

**THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN PEACE –BUILDING DURING THE 2007/2008 POST  
ELECTION VIOLENCE IN KENYA: CASE OF KAPSABET DISTRICT, NANDI  
COUNTY.**



**BY:**

**FELICITY NKIROTE BIRIRI**

**C50/PT/CTY/13709/2009**

**A RESEARCH PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND  
SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR  
THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN PEACE AND CONFLICT  
MANAGEMENT OF KENYATTA UNIVERSITY**

**OCTOBER, 2013**

**DECLARATION**

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

Signature.....  
Date.....

**Felicity Nkirote Biriri**

**C50/PT/CTY/13709/2009**

This proposal has been submitted with my approval as University supervisor.

Signature.....  
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## ABSTRACT

Peace building, consolidation and transformation processes among others have ignored important matters related to human conditions the world over and specifically, it is important to interrogate the extent to which mainstream transitional justice mechanisms have responded to the gender question. Martin argues that processes that produce contemporary transitional justice mechanisms tend to be negotiated by state and non state protagonists in the conflict and by international mediators who are predominantly male with the conspicuous absence of voices of women(Martin, 2006:xi). The study will be guided by three objectives which include, to ascertain and determine the role women play in peace building in Kapsabet division focusing on the 1992 Nandi district land clashes, o formulate strategies to encourage the government to involve women in peace- building initiatives and decision-making processes and to ascertain what legal measures should be considered to improve women's participation in Peace-building processes. This study is descriptive research that will adopt a case study research design. Respondents will be drawn from a number of key categories, including government officials in Kenya, church and civil society officials, senior security officials in the police force and provincial administration, professionals working within and outside the target research area such as teachers, community development workers and non-governmental organization personnel as well as ordinary wananchi (citizens). Care will be taken to ensure age and gender balance. Purposive, systematic and multi-stage sampling techniques will be used with the aim of achieving adequate representation of all the categories targeted for the study. During the study, a total of 150 people will be interviewed and out of this 130 will be women and 20 will be men. Actual data will be collected using both structured and unstructured questionnaires and discussions with people believed to be having useful ideas related to the study. The researcher will also use participant observation techniques such as attending inter-community peace meetings, government baraza, market days and community-based seminars and workshops. Tape-recording or note-taking (or both) where applicable will be used during the interview. Actual data will be collected using both structured and unstructured questionnaires and discussions with people believed to be having useful ideas related to the study. The researcher will also use participant observation techniques such as attending inter-community peace meetings, government baraza, market days and community-based seminars and workshops. Tape-recording or note-taking (or both) where applicable will be used during the interview. Textual critique will be done on secondary data gathered to test for authenticity. Appraisal of text origins will be done to test the relevance and accuracy of the documents that will be identified as appropriate to the study. The questionnaires will be qualitatively analyzed with particular attention paid to the reasons for the response given. The results of data analysis will be presented in frequency/percentage tables and bar charts. Thereafter, conclusions and recommendations will be drawn.