, and traumatic sexual violence at zero, women's participation in sustainable peace building would be 2.574. Holding other factors constant at a time, unit variations in violence against women related factors, domestic violence, traumatic sexual violence and physical violence, would yield positive results on women's participation in sustainable peace building by factor 0.195, 0.329 and 0.222, respectively. However, psychological distress (-0.166) and discrimination (-0.505) have negative influence on women's participation in sustainable peace building. T-test shows that the statistics are significant at 95% confidence level.

4.10.2 Women marginalization and its influence on their participation in peace building

Women marginalization is a social disadvantage, prejudice and relegation meted against women designed to systematically block them from (or deny full access to) various rights, opportunities and resources normally available to men, and which are fundamental to their social integration. Concerning women marginalization, the researcher found that women are marginalized in the villages as most of the African societies are patriarchal in nature (Kibra is not spared).

Table 4.10: Women's Marginalization

Indicators	Mean	Standard deviation
Gender imbalances in politics, economic and social power	3.981	0.594
Exclusion of women in formal peace processes and peace building	3.914	0.997
Gender bias-discrimination	3.782	1.691
Level of women involvement in peace initiatives	4.273	0.494
Gender- blind approaches to conflict prevention and management	3.121	0.636

Some of the factors that influence women's marginalization in the community include: gender imbalances in politics, economic and social power with a mean of 3.981, exclusion of women in formal peace processes and peace building with a mean of 3.914, gender bias-discrimination with a mean of 3.782, level of women involvement in peace initiatives with a mean of 4.273 and lastly gender- blind approaches to conflict prevention and management with a mean of 3.121. Similarly, Parry (2004) in her study established that marginalization impedes women from formal peace processes and peace building.

Table 4.11: Model Summary - Women's Marginalization

R	**R Square**	**Adjusted R Square**		**Std. Error of the Estimate**	
.530[a]	.281	.192		.762	
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	9.323	5	1.865	3.209	.001b
Residual	11.037	19	.581		
Total	15.360	24			

a. Dependent Variable: Women's Participation in Sustainable Peace Building

b. Predictors: (Constant), Gender- blind approaches to conflict prevention and management, Exclusion of women in formal peace processes and peace building, Gender imbalances in politics, economic and social power, Gender bias-discrimination, Level of women involvement in peace initiatives

The Table (4.11 above) produced a correlation value of 0.530 depicting a moderate linear relationship. From the determination coefficients, it can be noted that there is a moderate relationship between dependent and independent variables given an R-square value of 0.281. This shows that woman's marginalization accounts for 28.1% of the changes in women's participation in sustainable peace building. The ANOVA results show that the regression model has a margin of error of p = 0.001. This indicates that the model has a probability of 0.1% of giving false prediction; this point to the significance of the model.

Table 4.3: Regression Coefficients - Women's Marginalization

	Unstandardized Coefficients		**Standardized Coefficients**	**T**	**Sig.**
	B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
(Constant)	.950	1.086		.875	.393
Gender imbalances in politics, economic and social power	-.049	.262	-.045	-2.187	.035
Exclusion of women in formal peace processes and peace building	-.408	.277	-.352	-1.976	.056
Gender bias-discrimination	-.076	.234	-.077	-2.323	.034
Level of women involvement in peace initiatives	.152	.269	.138	3.565	.001
Gender- blind approaches to conflict prevention and management	.433	.239	.467	1.816	.085

From the equation, the study found that holding gender imbalances in politics, economic and social power, exclusion of women in formal peace processes and peace building, gender bias-discrimination, level of women involvement in peace initiatives, and gender- blind approaches to conflict prevention and management at zero, women's participation in sustainable peace building would be 0.950. Holding other factors constant at a time, unit increase in women's marginalization factors, gender imbalances in politics, economic and social power, exclusion of women in formal peace processes and peace building, and gender bias-discrimination, would negatively affect women's participation in sustainable peace building by factor -0.049, -0.408 and -0.076, respectively. However, level of women involvement in peace initiatives (0.152) and gender- blind approaches to conflict prevention and management (0.433) have a positive influence on women's participation in sustainable peace building. T-test shows that the statistics

are significant at 95% confidence level. This goes in accordance to the hypothesis test established on women marginalization which established a significant negative coefficient (p = 0.030) between marginalization effects and participation of women in the sustainable peace building. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected and alternative hypothesis of significant relationship accepted.

4.10.3 Financial constraints and its influence on women's participation in peace building

Financial constraints were found to be a very key factor influencing women's participation in sustainable peace building processes. Factors such as; lean external financial support, delays in financial support, chronic under-funding, poor training on areas of financial and group management were some of the bottle-necks cited as adversely affecting the women groups and women involved in sustainable peace building processes in the Kibera slum area. The data established that women experienced lean external financial support given a mean of 3.23, delays in financial support (4.27), chronic under-funding (3.57), and poor training on areas of financial and group management (4.11).

Table 4.4: Financial Constraints

Indicators	Mean	Standard deviation
Lean external financial support	3.237	1.053
Delays in financial support	4.271	0.831
Chronic under-funding	3.567	0.694
Poor training on areas of financial and group management	4.109	0.997

According to the findings these constructs greatly affect the working of the women groups involved in sustainable peace building process. NGO's, CBO's, DPC's, women groups and

youth groups were all affected by similar issues. In the focus group discussions, most of the women indicated that living in the slums in itself manifested their weak financial base.

Table 4.5: Model Summary - Financial Constraints

R	**R Square**	**Adjusted R Square**	**Std. Error of the Estimate**		
.598[a]	.357	.222	.687		
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	4.990	4	1.247	2.643	.66b
Residual	8.969	19	.472		
Total	13.958	23			

a. Dependent Variable: Women's Participation in Sustainable Peace Building

b. Predictors: (Constant), Poor training on areas of financial and group management, Delays in financial support, Lean external financial support, Chronic under-funding

The study established a correlation value of 0.598 depicting a moderate linear relationship between women's participation in sustainable peace building and financial constraints. From the determination coefficients, it can be noted that there is a moderate relationship between dependent and independent variables given an R-square value of 0.357. This shows that financial constraints accounts for 35.7% of the changes in women's participation in sustainable peace building. The ANOVA results shows that the regression model has a margin of error of p = .66. This indicates that the model has a probability of 66% of giving false prediction; this point to the significance of the model.

Table 4.6: Regression Coefficients - Financial Constraints

	Unstandardized Coefficients		**Standardized Coefficients**	**T**	**Sig.**
	B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
(Constant)	1.605	.952		1.686	.108
Lean external financial support	.398	.168	.444	2.367	.029
Delays in financial support	-.255	.190	-.260	-2.346	.028
Chronic under-funding	-1.001	.191	-.901	3.007	.009
Poor training on areas of financial and group management	.194	.168	.221	1.155	.263

From the equation, the study found that holding poor training on areas of financial and group management, delays in financial support, lean external financial support; chronic under-funding at zero, women's participation in sustainable peace building would be 1.605. Holding other factors constant one at a time: unit increase in lean external financial support would lead to 0.398 increases in women's participation in sustainable peace building, unit increase in delays in financial support and chronic under-funding would lead to 0.255 and 1.001 decrease in women's participation in sustainable peace building respectively. However, poor training on areas of financial and group management does not significantly influence women's participation in sustainable peace building $p = 0.263$.The findings corroborated with the hypothesis established on effects of financial constraints on women participation in sustainable peace building in Kibera region. The hypothesis in this case established a negative coefficient significant ($p = 0.016$) at α=5%. Thus, the null hypothesis was rejected. This implies that if women are financially constrained, their participation in sustainable peace building would be affected negatively.

4.10.4: Cultural issues and its influence on women's participation in peace building

Nearly all the interviewees 21 subjects out of the 25 sampled respondents which was calculated at 84% as well as the research team noted the considerable gaps that still exist as women groups engage in the wider security and sustainable peace building endeavors. As highlighted earlier, in the entire Kibra region peace building is still a "men's domain".

Resultantly, therefore, women organizations are intimidated and cowed by the males. This is supported by the findings that, 'association of women with domestic spheres and maternity' had a mean of 4.22, 'prohibition of women from participation in peace negotiations' had a mean of 3.915, pressuring women to bear children had a mean of 4.123, and 'patriarchal approach to peace building' had a mean of 2.718. Besides, indeed, security is not factored as a "women's issue." Additionally,(10) ten of the women interviewed and their organizations purposefully declined to include a gender lens in security matters which would make the sector gender sensitive rather than just having either men or women as an essential component of overall security. This then would make peace building in the region "all-inclusive" which in turn leads to longevity of peace among the Kibrians.

As noted in the Kibra case study, breaking stereotypes regarding how gender is understood has been a struggle. In fact, due to minimal security institutional structures and ingrained traditional stereotypes promoting women's participation in conflict and post conflict societies cultural barriers,(15) fifteen of the women interviewed as well as their organizations face perennial difficulties and resistances from men in their efforts to access the security sector.

Table 4.7: Cultural Issues

Indicators	Mean	Standard deviation
Association of women with domestic spheres and maternity	4.216	0.498
Prohibition of women from participation in peace negotiations	3.915	0.73
Pressuring women to bear children	4.123	0.851
Patriarchal approach to peace building	2.718	1.143
Violence and discrimination against women	3.929	0.901

Table 4.8: Model Summary - Cultural Issues

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
.576[a]	.332	.146	.754		
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	8.089	5	1.618	2.843	.017b
Residual	10.244	18	.569		
Total	15.333	23			

a. Dependent Variable: Women's participation in sustainable peace building

b. Predictors: (Constant), Violence and discrimination against women, Prohibition of women from participation in peace negotiations, patriarchal approach to peace building, Pressuring women to bear children, Association of women with domestic spheres and maternity

Table (4.17 above) produced a correlation value of 0.576 depicting a moderate linear relationship. From the determination coefficients, it can be noted that there is a moderate

relationship between dependent and independent variables given an R-square value of 0.332. This shows that cultural issues account for 33.2% of the changes in women's participation in sustainable peace building. The ANOVA results show that the regression model has a margin of error of p = 0.017. This indicates that the model has a probability of 1.7% of giving false prediction; this point to the significance of the model.

Table 4.9: Regression Coefficients - Cultural Issues

	Unstandardized Coefficients		**Standardized Coefficients**	**T**	**Sig.**
	B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
(Constant)	1.626	.948		1.715	.104
Association of women with domestic spheres and maternity	-.143	.297	-.130	-3.480	.007
Prohibition of women from participation in peace negotiations	-.264	.262	-.227	-3.006	.012
Pressuring women to bear children	-.474	.224	-.504	-2.113	.049
Patriarchal approach to peace building	.263	.183	.328	2.439	.037
Violence and discrimination against women	.162	.269	.162	2.002	.055

From the equation, the study found that holding independent variables (violence and discrimination against women, prohibition of women from participation in peace negotiations, patriarchal approach to peace building, pressuring women to bear children, association of women with domestic spheres and maternity) at zero, women's participation in sustainable peace building would be 1.626. Holding other factors constant each at a time, unit increase in cultural issues (association of women with domestic spheres and maternity, prohibition of women from participation in peace negotiations, pressuring women to bear children), would negatively affect

women's participation in sustainable peace building by a factor -0.143, -0.264 and -0.474, respectively. However, Patriarchal approach to peace building with a value of (0.263) and violence and discrimination against women (0.162) have positive influence on women's participation in sustainable peace building. The T-test shows that the statistics are significant at 95% confidence level. This was also noted to corroborate with the hypothesis on the variable which established a negative coefficient between cultural effects and women participation in sustainable peace building ($p = 0.013$). The null hypothesis was, thus, rejected and alternative hypothesis of significant relationship accepted. This therefore suggests that the effects of culture are significant determinants to women participation in sustainable peace building in Kibera.

4.10.5 Level of education and training and its influence in women's participation in peace building

This factor featured prominently among women organizations as a stumbling block to sustainable peace building in Kibra. Actually, from the researchers' analysis it is the most widely addressed by funders and the civil society organizations in the region.

The researcher observed that the level of education among the women in Kibra was being undermined which negatively influenced women participation in peace-building and peace-education campaigns targeting the various groups (mean of 3.189). This is illustrated in Table 4.19. The problem was more acute among government officials organized within the framework of women groups than elsewhere (mean of 4.719). This was profound given that women had a hard time accessing service delivery (See: Table 4.21).

The other issues related to culture, government structures and policies that emerged were undermining women's academic capabilities and skills, underutilization, undervaluing women and the lack of recognition of women's potentials as well as their contributions in war prevention

and peace building. Finally, violence and discrimination against women was cited as a major concern.

Table 4.10: Level of Education and Training

Indicators	Mean	Standard deviation
Undermining the level of women in peace-making and peace-building	4.217	0.987
Undermining women's academic capabilities and skills	3.746	0.597
Underutilizing, undervaluing and lack of recognition of women's potentials and contributions in war prevention and peace building	4.719	0.73
Underestimation of women's academic potentials and capabilities	3.189	0.821
Violence and discrimination against women	4.124	1.143

Table 4.20: Model Summary - Level of education and training

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate		
.443[a]	.196	.169	.427		
	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	9.311	5	1.862	2.138	.044b
Residual	9.453	11	.859		
Total	11.765	16			

a. Dependent variable: Women's participation in sustainable peace building

b. Predictors: (constant), Violence and discrimination against women, underutilizing, undervaluing and lack of recognition of women's potentials and contributions in war prevention and peace building, underestimation of women's academic potentials and capabilities, undermining the level of women in peace-making and peace-building, undermining women's academic capabilities and skills.

Table (4.20 above) illustrates the strength of the relationship between women's participation in sustainable peace building and their level of education and training. From the determination coefficients, it can be noted that there is a good relationship between dependent and independent variables given an R values of 0.443 and R-square values of 0.196. This shows that the independent variables account for 19.6% of the variations in between women's participation in sustainable peace building. The ANOVA Table 4.21 shows that the level of education and training is significantly related with women's participation in sustainable peace building.

Table 4.21: Regression Coefficients - Level of Education and Training

	Unstandardized Coefficients		**Standardized Coefficients**	**t**	**Sig.**
	B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
(Constant)	5.700	1.839		3.099	.010
Undermining the level of women in peace-making and peace-building	-.121	.574	-.066	-2.211	.057
Undermining women's academic capabilities and skills	-.361	.539	-.214	-2.670	.049
Underutilizing, undervaluing and lack of recognition of women's potentials and contributions in war prevention and peace building	.424	.669	.194	2.633	.050
Underestimation of women's academic potentials and capabilities	-.390	.225	-.295	-2.790	.044
Violence and discrimination against women	.614	.724	.282	2.849	.041

a. Dependent variable: Women's participation in sustainable peace building

From the equation, the study found that holding independent variables (violence and discrimination against women, underutilizing, undervaluing and lack of recognition of women's potentials and contributions in war prevention and peace building, underestimation of women's academic potentials and capabilities, undermining the capacity of women in peace-making and peace-building, undermining women's academic capabilities and skills) at zero, women's participation in sustainable peace building would be 5.700. Holding other factors constant, one at a time: unit increase in undermining the capacity of women in peace-making and peace-building, undermining women's academic capabilities and skills and underestimation of women's academic potentials and capabilities would have negative effect on women's participation in sustainable peace building by a factor of -0.121, -0.361 and -0.390, respectively. On the other hand, unit increase in underutilizing, undervaluing and lack of recognition of women's potentials and contributions in war prevention and peace building would lead to 0.424 increases in women's participation in sustainable peace building. This was in accordance with the hypothesis tested which established a negative coefficient between women's level of education and training and their participation in sustainable peace building ($p = 0.012$). The null hypothesis was, thus, rejected and alternative hypothesis of significant relationship accepted.

4.10.6 Government structures and policies and its influence on women's participation in sustainable peace building

The findings established that women were underrepresented in peace forums (mean of 4.238), exclusion of women in peace building initiatives (mean of 3.874), gender inequality (mean of 3.023), lack of full realization of the human rights of women and poor women's access to service delivery (mean of 3.973).

Table 4.11: Government Structures and Policies

Indicators	Mean	Standard deviation
Women underrepresentation in peace forums	4.238	0.574
Exclusion of women in peace-building initiatives	3.874	0.997
Gender inequality	3.023	0.62
Realization of the human rights of women	3.417	0.941
Women access to service delivery	3.973	1.042

Some of the mitigation measures that were raised during the group discussions constitute urging the government to implement policies to enhance gender mainstreaming given underrepresentation of women which had a mean of 4.238. That, governments must undertake equitable gender policy changes; promote women training and regular funding. Initiating positive institutional changes so as to enhance women's participation across a myriad peace processes and even within the existing government structures. This includes fostering proper justice mechanisms and educating women on their rights and freedoms given that this was established at a mean of 3.417 (See: Table 4.21). Governments must also encourage national-level female leadership in senior positions and sectors in the government and in many other national forums, making national level commitments, consulting women's organizations on matters of common concern, removing all the institutional and legislative barriers to women participation as well as formulating proper peace networks and channels.

Table 4.12: Model Summary - Government Structures and Policies

R	**R Square**	**Adjusted R Square**	**Std. Error of the Estimate**		
.455a	0.207	.176	0.265		
	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	10.731	5	2.146	2.869	.012b
Residual	10.469	14	.748		
Total	13.200	19			

a. Dependent variable: Women's participation in sustainable peace building

b. Predictors: (constant), Women underrepresentation in peace forums, exclusion of women in peace-building initiatives, gender inequality, realization of the human rights of women, women access to service delivery.

Table (4.23 above) illustrates the strength of the relationship between women's participation in sustainable peace building and government structures and policies. From the determination coefficients, it can be noted that there is a good relationship between dependent and independent variables given an R value of 0.455 and R-square value of 0.207. This shows that the independent variables account for 20.7% of the variations in between women's participation in sustainable peace building. The ANOVA results in Table 4.21 show that the level of education and training is significantly related with women's participation in sustainable peace building.

Table 4.13: Regression Coefficients - Government Structures and Policies

	Unstandardized Coefficients		**Standardized Coefficients**	**T**	**Sig.**
	B	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
(Constant)	3.413	0.941		1.627	0.103
Women underrepresentation in peace forums	-0.161	0.183	-0.247	-2.876	0.019
Exclusion of women in peace-building initiatives	-0.511	0.153	-0.196	-2.722	0.021
Gender equality	0.069	0.142	0.154	3.486	0.001
Realization of the human rights of women	1.305	0.166	0.962	3.837	0.000
Women access to service delivery	-0.717	0.833	-0.265	-2.861	0.024

From the equation, the study found that holding independent variables (women underrepresentation in peace forums, exclusion of women in peace-building initiatives, gender inequality, realization of the human rights of women, women access to service delivery) at zero, women's participation in sustainable peace building would be 3.413. Holding other factors constant, one at a time: unit increase in women underrepresentation in peace forums, exclusion of women in peace-building initiatives, and women access to service delivery would have negative effect on women's participation in sustainable peace building by a factor of -0.161, -0.511 and -0.717, respectively. However, unit increase in gender inequality, realization of the human rights of women would lead to 0.069 and 1.305 increase in women's participation in sustainable peace building. This was also noted to go in accordance with the hypothesis tested which established a negative coefficient significant ($p = 0.030$) at $\alpha=5\%$. Thus, the null

hypothesis was rejected. This indicates therefore that government structures have a significant effect on women's participation in sustainable peace building especially in Kibra.

Nonetheless, the noticeable gap that still continues to persist between government policies and their effective implementation must be really narrowed if not bridged. A lot more still needs to be done at the county levels to mainstream gender perspectives at each and every stage of conflict prevention, conflict resolution and management as well as in sustainable peace building. Not to forget, the security sector reform, prevention and eradication of sexual and gender-based violence, increasing women's representation in peace talks, decision-making organs and in all peace processes. A higher number of women representation in the security institutions, increasing resources and technical support within women organizations and ensuring a much stronger United Nations capacity to support member states in implementing resolution 1325(2000). At any rate, the Beijing Declaration of 1995 observed that; "What men can do, women can do even much better."

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This study was carried out to establish the factors influencing women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region; Nairobi, Kenya. The main objective of the study was to investigate the factors that influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region; Nairobi, Kenya. This chapter presents a summary of the findings of the study for the two objectives mentioned above, discussions, conclusions, recommendations made based on the findings and the suggestions for further research with regard to the concept under investigation.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The study established that violence against women influences their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region; Nairobi, Kenya. The wild scale of discrimination, violence against women and the impunity with which it continues to be perpetuated remain the central obstacles to disseminating the good work being done by women peace builders in Kibra-Nairobi and other regions of the world. A vast majority of women's organizations and women leaders are doing commendable work in peace education under quite difficult and very challenging circumstances. The daily struggle for survival greatly limits the number of women who would otherwise want to become peace activists and builders. Notwithstanding, their skills and potentials and capabilities are quite significant. However, since those who are courageous and capable of involving themselves as catalysts in peace building are an endangered minority, they should be supported, safeguarded and strengthened with regular funding, training and capacity building in peace activities. Women should also be meaningfully included in peace assessment missions, conflict prevention and resolution as well as other decision-making forums and

mechanisms that shape the most fundamental questions of peace, human security, harmonious human co-existence and survival.

Women's marginalization was also cited by the respondents as one of the major factors influencing their participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region; Nairobi. Some of them averted that women's peace movements can and do affect many sectors of the population. They observed that women are a powerful force and an engine that should be tapped for eradicating violence, building democratic and participatory public institutions, particularly during and soon after the post-conflict peace settlement period. Women organizations should be identified at the onset of peacemaking processes and helped to work within the broader peace initiatives and to communicate their peace messages to both the residents of the Kibra community and the Kenyan universe.

The research findings also established that financial constraints influenced women's participation in sustainable peace building in the Kibera region of Nairobi. That, most of the women leaders, CSO's,CBO's, NGO's and youth groups are not well trained in handling the finances they get in terms of grants and aid for peace activities. Women's level of education and training influenced their participation in sustainable peace building to a very great extent. The researcher found out that the level of education of the women was being undermined. This in turn influenced the level of women participation in peace-building and peace-education campaigns targeting the various groups, particularly government officials were organized within the framework of the women groups. Undermining women's academic capabilities and skills, underutilizing, undervaluing them and lack of recognition of women's potentials and contributions in war prevention and peace building, underestimation of women's academic potentials and capabilities, violence and discrimination against women was also discussed as other factors influencing sustainable peace

building. The focus group discussions also highlighted that these factors pivoted as the key elements which influence the participation of women in the sustainable peace building process.

Most government structures such as organizing for peace forums and supporting women's peace projects influence women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region; Nairobi.

Cultural practices were also found to be determinants of women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra region; Nairobi County. This is because most of the communities are inherently patriarchal in nature. In Kibra unfortunately, just like in most other regions of the world, peace building is still a "man's world" Most of the women's peace organizations are intimidated and looked down upon as toothless dogs! In addition, "many" face the barrier of seeing gender in security as a 'women's issue' rather than an essential component of overall security. As noted in the Kibera case study, breaking stereotypes regarding how gender is understood has been a century struggle to very little or no avail at all in some cases. With minimal institutional structures and ingrained traditional and government structures promoting women's participation in conflict and post conflict societies cultural barriers, many women as well as their organizations face ongoing challenges, difficulties and resistances when it comes to accessing the peace and security sectors.

5.3 Discussions

Concerning the influence of socio-cultural factors on women's participation in sustainable peace building, the study established that violence against women as having positive effect. Marginalization of women and culture negatively affected their participation in sustainable peace building. Bushra (2010) avers that women's status in a male dominated society remains subordinate to that of men. As such, women tend to be the objects of sexual gratification which occasionally manifests itself in form of physical violence when men do not get their way. Chart

and Baksh (2005) observe that women's desire to participate in peace building is bedecked by slow entrenchment and lack of full implementation due to partly discriminatory practices in traditions, cultures and policies. Mir and Alison (2007) confirmed the study's findings when he stated that collective rape functions as an assertion of masculinity and strengthen a sense of loyalty within male fighters which prolongs conflicts and negates peace.

The findings illuminated several factors falling within violence against women such as: domestic and physical violence, traumatic sexual violence and psychological distress. Marginalization issues facing women were: gender imbalances in politics, economic and social power, exclusion of women in formal peace processes and peace building, and gender-blind approaches to conflict prevention and management. Cultural practices such as women's role of bearing children, gender insensitive approaches to peace building, association of women with domestic spheres among others negated women involvement in sustainable peace building. Haleh (2008) opines that after conflict and during the onset of relative calm and normalcy, women are put under great pressure to return home, execute domestic chores, build homes and reinstate a degree of "normalcy". Historical constructions and peace building is often associated with masculinity - particularly in post-conflict societies (Aolain, 2009). Thompsion and Eade (2002) underscored the same when he observed that male roles undermine women's participation in peace building. For instance, men are usually the politicians, diplomats or even the soldiers and do the talking; strategizing and the fighting hence they are perceived as the "doers" and the most suitable agents for peace building, conflict prevention and management.

Financial constraints affected women's participation in the sustainable peace building process. Women, for instance, experienced lean external financial support, delays in financial support,

chronic under-funding and poor training on areas of financial and group management. Rotberg (2002) avers that peace building is a process which requires financial resources to initiate and sustain. It involves civic education, campaigns, engaging in socio-economic activities which foster peace such as sports and theatre arts. Lack of resources among women and in access thereto, seriously undermines their peace efforts. Parry (2004) notes that women need their fair share economically to meaningfully play their role in building lasting peace.

Women's level of education and training affected their participation in sustainable peace building. Women's academic capabilities and skills were grossly undermined. Women's potentials and contributions in war prevention and peace building were underutilized, undervalued and unrecognized. Contrary to the study's findings, Aolain (2009) found women to have demonstrated unique strengths in academics, skills and forming coalitions across parties that were once in conflicts and bring them together. Garcia (1994) states that women's emotional strength transcends pain and suffering and that their predisposition to peace provides them with greater potentials for peacemaking and nurturing a peace culture than their male peers.

Institutional factors such as government structures and policies, further, affected women participation in sustainable peace building. Thompsion and Eade (2002) suggest that government should involve women in peace building as they would be more unlikely to send their children out to kill other people's children unlike their male counterparts. Women are also more predisposed to peace. The findings established that women were grossly underrepresented and excluded in peace forums. This is but a departure from Adamson, Briskin and Mephail (2008) who established that a peace negotiation table requires the proportion of the delegates (male to female) to be half – half. Women also had poor access to service delivery which undermined

their peace building efforts. The consensus was, while realization of the human rights and freedoms of women was in the right track, yet more needed to be done.

5.4 Conclusion

There is a great potential in achieving women's full participation in sustainable peace building. Harnessing this potential requires cushioning recognition for women, commitment, leadership and integrity, transparency and accountability, improving institutional capacity and increasing the financial and human resources in the formal, informal peace and the human security sectors. Further, collaboration and team-spirit is particularly needed in preventing and fighting sexual violence against women. This includes working with parties to conflict, conflict resolution and prevention not to mention, enhancing early warning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms both locally and regionally. The overall goal must remain to operationalize the UNSC resolution 1325 of 2000 throughout the United Nations systems, member states, international institutions and "all-inclusiveness" so as to adequately bridge up the present gaps in conflict prevention, mitigation and building a wholesome security network as well as a lasting peace culture in the entire world community.

5.5 Recommendations

Governments should sign national level peace contracts and commitments. This could include National Peace Action Plans with specified time lines to guarantee and to ensure support for women's full participation in positions of leadership and the peace process. These commitments should be fully resourced, they should be developed and implemented in collaboration with civil society, be systematic, inclusive and also should embrace regular reviews and evaluation.

Also, of significance is the formulation of peace and human security networks. Women's organizations and civil society should promote strong and sustainable peace networks at the rural

and community level. Current women's networks predominantly operate in urban settings and greater efforts must be taken to access rural and community-based women's organizations. Evidence from the case study indicate that women's organizations achieve greater success when united, presenting a common voice and agenda. This, then, should be the way to go! Peace networks must also be formulated for strategic engagement rather than just for project level support.

Women's organizations and civil society must develop the skills and technical expertise of women to operate in the peace and human security sectors and ensure that women's voices are not only heard but also incorporated into peace programs and policies that mandate gender mainstreaming within the peace and security structures in the society.

There should also be proper co-ordination between International NGO's and the local peace actors. The NGO's and CBO's must regularly consult with local civil society peace networks and women's organizations. More so, the NGO's should consult with the governments and multilateral organizations (such as, the UN and the World Bank). NGO's must also ensure that there is meaningful coordination on the ground and prevent duplication of programming and as well regulate the funding of peace programs and activities.

Some of the responses included training and exchange programs where women were thought to obtain direct experience from overseas parliamentarians (such as; the USA and France) on governance, democracy and legislation, providing grants prior to elections for training, voter registration, education and campaign assistance, organizing training programs, capacity building in peace issues and orientation workshops for potential female leaders. Literacy programs should also be offered for couples to encourage women's participation in and to expand the pool of female candidates in leadership and the political spheres.

5. Suggestions for Further Research

1.The researcher recommends further research on the same topic but in other regions of Kenya other than Kibra, both within Nairobi County and other (46) forty-six Counties.

2. Research could also be done on the influence of gender inequality on peace and human security.

3. A research should be conducted on mechanisms to enhance the effectiveness of women participation in sustainable peace building.

4. A further research could also be done on the relationship between violence and environmental resources.

This would help to establish whether the same researched on factors also influence women participation in sustainable peace building when the research is conducted in different areas. It would also go a long way into providing concrete and valid facts upon which reliable theories, peace laws and conclusions can be formulated.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Interview guide for Women NGO Leaders and Women Peace Builders

1. Name of the village…….
2. Name of the church……..
3. Name of the woman NGO leader……
4. Do you think violence against women affects their effective participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra?
5. What is the root cause of violence directed to women?
6. Suggest solutions to the problems mentioned in (5) above.
7. In which ways do you think such violence affects the effectiveness of women in peace initiatives in Kibra?
8. What role do church leaders/ the church play as peace builders in Kibra?
9. What challenges do you face? How could they be solved?
10. Other relevant information:

Appendix II: Interview Guide for Women Group CBO Leaders

1. Name of the village……

2. Name of the women group CBO……

3. Name of respondent (optional)……

4. In your opinion, how do you think women marginalization affects effective women participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra?

5. Why do you think women are marginalized in peace initiatives in the region?

6. Could you suggest what you think needs to be done to solve the problems in (5) above?

7. What role do Teachers/ Women groups play in the peace building process?

8. What challenges do you encounter? How could they be solved?

9. Any other relevant information:

Appendix III: Interview Guide for women DPC Leaders

1. Name of the village……

2. Name of the DPC……**.....**

3. Name of the Leader (optional)……

4. In your opinion, is financial constraint one of the factors influencing effective women participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra?

6. What do you think contributes to a weak financial base among the women in the community?

7. Suggest ways and means of empowering Women economically in Kibra region.

8. If Women were to be financially stable, what roles do you think they could play in sustainable peace-building in the region? Do you receive any assistance from the government? If yes, what type of assistance and how often do you get it?

9. Does your organization work with other grassroots based organizations in Kibra?

10. Which are the areas of cooperation in peace building?

11. Which challenges does your organization face in pursuing peace initiatives? How could they be solved? Please, give any other vital information.

Appendix IV: Interview Guide for Women Group representatives

1. Name of the village……
2. Name of the Women Group/ leader (optional)…… ……
3. Do you think women's level of education and training influences their effective participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra?
4. What is the highest level of education of most women in Kibra?
5. What do you think hinders women from attaining quality or high level education in Kibra?
6. Suggest the way forward:
7. What role do government representatives play in promoting the peace agenda?
8. Are there problems experienced during peace building initiatives?
9. How could the problems in (9) above be solved?
10. Other relevant information:

Appendix V: Interview Guide for the Village Elders / Government representatives

1. Name of the Village…….

2. Name of the respondent (optional)……..

3. Respondents status in the village……

4. Do government structures influence effective women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra?

5. If so, in which ways do you think such structures (a) Promote and (b) Discourage effective women participation in peace initiatives?

6. Do you think if better represented, women could have a better say in peace initiatives in the region? Please give your opinion.

7. What is the ratio of males to females in peace activities in Kibra?

8. What problems do women peace negotiators encounter as a result of their numbers in peace talks in the region? How do they solve them?

9. Other relevant observations:

Appendix VI: Interview guide for the Youth Groups/ Youth leaders

1. Name of the village…….
2. Name of the Group/ Youth leader …….

3. What is sustainable peace building?

4. Give some of the cultural practices that hinder effective Women participation in peace initiatives in Kibra.

5. To what extent do some or all the cultural practices mentioned in (4) above; affect effective women's participation in sustainable peace building in Kibra?

6. What do you think should be done to alleviate the problems already cited in number 5?

7. Do the youth get any government support during such peace initiatives? What is the nature of the assistance or support? How regularly?

8. What challenges do you experience in your peace projects? How could they be solved?

9. Other relevant information:

Note: Interview time: 30 minutes

Appendix VII: Questionnaire

FACTORS INFLUENCING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SUSTAINABLE PEACE BUILDING. A CASE OF KIBRA REGION, NAIROBI; KENYA

PART A: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Name of the village:……...
2. Name of the church:……
3. Number of Years in the village/church(**TICK** as appropriate)

   0– 5 [ ] 5 – 10 [ ]

   10 – 15 [ ] 15 – 20 [ ]

   Over 20 years [ ]
4. Highest Education Level Attained:
   a) Primary Certificate [ ]
   b) Diploma [ ]
   c) Undergraduate [ ]
   d) Postgraduate [ ]
5. Age:

   10-15 years [ ] 16-20 years [ ] 21-25 years [ ] 26-30 years [ ] 31-35 years [ ] 36-40 years [ ] 41-45 years [ ] 46-50 years [ ] Above 51 years [ ]
6. Marital status:

   Single [ ] Married [ ] Separated/divorced [ ] Widowed [ ]

PART B: FACTORS INFLUENCING WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SUSTAINABLE PEACE BUILDING

Evaluate the following **violence against women related factors** in your community on a **scale of 1- 5. (Where; 1 = Very low and 5 = Very high)Use a TICK**

Violence against women related factors	**Very low**	**Low**	**Neutral**	**High**	**Very high**
Domestic violence					
Traumatic sexual violence					
Physical violence					
Psychological distress					
Discrimination					
Women's marginalization					
Gender imbalances in politics, economic and social power					
Exclusion of women in formal peace processes and peace building					
Gender bias-discrimination					
Level of women involvement in peace initiatives					

Gender- blind approaches to conflict prevention and management					
Financial constraints					
Lean external financial support					
Delays in financial support					
Chronic under-funding					
Poor training on areas of financial and group management					
Cultural issues					
Association of women with domestic spheres and maternity					
Prohibition of women from participation in peace negotiations					
Pressuring women to bear children					
Patriarchal approach to peace building					
Violence and discrimination against women					
Level of education and training					
Undermining the level of women in peace-making and peace-building					

Undermining women's academic capabilities and skills					
Underutilizing, undervaluing and lack of recognition of women's potentials and contributions in war prevention and peace building					
Underestimation of women's academic potentials and capabilities					
Violence and discrimination against women					
Government structures and policies					
Women underrepresentation in peace forums					
Exclusion of women in peace-building initiatives					
Gender inequality					
Realization of the human rights of women					
Women access to service delivery					

SECTION C: SUSTAINABLE PEACE BUILDING

7. **Please use the attitude scale provided to rate the adequacy** of the following **sustainable peace building measures** in your community (Use a TICK)

   Key: **1 = Very inadequate, 2 = Inadequate, 3 = moderate, 4 = Adequate and 5 = Very adequate**

	1	2	3	4	5
• Women capacity building and training in peace issues					
• Women security and conflict prevention mechanisms					
• Locally- led women monitoring and evaluation peace programs					
• Individual peace actors					
• Women participation at all levels of decision-making and policy formulation					
• Equal treatment opportunities in political , economic, cultural and social spheres					
• Recognition of women's interests during peace making processes					

THANK YOU FOR TIME AND HONEST INPUT INTO THIS STUDY

Appendix VIII: A sample copy of the University of Nairobi research authority Letter

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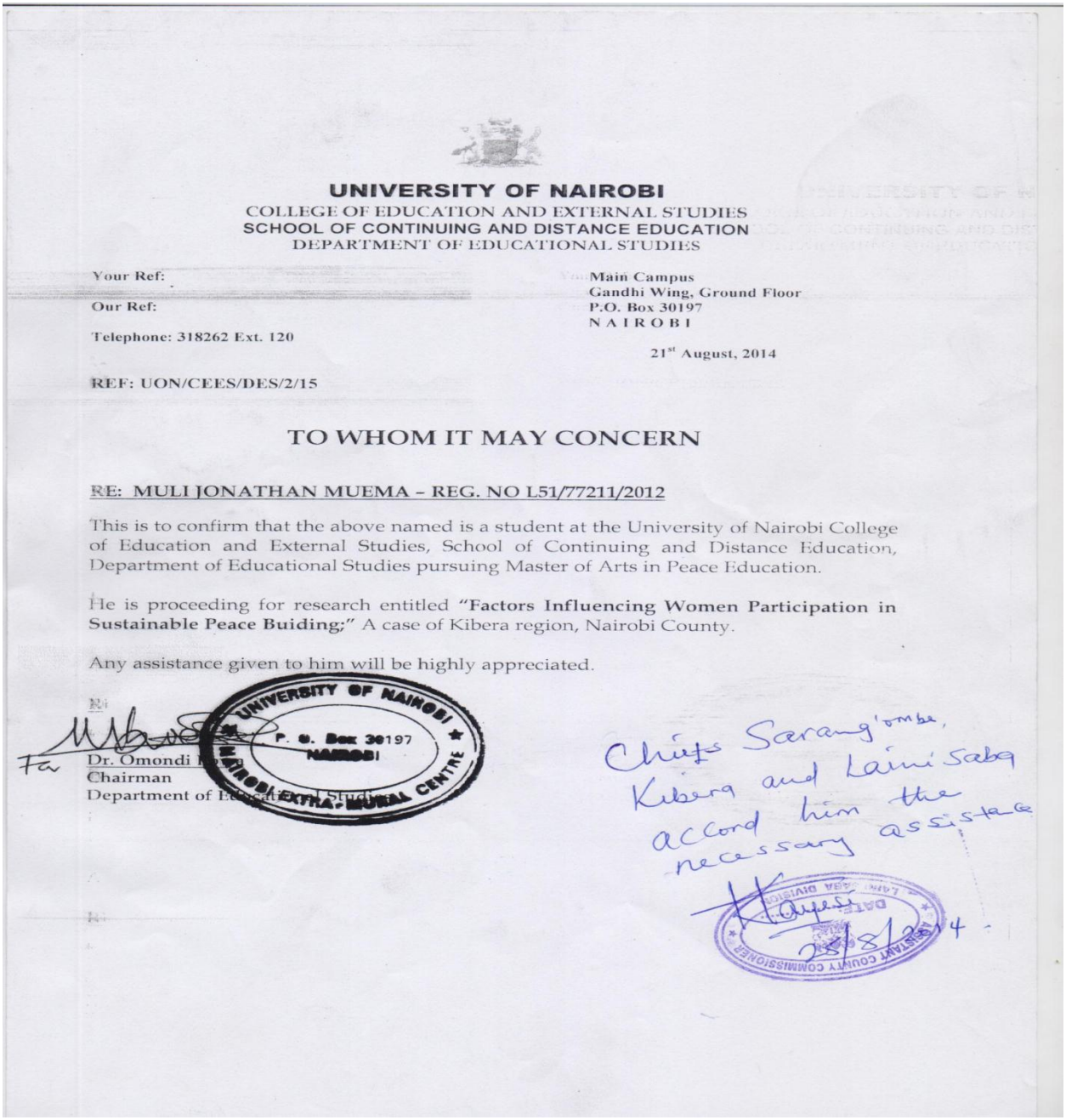


UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND EXTERNAL STUDIES
SCHOOL OF CONTINUING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES

Your Ref:
Our Ref:

Telephone: 318262 Ext. 120

Main Campus
Gandhi Wing, Ground Floor
P.O. Box 30197
NAIROBI

21st August, 2014

REF: UON/CEES/DES/2/15

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: MULI JONATHAN MUEMA – REG. NO L51/77211/2012

This is to confirm that the above named is a student at the University of Nairobi College of Education and External Studies, School of Continuing and Distance Education, Department of Educational Studies pursuing Master of Arts in Peace Education.

He is proceeding for research entitled **"Factors Influencing Women Participation in Sustainable Peace Buiding;"** A case of Kibera region, Nairobi County.

Any assistance given to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours

Dr. Omondi
Chairman
Department of Educational Studies

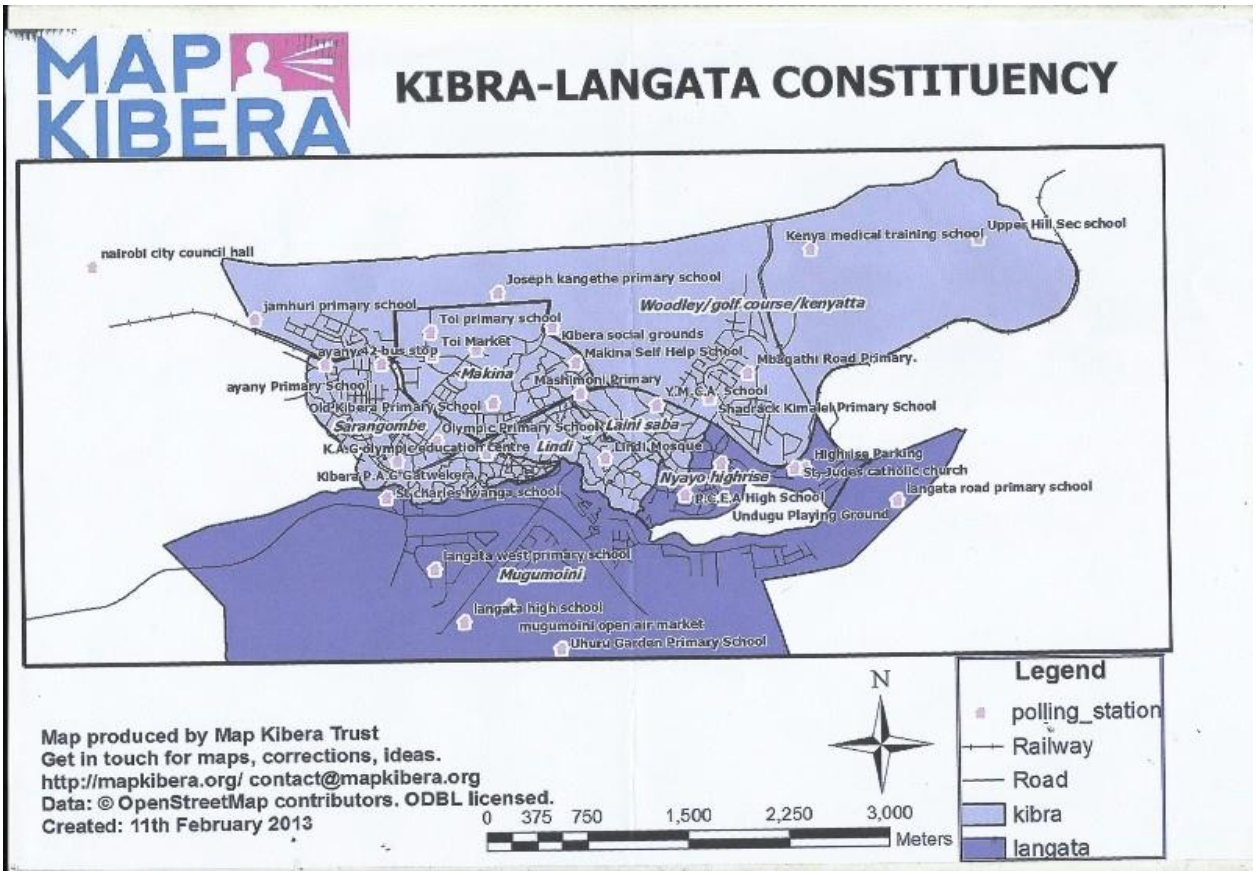
UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
P. O. Box 30197
NAIROBI
EXTRA-MURAL CENTRE

Chiefs Sarang'ombe, Kibera and Laini Saba accord him the necessary assistance

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
28/8/2014

Appendix IX: Some photographs of some interesting sites in the research area

The USAID offices Kibra location receives and solves issues on violence against women.

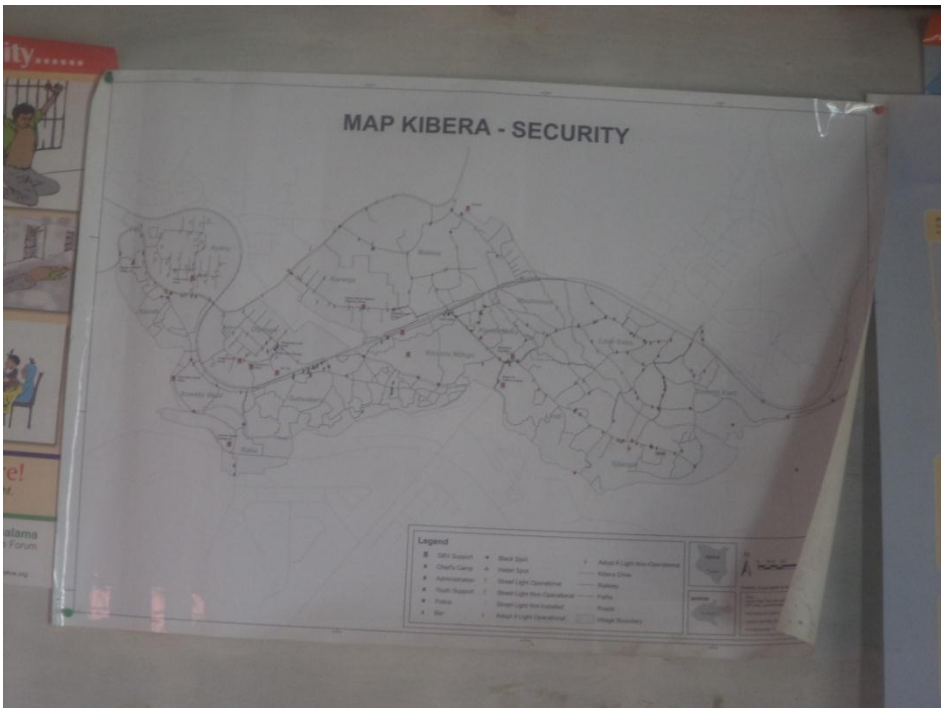

MAP KIBERA
KIBRA-LANGATA CONSTITUENCY
nairobi city council hall
Joseph kangethe primary school
jamhuri primary school
Toi primary school
Toi Market
ayany 2 bus stop
Makina
ayany Primary School
Old Kibera Primary School
Sarangombe
Olympic Primary School
Laini saba
K.A.G olympic education centre
Lindi
Kibera P.A.G Gatwekera
St.charles lwanga school
Kibera social grounds
Makina Self Help School
Mashimoni Primary
Woodley/golf course/kenyatta
Kenya medical training school
Upper Hill Sec school
Mbagathi Road Primary.
Y.M.C.A School
Shadrack Kimaiyo Primary School
Lindi Mosque
Highrise Parking
Nyayo highrise
St. Judes catholic church
langata road primary school
P.C.E.A High School
Undugu Playing Ground
langata west primary school
Mugumoini
langata high school
mugumoini open air market
Uhuru Garden Primary School
Map produced by Map Kibera Trust
Get in touch for maps, corrections, ideas.
http://mapkibera.org/ contact@mapkibera.org
Data: © OpenStreetMap contributors. ODBL licensed.
Created: 11th February 2013
N
0 375 750 1,500 2,250 3,000
Meters
Legend
polling_station
Railway
Road
kibra
langata

A section of the giant Kibera slum at Kibra's Lindi location.

The researcher poses for a snap shot along the Kibra-Gatwekera railway section which was uprooted by the angry youths during the 2007/2008 poll violence. The lawless village!

Some youth leaders at Kibra's Laini-Saba chief's camp filling-in the questionnaires.

The Lang'ata constituency DPC's office. The heart of all peace activities in the Kibra region.



MAP: KIBRA –Security showing the thirteen villages. Shows the researcher's various data collection sites.

Kibra and Mashimoni locations, DPC's responding to the interview guide questions.

The researcher boarding a matatu on the final day of data collection at Olympic stage along the only Kibera highway.

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

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9th September, 2014

NACOSTI/P/14/4782/3211

Jonathan Muli Muema
University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on ***"Factors influencing women's participation in sustainable peace building: A case of Kibera Region, Nairobi Kenya,"*** I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Nairobi County** for a period ending **31st October, 2014.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Nairobi County** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.

SAID HUSSEIN
FOR: SECRETARY/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
The County Director of Education
Nairobi County.

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO 9001: 2008 Certified

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. JONATHAN MULI MUEMA
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 0-90125
Kikima,has been permitted to conduct
research in *Nairobi County*

on the topic: *FACTORS INFLUENCING WOMENS PARTICIPATION IN SUSTAINABLE PEACE BUILDING. A CASE OF KIBERA REGION, NAIROBI KENYA*

for the period ending:
31st October,2014

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/14/4782/3211
Date Of Issue : 9th September,2014
Fee Recieved :ksh 1000

.....
Applicant's Signature

.....
Secretary
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation