

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

DEPARTMENT OF DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

**THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs) IN
PREVENTING AND MANAGING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) IN
AFRICA: A CASE STUDY OF KENYA.**

BY

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NOVEMBER 2021

DECLARATION

DECLARATION

I, hereby, declare that this research project is my original work and has not been presented to any other University for any kind of an award.


Signature.....


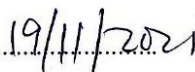
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DEDICATION

To my parents, thank you for your unconditional love and support with my studies. I am honoured, blessed and grateful to have you as my parents. Thanks for giving me a chance to prove and improve myself through all walks of life.

To my amazing sisters, Yvonne Piernik and Ashley Kamore, I am hoping that with this research I have proven to you that there is no mountain higher, as long as, God is on our side and I also hope I have made the two of you very proud.

To my little nephew Ashley Piernik and niece Sienna Walsh, thank you for always being there to make me happy after a long day. I do not know what my life would be without the both of you in it and I am not willing to find out.

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Most of all, thanks to Almighty God who continues to make the impossible possible.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
FGM	Female Gender Mutilation
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
VAW	Violence against Women
WHO	World Health Organization
GVRC	Gender Violence Recovery Centre
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
MYWO	Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
TJRC	Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission of Kenya
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
COVAW	Coalition of Violence against Women
DEVAW	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women
GBVAW	Gender-Based Violence against Women
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund (formerly United Nations Fund for Population Activities)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund (formerly United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women

ABSTRACT

This study sought to assess the role of the NGOs in preventing and managing GBV in Africa, Kenya being the case study. The central question which this study sought to answer was; what is the role of NGOs in preventing and managing GBV in Africa? The study was justified at two levels, academically and in terms of policy. The study was anchored on three theories, that is, Liberal Institutionalism, Feminist Theory and Organizational Theory. Liberal Institutionalism argues that the problem of GBV in the world can best be sorted out through setting up of the international institutions and strengthening the NGOs. It is through these bodies that similar norms, cultures and practices will be set across the world through spill-over effects and spill-back effects. This study was purely qualitative in nature and it relied on the Case Study Method as its main research design; the main research instrument of data collection was the Interview Guide which was used to collect primary data. This study relied on the Purposive Sampling Technique which made the researcher select her respondents based on the relevance of information a respondent was able to give. The study found out that indeed the NGOs have made a significant contribution in Kenya in the war against gender-based violence in Kenya, the study also established that GBV was practised on both genders in Kenya although GBV against women was the most pronounced. The study also established that the existence of socio-economic challenges which have worsened during the Covid-19 pandemic have contributed to the increase of GBV cases. Therefore, the NGOs must also find ways of addressing such cases. Finally, the study recommended that NGOs need to revise their programs from psycho-social to economic. This is because most of the major causes of GBV are purely economic. Secondly, the study recommend that NGOs need to be financed more so that they can drive their agenda of fighting GBV across the country. Finally, the study recommended that the partnership

between the NGOs and the two levels of government should be enhanced so as to effectively combat the spread of this GBV vice.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Background of the Study

The question of gender-based violence has continued to negatively impact humanity. Although this vice has existed for many centuries and was working against women, today the vice has mutated and is practised towards both genders.¹ It's for this reason that humanity came up with a number of legal, as well as, policy measures in combating the vice. However, despite all these efforts, the vice continues to negatively impact the lives of many men and women across the world. In fact, it has mutated into new forms which have negative effects on the emotional, psychological, social, as well as, spiritual well-being of the victims. These new forms include cyber bullying that consists of online stalking, revenge porn, being threatened online by anonymous people, just to mention a few.²

Internationally, the findings of many scholars have led to the deeper understanding of the of the roles which non-governmental organizations can play in combating the vice. In developed countries such as the United States of America and the United Kingdom,³ NGOs have been at the forefront in offering guidance and counselling to the victims of physical assault, sexual violence including rape, defilement and

1 Orlale Odhiambo. (2015). "Shocking Statistics on Status of GBV". Kenyan Woman. 1st December. <http://kw.awcfs.org/article/shocking-statistics-on-status-of-gbv/>.

2 Tjaden P. G. (2000). "Full Report of the Prevalence, Incidence and Consequences of Violence against Women: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey". US Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. National Institute of Justice.

3 Hugo, V. D. (1999). Role of NGOs in Conflict Resolution: Involvement of NGOs in Truth, Justice and Reconciliation in South Africa.

psychological torture.⁴ The non-governmental organizations involved in this line of work in such countries have continued to play a key role in the co-ordination of referrals for the most vulnerable including those who have undergone traumatic incidences such as rape cases and in these countries, these NGOs are the biggest financiers of the programs on gender-based violence grassroots non-governmental organizations who are able to reach out to the general public. However, that notwithstanding, reported cases of gender-based violence in US and UK continue to rise as days go by. The question then is why?

In Africa, the problem of gender-based violence has affected both the rural folks, as well as, the urban folks in equal measure. However, many studies have pointed out that in rural areas, the vice is more common towards women whereby GBV is meted more against women. These studies have also revealed that in urban centres GBV is meted against each gender in an equal measure. This, therefore, means that GBV is a vice which society should place a lot of emphasis on. Most NGOs in Africa have continued to play an important role in safeguarding women's rights and the rights of children; these are the major tools of mobilizing the African people at the grassroots against GBV.⁵ It should be noted that these NGOs have deepened their roots at the grassroots to an extent whereby African states and governments have sought their services in implementing certain

4 Evans I. (2007). "Battle Scars: Long-Term Effects of Prior Domestic Violence". Centre for Women Studies and Gender Research. University of Melbourne.

5 Banyard V. L. (2014). "Improving College Campus-Based Prevention of Violence against Women: A strategic Plan for Research Built on Multipronged Practices and Policies". *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*. 15(4). pp. 339-351.

programs at the grassroots.⁶Not only have these NGO's participated in the empowerment of African women at the grassroots, but they have also gone ahead and assisted the victims of GBV with financial help, legal help, psycho-social help, as well as, physical demonstrations at the grassroots against the GBV vice. However, despite their efforts, the number of reported cases of GBV in both rural and in urban areas is still on the rise according to many studies.

In Kenya, non-governmental organizations have also been at the forefront in preventing and managing the occurrences of the GBV. Most studies have revealed that this vice occurs in many households but a section of Kenyans have chosen to be quiet about it as they prefer to suffer in silence and at the end of the day, they develop lifestyle diseases such as ulcers, high blood pressure, as well as, heart diseases.⁷ Similarly, despite the efforts of the NGOs in combating the vice, domestic violence and GBV have been on the rise in Kenya, particularly during this period of the spread of Covid-19 pandemic.

It's upon this background that this study assessed the role of the NGOs in preventing and managing gender-based violence in Africa and Kenya was used as a case study.

6 Dhanani A. & Connolly C. (2015). "Non-Governmental Organizational Accountability: Talking the Talk and Walking the Walk". *Journal of Business Ethics*. pp 631-637.

7 FIDA (2008). "Gender-Based Violence in Kenya: A study of the Coast, Nairobi, Nyanza and Western Provinces of Kenya". *African Charter in Human and People's Rights*. Nairobi.

1.2 Problem Statement

Most African states and/or governments, as well as, the Kenyan government are acceding to various treaties that prohibits the spread of GBV in society but this vice is still on the rampant increase. Similarly, most of the treaties such as the Maputo Declaration of 2003, viewed gender-based violence in terms of women but today the victims cut across the two genders. For this reason, non-governmental organisations have stepped in to assist manage and combat this vice and have continued to supplement the government efforts in urging their citizens of resolve their family disputes amicably.⁸

Over 40% of Kenyan families experience GBV vices. This problem has also been extended to young people who are in relationships. The kind of abuses range from physical assault, rape, online trolling, cyber bullying, as well as, online stalking just to mention a few.

Despite the fronted efforts by governments and international bodies in strengthening the war against GBV, there exists serious policy and strategic gaps in containing this vice, for instance, to what extent are the NGOs taking this war on social media where majority of the young people are? Secondly, to what extent are the NGOs partnering with the government structures together with the grassroots leadership in attending to the emotional and psycho-social needs of families? The Government of

⁸ Cheeseman N., Onditi F., & D'Alessandro C. (2017). "Introduction to the Special Issue: Women, Leadership and Peace in Africa". *African Conflict and Peacebuilding Review*. 7(1). pp. 1-17.

Kenya has in the recent past increased its efforts towards eradicating GBV by creating the Ministry of Gender and Youth Affairs. Through these efforts which it was believed to be taking things in the right direction, the work of such government agencies may not deliver the intended results since many of them work at the national level and in major cities. It is only the NGOs which have spread their wings to the grassroots.

Despite the fact that there are many instruments of containing GBV in the country such as county governments, the state department of social protection and the traditional courts just to mention a few, this study opted to focus on NGOs as an instrument of containing/ preventing and managing GBV at the grassroots because they have formidable structures which are able to access women in the far flung areas; similarly, studies have revealed that majority of Kenyans at the grassroots have a tendency of having unwavering confidence in the NGOs more than county government, national government and/or traditional courts when it comes to the idea of preventing and managing the problem of GBV at the grassroots.

It is for this reason that this study sought to assess the role of the NGOs in preventing and managing the GBV in Africa and Kenya was used as a case study.

1.3 Research Questions

In order to unravel the above puzzle, this study set out the following questions.

1.3.1 Main Question

What role does non-governmental organizations play as instruments in prevention and management of gender-based violence?

1.3.2 Specific Questions

- i) What is the role of state and non-state actors in combatting gender-based violence in Africa?
- ii) What mechanisms do state and non-state actors use to prevent and manage the problem of gender-based violence in Africa?
- iii) What challenges do the non-governmental organisations experience in the process of prevention and management of gender-based violence in Kenya?

1.3 Research Objectives

The study set out the following objectives.

1.4.1 Main Objective

To determine the role of non-governmental organizations as instruments in prevention and management of gender-based violence.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

- i) To assess the role of state and non-state actors in combatting gender-based violence in Africa.
- ii) To establish the mechanisms which state and non-state actors use in preventing and managing the problem of gender-based violence in Africa.
- iii) To identify the challenges which the non-governmental organisations experience in the process of preventing and managing gender-based violence in Kenya.

1.5 Literature Review

This section critically reviewed existing literature on the theoretical underpinnings in the war against gender-based violence in Africa, it further assessed the role of NGOs in preventing and managing gender-based violence (GBV) in Africa (and specifically in Kenya), the extent to which NGOs have made a contribution towards the prevention and management of gender-based violence, as well as, established the challenges which the NGOs experience in the process of preventing and managing gender-based violence.

1.5.1 Theoretical Underpinnings in the War against Gender-Based Violence in Africa

Feminism (feminist theory) begins by acknowledging the fact that the problem of GBV in society was as a result of historical socialization of the two-gender type. In this historical socialization, the theory opines that, women are relegated to the periphery when it comes to political, economic, social, as well as, environmental matters. As a result of these relegations, women are perceived to be helpless species who could not advance any idea on their own and require the support of men. This has made society develop a perception which views women to be similar to children in their homesteads and the way a man can and/or could treat a woman was the same way he could treat his children. This line of thinking also assumes that at the national and international levels of decision-making, women are also excluded and their voices can and/or could not be heard in the decision-making processes.

Feminism warns that because of these perception(s) towards women, the problem of GBV cannot be contained unless something is done about the relegation of women to the periphery as the decision-making organs from the grassroots level, the national level and at the international scene.

In relation to the role of NGOs in combating the GBV problem in Africa, feminists opine that the NGOs are incapable of acting as proper instruments in the war against GBV in society unless they involve women themselves in the process of planning, executing and philosophising new ideas on how to fight the problem of GBV. This is because women are better placed people when it comes to understanding the challenges which women go through and how to mitigate those challenges. Similarly, the theory suggests that these women will be able to carry out massive public sensitization of their fellow women at the grassroots and in the peri-urban areas on the need to be assertive when it came to fighting the GBV problem.

However, this school of thought has a few constraints which are explained below. First it appears to be gender biased when it comes to the question of GBV; this is for the reasons that nowadays both men and women are victims of GBV. Whereas the study agrees with the ideas of this school of thought on the need to ensure inclusion of both genders at every stage of decision-making, it however disagrees on the notion of perceiving everything from a woman's angle; this is because the problem of GBV nowadays affects both genders.

Organizational theory argues that the extent to which an organization such as NGOs are able to meet their ultimate objectives depends on the extent to which they are properly organized internally and structured in a way that they are able to function properly.⁹ For instance, they pay close attention to how an NGO is structured internally; is there proper channels of communication in that NGO?; are there forward and backward linkages when it comes to information dissemination within the ranks and files of that NGO in question?; is the organization properly financed?; has the NGO hired competent personnel to do their specialised jobs?; to what extent does the NGO experience red tapes in the process of decision-making?

This school of thought emphasizes that it's only the organization which has hired competent personnel who are experts in the relevant field that will be able to assist the NGO to deliver on its mandate.¹⁰ Similarly, the theory emphasises on the need of the NGO to have proper channels of communication and a clear chain of command. The top should speak to the bottom and the bottom should be able to relay information back to the top in a seamless way.

Finally, this line of thinking acknowledges that employees of an NGO are human beings who need motivation and support by the leadership of the NGO. If the employees are promoted, paid well and the same employees are given holidays, allowances and

⁹ Burns (1961). "Organization Theories: From Classical to Modern". Oxford Publishers. UK: Routledge.

¹⁰ Ibid

given constant salary increments, they will have high morale for the organization and help it to achieve its main objectives.¹¹

This school of thought, however, has a number of constraints which include, the external environment and government policies, the organization should be properly structured, hire competent personnel and motivate their employees, as well as, have proper equipment to facilitate their work; however, it may be operating in a hostile environment and this environment can be that of conflict and deepened cultural practices of GBV in society. In such cases, it becomes very hard for such NGOs to realize their objectives. The NGOs can also be operating in an environment which has a hostile government and such a government will not allow the said NGO to operate freely; instead, they will be monitoring it all the time and keep it under 24-hour surveillance with a view of closing down its bank accounts and freezing all its monies in the said accounts. It becomes difficult for such NGOs to meet its objectives.

1.5.2 The Role of Non-Governmental Organisations in the Prevention & Management of Gender-Based Violence

In South Africa for instance, the idea of fighting GBV is not an affair of NGOs, instead it's a collective exercise for many organizations such as public organizations, civil society organizations, researchers, as well as, the donors.¹² Despite the fact that any

¹¹ Ibid

¹² Spiro P. J. (2001). "Accounting for NGOs". Chicago Journal of International Law. pp. 161-169.

fights between a husband and his wife, sexual abuse, domestic violence, as well as, verbal abuses towards women such as body shaming, these organizations in South Africa are also concerned with any form of violence of war against the LGBTQIA+, otherwise referred to as the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and/or Questioning, Intersex and Asexual groups of people. All these organizations defend the rights of these groups through advocacy, community-based activities, as well as, sensitization of the general public on the need to respect the rights of these groups of people.¹³

It should be noted that each organization enjoys strong linkages with other organizations pursuing the same goal. As a result of this interconnectedness, the rights of both genders are highly guarded in South Africa. Another benefit which comes about as a result of sharing of all these information is through consultations, comparison of notes and experiences and this has yielded the best results for the NGOs in reducing the rate(s) of GBV in South Africa.¹⁴ Whereas, the author greatly informs this study, she does not mention anything to do with the challenges each stakeholder/instrument experiences. Similarly, the author is not mentioning anything to do with the contribution of each actor apart from the NGOs hence the rationale for this study.

13 Lewis D. (2001). "The Management of Non-Governmental Development Organisations". London: Routledge.

14 Hugo V. D. (1999). "Role of NGOs in Conflict Resolution: Involvement of NGOs in Truth, Justice and Reconciliation in South Africa".

1.5.3 The Main Activities of NGOs on GBV victims

According to the figures released by the Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Gender and Youth Affairs, the problem of GBV is very rampant in Kenyan societies. However, the most affected groups of persons are women and orphans. Some other studies have indicated that boys and men are to some extent affected by the GBV pandemic; other reports have highlighted the fact that the lame, the aged, as well as, physically disabled/challenged men and women are more likely to fall victims of GBV. The deepening of the GBV vice continues to negatively affect the overall performance of a country's development process. The major effects of GBV according to studies include but are not limited to; breaking up of families, trauma to the victims and ushering in excessive pain for people who are not responsible.

Economically, the spread of GBV has continued to cause excessive pain to the victims and their family members; for instance, taking care of children single-handedly may prove to be very difficult. Similarly, GBV continues to deepen the already gap between urbanites and ruralites; GBV further widens the gap between the members of the male gender and female gender. Article 2 (5) Kenya constitution has domesticated all the treaties and agreements which Kenya has signed it with the latest development. It argues that; "general rules of international law shall form parts of the laws of Kenya under this constitution".

This, therefore, implies that if at all the problems is to be resolved, then it must be through both the legal framework and the policy framework. The adopted policies should

also focus on addressing the problems encountered by way of implementing various laws and policies. Usually there is resistance from some quarters. Therefore, the question of GBV is not only a woman's issues but it's also a government's issue. This means that when NGOs are talking matters of doing justice to all, that both men and women, as well as, boys and girls should be incorporated in all the stages. This will assist the said governments to appreciate the fact that GBV is an outdated practice.

The national framework on the war against the LGBTQIA+ does not in any way incorporate the participation of the young people. This makes them think that they have no role in fighting against GBV; however, they are constrained by the fact that younger men/generation are not easily moved by such things. The other challenges which affect the victims and the family members, is the problem of stigma. However, through the national framework, a lot of misconceptions over several issues have been addressed. The other challenge is half-truths from the survivors. The absence of data analysis tools, as well as, monitoring systems and evaluation items for the GBV intervention complicates the issue further, therefore, GBV policies must strive to be as comprehensive as possible.

1.5.4 The Challenges Experienced by NGOs in Fighting the Gender-Based Violence Spread.

The main challenges identified for the NGOs which are used to fight against the social injustices in society include the following: absence of transparency/accountability, poor funding, competition with the government(s), as well as, internal challenges. These

challenges have been brought out because they are responsible for the underperformance of the NGOs in changing the lives of the people.

On the issue of absence of transparency/accountability, most studies have pointed out that a number of NGOs are not accountable to the donors and to the citizens themselves who are the main beneficiaries of their works and as a result of this unacceptability, it is very difficult for the NGOs to do what is right to the greater common good.

Secondly, financial problem is another challenge which explains why NGOs are unable to meet their needs such as payment of their employees on time, paying their water and electricity bills, as well as, rent and transportation bills. Similarly, absence of finances makes it hard for them to operationalize their work.

Thirdly, competition with government(s) is also another factor which leads to the underperformance. The competition between government and NGO is brought about by the failure of the NGOs to be accountable and in this case the government comes in to force them to be accountable to its citizens, donors, as well as, themselves, mainly for taxation purposes.

1.5.5 Gaps in the Literature

Many authors have published documents on the success level of the fight against gender-based violence. Many instruments are involved at different levels in the fight against gender-based violence and despite these efforts, globally gender-based violence cases are still on the rise and taking different forms. This study, therefore, sought to

address the gaps in the literature available to be able to provide more insight on what needs to be done in the fight against gender-based violence.

1.6 Justification of the Study

This study is justified at two levels: Academic Justification and Policy Justification.

1.6.1 Academic Justifications

There are so many studies which have been done about the NGOs. These studies have focused on different things about the NGOs, however, there is no single study which has expressly focused on the role of NGOs in the prevention and the management of GBV in Kenya. For this reason, this study sought to fill the literature gap which exists in this area. Similarly, the study will contribute to knowledge expansion through its findings and recommendations. Finally, the study will raise academic debates among scholars in the field of international studies, international relations, law and gender studies; it will also create a basis upon which further research can be done in this area.

1.6.2 Policy Justification

This study contributed to policy development in the following ways. First and foremost, the study identified policy gaps in the structure and management of the NGOs, the strategies which the NGOs used in achieving their objectives, as well as, the guidelines regulating the NGOs as set out in the National Council for NGOs Regulatory Board. These gaps benefited the government as it produced new knowledge on the areas which need to be relooked at, in order to strengthen the role of NGOs as instruments of

combatting GBV in society. The findings and the recommendations made by this study will be useful to government(s) and particularly the policy makers as it will inform future policy making. Besides this benefit, NGOs operating in other countries may find the recommendations made by this study useful when developing their policies.

1.7 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This study focused on assessing the role of NGOs in the prevention and management of the GBV vices in Kenya. The major goal was to determine the contribution which NGOs have made towards combating the vice. This study focused on the periods between 2000 and 2021 because this is the period which has experienced tremendous growth and participation of NGOs in Kenya; this is also the period when a lot of legal and policy measures were adopted by Kenya in combating the GBV vice.

Among the limitations which this study experienced included, difficulties in securing an appointment with the NGO leaders due to their busy schedule. Secondly, in this era of the Covid-19 pandemic, majority of the respondents were not willing to meet with the researcher physically. For this reason, the researcher opted to engage a section of her respondents virtually. The other limitation which the researcher experienced was the idea of most respondents being gender biased in their assessment of NGOs contribution towards fighting the GBV vice. To the feminists, it was their golden chance to advance their ideology while to the male chauvinists, it was their chance to exhibit their manly prowess.

1.8 Theoretical Framework

This study was anchored on the Liberal Institutionalism Theory as advanced by Ernest Haas. This theory argues that the problem of gender-based violence in the international system can successfully be combated if international institutions are empowered to police the behaviour of states when it comes to containing the GBV problem. These empowered institutions are likely to cause the emergence of similar norms, policy guidelines and legal frameworks in all the states across the world in as far as containing the GBV problem is concerned. Ernest Haas argued that “in the modern world it is difficult to bring social order without having strong international institutions in place”.¹⁵ For this reason, therefore, Haas suggested that in order for the social problems such as GBV to be tamed across the world, there is need to set up international institutions which are empowered and suspended above states. These institutions will be able to create similar norms, practices and policies towards the combatting of GBV across the world. This will be achieved through spill over-effects and spill-back effects.¹⁶ These implies that international NGOs and inter-governmental organizations should be strengthened and empowered so as to create social order in the world, in as far as GBV is concerned. The same institutions will be responsible for the funding, regulations and

15 Richmond O. P. (2001). “Westphalia Peace Building: Roles of NGOs in Conflict Resolutions”.

16 Ibid

assessments of the performance of each NGO in as far as the prevention and management of GBV is concerned.

However, this theory has got a number of limitations; first and foremost, the act of states surrendering their power(s) to the supra-national institutions, is a matter of goodwill and voluntariness among states. The question then is, what if states refuse to surrender part of their sovereignty to these regional institutions? It then becomes very difficult for these regional bodies such as the East African Community to cause spill-over and spill-back effects to states.

1.9 Hypotheses

The study was based on the following null hypotheses:

- i. The state and non-state actors have made a positive contribution towards combatting gender-based violence in Africa.
- ii. The existing mechanisms used by state and non-state actors have yielded negative results in containing the problem of gender-based violence in Africa.
- iii. Non-governmental organisations experience serious challenges which slows down their capacity in the prevention and management of gender-based violence in Kenya.

1.10 Methodology of the Study

This study was guided by the following methodology which was explained in various sections.

1.10.1 Research Design

This study was guided by the Case Study Method as its research design. In this research design, the role of NGOs in the prevention and management of GBV in Kenya was studied in details and the findings obtained were able to be generalized through the Induction Method. This research design was appropriate for this study since norms, perceptions, societal experiences and feelings were assessed.

1.10.2 Methods of Data Collection

The study relied on both the primary and secondary sources of data collection. Primary data was collected through the use of the interview guide while secondary data was collected through the use of books, journal articles, publications and all the relevant documentaries concerning the issue under study.

1.10.3 Target Population

The target population of this study included various categories of respondents. These respondents included, leaders of the NGOs operating in Kenya who deal with matters GBV, officers at the National NGOs control board, religious leaders, local administration (such as the chiefs), officers to the Law Society of Kenya, GBV survivors based in Nairobi city, opinion leaders, professional counsellors, academic experts in the field of sociology and the officers at the Ministry of Interior in charge of community affairs. The total target population for this study was 430 respondents.

Table 1.1: Target Population

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY
Leaders of NGOs dealing with GBV in Nairobi	45
National NGO board in Kenya	24
Faiths based organization leaders in Nairobi city	130
Local administration (chiefs)	85
LSK officers	22
GBV survivors in Nairobi	14
Opinion leaders	40
Professional counsellors	39
Sociologists	20
Community based officers in Nairobi	11
TOTAL	430 officers

Source: Author (2020)

1.10.4 Sample Size

The sample size of this study referred to a small section of the target population which bear the typical characteristics of the target population. The sample size of this study was arrived at using 10% of each category of the target population. The sample size of this study equalled to 43 respondents. These numbers were drawn from calculating the 10% of the target population under each category. This is explained in the table below.

Table 1.2: Sample Size

CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE (10% OF THE TARGET POPULATION)
Leaders of NGOs dealing with GBV in Nairobi	45	5
National NGO board in Kenya	24	2
Faiths based organization leaders in Nairobi city	130	13
Local administration (chiefs)	85	9
LSK officers	22	2

GBV survivors in Nairobi	14	1
Opinion leaders	40	4
Professional counsellors	39	4
Sociologists	20	2
Community based officers in Nairobi	11	1
TOTAL	430 respondents	43 respondents

1.10.5 Sampling Procedure

This study adopted a Purposive Sampling Design as its sampling procedure, this is a situation whereby, the researcher was at liberty to pick on whom to include in the study and whom not to include. The consideration was generally based on who is able to produce the much-needed information by the study.

1.10.6 Data Analysis

Since this study was qualitative in nature, collected data from the interview guide and the secondary sources was analysed using Content Analysis. This is a situation whereby the researcher compared the two sources of data, made inferences, attached meaning to each set then interpreted it and laid it down using script narration.

1.10.7 Ethical Considerations

The main ethical considerations of this study were the confidentiality of the respondents and getting the respondents consent before interviewing them. The researcher was well aware that these non-governmental organizations work under strict regulations and the targeted officers could find it hard to speak on behalf of their organizations without permission from the authorities. However, the researcher was able to explain everything about this study and assure them that it was only meant for study purposes and not for any other purpose. The researcher did also assure them of maximum confidentiality and that nobody would be quoted in what they said.

1.11 Chapter Outline

This study consists of six chapters namely:

Chapter One: Introduction to the Study

The key sub-sections are background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, research objectives and value of the study, literature review, justification of the study, scope and limitations of the study, theoretical framework, research hypotheses and methodology of the study.

Chapter Two: The Role of State and Non-State Actors in Combatting Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Africa: The Historical Context

This chapter illustrated the historical underpinnings of the problem of GBV in Africa, the emergence of NGOs in the war against GBV, the benefits of involving NGOs in the

mitigation of GBV in Africa, its major causes in African societies which were divided into economic, psychological, social, cultural and environmental.

Chapter Three: The Mechanisms used by State and Non-State Actors in Preventing and Managing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Africa, Challenges and Opportunities

This chapter dealt with the mechanisms used by state and non-state actors in preventing and managing the spread of GBV in Africa which were divided into legal mechanisms, policy mechanisms, public sensitization, psycho-social support for the victims and construction of rehabilitation centres, among other things the genesis of GBV in Africa, contribution of both local and international NGOs in fighting GBV, the opportunities Africa stands to gain by managing GBV, the level of success of NGOs in the management of GBV, as well as, the challenges which NGOs experience as they fight the spread of GBV.

Chapter Four: The Contribution of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the Prevention and Management of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Kenya

This chapter dealt with the major causes of GBV in Kenya, GBV in modern Kenya being gender specific and/or across gender specific and managing GBV in Kenya.

Chapter Five: Data Presentation and Data Analysis

This chapter dealt with the data presentation and data analysis. It is in this chapter that the findings of the study were presented.

Chapter Six: Conclusions and Recommendations

This chapter summed up the major findings - based on objectives and hypotheses of the study. The chapter gave the summary of the study findings, the conclusions, the recommendations made by this study, as well as, areas that need further research.

CHAPTER TWO: THE ROLE OF STATE AND NON-STATE ACTORS IN COMBATTING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) IN AFRICA: THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT

2.0 The Introduction

This chapter focused on role of state and non-state actors in combatting the problem of gender-based violence in Africa: the historical context. Through this chapter, it was appreciated that gender-based violence is a problem which has continued to negatively affect humanity for many centuries. Although in the past it used to be normalized, with the evolution of mankind and the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Charter, GBV is a vice which was prohibited. To date, this chapter appreciated the fact that state and non-state actors are necessary tools of preventing and managing GBV in society because of the crucial role they have played for decades.

2.1 The Historical Background: Gender-Based Violence

In most African societies, women were grouped as part of children in any homestead, therefore, men who in most cases were polygamous in nature, could discipline their children inclusive of their wives. This was taken as part and parcel of the African cultural norms where the centre of decision-making was vested in the mana of the homestead.¹⁷ As result of this norm, many women used to (and still do) persevere the

17 Aura-Odhiambo R.A. (2015). “Situational Analysis and the Legal Framework on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Kenya: Challenges and Opportunities”. National Council for Law Reporting. Nairobi.

acts of GBV which kept on occurring from time to time. For this reason, GBV for many centuries in the African continent was normalized as many researchers have put it.

To the government circles, GBV was in the past regarded as a private family matter between the couples in question and this means that there was less emphasis by states and governments in the prevention and managing of the GBV. However, when a few NGOs fighting for women's rights emerged in the early 1970s in Europe, they succeeded in raising the public awareness of GBV as a vice which contradicted the UDHR 1948 charter; for this reason, they were sensitized across the country and with the adoption of protocols against the GBV by the UN in the early 1980s; African states and governments were urged to place a lot of emphasis on combatting this vice in society. The reason was simple, that both men and women were human beings who had rights and they deserved to live dignified lives.

The UN embarked on a serious campaign against the GBV in 1985 and its first resolution was that the UN agencies and the international communities should make it a priority to fight the spread of GBV in society. As a result of this call, many international bodies also swarmed into action, for instance, in 1986, the ECOSOC organized for several global meetings and a lot of literature on the same issue was developed and

published. Similarly, in 1987, the Commissions on the Status of Women (CSW) established that in Kenya, it was mostly women who were suffering more from the vice.¹⁸

In the draft convention of the CEDAW, the idea of GBV meted against women was looked at as an international concern as opposed to private affair between family members. Also, in Belgium, women came up with the idea of adding the issue of protecting the integrity of women to be art of the protocol. The concern also bars anybody from engaging in the acts of human trafficking against women for any form of prostitution or exploitation.

2.2 The Emergence of NGOs in the War against GBV

Globally, its estimated that for every three women, one of them is experiencing the problem of GBV in the family. This violence can be in various forms such as, rape, physical assault, cyber bullying, extortion threats and spiritual violence, just to mention a few. In the ideal set up, the state is supposed to guard each and every citizen from any forms of violence, however, whenever it comes to family matters, usually the justice system is supposed to apply. However, since most of the victims prefer to settle such differences amicably, it becomes very hard for the state and the justice system to deal

18 Martin S. L., Coyne-Beasley T., Hoehn M., Mathew M., Runyan C. W., Orton S., & Royster L. A. (2013). "Primary Prevention of Violence against Women: Training Needs of Violence Practitioners". *Violence Against Women*. 15(1). pp. 44-56.

with the culprits. It's from this situation that the NGOs have always stepped in to resolve such problems.

2.3 The Benefits of Involving the NGOs in the Mitigation of GBV in Africa

NGOs have proven over the years to be the best avenues in offering mentorship to family members and married couples with an aim of preventing the spread and the constant occurrence of GBV. The advantages of involving the NGOs in this war is that most of the NGOs have established their solid bases in the rural areas and they have also spread their wings across the country, hence enjoying elaborate networks which can push this agenda. Secondly, NGOs are non-profit making organizations, thus, their aim is to deliver the much-needed psycho-social support to the community members who are in dire need. Thirdly, NGOs are known to be efficient in discharging their duties to the community members at the grassroots level. Fourthly, with NGOs, accountability and transparency is their cardinal rule, therefore most of the financiers prefers to send their donations to these NGOs as opposed to governments which are embroiled with corruption and mismanagement of public funds. Finally, with the NGOs, it's easier for them to partner with community members and the local administration to spreading the gospel of anti-GBV in the grassroots. Through this partnership, every African (including Kenyans) will be able to get the message and eventually the vice will be minimized and contained in the long run.¹⁹

19 Mbote P. K. (2000). "The Operational Environment and Constraints for NGOs in Kenya: Strategies for Good Policy and Practice". Working Paper No. 2.

2.4 Major Causes of GBV in African Societies

There are several reasons as to why the problem of GBV is very common in the African continent according to most studies. These cases can be attributed to economic reasons, social reasons, political reasons, as well as, cultural reasons.²⁰ These categories of causes are discussed below.

2.4.1 Economic Reasons

Most African states and governments are undergoing a lot of economic challenges. These challenges ranges from high levels of poverty, unemployment, inflation and high cost of living, thus, for this reason, most of the men in society feel economically deprived. This deprivation makes them develop aggressive tendencies and as a result of these aggressiveness, they may be forced to engage in GBV as a coping mechanism. On the flip side, ever since women empowerment took root in the African continent, most women have made their lives much better as compared to that of men. For this reason, women have also developed aggressive tendencies, in that, they are willing to fight with anyone to safeguard their dignity and authority and this also ends up causing the spread of GBV.

20 Martin S. L., Coyne-Beasley T., Hoehn M., Mathew M., Runyan C. W., Orton S., & Royster L. A. (2013). "Primary Prevention of Violence against Women: Training Needs of Violence Practitioners". *Violence Against Women*. 15(1). pp. 44-56.

2.4.2 Psychological Reasons

According to the WHO report of 2017, it noted that most of the African citizens have psychological problems caused by various challenges they face in their lives. As a result of this, majority are stressed, emotionally drained, have feelings of restlessness and being disturbed have also emerged. For this reason, GBV may be employed as a way of managing such stress or psychological challenges which people are undergoing.

2.4.3 Social Reasons

As a result of the breakdown of social systems in most African societies, married couples have no one to turn to for mentorship, guidance and counselling and/or getting advice on how best to run their families. For instance, in the past, most African societies had council of elders which consisted of clan elders and they could advice married couples on family matters; similarly, there existed psycho-social support systems from aunts, grandmothers and grandfathers, as well as, the church. The government also was concerned with such problems and offered their assistance thorough the local chiefs among others; however today, all these psycho-social systems have broken down and as a result, there is a surge of GBV cases.

2.4.4 Environmental Reasons

Most children have been raised/brought up by parents who have been promoters of GBV against each other. Most of these parents have been carrying out the vice within the vicinity of their children and as result of this, the children acquire this behaviour and when they grow old, they usually practice the same because they saw one (or both) of

their parents do it. As a result of this environmental challenges, the problem becomes endemic and is deepened in society.

2.4.5 Cultural Reasons

In most African societies, GBV has been normalized. It has been normalized in the sense that some couples especially women look at it as a show of love from their male counterparts. They see GBV as a way of expressing love and concern to them, that is, if a spouse does not apply GBV on you, he has no concern for you and you do not exist in his life. As a result of this, in such societies women looks at GBV as a rite of passage in a marriage. For this reason, it has become hard for the fighters against GBV to prevent the vice.

2.5 Conclusion

In conclusion, therefore, this chapter has demonstrated the role of state and non-state actors such as NGOS in combatting the problem of GBV in African states and societies. The chapter has demonstrated that the vice is caused by various factors and that government institutions and NGOs have the best strategies to prevent and manage the spread of the vice.

CHAPTER THREE: THE MECHANISMS USED BY STATE AND NON-STATE ACTORS IN PREVENTING AND MANAGING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) IN AFRICA, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES.

3.0 The Introduction

This chapter focused on the mechanisms used by state and non-state actors in prevention and management of gender-based violence in Africa and challenges they face(d). Through the mechanisms used, the chapter looked at the contribution of both local and international NGOs towards fostering eradication of gender-based in Africa; the chapter also attempted to bring out the opportunities that Africa stands to gain in as far as the question of management of gender-based violence by NGOs is concerned; the chapter further identified the gains that Africa has made so far in management of gender-based violence efforts since independence; it again identified the challenges that Africa continued to experience in its struggle towards management of gender-based violence.

3.1 Genesis of Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

In many countries, the question of GBV is widespread and it has been accepted as a normal way of life. The reason being that, it is normal for a man and woman in the house to quarrel and engage in squabbles. This partly informs the reason as to why such cases are rarely reported.²¹ Although the GBV problem takes place in various forms in

21 Andrea L. Wirtz et al. (2018): Global Health.

different societies, the most common denominator is that women are always on the receiving end.²²

The conceptualization of gender-based violence includes all those harmful activities that are committed by one gender against the other gender with the intention of harming and belittling the opposite sex. In most cases, GBV is leaning towards women who are considered to be of a weaker sex. GBV consists of different forms such as forced sex, rape, physical injuries, as well as, body shaming and emotional abuse. In some societies, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is also meted against women by force which is considered to be part of GBV.²³ The problem of GBV usually takes place in different settings such as home environment, hospital environment, prison environment community environment, as well as, work place environment. Therefore, if society is to employ proper mechanisms of fighting GBV, special considerations should be made towards addressing the environment(s) in which the vice occurs.

3.2 Mechanisms used by State and Non-State Actors in Prevention and Management of GBV in Africa

The exercise of prevention and management of GBV in Africa requires a number of strategies to be used in order to achieve the intended objective. As a result of these demands, both state and non-state actors have adopted a number of mechanisms in order

22 Sarah R Meyer et al. (2019): BMJ Open.

23 J. McCauley, K. Kolodner, L. Dill, A.F. Schroeder (1997): jamanetwork.com

to drive this agenda in society. These mechanisms include but are not limited to; putting in place a legal framework, putting in place a policy framework, public sensitization, supporting the victims and promotion of education by constructing rehabilitation cen.

3.2.1 Legal Mechanisms

Both the state and non-state actors such as the NGOs across the African continent, have been at the forefront in pushing for the adoption of pieces of legislation which seeks to punish the perpetrators of GBV. For instance, in Kenya, there is the existence of the P3 form which is certified by the medical officers that states the victim has suffered injuries from gender-based violence acts. This legal document is used in a court of law when prosecuting the offender. Secondly, these pieces of legislation have acted as a deterrent to the likely perpetrators of the vice.

3.2.2 Policy Mechanisms

The state and non-state actors have also put in place several policy frameworks in a bid to combat the problem of GBV in Africa; for instance, several state departments have been created to assist in the prevention and management of the GBV problem in Africa. Offices have been established in all over the countries, whereby, the victims can and/or are able to officially go and complain; counselling services to the victims are also offered in these offices; similarly, a huge amount of budgetary support has been allocated towards all the activities that gears towards containing the problem of GBV in Africa.

3.2.3 Public Sensitization

Both state actors and non-state actors have also heavily invested in the sensitization of the general public from engaging in the unlawful acts of GBV. For example, a number of TV programs and talk shows have been sponsored by the government and the NGOs in sensitizing people against the GBV problem. Similarly, the governments and NGO have organized for public “barazas” specifically at the chief’s camp(s) in a bid to warn the general public against supporting or condoning any acts of GBV.

3.2.4 Psycho-Social Support to Victims

Attending to the victims of GBV is also another area where governments and the NGOs have directed their energies. For instance, victims have been offered free psycho-social support services such as guidance and counselling, business loans, free medical attention, as well as, reconciliation with the perpetrators. In consultation with the religious institutions, the victims have also been offered with spiritual nourishment. It is these psycho-social support services that have greatly helped in the war against the spread of GBV in Africa.

3.2.5 Construction of Rehabilitation Centres

The governments and NGOs have also made a number of physical constructions which in one way or another have contributed towards the containment of GBV spread in Africa. For instance, there has been an increase in the construction of schools, hospitals, rehabilitation centres (for the drug addicts, etc.), children’s homes, correctional facilities,

tertiary institutions and village polytechnics. These institutions have to a greater extent helped to keep both genders busy and better their lives which in one way or the other have assisted in reducing the frequent occurrence of GBV in Africa.

3.3 Contribution of Both Local & International NGOs towards Fostering Eradication of GBV in Africa

One of the biggest challenges that most NGOs are experiencing is the fact that their leadership just so happens to be of the male gender. It has always been difficult for them to understand the importance of promoting gender mainstreaming or gender equality; therefore, efforts must be made towards sensitizing the leadership of the NGOs on why they need to be gender sensitive.²⁴ The issue of gender campaigns can be taken from the national to local levels; for instance, in the health sector. The health workers are better people to be gender promoters when it comes to matters of health care. This should be extended to women leaders in other sectors such as politics, education, administration, as well as, governance, thus, should be seen as the first line advocates on matters gender equality, gender activism and the fighters of GBV in society.²⁵ Therefore, there should be a proper sensitization of all women in the health sector and all women in leadership. This is for the purposes of ensuring that they remain focused and steadfast in the war against

24 M.C. Ellsberg, R. Pena, A. Herrera, J. Liljestrand & A. Winkvist (1999). "Wife Abuse among Women of Child-bearing Age in Nicaragua". *American Journal of Public Health*. 89(2). pp. 241-244.

25 L.L. Heise, A. Raikes, C.H. Watts & A.B. Zwi. (1994). "Violence against Women: A Neglected Public Health Issue in Less Developed Countries". *Social Science & Medicine*. 39(9). pp. 1165-1179.

GBV and in sensitizing their fellow women on the need to remain assertive and not allow to be misused.

The question of denying women a say on health matters is not only a health issue but it is also a violation of the women rights to health matters. The United Nations' Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was adopted in 1978. This Convention outlines various forms of rights such as civil, political, economic, social and cultural; therefore, it speaks of the rights and duties of women with regards to safeguarding on their rights and promotion of their fundamental freedoms which cuts across political, economic and cultural matters. Therefore, once the war against GBV is successful, it will be able to spur on economic growth and ensure faster development at the local level and at the national level.

The UN conference on HIV/AIDS held in June 2001, took a decision that it is a woman's right to have control over her sexuality. The convention directed all the signatory states to take steps in ensuring that women's rights with regards to their sexuality is promoted.²⁶ This decision is regarded as the milestone when it comes to war against GBV, that is, women should not just be granted their right to sexuality but must also be facilitated and enabled to seat at the decision-making table with their male counterparts. Similarly, more research on matters women and how better to be empowered and help them to develop capacity in uplifting their lives, should also be

26 J. McCauley, D.E. Kern, K. Kolodner, L. Dill, A.F. Schroeder, H.K. DeChant, & E.B. Bass. (2017). "Clinical Characteristics of Women with a History of Childhood Abuse: Unhealed Wounds".

encouraged. Once all these are done, it will greatly reduce the emphasis which society is placing on their male counterparts and ensure that gender mainstreaming happens in every sector.

3.4 Opportunities that Africa Stands to Gain in Management of GBV by NGOs

While gender-based violence (GBV) is not a problem unique to Africa, there is little doubt that the extent of the problem persists more severely on the continent than elsewhere in the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that, in 2013, 35% of women worldwide had experienced either physical or sexual violence in their lifetimes. In contrast, 45.6% of women 15 years and older in Africa have experienced the same.²⁷ This high incidence of GBV in Africa can be associated with low levels of education, exposure to violence elsewhere, patriarchal systems, attitudes accepting of violence, gender inequality and low access to information. In societies where justice is seldom achieved, knowledge of women's rights is limited and exposure to violence is consistent the task of reducing GBV remains of paramount importance.

Although there has been an increase in the number of programs by NGOs on the populations to prevent and respond to GBV, particularly sexual violence against women and girls, there remains a general lack of evidence regarding the effectiveness of these efforts in preventing diverse forms of GBV and a lack of evaluation of efforts outside of

27 S. Parker. (2015). "Hidden Crisis: Violence against Syrian Female Refugees".

conflict related sexual violence.²⁸ There have been several review papers published examining the efficacy of GBV prevention efforts but none have focused specifically on refugee settings where the risks to women and girls may be higher. Systematic review of reviews published in 2014, examined GBV prevention measures globally but focused primarily on efforts in high-income countries, where the majority of evaluations have been concentrated and did not include prevention efforts focused on refugee populations.²⁹ Another review published in 2015, examined interventions in settings with armed conflict, including some with refugee populations; however, the authors examined sexual violence exclusively, which is just one type of GBV that women and girls may experience.

3.5 Level of Success of the Mechanisms used by NGOs in the Management of Gender-Based Violence in Africa

Violence against women and girls is one of the most widespread violation of human rights³⁰ and domestic violence is considered in international law as an abuse of human rights. The World Health Organization (WHO) defined domestic violence as the intended use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, that can result in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development and/or deprivation of human rights.

28 World Health Organization (WHO). (2012). "Executive Summary: A Research Agenda for Sexual Violence in Humanitarian, Conflict and Post-Conflict Settings".

29 M. Hossain, C. Zimmerman & C. Watts. (2014). "Preventing Violence against Women and Girls in Conflict".

30 P. Nilan, A. Demartoto, A. Broom & J. Germov. (2014). "Indonesian Men's Perceptions of Violence against Women". *Violence against Women*. 20 (7). pp. 869-888.

Domestic violence is also any act that causes victims to do something they do not want to do; it prevents them from doing something they want to do or causes them to be intimidated. Domestic violence continues over a long period, though the time and severity can differ. It includes physical violence, emotional and/or psychological violence, sexual violence, financial or economic violence. Domestic violence is a pervasive global problem and can be caused by social and cultural factors such as expectations of sex roles, beliefs about the superiority and proprietary rights of men over women, as well as, women's economic and legal dependence on men.³¹

The need to address the issue of domestic violence has attracted the attention of different lobbying powers from social, legal and health sectors. Different actors from different sectors have combined their efforts and worked with local authorities to issue laws that reduce the effect of domestic violence in society. Furthermore, the issue of women's empowerment, as well as, gender equality has been internationally discussed, which has highlighted aspects related to violence against women. The eighth Secretary General of the United Nations (UN), Ban Ki-Moon, since taking office in 2007, has launched various campaigns to end violence against women and to eliminate gender inequality.³²

31 P. Johnsen & E. Robertson. (2016). "Protecting, Restoring and Improving: Incorporating Therapeutic Jurisprudence and Restorative Justice Concepts into Civil Domestic Violence Cases".

32 M.D. Jones & M.K. McBeth. (2010). "Narrative Policy Framework: Clear Enough to be Wrong?"

These current efforts to address domestic violence were preceded by the Worldwide Tribunal on Violations Against Women held in Brussels in 1976. This tribunal was organized by a small group of primarily northern women entrepreneurs bringing together over 2,000 women from over 40 countries. This tribunal was created with the intention to make public the full range of crimes against women of all cultures.³³ The tribunal paved way for the improvement of worldwide systems of dignified organizations like the UN Women's Conference in Mexico City. Women's associations around the globe assisted in putting aggressions toward women, as well as, the matter of rights for women on the agenda of the 1993 world meeting. Women's associations defined the matter by working together and placing the concept of gender-based brutality under the umbrella of human rights.

Additionally, NGOs work to build support services and legal infrastructure to prevent domestic violence. NGOs in Lebanon have been working on educating women on their rights and how to defend themselves. There is a strong correlation between illiteracy of the females and domestic violence and most of them do not know their rights.³⁴ Moreover, NGOs have been working with the legislative and executive authorities to initiate laws that protect women from domestic violence in addition to working towards the implementation of the existing laws. Although Lebanon has laws

33 H. Kara, A. Ekici & H. Inankul. (2014). "The Role of Police in Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence in Turkey". *European Scientific Journal*, 10 (20).

34 Lebanon Rape Law. (August 16th, 2017). Retrieved from <http://www.bbc.com/news/worldmiddle-east-40947448>.

regarding domestic violence, the increased rate of domestic violence is linked to the poor enforcement of laws. Law enforcement plays a vital role in establishing the trust of women who are abused that they will not be blamed for initiating the violence and that they will be taken seriously.³⁵

Violation of women's human rights led to the founding of diverse NGOs who worked towards putting women's human rights on the national and international agenda. Bosnian women's NGOs played a vital role in the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Women's NGOs define the problem and seek national and international support. Furthermore, they press national governments and international actors to put the issue on their political agendas. The success of the implementation of this resolution was due to the work of women's NGOs. NGOs and IOs have been addressing human rights violations and highlighting the level of violence within the community and advocating for positive social change.³⁶

There exist positive relationships between governments and NGOs if they are working toward common goals in service and welfare provisions. However, those working openly in advocacy and human rights tend to be perceived with suspicion

35 S. Kouvo & Z. Pearson (2014). "Feminist Perspectives on Contemporary International Law between Resistance and Compliance".

36 M. Paulino (2017). "Domestic Violence: Psychological Issues Related to the Victims and Offender. The Psychology of Criminal and Anti-social Behaviour".

especially when explicitly challenging the state.³⁷ There is potential for collaboration when NGOs remain in pre-defined roles of service provision, but conflicts arose when NGOs question government policies. In support for NGOs, USAID stated that a prosperous NGO community is important for effective and efficient civil society that organizes local participation which is essential for sustainable development.

NGOs play a vital role in democracy building and contribute to women's empowerment efforts. The national campaign for the Abolition of Unfairness against Women in the Civil Code in 2004 was organized by the Lebanese women's system but it stopped with the closure of the parliament in 2007. It aimed to modify the gender biased laws in the civil code.³⁸ KAFA also led the battle toward the safeguarding of women from family aggression. The campaign which was held in July 2006 aimed at reconstructing the standardized comprehension by agents of government and social society, as well as, encourages the commitment to fighting violence against women. The campaign aimed to translate the norm through legislative action.³⁹

3.6 Conclusion

In conclusion, therefore, this chapter was able to look at the mechanisms which state and non-state actors such as NGOs used in preventing and managing the spread of

37 S. Rosiny (2015). "A Quarter Century of Transitory Power-sharing: Lebanon's Unfulfilled Ta'if Agreement of 1989 Revisited". *Civil Wars*. 17 (4). pp. 485-502.

38 D. Sharff-Peterson & A.J. Schroeder (2017). "Domestic Violence in International Context". London: Routledge.

39 R. Stephan (2012). "Women's Rights Movement in Lebanon in Mapping Arab Women Movement".

the GBV in the African continent. The chapter also went ahead and highlighted the opportunities which the African continent is likely to get with lower levels of GBV if the above mechanisms bear fruit.

CHAPTER FOUR: THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs) IN THE PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) IN KENYA.

4.0 The Introduction

This chapter looked at how NGOs have contributed towards the prevention and management of GBV in Kenya. This was sourced from the existing studies, reports, as well as, the websites of such NGOs which deals with special matters in society. The chapter came out with a number of documented facts which strengthened the existing literature and in one way or the other filled the existing literature gap.

4.1 The Major Causes of GBV in Kenya

The problem of GBV in Kenya has existed for many years and studies have established that GBV took the female angle in the past but today things have changed and the vice has become cross cutting in as far as the issue of gender divide is concerned. The major causes of the spread of this vice are similar to the ones which were identified earlier from the African perspective. However, in the Kenyan perspective some of the cases were slightly of different nature than those from the African continent. These were the cases.

4.1.1 The Upsurge of the Covid-19 Pandemic

It was revealed from various reports that as a result of the spread of the Covid-19 virus, most Kenyans lost their jobs; others who were running businesses, unfortunately had their businesses go under; for this reason, as a result of frustrations the affected

Kenyan men turned to applying the GBV on their spouses as a way of coping with the challenges they were facing in life which were posed by the spread of the disease.

4.1.2 Cultural Experiences and Influences

This happens in cases where children saw their fathers beating up their mothers and are more likely to beat up their future wives/spouses than those children who did not see any of their parents fighting. Similarly, the nature vs nurture debate works here very well, whereby, the way a child has been brought up will determine his/her behaviour(s), attitudes and perceptions towards others in future.

4.1.3 Economic Challenges Bedevilling the Kenyan People.

It is no longer a secret that Kenyans are experiencing tough economic times. These challenges range from high levels of poverty, unemployment and inflation to high cost of living. For this reason, most of the men in society feel economically deprived and cheated in life. This deprivation makes them develop aggressive tendencies and as a result of these aggressiveness, they may be forced to engage in GBV as coping mechanisms. On the flip side, ever since women empowerment took root in Kenya and most women have well-paying jobs, they have made their lives much better as compared to that of men. For this reason, women have also developed aggressive tendencies in that they are willing to fight with anyone to safeguard their dignity and authority and this also ends up causing the spread of GBV.

4.1.4 Psychological Problems

According to the WHO report of 2017, it noted that most of the Kenyan citizens have psychological problems caused by various challenges they face in their lives; it could be as a result of marital challenges, differences with parents and siblings, work related stress, just to mention a few. As a result of this, majority are stressed, emotionally drained, feelings of restlessness and being disturbed have also emerged. For this reason, GBV may be employed as a way of managing such stress or psychological challenges which people are undergoing.

4.1.5 Breakdown of Social System(s)

As a result of the breakdown of social systems in most Kenyan societies, married couples have no one to turn to for mentorship, guidance, counselling and getting advice on how best to run their families. For instance, in the past, most Kenyan societies had council of elders which consisted of clan elders and they could advice married couples on family matters, similarly their existed psycho-social support systems from aunts, grandmothers and grandfathers, as well as, the church. The government also was concerned with such problems and offered their assistance thorough the local chiefs among others, however today, all these psycho-social systems have broken down and as a result there is a surge of GBV cases.

Most children have been raised up by parents who have been promoters of GBV against each other. Most of these parents have been carrying out the vice within the vicinity of their children; as a result of this, the children acquire this behaviour and when

they grow old, they usually practice the same because they saw one (or both) of their parents do it. As a result of this environmental challenges, the problem becomes endemic and it is and has been deepened in the society.

In most Kenyan societies, GBV has been normalized. It has been normalized in the sense that some couples especially women look at it as a show of love from their male counterparts and they see GBV as a way of expressing love and concern to them, that if a spouse does not apply GBV on you, he has no concern for you and you don't exist in his life. As a result of this, in such societies women look at GBV as a rite of passage in a marriage. For this reason, it has become hard for the fighters against GBV to prevent the vice.

4.2 GBV in Modern Kenya being Gender Specific or Across Genders

It was established that GBV in Kenya is mostly meted on women by men. It was also established that GBV is always being viewed with a lot of gender biasness in Kenya. However, the study also found out that there were also many unreported cases of men being battered by their wives both in rural and urban areas, therefore, this meant that GBV in the modern Kenya is not gender specific, instead it cuts across genders and all the concerted efforts to fight the spread of the GBV should pay attention to all genders.

4.3 Managing GBV in Kenya

It was established that GBV is a vice which has existed for years in many Kenyan societies and/or households, and it will take a lot of time before its eradicated in Kenya. Therefore, managing the GBV vice requires the cumulative support of legal measures, as

well as, policy measures. On one hand, legal measures should exist to act as a deterrence to any perpetrator of the vice; while policy measures should serve to sensitize the citizens against practicing this vice. These policy measures could be economic measures, sociological measures, as well as, psycho-social measures. The aim is to help people to overcome the tendencies of promoting such a vice.

4.4 Conclusion

This chapter looked at the contribution of the NGOs in the process of prevention and management of the GBV activities. It has been clearly demonstrated that NGOs have acted as a vital tool towards achieving the set of objectives. It has also been witnessed that as NGOs continue to strive towards realizing their objectives, they have also encountered a number of challenges which in most cases are financial, political, environmental, as well as, managerial.

CHAPTER FIVE: DATA PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter dealt with data presentation and analysis. First it began by displaying the preliminary information about how data was collected and organized before beginning the analysis. Second, the chapter analysed the collected data in two ways; first it was the contribution of the NGOs in the fight against GBV in Kenya and second, the challenges which the Kenyan NGOs experience which prevents them from effectively combating this vice. The chapter then ended by drawing out the findings of the study and discussing those findings in detail.

5.1 Data Presentation: The Demographics

5.1.1 Response Rate

The study had purposed to interview 43 respondents, however, out of the 43 respondents contacted, the study managed to get 36 respondents for interviews. This means that the response rate was 83%. According to Mugenda & Mugenda 1999, this type of response rate can be regarded to be excellent.

5.1.2 Category

Table 1.3: Response Rate

CATEGORY	SAMPLE SIZE	TURN OUT
Leaders of NGOs dealing with GBV in Nairobi	5	3

National NGO board in Kenya	2	1
Faiths based organization leaders in Nairobi city	13	11
Local administration (chiefs)	9	8
LSK officers	2	2
GBV survivors in Nairobi	1	1
Opinion leaders	4	4
Professional counsellors	4	3
Sociologists	2	1
Community based officers in Nairobi	1	1
TOTAL	43 respondents	36 respondents

As it can be seen from the table above, there was a good turnout in each of the suggested categories, therefore, this implies that the turnout was representative of the target population.

5.1.3 Gender

Out of the 36 respondents who tuned up for interviews, 12 were female and 24 were males. This means that 33% of the respondents were female. That implies that at least the one third gender rule was adhered to in this research. And the sample size was as representative as possible.

5.2 Data Analysis: The Contribution of NGOs in Combating the Vice

It was noted that the NGOs in Kenya have made a tremendous impact in the war against the GBV. For instance, most of the respondents argued that NGOs have been the major support systems of most victims of GBV in Kenya in the recent times, therefore, the NGOs have helped in preventing and managing the GBV vice in the following ways:

5.2.1 Counselling Services

Counselling services entails comforting the victims of GBV, encouraging them, empathizing with their situation, as well as, assuring them that all shall be well with them. Usually most of the NGOs have hired professional psychologists and counsellors to do this job in a professional way and as a result of these activities, most victims have been taught on how to avoid falling victim of this vice in future. Their respective partners have also been subjected to these counselling services and according to various

documented reports, most of these perpetrators offered to change their ways for the better which is a big score for the NGOs.

5.2.2 Legal Services

In cases where there are deaths of victims or severe injuries meted on victims by the perpetrators, most of the NGOs have sought legal redress against the perpetrators of the GBV victims on behalf of the victims. For this reason, most perpetrators of GBV in Kenya have been brought to book and subjected to the justice system. This has served as big lesson to the would-be perpetrators of this vice in society.

5.2.3 Rescuing Missions

There are instances, whereby, victims of this crimes have been suffering in silence until they are unable to take it anymore. As a result of this situation, many NGOs have been responsible for the recuing of the victims from the hands of the perpetrators; this means that they have been completely separated from the perpetrators and from the same environment which reminds them of their suffering. Since this has been done, it has enabled the victims to be given proper rehabilitation and faster healing in a new environment and this is definitely a big score for the NGOs.

5.2.4 Sensitization Programs

Seeing as this vice is so rampant in most societies, the NGOs have also made a positive contribution towards preventing and combating this crime in the sense that they have taken the war against GBV to the media channels both print and broadcast. Most of the times, such discussions have been featured (and are still featuring) in the middle of

the news bulletin when majority for Kenyans are watching news. Similarly, such discussions have been taken to the churches and other places of worship and because of this sensitization, people are no longer keeping quiet about this vice(s); most perpetrators have been flashed out and the law has taken its own course on them.

5.2.5 Resettlement of Victims of GBV

At times, the rescued victims of GBV have lacked places where they can go and begin their fresh lives and at that point, the NGOs have come in with a lot of force which has succeeded in preventing and managing the problem of the GBV in society. These victims have been offered new jobs, given capital to begin businesses, some of the NGOs have gone to an extent of purchasing land and resettling the victims of these crimes and given them a new lease of life. This has succeeded in sending a clear message to the perpetrators of these crimes that they are not going to be entertained at whatever cost.

5.3 Challenges NGOs Experience in Preventing GBV

Despite the fact that the NGOs have made significant contribution towards empowering the victims of GBV and punishing the perpetrators of the vice, the said NGOs have experienced serious challenges which has weakened their capacity of effectively combating the problem of the GBV. These challenges include but are not limited to following:

5.3.1 Financial Constraints

Finance is one of the biggest problems affecting the smooth operations of the NGOs. The NGOs in most cases, rely on the donor funding and support from the well-

wishers. Its these donor funds and support from well-wishers which enables the organizations to effectively discharge their mandates. It was established that sometimes these donor funds do not come in on time and sometimes they never come in at all. It was also established that these donor funds do go/come with a lot of conditions from the donors and as a result of these complications, these NGOs are unable to discharge their duties effectively, hence a big constraint.

5.3.2 Poor Infrastructure

It was established that their areas in Kenya which are inaccessible. This is because of poor road network in those areas and absence of necessary infrastructures such as electricity, clean and affordable water, absence of network coverage such as 3G network and for this reason, these NGOs find it very difficult to access these areas where the victims or perpetrators of the GBV could be. At times, their vehicles have gotten stuck on the roads because of muddy areas when it has rained. These infrastructural challenges make transportation very hectic, communication very disoriented and connectivity problematic. It has seriously affected the capacity of the NGOs to effectively combat this vice.

5.3.3 Lack of Co-operation by the Victims

It was also established that some victims of GBV are not co-operative at all. Whereas, on one hand they may want to get assistance from these NGOs, on the other hands they still want to meet with the perpetrator and sort out their differences amicably. This also happens and while the perpetrator doesn't change or at least promise to change,

it makes it difficult for these NGOs to assist such victims since they seem to be accustomed to the vice and if it does happen to them, they are not bothered by it.

5.3.4 Government Interference

This study established that the government of Kenya through the NGO board has been at the forefront of frustrating the NGOs from carrying out on their activities. These frustrations have been specifically in the areas of registrations, monitoring of their cash flow, closing of these NGOs bank accounts, as well as, arresting of the officers working for these NGOs. As a result of these challenges, most NGOs have been distracted from focusing on their real mandate and they have redirected all their energies in massaging the egos of the Kenyan government. Once this distraction has taken place, the vice of GBV has continued to deepen in society hence causing underdevelopment in Kenya.

5.3.5 Insecurity

Insecurity is also another problem which has continued to affect the performance of the NGOs in combating the crimes of GBV in society. There are areas in this country which are highly inaccessible due to the problems of insecurity. For instance, Tiaty Constituency in Baringo County, which is the middle of areas such as Baragoi, Kapedo, Mukutani, among others, is characterised by high levels of insecurity. There are also far-flung areas such as Mandera County, Marsabit County, Turkana County, West Pokot County, as well as, Isiolo County; these areas have been characterised by the infiltration of the Al Shabaab sympathisers. As a result of these situation, most of the officers working for these NGOs have always refused to go and work in these far-flung areas. It,

therefore, becomes hard for the NGOs to effectively combat the problem of GBV in societies/areas.

5.4 Findings of the Study

From the above data presentation and analysis, this study was able to draw out the following findings:

First, NGOs have continued to play an integral part in the war against GBV in Kenya. They have done this through offering of counselling services to the victims, rescuing the victims from the perpetrators and sensitization of the Kenyan people against this vice. The NGOs have also assisted in the prevention and management of GBV in the sense that they have resettled the victims of GBV elsewhere and most importantly, away from their perpetrators.

Second, NGOs are faced with serious challenges which continue to negatively impact on their ability to effectively discharge their mandate(s). These challenges include but are not limited to; financial problems, interference from government through the NGO board, insecurity, lack of co-operation from the victims of GBV and poor infrastructure in the country.

Third, the issue of GBV is no longer gender specific but it cuts across all genders; in addition to this, it was noted that when discussing the subject of GBV, majority of the respondents were gender biased. GBV is still looked at in terms of men applying it on women. The study however established that GBV does not recognize one's gender and it can and/or could have happened to anybody on any day at any time.

Finally, the upsurge and spread of the Covid-19 disease in Kenya has been the major cause of the increased GBV cases across the country, thus, for this reason that it has altered so many things in life.

5.5 Conclusion

In conclusion, therefore, this chapter has elaborated the data presentation and data analysis, as well as, the findings of the study. From this chapter the study questions have been met and the research objectives have also been met.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 The Introduction

This chapter focused on the summary of the study, conclusion and the recommendations. It is the last chapter of the study and it is meant to establish whether the objectives of the study have been met and whether the hypotheses set by the study have been confirmed or not. To this end, the chapter drew out conclusion(s) from the findings of the study and finally makes recommendations based on policy and literature gaps.

6.1 Summary of the Study Findings

This study sought to assess the role of the NGOs in preventing and managing of GBV in Africa and Kenya was the case study. The central question which this study sought to answer was; what is the role of NGOs in preventing and managing GBVs in Africa? The study was justified at two levels, academically and in terms of policy. The study was anchored on the theory of Liberal Institutionalism which argues that the problem of GBV in the world can best be sorted out through setting up of the international institutions and strengthening the NGOs. It's through these bodies that similar norms, cultures and practices will be set across the world through spill-over effects and spill-back effects.

The study was also backed up by a conceptual framework whereby the NGOs were the independent variables while GBV was the dependent variable and there were several intervening variables as well. This study was purely qualitative in nature and it

relied on the Case Study Method as its main research design; the main research instrument of data collection was the interview guide which was used to collect primary data. This study relied on the Purposive Sampling technique which made the researcher select her respondents based on the relevance of information a respondent was able to give.

The study found out that indeed the NGOs have made a significant contribution in Kenya in the war against gender-based violence in Kenya; the study also established that GBV was practised on both genders in Kenya although GBV against women was the most pronounced. The study also established that the existence of socio-economic challenges which worsened during the Covid-19 pandemic, have contributed to the increase of GBV cases. Therefore, the NGOs must also find ways of addressing such cases.

Finally, the study recommended that NGOs need to revise their programs from psycho-social to economic. This is because most of the major causes of GBV are purely economic. Secondly, the study recommend that NGOs need to be financed more so that they can drive their agenda of fighting GBV across the country. Finally, the study recommended that the partnership between the NGOs and the two levels of government should be enhanced so as to effectively combat the spread of this GBV vice.

6.2 Conclusion

From the findings of this study which were discussed in the previous chapter, this chapter draws the following conclusion:

First, NGOs have continued to play an integral part in the war against the GBV in Kenya. They have done these through offering of counselling services to the victims, rescuing the victims from the perpetrators and sensitization of the Kenyan people against this vice. The NGOs have also assisted in the prevention and management of the GBV in the sense that they have resettled the victims of the GBV elsewhere away from their perpetrators. This conclusion confirms hypothesis one to be correct and true.

Second, NGOs are faced with serious challenges which continue to negatively impact their ability to effectively discharge their mandate. These challenges include but are not limited to; financial problems, interference from government through the NGO board, insecurity, lack of co-operation from the victims of GBV and poor infrastructure in the country. This conclusion confirms hypothesis two to be correct and true.

Third, the issue of GBV is no longer gender specific but it cuts across all genders; in addition to this, it was noted that when discussing the subject of GBV, majority of the respondents were gender biased. GBV is still looked at in terms of men applying it on women. The study however established that GBV does not recognize one's gender, it can and/or could happen to anybody on any day at any time.

Finally, that the upsurge and spread of the Covid -19 disease in Kenya, has been the major cause of the increased GBV ported cases across the country and for this reason, it has altered so many things in life.

6.3 Recommendations

In line with the above conclusion, this study makes the following recommendations:

First and foremost, there is urgent need for the government of Kenya to declare the GBV problem a national disaster. This is for the sole reason that the problem has become endemic and widespread within the society. It's no longer a rural problem, it's now a country-wide problem. Similarly, it's no longer about physical assault, sexual assault and/or violence, but it has graduated with technology so as to give birth to cyber bullying, online trolling, online threats, revenge porn, as well as, online stalking. This means that once the problem has been declared a national disaster, all the efforts from each stakeholder will be directed towards combating this problem in society.

Second, this study recommends that NGOs needs to up their game. They can do this by way of revising their modes of operation, revising their philosophies, as well as, change how they deal with some of the societal problems such as GBV. This will go a long way in ensuring that they drastically reduce the problems of GBV in many parts of the country.

Third, this study recommends that the government of Kenya ought to sit down with the leaders of the NGOs and sort out all the grey areas which usually keeps them at logger heads with each other all the time. Through this, all the bad blood which has existed between the government of Kenya and the NGOs over the years will be rectified and sorted out once and for all.

Finally, the NGOs are also advised to seek alternative sources of funding other than that of relying on the traditional source of funds/finance which are the donors. This will ensure there is continuity in all the projects and programs which the NGO in question is running or undertaking.

6.4 Areas of Further Research

This study recommends further research to be undertaken in the following areas:

1. Post Covid-19 economic recovery strategies to cushion Kenyans from disastrous harsh economic times.
2. Strategies of boosting harmonious existence between the government of Kenya and the NGOs.

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LIST OF APPENDICES AND ATTACHMENTS

APPENDIX 1: THE INTERVIEW GUIDE

This key informant interview guide is purposefully designed for study purposes; the study title is “**The Role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Preventing and Managing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Africa: A Case Study of Kenya**”. The views expressed in this interview guide will assist the researcher to conduct her study in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Master of Arts in International Studies of The University of Nairobi**. Therefore, you are kindly requested to respond to each question to enable the researcher to complete her course. Kindly fill all the given questions appropriately if possible. **PLEASE DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME OR ANYTHING THAT CAN IDENTIFY YOU ANYWHERE IN THIS INTERVIEW GUIDE!** Kindly be as objective as possible as you respond to this Interview Guide.

Thank you!

N.B. You are at liberty to ignore those questions which you feel uncomfortable discussing.

GUIDING QUESTIONS FOR THE INTERVIEWS.

1. In your view, what are the major causes of GBV in Kenya?
2. Do you think that today GBV is gender specific or it cuts across both genders?
3. From your understanding, do you think GBV can best be prevented and managed through law or policy or both? Please explain your answers.
4. What contribution have the NGOs made towards the prevention and management of gender-based violence in Kenya.
5. In what way(s) have the NGOs prevented the spread of GBV in Kenya?

6. In what way(s) have the NGOs managed the spread of GBV in Kenya?
7. Are there any challenges you know of which the NGOs experience when trying to combat the spread of GBV in Kenya?
8. Are there measures you can suggest to the Kenyan NGOs to adopt in order to strengthen the fight against GBV?
9. Are there any loopholes you can identify in the legal and policy sectors which negatively impact on the NGOs ability to prevent and manage GBV in Kenya?
10. What alternate legal and policy reforms would you suggest to strengthen the capacity of the NGOs in mitigating the spread of GBV?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME & PARTICIPATION!!!!

APPENDIX 2: INTRODUCTORY LETTER FROM THE UNIVERSITY



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
College of Humanities and Social Sciences
Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies

Tel : (02) 318262
Telefax : 254-2-245566
Fax : 254-2-245566
Website : www.uonbi.ac.ke
Telex : 22095 Varsity Ke Nairobi, Kenya
E-mail : director@ids@uonbi.ac.ke

P.O. Box 30197
Nairobi
Kenya

July 2, 2021

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: DAPHINE WANJIRU KAMORE – R50/11805/2018

This is to confirm that the above-mentioned person is a bona fide student at the Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies (IDIS), University of Nairobi pursuing a **Master of Arts Degree in International Studies**. She is working on a research project titled, **“THE ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs) IN PREVENTING AND MANAGING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) IN AFRICA: A CASE STUDY OF KENYA”**.

The research project is a requirement for students undertaking Masters programme at the University of Nairobi, whose results will inform policy and learning.

Any assistance given to her to facilitate data collection for her research project will be highly appreciated.


Thank you in advance for your consideration.


A circular stamp from the University of Nairobi, Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies. The stamp contains the text 'UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI', 'APPROVED', 'DATE: ...', and 'SIGN: ...'. A signature is written over the stamp.
Professor Maria Nzomo,
Director, IDIS

&
Professor of International Relations and Governance

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This is to Certify that Miss.. DAPHNE WANJIRU KAMORE of University of Nairobi, has been licensed to conduct research in Nairobi on the topic: The Role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Preventing and Managing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Africa: A Case Study of Kenya. for the period ending : 24/July/2022.

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APPENDIX 4: WORK PLAN AND BUDGET

TIME	ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	COSTS
January - March 2021	Presentation of Concept Note	3 Months	Nil
April - June 2021	Development of a Proposal	3 Months	Ksh.20,000 Stationary Typing & Printing Transport Internet Preparation for Public Defense
July - October 2021	Field Work	4 Months	Ksh.40,000 Stationary Transport Lunch Internet Typing and Printing Editing Preparation for Public Defense Research Assistants

November 2021	Preparation for Graduation	1 Month	Nil
1 st December - 10 th December	Clearance from the University	2 weeks	Nil
17 th December	Graduation		Ksh. 1,000 (Graduation/Convocation Fee; Virtual Graduation)

APPENDIX 5: PLAGIARISM REPORT

APPENDIX 5: PLAGIARISM REPORT

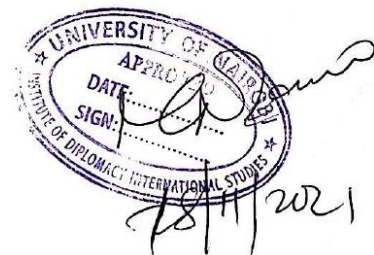
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