

**INFLUENCE OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ON
PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: A CASE OF
OLYMPIC SUB-LOCATION KIBERA, KENYA**

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for an award in any other university.

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This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to my loving husband Mahalon and the most adorable daughter Wendy for their prayers, support and understanding throughout the research period.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENT	v
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	xii
ABSTRACT	xiii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Purpose of the Study	4
1.4 Research Objectives	4
1.5 Research Questions	4
1.6 Significance of the Study	4
1.7 Basic Assumptions of the Study	5
1.8 Limitations of the Study	5
1.9 Delimitations of the Study	6
1.10 Definition of Significant Terms	6
1.11 Organization of the Study	7
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 Introduction	8
2.2 Gender Based Violence and Participation of Women in Development	8
2.3 Health Concerns and Participation of women in development	11
2.4 Economic Status of Women and Participation of women in development	14
2.5 Family Break Ups and Participation of women in development	16
2.6 Fundamental Rights and Participation of women in development	18
2.7 Theoretical Framework	20
2.8 Conceptual Framework	21
2.9 Gaps in Literature Review	22

2.10 Summary	23
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	24
3.1 Introduction.....	24
3.2 Research Design.....	24
3.3 Target Population.....	24
3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures.....	25
3.4.1 Sample Size.....	25
3.4.2 Sampling Procedure	26
3.5 Data Collection Instruments	26
3.5.1 Validity of the Instrument.....	27
3.5.2 Reliability of the Instrument	27
3.6 Data Collection Procedures.....	27
3.7 Data Analysis Techniques.....	28
3.8 Ethical Considerations	28
3.9 Operational Definition of Variables.....	29
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND	
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS.....	29
4.1 Introduction.....	30
4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate	30
4.3 Demographic Information.....	30
4.3.1 Age of the Respondent.....	30
4.3.2 Level of Education of the Respondents	31
4.3.3 Marital Status of the Respondents	32
4.3.4 Number of Children	32
4.4 Health Concerns.....	33
4.4.1 Subjection to Gender Based Violence	33
4.4.2 Types of Violation Experienced	34
4.4.3 Rate of Violation.....	34
4.4.4 Place of Refuge	35
4.4.5 Physical Injuries.....	36
4.4.6 Physical Disabilities.....	36

4.4.7 Sexual and Reproductive Health Problems.....	37
4.4.8 Direct influence of Stress.....	37
4.4.9 Indirect influence of Stress	38
4.4.10 Stress and Injuries influence on Participation.....	39
4.5 Economic Status of Women.....	39
4.5.1 Source of Income	39
4.5.2 Sustainability of Source of Income.....	40
4.5.3 Involvement in Development Activities	40
4.5.4 Gender-Based Violence and Productivity.....	41
4.5.5 Involvement in Economic Activities	42
4.5.6 Concentration on Development	42
4.5.7 Job Loss	43
4.5.8 Income Generating Power.....	43
4.5.9 Damage to Confidence.....	44
4.5.10 High Treatment Costs	45
4.5.11 Resource Requirement	45
4.5.12 Participation in Development	46
4.6 Family Break-Ups	46
4.6.1 Gender Based Violence on Family	46
4.6.2 Effect of Violence on Family.....	47
4.6.3 Family Break-Ups and Development.....	47
4.6.4 Family Break-Ups and Poverty.....	48
4.6.5 Poverty and Participation in Development	49
4.6.6 Stigmatization and Development.....	49
4.6.7 Emotional and Behavioural Disturbances.....	50
4.6.8 Rate of Stigmatization.....	50
4.6.9 Economic Power and Motivation.....	51
4.6.10 Stigmatization and Poverty	51
4.7 Fundamental Rights	52
4.7.1 Fundamental Rights Awareness.....	52
4.7.2 Freedom of Participation.....	53

4.7.3 Exclusion from Participation	53
4.7.4 Cultural Beliefs and Practices	54
4.7.5 Cultural Practices	54
4.7.6 Government Support.....	55
4.7.7 Right of Participation.....	56
4.8 Regression Analysis.....	56
4.9 Chief's Interview	57
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	59
5.1. Introduction.....	59
5.2 Summary of Findings.....	59
5.3 Discussions	60
5.4 Conclusions.....	63
5.5 Recommendations of the Study	64
5.6 Suggestions for Further Study	65
5.7 Contribution to the Body of Knowledge.....	65
REFERENCES.....	66
APPENDICES	75
Appendix I: Letter of Introduction.....	75
Appendix II: Questionnaire for Women	76
Appendix III: Interview Schedule for the Area Chief	81

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Operational Definition of Variables	29
Table 4.1: Age.....	31
Table 4.2: Level of Education.....	31
Table 4.3: Marital Status.....	32
Table 4.4: Number of Children.....	33
Table 4.5: Subjection to Gender Based Violence	33
Table 4.6: Violation Experienced	34
Table 4.7: Rate of Violation.....	35
Table 4.8: Place of Refuge.....	35
Table 4.9: Physical Injuries.....	36
Table 4.10: Physical Disabilities.....	36
Table 4.11: Sexual and Reproductive Problems	37
Table 4.12: Direct Stress	38
Table 4.13: Indirect Stress	38
Table 4.14: Stress and Injuries Effect on Participation.....	39
Table 4.15: Source of Income	40
Table 4.16: Sustainable Source of Income.....	40
Table 4.17: Development Activities	41
Table 4.18: Gender Based Violence and Productivity.....	41
Table 4.19: Involvement in Economic Activities	42
Table 4.20: Concentration on Development	42
Table 4.21: Job Loss	43
Table 4.22: Income Generating Power	44
Table 4.23: Damage to Confidence.....	44
Table 4.24: High Treatment Costs	45
Table 4.25: Resource Requirement.....	45
Table 4.26: Participation in Development	46
Table 4.27: Gender Based Violence on Family	47
Table 4.28: Effect of Violence on Family.....	47
Table 4.29: Family Break-Ups and Development	48

Table 4.30: Family Break-Ups and Poverty.....	48
Table 4.31: Poverty and Participation in Development	49
Table 4.32: Stigmatization and Development.....	49
Table 4.33: Emotional and Behavioural Disturbances.....	50
Table 4.34: Rate of Stigmatization	50
Table 4.35: Economic Power and Motivation	51
Table 4.36: Stigmatization and Poverty	52
Table 4.37: Fundamental Rights Awareness.....	52
Table 4.38: Freedom of Participation	53
Table 4.39: Exclusion from Participation	53
Table 4.40: Culture and Right to Participation	54
Table 4.41: Cultural Practices	55
Table 4.42: Government Support.....	55
Table 4.43: Rights of Participation	56
Table 4.44: Regression Analysis.....	57

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework	21
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Virus
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
MDG	Millenium Development Goals
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNESC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VAW	Violence Against Women

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to establish the effects of gender based violence on participation of women in development in Olympic Sub-Location, Kibera. The study was guided by the following objectives: to assess the extent to which health concerns affect participation of women in development, to establish how economic status affects participation of women in development, to determine how family break-ups affect participation of women in development, to examine how fundamental rights affect participation of women in development. The target population for the study included women and the area chief of Olympic Sub-Location, Kibera. The study utilized a descriptive research design. Simple random sampling and purposive sampling were used to collect data from the women and the area chief respectively. The sample size for the study was 160 respondents. This sample size was based on the 10% rule. Interview schedule and questionnaire were used as instruments of data collection. The questionnaires were closed ended. Content validity was used to establish the appropriateness of the instruments while half-split method was used to establish reliability. Quantitative data from the field was analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) Version 17.0. The analyzed data was presented in the form of tables using frequencies and percentages. The study found out that health concerns stress and physical injuries included, were the major issue affecting participation of women in development. Low economic status of women especially in low income areas was another influencer due to the effect of low productivity. Moreover, family break-ups affected participation in development majorly due to lack of confidence among women that was caused by the high rate of stigmatization. It was established that despite the fact that women were aware of their fundamental rights to participate in development, the rate of participation was still very low due to the effect of patriarchal systems. Finally, from the regression analysis the study analyzed that the four variables had an influence on participation of women in development in Kenya. Among others, the study recommended that awareness needed to be created among community members on the importance of seeking medical attention in the event that gender based violence causes physical or mental harm. The study further proposes that the government should institute a policy that demands 50:50 gender representation in development initiatives rather than the two third gender rules as provided for by the constitution. Moreover, for women to access justice in case they are abused, police should treat gender violence cases seriously. In addition to that, the government should allocate adequate resources to economic empowerment programs so as to cushion the gender based violence victims who may have lost their livelihood. Finally participation of women in decision-making and economic activities is a key part of empowerment and should therefore be promoted.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Gender is defined as social differences and relations between men and women which are learnt and vary widely among societies, cultures and which changes over time. Male and female roles are determined primarily by social, cultural, economical and political organization of a society which can also be affected by age, class, race, ethnicity, religion and geographical environment (Council of Europe, 1998). Violence on the other hand is defined as the intentional use of force or power against a group, community or an individual and which results in a high likelihood of injury, death, psychological harm or lack of development (Derbyshire, 2002). Gender based violence (GBV) is therefore any act of violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life that may harm a person (Reeves and Baden, 2000).

Violence against women is a global phenomenon which can be traced back to medieval times when societies started differentiating roles between women and men. Societies started to perceive men's roles as being superior to those of women and as such the status of men was given a superior position that resulted in power imbalances and consequently abuse (Ackerson and Subramanian, 2008). Up until the nineteenth century, there were no laws that prohibited a man from abusing a woman. In the United States of America the first law to recognize a man's right to discipline his wife with physical force was an 1824 ruling by the Supreme Court of Mississippi permitting the husband to exercise the right of moderate chastisement in cases of great emergence (Campbell, 2002).

It is only until the 20th Century that bodied such as the United Nations (UN) formed in 1945 came up with international human rights agreement specifically to address the rights of women. Such laws are included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) adopted by the UN General Assembly on. December 18, 1979. These laws are applicable to all UN member states Kenya included. Other milestones in advancing women's rights in the past decades have been the Convention on the Elimination of all

forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) which is described as an international bill of rights for women. To improve the participation of women in development, various states have adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) specifically Goal 3 which seeks to eliminate gender disparity (Todes and Sithole, 2007).

In Africa, gender based violence is of extreme magnitude as compared to developed countries. In spite of the fact that women constitute more than half the population, their participation in development has been lower than that of men something that has been contributed to by gender based violence (Bless et al., 2006). Participation of women in development is a necessary means of not only gaining sufficient control over decision-making at all levels but also of achieving gender parity. This has not been the case though over the years due to reasons such as lack of awareness among the women, historical and cultural reasons engendered in the patriarchal society and lack of political commitment. Most African country have policies that try to address the development needs of women and transform the structures and processes that continue to sustain gender based violence, the implementation is quite low (Bowman and Akua, 2003).

In Kenya gender based violence has played a major role in the apparent invisibility of women in development especially among rural and slum women. The environment they live in and the kind of work they do for a living is major determining factors. Social norms, customs and cultures have continued to strain the relationships between men and women and influence what resources they both have access to, the kind of activities they undertake and in what forms they can participate in the society and in the economy (Oyugi et al., 2003). The fact that women are often not informed of their rights under the law further contributes to this marginalization.

Women's lack of economic empowerment and knowledge of their rights has also contributed to poor participation in development and eventually poverty due to having less favorable education and health outcomes with the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS (Muteshi, 2006). Policy makers need to come up with policies that recognize women as well as men as development actors and potential participants and beneficiaries. This will contribute to sustainable development (Kwesiga, 2002).

1.2 Problem Statement

Participation of women in development has been affected to a great extent by the effects of gender based violence which occurs within all social, economic, religious and cultural groups. In reference to health concerns, a survey by UN Kenya in 2012 revealed that there were many incidences of unreported gender related violence perpetrated by men and women rarely participated in community development initiatives due to physical injuries and post-traumatic stress (UNDP, 2013). The study further highlighted that 80% of women had experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence at some point in their marriages or intimate relationships. According 2008/09 Kenya demographic and health survey, 39% of women had experienced violence which had adverse effects on their health since the age of 15years (Lumumba and Wanyonyi, 2010).

Gender based violence has further deprived women especially in slum areas of their economic power by reducing their productivity through limited access to resources. Women in these poor households miss the opportunity to engage in income generating activities. This situation has led to slower economic growth, poverty, weaker governance and lower quality of life. According to a report of 2012 by the United Nation Economic and Social Council (UNESCO), in spite of the fact that women constitute half of the population they do not benefit from their contribution to the economy due to violence.

Broken families resulting from gender based violence is yet another impediment to women participation in development and it works against women who are poor and vulnerable especially in slum areas. Family break-up has had a stigmatizing effect on women and the effect has been more pronounced for women who cannot sustain the family after a separation. Traditional norms and cultural believes which prohibit women from taking action whenever they experience gender based violence have also escalated the rate of abuse on women among most communities as highlighted by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA, 2011).

The fact that most women are ignorant of their rights in terms of equality further exposes them to gender based violence and limits their participation in development. Most women living in slum areas are not well educated and are therefore not in a position to defend themselves in case of gender based violence. The justice system is also corrupt thus

limiting the ability of women to access justice. Many perpetrators of violence have continued to evade justice owing to the fact that few cases are being taken to court. When they are reported to the victim support unit, very few of them are prosecuted. A survey conducted by UNAIDS 2013, indicated that women's plight of gender based violence has worsened due to lack of awareness of their fundamental rights.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to establish the influence of gender based violence on participation of women in development.

1.4 Research Objectives

The study was based on the following objectives:

1. To assess the extent to which health concerns influences participation of women in development.
2. To establish how economic status influences participation of women in development.
3. To determine how family break-ups influences participation of women in development.
4. To examine how fundamental rights influences participation of women in development.

1.5 Research Questions

The study was based on the following research questions:

1. To what extent do health concerns influence participation of women in development?
2. How does economic status influence participation of women in development?
3. What is the influence of family break-ups on participation of women in development?
4. How do fundamental rights influence participation of women in development?

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study was intended to help women of Olympic Sub-Location to gain a better understanding of gender based violence and the importance of participation in

development through dissemination of the findings and recommendations. It would further help other members of the community to understand the importance of identifying and prioritizing their needs, decision making, implementation and ensuring sustainability of development initiatives. This would help to check community needs that have significant negative effects on community development while promoting those that positively steer development.

Among others, the study sought to help policy makers, planners and social work practitioners to come up with policies and strategies that would assist to limit the vulnerability of women to gender based violence especially in slums and assist men to contribute positively to the fight against gender based violence. It was further hoped that the study would go a long way in raising awareness on the seriousness of gender based violence as a means of effecting behavior change. These findings would also be used as a source of reference materials for researchers and other scholars who wish to conduct further research on gender based violence and obtain material for reference.

1.7 Basic Assumptions of the Study

The study was based on the assumption that participants would be willing to freely participate in the study. It was further assumed that gender based violence was prevalent in slum areas, that most women did not report instances of gender based violence and that few women sought health services in the event of violence.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The time available to complete this research was a limiting factor. To deal with the situation, the help of 3 research assistants was sought to ensure that the process of data collection was completed on time. Data analysis was another challenge because of the researcher's inexperience but this defect was overcome through seeking advice and assistance from experienced researchers. Another limitation was that of suspicion among most respondents on the intention of the study while at the same time other respondents were not willing to participate in the study. To curb this limitation, it was clarified that the research was purely for academic purposes and that participation was voluntary. Finally, there was a challenge during data collection. Some of the respondents were illiterate and could not understand some of the questions in the questionnaire. The

research assistants had to spend more time interpreting the questions to ensure that the right responses were given.

1.9 Delimitations of the Study

The study focused on women in the slum of Kibera. This enabled the researcher to gather the required information based on the assumption that women in slums are more vulnerable to gender based violence as compared to women in suburbs. Targeting women above the age of 18 years also increased the chances of assessing respondents who had undergone gender based violence for many years. The help of 3 research assistants further made the process of data collection manageable.

1.10 Definition of Significant Terms

Abuse	To treat someone in a harmful or offensive manner.
Development	State of political, social, economic and technological progress and advancement that leads to the improvement of standards of living.
Economic Status	An individual's financial position often measured in terms of level of education, economic power, occupation, income and access to resources.
Family Break ups	State of conflict and disagreement that leads to separation and frequent quarrels that are violent.
Fundamental rights	Norms that protect every person, everywhere, from severe political, legal, and social abuse.
Gender	Socially constructed roles and responsibilities that pertain to men and women.
Health Concern	A positive concept emphasizing physical capacities and wellbeing.
Participation	An individual's involvement in development initiatives with the aim of eradicating poverty.
Violence	Intentional use of force or power against a group, community or an individual and which results in a high likelihood of injury, death, psychological harm or lack of development.

1.11 Organization of the Study

This research was divided into 5 chapters with the first chapter giving an introduction of the study based on the background to the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, research objectives, research questions, significance of the study, basic assumptions of the study, limitations of the study, delimitations of the study and definition of significant terms. The second chapter reviewed literature. The chapter offered a broader perspective of gender based violence and participation of women in development. It was summarized under the topics: gender based violence and participation of women in development, health concerns and participation of women in development, economic status of women and participation of women in development, family break-ups and participation of women in development, fundamental rights and participation of women in development. The chapter also gave a theoretical framework and conceptual framework of the study.

Chapter three focused on the research methodology adopted by the study. Discussed were the research design, target population, sampling size and sampling procedures, data collection instruments, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques, ethical considerations and operationalization definition of variables. Chapter four presented the analysis and interpretation on the findings of the four study variables. Finally chapter five gave a summary of the findings, discussions, conclusions, recommendations, suggestions for further study and contribution to the body of knowledge.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews literature relevant to the study. The literature generally scrutinizes factors surrounding gender based violence and participation of women in development. Issues discussed are health concerns and participation of women in development, economic status of women and participation of women in development, family break-ups and participation of women in development, fundamental rights and participation of women in development as well as gaps of in literature review. The chapter also gave a theoretical framework and conceptual framework of the study. Emphasis is on how these factors are interrelated and their influence on women's participation in development.

2.2 Gender Based Violence and Participation of women in Development

Gender based violence is violence that involves both men and women in which the victims are women. Violence is derived from power struggles between men and women and in the long run it hinders development (Adams, 2001). Other studies define gender based violence as violence that targets individuals or groups on the basis of their gender and includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering and other deprivations of liberty. Though women, men, girls and boys can be subjected to gender based violence, the term gender based violence is often interchanged with the term violence against women (VAW) (Maurico and Gormley 2001).

Gender based violence emphasizes the connection between females' subordinate status in the society and their increased vulnerability to violence. It is a major public health and human rights problem throughout the world and cuts across class, race, age, religion and nationalities (O' Brien, 2000). Violence against women takes place in the home, schools, workplace, health facilities, in farm fields, on the street, in refugee camps, during conflicts and crises. The various faces of Violence against women can be discussed under sexual violence, physical violence, emotional and psychological violence, harmful traditional practices and socio-economic violence (Wojcicki, 2005).

Sexual violence is defined as any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic a person's sexuality, using coercion, threats of harm or physical force, by any person regardless of relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work (Gilbert and Liz, 2002). It includes rape and attempted rape, defilement, attempted defilement, gang rape, indecent act, sexual assault, sexual harassment, incest by both males and females, deliberate transmission of HIV and any other sexually transmitted diseases, sexual offences relating to positions of authority and persons in position of trust, cultural and religious sexual offences, trafficking for sexual exploitation, child sex tourism, child pornography etc. (Maman et al, 2000).

Physical violence is described as the deliberate use of physical force with the likelihood of causing harm, injury, disability or death. It includes, but is not limited to pushing, slapping, shoving, throwing, grabbing, biting, choking, scratching, burning, use of a weapon, use of restraints or one's body size or strength against another person (Okigbo et al., 2002). It is perceived that the main perpetrators of physical violence for women who are married are either their current or former husbands or partners and to a smaller extent mothers or step-mothers. As for the never married women, perpetrators of physical violence are usually teachers, mothers, step-mothers, fathers and step-fathers (Lumumba and Wanyonyi, 2010).

Emotional and psychological violence is when a victim is traumatized through acts, threats of acts or coercive tactics. Such violence includes humiliation of the victim, controlling the actions of a victim, withholding information from the victim, denial of access to basic resources to the victim, isolation of victim from friends and family and doing things to make the victim feel diminished or embarrassed (Barnett, 2002). It is considered emotional or psychological when there has been prior physical or sexual violence or threats of these. Violence against women also happens within health facilities especially during and around delivery. Most women report negligence and abusive treatment they received at the hands of health care providers in public and private health care facilities (Gupta, 2000).

Harmful traditional practices are acts of violence that are committed against women in certain communities for so long that they are considered part of the accepted cultural practices. In Kenya such violations consist of female genital mutilation (FGM), early and forced marriage, Infanticide and/or neglect and denial of education (National Commission on Gender and Development, 2009). Socio-economic violence on the other hand includes discrimination or denial of opportunities and services (health, education, employment or property rights), social exclusion based on gender (denial of access to social benefits and public or private hostility) and obstructive legislative practice (prevention of the enjoyment of social, civil, economic and political rights) of a person based on their gender (Morriss, 2002).

Women's literacy and education is also a contributing factor to gender based violence. Most women recount instances where their male counterparts used their illiteracy against them. Although being deprived of education may be the consequence of a highly patriarchal society, a high level of education doesn't result to better treatment (Sethuraman, 2008). Violence or the fear of violence is the main reason women refrain from negotiating safer sex with their partners, confronting infidelity or better still leaving high-risk sexual relationships. A full understanding of the associations between gender based violence and inequalities requires that researchers capture and contrast an array of abusive experiences by exploring the associations between violence, inequality and behavior (Katherwara-Banda et al., 2005). Gender based violence is not only a reflection of social, cultural, and economic inequalities between men and women, but also involves the relationship between the victims and perpetrators (Dunkle et al., 2004).

Women's participation in development has been described by different writers in various ways but all point towards one direction which is the ability by women to address their needs through participation in development. Booth et al., (2006) perceive the participation of women in development as a means to overcome barriers to women's equality with men especially in patriarchal societies. According Milner (2005), differences exist within women since they are not a heterogeneous social group. These differences need to be taken into account when identifying or analyzing gender needs in designing women's development programmes.

Women's strategic gender needs entail assuming control over decision making on certain productive resources. To achieve this, women's subordinate position in the society that has been contributed to by gender based violence has to be challenged so that they are recognized as development stakeholders. Women themselves should have the perception that they can ably assume roles ascribed to men rather than depending on development agents to address their practical and strategic needs (Gupta, 2000). It is imperative also to assess the policy environment on women's participation in development since as guiding principles they can reduce or perpetuate gender inequalities. Globally, the major guiding principles for development are the millennium development goals. The progress on MDG 3 which seeks to promote gender equality and empower women by 2015, is influenced by among other factors functional government, economic growth, physical security and basic infrastructure like transport (Bonguarts, 2007).

The World Bank has promoted several initiatives towards women's emancipation from the structures that marginalize them. One such initiative is the GAP (Gender Action Plan) which focuses on integrating women as ultimate clients into development. The initiative achieves this by among other things promoting women's access to factors of production like land, agricultural inputs and finance. Women continue to play a vital role in development hence the need to recognize their role and enhance their capabilities to improve the development process and enhance sustainable development. Without all these the increased risk of gender based violence shall be attributed to lack of gender equality in decision making and coordination processes (Myrum et al., 2008).

2.3 Health Concerns and Participation of women in development

Violence in this context could be a form of male power and domination which contributes directly or indirectly to women's health (Sa and Ulla, 2008). Access as well as the usage of medical care is considered an important determinant of health status after any kind of violation has occurred. The negative influence of gender based violence could be caused by delays in treatment or gaps in the quality of the care that victims receive (Adler and Katherine, 2002). Exposure to psychological stress is said to be particularly high among gender based violence victims with the explanation being that they tend to have higher levels of anxiety, depression, or hopelessness (Msisha, 2008).

Moreover, poverty plays a role in creating an environment in which individuals are particularly susceptible and vulnerable to health problems resulting from gender based violence. The poor economic status of the victims sometimes places serious obstacles such that access to proper health care is unlikely. In general, there is evidence of an inverse relationship between socioeconomic status and the risk of gender based violence (Okigbo et al., 2002). The division of men and women along gender lines and cultural ideas in societies also has considerable effects on health behaviors and outcomes. Socio-cultural norms dictate how women are expected to behave something which can have direct impacts on their health and well being. Imbalances between men and women are overwhelmingly in favor of men with more negative consequences on women than men. There are many social and cultural conditions that create gender inequalities which put women at risk (Greig et.al, 2008).

According to the Joint United Nations Program on AIDS, gender based violence is now one of the leading factors for HIV infection (Dugassa, 2009). The relation between HIV and gender is mediated through power relationships that are expressed at both individual and societal levels. This power imbalance in combination with women's risk for sexual assault within sexual relationships increases their risks for contracting diseases hence posing a health risk thus women do not participate in development, (Kalichman et al., 2009). Experiences of abuse impact negatively on physical functioning, with implications both for personal well-being and for productivity in society. Compared to non-abused adults, those who have experienced childhood abuse are more likely to report an overall lower health status and to use health services more frequently (Springer et al., 2003).

More days in bed, and greater odds of being confined to bed or restricted in normal activities like development project in the community, are also associated with a history of abuse. Childhood abuse has been associated with a range of psychological and somatic symptoms, as well as psychiatric and medical diagnoses such as depression, anxiety disorders, eating disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, chronic pain syndrome and irritable bowel syndrome (Fenton, 2004). Health is a concept emphasizing social and personal wellbeing, as well as physical capacities. Violence against women is a serious violation of women's human rights. Yet little attention has been paid to the serious health consequences of abuse and the health needs of abused women. Victims of gender based

violence often suffer in silence. Females of all ages can be victims of violence, in part because of their limited social and economic power compared with men (Gilliam, 2000). While men also are victims, violence against women is characterized by its high prevalence within the family, its acceptance by society, and its serious, long-term impact on women's health and wellbeing affect their participation in development activities (Mishra et al., 2009).

Both population-based research and studies of emergency room visits in the United States indicate that physical abuse is an important cause of injury among women (Coetzee and Graff, 2001). Documented injuries sustained from such physical abuse include contusions, concussions, lacerations, fractures, and gunshot wounds. Population-based studies indicate that 40 to 75 percent of women who are physically abused by a partner report injuries that lead to server health problems due to violence at some point in their life (Hargreaves and Judith, 2002). For many women, the psychological consequences of abuse are even more serious than its physical effects. The experience of abuse often erodes women's self-esteem and puts them at greater risk of a variety of mental health problems, including depression, anxiety, phobias, post-traumatic stress disorder, and alcohol and drug abuse. Gender based violence is therefore a major contributor to the ill health of women participation in development where they feel they are not motivated due to low self-esteem (Krug et al., 2002).

Violence is also a risk factor during pregnancy. Studies from around the world demonstrate that violence during pregnancy is not a rare phenomenon. Within the United States, for example, between 1% and 20% of currently pregnant women report physical violence, with the majority of findings between 4% and 8% (Nasir, 2003). In its most extreme form, violence kills women. Worldwide, an estimated 40 to more than 70% of homicides of women are perpetrated by intimate partners, frequently in the context of an abusive relationship. By contrast, only a small percentage of men who are murdered are killed by their female partners (Mathews et al., 2004). Violence is also a significant risk factor for suicide. Studies in numerous countries have found that women who have

suffered domestic violence or sexual assault are much more likely to have had suicidal thoughts, or to have attempted to kill themselves (Drimie et al., 2003).

2.4 Economic Status and Participation of women in development

Women are the producers of two-thirds of the food in the developing world but despite this ability, they own less than 15% of the land. This form of inequality has been cited as an example of structural violence which is a form of economic abuse that is based upon a connection between poverty and women's subordinate (Maxwel, 2001). It is important to view women's lack of access to and control of resources as a form of societal level structural violence since it not only violates human rights but also hampers productivity, reduces income and undermines economic growth thus hinder women development (Lundreg and Westerstrand, 2002). Several attempts have been made to measure the costs of gender-based violence to households and to society although mainly in developed countries. Conducting similar measurement exercises in developing countries have proved to be more of a challenge since costs are often not captured in public sector expenses, such as health services, but are carried by individuals and households (Moghadam, 2005).

The economic consequences of gender based violence for individuals and society are very high. For the victims and their families, in addition to health care costs for treatment of injuries and psychological disorders associated which are very high, women income cannot sustain the cost of treatment since the income is not sustainable. This prevents them from participating in development. There are also opportunity costs in terms of time required for treatment and legal activities that could be better used by the victims and their families to generate income (Valladares et al., 2002).

Gender based violence also has lasting consequences in terms of a reduction in victims' productivity. For society, gender based violence requires enormous resources for public services such as police and courts, social support, child protection services, and treatment for perpetrators. Low income is one of the risk factors for victimization in an intimate relationship. Poverty and associated factors such as overcrowding create a fertile ground for violence (Karki, 2009). Though low income and poverty in general may be risk factors for victimization, there are variations due to other intervening factors such as

differences in race, differences in couple's income, gender, traditional gender norms and mental health status. All these associations prevent women from participating in development (Murphy et al., 2001).

It has further been noted that education influences vulnerability to gender based violence although the links are complicated. Some people argue that educated households are less likely to experience stress as a result of poverty which in turn increases the likelihood of gender based violence simply because more educated people tend to have better paid jobs (Paxton and Hughes, 2007). Poverty is a complex and multi-dimensional phenomenon. Several factors can be attributed to why people suffer and remain impoverished. However, the feminization of poverty is rooted in demographic trends, cultural patterns, and political economy (Muteshi, 2006). Investments in gender equality can accelerate economic growth and poverty reduction. Women's level of education, bargaining power within households, economic status and control over household resources are all strong determinants of fertility and the human capital outcomes of their children all of which have a positive effect on economic growth. Efforts to increase the economic independence of women are often assumed to increase their ability to negotiate when gender based violence occurs (Alsop and Healey, 2008).

The surge of microcredit programs in many developing countries over the past years is one example of strategies to empower women economically. Whether these micro credit programs are working or will work in the long run is not yet clear, however, since female rates of HIV are still very high (Duvvury and Redner., 2004). There is evidence that in the short run, increasing women's economic resources can generate demands for change in partnership roles and power, which may induce negative reactions from male partners. Despite this, an increase in women's wealth without corresponding protective legal frameworks is not an effective solution (Bostock et al., 2009).

Other economic effects of gender based violence are only evident later in life through mental disorders, reduced labour market participation and job productivity as well as increased absenteeism (Adair, 2008). Evidence suggests that a poor person is 80 times more likely to be injured or killed than a wealthy person. Hence, while violence imposes significant costs on society as a whole, it seems to affect poor people and households

more severely and more often. The aggregate costs of gender-based violence to society are high, and there is a need for the government to play an active role in mitigating this problem, particularly in poor communities where violence is highest (Waldorf, 2007).

2.5 Family Break Ups and Participation of women in development

Family break up refers to separation of parents or termination of the marriage. When a family breaks up it is hard for everyone, especially children. How parents handle and deal with any conflict has a big impact on the stability of the family. Gender based violence within families has devastating effects on everyone and can cause behaviour problems, and physical health complaints (Haines and Saudino, 2002). Research shows that women who experience violence in families often display many of the same behavioural and psychological disturbances. As opposed to women, men who witness violence earlier in life are at a higher risk of using violence themselves as adults. On women, gender based violence further leads to stigmatization hence affecting self-esteem and motivation to do any work in the society. Women who are considered outcasts after undergoing gender based violence, further feel humiliated (Lawson, 2003).

Marriage in all societies is an important step in a person's life course. Most African women live in a world where their worth is measured by marriage, children, and how the care for their family. Generally speaking, marriage is associated with economic security and stability and this suggests that marriage can provide a protective effect against female vulnerability to violence. In the instance that these women are abused and the family breaks, they face great emotional breakdown (Shisana et al., 2004). Evidence indicates that divorced or single and widowed African women have higher risks experiencing gender based violence than married women. However, literature on marriage shows that though marriage seems to have a protective effect, it is mediated by gender (Asling and Ellsber et al., 2003).

Conversely, some researchers argue that women are more likely than men to enter into marriages with the same partners who abused them before. This argument is based on the fact that men too stand chances of being abused. In the event that the family brakes due to violence, they are normally blamed since they got into unions with partners they knew very well were violent. Society thus shuns away from offering assistance (Hughes, 2002).

Timing of marriage also seems to affect the chances of experiencing gender based violence. Those who get married at an earlier age are more likely to experience gender based violence than those who get married at a later age. Researchers have found that adolescent women who enter early marriages have less negotiating power, will have sexual intercourse more frequently and most probably marry men who are older and violent. Large age gaps between men and their spouses are also a known risk factor for women who marry, but not for men (Ellsberg et al., 2001).

In some societies, violence against women is regarded as part of the package that comes with marriage and therefore regarded as an obligation on the part of the husbands. Many women especially in Africa believe that their husbands have a right to demand sex or beat them. In such cases marital gender based violence occurs partially as a result of pre-existing gender relations between men and women which dictates women's subordinate status within the family (Hargreaves and Judith, 2002). In some studies, being in a polygamous marriage increases the risk of gender based violence. Studies suggest that women who were in polygamous families were over three times more likely to experience gender based violence than those who were the only wife in a marital or cohabiting union (Peacock et al., 2009).

Women consistently cite fear of retribution, lack of other means of economic support, concern for the children, emotional dependence, lack of support from family and friends, and an abiding hope that the man will change as reasons for remaining in abusive relationships. In some countries, women say that the social unacceptability of being single or divorced poses an additional barrier that keeps them from leaving destructive marriage while at the same time, denial and fear of social stigma often prevent women from reaching out for help (Robert, 2002). Family break-up after an abusive relationship is a multistage process. The process often includes periods of denial, self-blame, and endurance before women recognize the abuse as a pattern and identify with other women in the same situation, thereby beginning to disengage and recover. Most women leave and return several times before they finally leave once and for all. Leaving does not necessarily guarantee a woman's safety, however, because violence may continue even

after a woman leaves. In fact, a woman's risk of being murdered by her abuser is often greatest immediately after separation (Ehrensaft, 2008).

Therapists must be aware that supporting assertiveness by a woman who has experienced gender based violence may lead to more violence and separation or even death. When the wife leaves because of life threatening situation, therapists should not relax their vigilance. The period immediately following a marital separation is the period of great risk for the women. Many men will stalk and batter their wives in an effort to get them to return or punish them for leaving (Sa and Ulla, 2008). Counseling for both victims and offenders is necessary. The main goal of counseling for after violence is to minimize the offender's risk of future violence, whether within the same relationship or a new one. Treatment for offenders should emphasize minimizing risk to the victim, and should be modified depending on the offender's history, risk of re-offending and criminal needs. Majority of offender treatments are conducted in a group setting. Groups are also standardized to be gender specific (Gilchrist al., 2003).

2.6 Fundamental Rights and participation of women in development

Human rights are international norms that protect every person, everywhere, from severe political, legal, and social abuse. The concept of human rights developed largely from Western political theory about rights of individuals to autonomy and freedom. International human rights law developed in order to protect individual from violation of their rights that may be committed by states. One such area of violation which has raised concern is violence against women especially among slum women (Glynn et.al, 2003). The denial of fundamental rights to women due to violence causes them not to participate in development of projects in the community, society or country at large to achieve development goals due to lack of freedom of expression. Society should be guided by a broad concept of human rights that stretches beyond civil and political right to the core issues of economic survival, health and education that affect the quality of daily life for most people (Hebinck and Lent, 2007).

When women are offered the equality of opportunity that is their basic human right, the results in terms of economic advancement are striking. Equality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of sustainable

people-centred development (UN Millennium Project, 2005). Gender inequality was not established as an international policy issue until the latter half of the 20th century. Prior to the United Nations' focus on human rights, women had few channels through which to seek redress of their equality-related grievances (Gupta, 2002). Gender based violence has been described as the most widespread and social tolerated of human rights violations. This appears justified as, globally, more girls have been killed in the last 50 years. One of the consequences of gender based violence is the denial of human rights to both man and woman. The violence has affected women mostly due to their weakness or inferiority in the society development activities. Moreover, the cultures that surrounds the victims causes the rights not to be recognized in society (UNHCR, 2003).

Many traditional and cultural practices are important in understanding low prosecution of women in the sense that they are bent on the subordination of women and the superiority of men, which is culturally determined (Watts and Suannah, 2004). In this case, discrimination is guided by the patriarchal notion that the man is the head of the household, owns and controls everything in it including the wife and children. Most traditional and customary practices regard women as minors to men and hence both their gender and sex roles perpetuate the stereotype view of women affecting their rights as a woman (Campbell et al., 2004). Gender based violence also serves to perpetuate male power and control. It is sustained by a culture of silence and denial of the seriousness of the health consequences of abuse. In addition to the harm they exact on the individual level, these consequences also exact a social toll and place a heavy and unnecessary burden on health services by preventing the victim from participating in development activities (Dobash and Dobash, 2003).

Women are still stereotyped as managers of the household, working in the spheres of their home. This stereotype has been brought even in the inclusion of women in decision making. when women are included, they are frequently assigned "soft portfolios" that reflect traditional understandings of what is suitable for women: health, education and so on. Most societies still have a long way in understanding that women are entitled to these rights (Tjaden and Thoemes, 2000). Traditional practices like the initiation ceremonies and pre-marriages counseling have been used to articulate the sexual and gender roles of a woman or wife as that of serving or pleasing the man. A woman or wife is conditioned

to make her marriage a success by preserving her marriage and keeping her marriage problems secret which may lead to failure to report or withdraw wife battery cases once reported to the police station. Woman's response to gender based violence is often limited by ignorance of their rights (Fischer, 2000).

2.7 Theoretical Framework

The basis of this study was the feminist theory. This was so because ideally the feminist theory includes factors such as culture, sexuality, rights, relationships and development which are major concerns in this study. Cornwall and Molyneux (2007) define feminism as women's engagement in demanding and creating an equitable society. They explain that feminism deals with the power of women that encompasses recognizing and respecting women. The feminist perspective believes in the empowerment of women and the restoration of their dignity as members of society. The main argument of this perspective lies in the equal treatment of all members of the community, which includes equal rights and access to the necessary resources. The feminist theory concerns itself with the rights and interests of women and also the equal distribution to power among women and men in society or any other place. Feminism is a social movement that has been subjected to many qualifications. Although there are different branches of feminist theories, their central mandate is to emancipate women from oppression (Barnish 2004).

The feminist understanding is that society is structured in a particular order in which men maintain order and privileged position through domination of women. Therefore, the power imbalances inherent in the patriarchal society create and perpetuate male violence against women. Male violence is seen as a pattern of behaviour that may include emotional and economic abuse and which is culturally sanctioned. Moreover, Violence occurs across all social and economic groups. The theory acknowledges that over the past few decades and largely through feminist activities, the issue of gender based violence has been raised to the public consciousness as a serious social problem. If treated equally with respect and dignity, and that equal distribution of resources be practiced women will be encouraged to participate in development (Stith et al 2004).

2.8 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework provided a holistic perspective of the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable as presented in Figure 1.

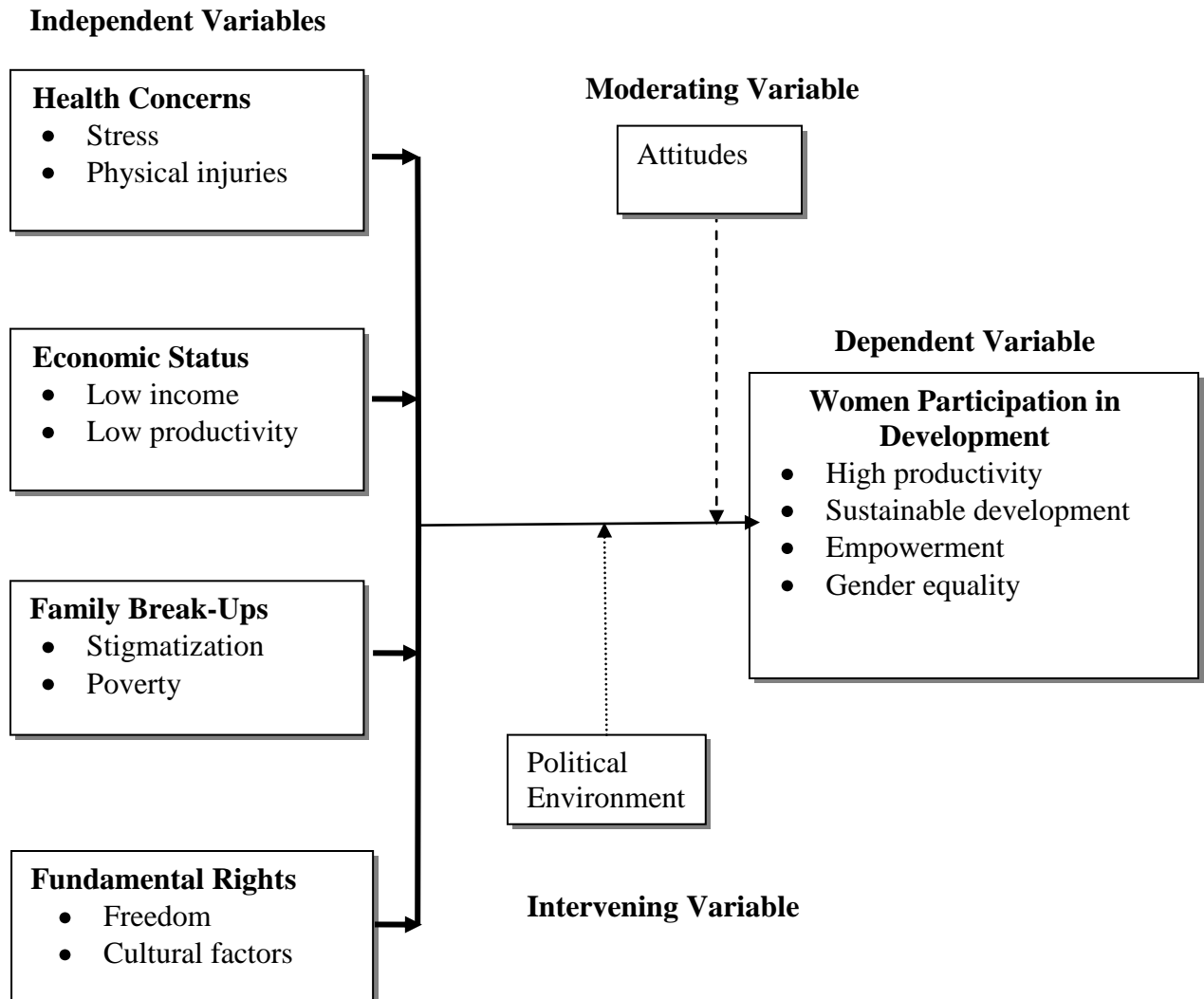


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

According to the conceptual framework, the independent variables are health concerns, economic status, family break-ups and fundamental right. The influence that health concerns have on women is that it causes stress and physical injury and when in this state, they cannot participate in development activities. Similarly, low income and low productivity has a negative influence on the economic status of women and in turn affects development since development is largely dependent on economic growth.

Family break-ups on the other hand affect women due to the influence of stigmatization and poverty that comes along as a result of the inability of women to provide for the family after a separation. In reference to fundamental rights, the lack of freedom and cultural factors which hinder women from participating in development are a major hindrance. The dependent variable indicates that for women to participate in development, gender sensitivity should be existent, women should be able to access resources and policies that protect women against gender based violence should be functional. The ultimate result being that there will be gender equality. The intervening variable that indirectly affects the dependent and the independent variables is political environment while the moderating variable is attitudes.

2.9 Gaps in Literature Review

Most authors failed to realize that men too are victims of gender based violence and that they are affected in the same way as women or even worse in some cases. For instance, Adams (2001) defines violence is derived from power struggles between men and women in which women are the victims. Moreover most authors discussed gender based violence in general. They failed to acknowledge the fact that some groups were more vulnerable to gender based violence than other. Despite the fact most authors identify cultural factors as a major contribution to gender based violence, they do not specify the specific cultural aspects that promote gender inequality given the fact that different cultures have different practices that undermine gender equality and what may seem wrong in one culture is acceptable in another. Finally, poverty has been presented as an outcome of other factors other than by gender based violence. For instance, Muteshi (2006) explains that feminization of poverty is rooted in demographic trends, cultural patterns, and political

economy. He fails to recognize that gender based violence contributed to poverty to a very large extent.

2.10 Summary

Dealing with gender based violence involves the effort of various community actors including the state, policy makers, men and women as portrayed in the literature review. It is a multidimensional issue that if not looked into could have adverse negative influence on the social, political, economic and cultural spheres. It is therefore important that education providers and other practitioners put in extra effort to increase community awareness on issues relating to gender based violence.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the methods and procedures that were employed during the study. Discussed are various scientific methods under the following sub topics: research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedures, data collection instruments, validity and reliability of the instruments, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques and ethical considerations. The chapter ends with a conceptual definition of the study variables.

3.2 Research Design

A descriptive survey design was adopted in this study. The description included the characteristics of the respondents; an accurate account of their experience with gender based violence, the respondents' views and perceptions about gender based violence, the frequency of occurrences and measures that were put in place to deal with the problem. According to Babbie and Mouton (2001), a descriptive research design gives an accurate account of occurrences in human contexts by explaining why people act in a certain manner. It further gives room for people to air out their views and perceptions. The design also ensures that the subject of the investigation is precisely determined before the research starts hence giving room for relevant and accurate information to be collected. Descriptive studies seek to obtain information that describes phenomena by asking individuals about their attitudes, behavior or values (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The design was therefore most appropriate for this study.

3.3 Target Population

Target population is defined as the group from which the results of the study are obtained. It comprises all members of real or hypothetical set of people, events or objects to which the researcher wishes to generalize the results of the research study (Creswell, 2003). In this study, the target population included women of Olympic sub-location in Kibera Constituency. The total target population of women in this sub-location is 1600. These women were identified on the basis that Kibera is a slum area and gender based

violence has been documented to be more prevalent among women in low income areas. A target population should have observable characteristics from which the researcher intends to generalize the findings of the study (Gray, 2004).

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

Sampling is the process of taking a portion of a population as a representative of that population. The process of sampling is necessary due to large size of a population and the consequent impracticality and prohibitive cost of testing each member of any population. The aim of sampling is therefore to get an approximate representation of the possible target population (Denzin and Lincoln, 1998). This study used simple random sampling and purposive sampling to select the respondents. Simple random sampling was used to select women while purposive sampling was used to select one key informant who was the area chief of Olympic Sub-Location.

Simple random sampling was used because it is easy to administer and little prior knowledge of the characteristic of the respondents is required. Moreover every member of the population stands a chance of being selected hence reducing biases (Zikmund, 2003). Purposive sampling on the other hand was used because it enables one to acquire specific information that would otherwise not have been obtained using simple random method. The advantages of purposive sampling are that, people who do not fit the requirements are eliminated and it is less expensive as it involves lesser search costs (Gillham, 2000). In this case, the area chive was deemed to have information about cases of gender based violence that the women of Olympic did not have.

3.4.1 Sample Size

The choice of a sample size is mainly based on the need for accuracy required by the researcher and the degree of variation in the sample (Gray, 2004). From the target population of 1600, 160 respondents were sampled. This number was obtained based on the advances made by Mugenda and Mugenda (2003). According to them, a sample of at least 10% is appropriate and representative enough for a large population.

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

After establishing that 160 respondents was the appropriate size, 160 questionnaires were randomly given to women above the age of 18 years. They were picked from anywhere around Olympic Sub-Location provided they were residents of that area. Security of the research assistants was key hence areas that were perceived to be insecure were avoided. It was easy to select the chief since he is the only one in charge of the Sub-Location.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

An instrument is any tool that is used in data collection. Bailey (1998) defines a research instrument as a tool that is used for collecting data needed to find solutions to the problem under investigation. Questionnaire and interview schedule were used as instruments for data collection in this study. The closed-ended questionnaires were used to gather information from women while the semi-structured interview schedule was used on the area chief. Questionnaire was used because it facilitates easy and fast derivation of information, while at the same time they were closed-ended to restrict the respondents to relevant issues only (Neuman, 2000).

The questionnaire was divided into five sections with the first section describing the demographic characteristics of the respondents. The second section included questions about the effect of health concerns on the participation of women in development. The third section was about the economic status of the participants while the fourth section gathered information about family break-ups. Finally, the fifth section focused on fundamental rights of the respondents and their effect on participation of women in development. On the other hand, the semi-structured interview was used because it is organized around areas of particular interest, while still allowing considerable flexibility in scope and depth. It also allows the respondent to speak freely (Patton, 2002). It was very applicable in this research since it allowed the chief to give an in-depth account of gender based violence in the area he is in charge.

3.5.1 Validity of the Instrument

Validity is the degree to which results obtained from the analysis of data actually represent the phenomena under study. A valid instrument should accurately measure what it is supposed to measure. After administering the instruments to the selected respondents, the data obtained will be a true reflection of the variables under study (Blanche et al., 2009). Content validity was established through seeking expert opinion from the research supervisor. They made sure that ambiguous items were removed and that only questions relevant to the study were included.

3.5.2 Reliability of the Instruments

Reliability refers to the consistency of a research instrument whereby after repeated trials, the instrument yields the same results without alteration (Babbie and Monton, 2010). Half-split method was used to determine reliability. It was applicable through a pilot study that was conducted among 12 women from Laini Saba Sub-Location, Kibera. Questionnaires were administered to two different groups randomly. Scores were obtained from the first and second of the women of Laini Saba who were chosen randomly. Pearson product-moment correlation co-efficient was used to determine the reliability of the instrument before embarking on the actual study. A reliability of 0.7 was obtained and the study considered this to be reliable based on the assumptions of Gray (2002) who says that a correlation co-efficient of about 0.8 is high enough to judge the instruments as reliable for the study.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

Procedure refers to prescribed specific manner in which goals are to be achieved (Mouton, 2001). Although various methods of data collection exist, the procedure employed in this study largely depended on the sampling technique and time available. The process started with obtaining a letter of introduction from the University of Nairobi. One day training was then conducted for the 3 field assistants to familiarize them with the research questions and ethical issues that they would consider while administering the questionnaires. The questionnaires were then given to any woman who was above the age of 18 years and a resident of Olympic Sub-Location. The entire process of data collection took 3 weeks to complete. An appointment was then booked with area chief and the

interview was conducted for duration of one hour. This instrument was administered by the researcher in person.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

The process of data analysis involves structuring and bringing logical order to the vast volume of data collected (Neuman, 2000). Qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were used in this study. Upon collecting information from the field, all questionnaires were checked to ensure uniformity, consistency and completeness. Quantitative data collected through questionnaires was coded and then analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 17.0. The researcher analyzed data using a coding process. Coding is the process of organizing the material into 'chunks' before bringing meaning to those 'chunks'. It involves organizing text data into categories and labeling those categories. The researcher used the coding to generate themes which were the ones that appeared as major findings in the study (Cresswell, 2003). Content analysis was used to analyze qualitative data from the questionnaire.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

To ensure research ethics were upheld, a letter of introduction was obtained from the University of Nairobi, Extra-Mural Department to act as a permit to conduct the study. Moreover, privacy and confidentiality were highly regarded with the respondents being made aware of the same. Informants were asked to inform the researcher should they feel uncomfortable with the research techniques or when questions made them feel uncomfortable. Participation was made voluntary and the researcher thoroughly explained the aims and the purposes of the study to the informants. Those who felt uncomfortable to participate in the study were excluded from participating. Furthermore, the interview was conducted with informed consent to ensure the respondent was comfortable with the timing of the interview and that a non-condemning atmosphere was created. Blanche et al (2009) assert that the purpose of research ethics is to protect the welfare of the research participants. They argue that research ethics also involve not only the welfare of the informants but extend to areas such as scientific misconduct and plagiarism.

3.9 Operationalization Definition of Variables

Table 3.1: Operationalization Definition of Variables

Objectives	Variables	Indicators	Measurement	Scale	Research Instrument
To establish the influence of gender based violence on participation of women in development.	Dependent Variable: Participation of women in development	High productivity Sustainable development Empowerment Gender equality	Economic independence Economic growth Awareness Gender sensitivity	Ordinal	Questionnaire and interview
To assess the extent to which health concerns influence participation of women in development.	Independent Variables: Health concerns	Physical injuries Psychological trauma	Health complications Behaviour change	Ordinal	Questionnaire and interview
To establish how economic status influences participation of women in development.	Economic status	Low income Low productivity	Economic stability Level of participation	Ordinal	Questionnaire and interview
To determine how family break-ups influences participation of women in development.	Family break-ups	Stigmatization Poverty	Withdrawal Level of independence	Ordinal	Questionnaire and interview
To examine how fundamental rights influences participation of women in development.	Fundamental rights	Freedom Cultural factors	Level of participation Justice systems	Ordinal	Questionnaire and interview

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study through data analysis. Included are: questionnaire return rate, demographic information of the respondents and analysis of all questions under the five objectives that guided the study. Data was presented in tables using frequencies and percentages.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

A total of 160 respondents were targeted for this study. Out of 160 questionnaires that were issued, 128 valid questionnaires were returned for analysis. 24 questionnaires were not returned and 8 questionnaires were not answered as expected hence making them invalid. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), any response rate above 60% is adequate for analysis. The number of valid questionnaires was represented by an 80% response rate. The study therefore concluded that the response rate was high and reliable.

4.3 Demographic Information

This section sought to establish the respondents age, level of education, marital status and number of children. It was important to highlight these factors for the purpose of understanding general characteristics of the informants and the relationship between the characteristics and gender based violence.

4.3.1 Age of the Respondent

Determining the age of the respondents was important considering the fact that only women above the age of 18 years were being targeted. It also went a long way in determining whether the respondent may have gone through harrowing experiences of gender based violence. Table 4.1 presents the analysis.

Table 4.1: Age of respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Below 18	-	-
19-25	19	15
26-30	32	25
31-40	37	29
41-45	16	13
Above 45	24	18
Total	128	100

None of the respondents was below the age of 18 years. Most respondents were between 31-40 years. This constituted 29% of the respondents. Those between 41-45 years made up for 13% of the respondents. Moreover, those between 19-25 years comprised 15% of the respondents, those between 26-30 years constituted 25% of the respondents while those above 45 years only comprised 18% of the respondents. Given that most of the respondents were between 31-40 years was an indication that they were in a position to know whether they had undergone any kind of violence.

4.3.2 Level of Education of the Respondents

Assessing the level of education of the respondents was important in determining whether the respondents were in a position to understand and interpret gender issues. The findings were as indicated in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Level of Education

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	41	32
Secondary	57	45
College	22	17
University	8	6
Totals	128	100

Based on the analysis, 6% of the respondents were university graduates, 45% of the respondents had secondary education, 32% of the respondents indicated primary as their highest level of education while 17% of the respondents had college qualifications. The study concluded that since most of the respondents had only primary and secondary education as their highest level of education, there were high chances that they would not understand issues relating to gender based violence.

4.3.3 Marital Status of the Respondents

Establishing the marital status of the respondents revealed the nature of the target population in terms of their involvement with family affairs. The findings were as tabulated in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Marital Status

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Single	38	30
Married	69	54
Divorced	21	16
Total	128	100

54% of the respondents indicated that they were married. 30% of the respondents were single while 16% of the respondents indicated that they were divorced. The study thus concluded that majority of the women in Olympic sub-location were married and in a position to understand family issues as pertains to gender-based violence.

4.3.4 Number of Children

Considering the fact that Kibera is a slum area, it was important to establish the number of children that the respondents had so as to determine whether it had any contributions to the level of poverty which is an effect of gender-based violence. Table 4.4 shows the results of the findings.

Table 4.4: Number of Children

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
None	23	18
1-3	54	42
4-6	33	26
Above 7	18	14
Total	128	100

Whereas 18% of the respondents had no children, 42% of the respondents indicated that they had 1-3 children. The study considered this size to be a manageable family. 26% of the respondents had 4-6 children while 14% of the respondents being the minority group had more than 7 children. The study concluded most families were small sized.

4.4 Health Concerns

Objective one sought to assess the extent to which health concerns affected the participation of women in development. The study needed to establish the respondents' experiences and knowledge of gender-based violence and to what extent they had suffered both physical and psychological violation.

4.4.1 Subjection to Gender Based Violence

The first measure for health concerns was on whether the participants had ever been subjected to gender based violence. Table 4.5 shows the analysis on this variable.

Table 4.5: Subjection to Gender Based Violence

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	108	84
No	20	16
Total	128	100

84% of the respondents said they had been subjected to gender-based violence while 16% of the respondents had never undergone any kind of violation. Majority of the respondents had been subjected to some form of gender based violence. The study thus concluded that gender based violence was quiet rampant among women in slum areas.

4.4.2 Types of Violation Experienced

For those respondents who indicated that they had been abused, the study wanted to know the kind of violation they had experienced. Table 4.6 presents the analysis.

Table 4.6: Violation Experienced

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
None	20	16
Sexual	26	20
Physical	38	30
Socio-economic	14	11
Emotional and Psychological	30	23
Total	128	100

While none of the respondents had experienced any kind of violation, 30% of the respondents indicated that they had been physically abused, 23% of the respondents had been emotionally abused while 20% of the respondents had been sexually abused. Those who had been socio-economically abused made up for 11% of the respondents. Physical abuse was seen to be most rampant among the women. Very few respondents were socio-economically abused. From, the findings, it was concluded that gender based violence was high.

4.4.3 Rate of Violation

The study needed to establish at what rate women underwent gender based violence. The responses were as shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Rate of Violation

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Low	17	13
Moderate	28	22
High	36	28
Very High	47	37
Total	128	100

Being quite a high number, 37% of the respondents indicated that the rate of violation was very high. 28% of the respondents indicated a high response while 22% of the respondents indicated a moderate extent. The remaining 13% of the respondents said the rate of violation was low. The study concluded that in general the rate of violation was very high and no interventions were being put in place to manage the situation.

4.4.4 Place of Refuge

The respondents were asked to indicate the place they sought refuge in the event of violence. Table 4.8 indicates that 22% of the respondents did not seek any help.

Table 4.8:Place of Refuge

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Family/ Friends	42	33
Health Facility (e.g. Hospital)	14	11
Government (e.g. Police, Chief)	23	18
Non-Governmental Organization	20	16
None of the Above	29	22
Total	128	100

Nonetheless 33% of the respondents said they expressed their concerns to friends and family, 11% of the respondents sought help in health facilities, 18% sought help from the government while 16% of the respondents reported to non-governmental organizations. Those who sought help in health facilities were very few hence the conclusion that

healthcare was ignored to a great extent. Family and friends were the most trusted when it came to offering assistance to the victims of gender based violence.

4.4.5 Physical Injuries

Respondents were further asked to indicate the extent to which physical injuries had been inflicted on them as a result of gender based violence. 7% of the respondents said no physical injuries had been inflicted on them as shown in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Physical Injuries

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
None	9	7
Small Extent	21	16
Large Extent	67	52
Very Large Extent	31	25
Total	128	100

Based on the results, 52% of the respondents and 25% of the respondents said that physical injuries had been inflicted on them to a large extent and to a very large extent respectively. 16% of the respondents said it was to a small extent. The fact that physical injuries were being inflicted on the women to a large extent could affect their participation in development.

4.4.6 Physical Disabilities

When asked whether they had been left with any kind of disability as a result of gender based violence, the informants responded as tabulated in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Physical Disabilities

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
None	59	46
Small Extent	48	37
Large Extent	14	11
Very Large Extent	7	6
Total	128	100

46% of the respondents reported that they were not left with any kind of disability as a result of gender based violence. 37% of the respondents reported that it was to a small extent, those who reported a large extent were 11% while 6% reported a very large extent. From the analysis, few people were left with physical disabilities compared to the high number of those left with physical injuries.

4.4.7 Sexual and Reproductive Health Problems

The study also sought to determine to what extent the respondents faced sexual and reproductive health problems such as diseases, HIV/AIDS and high-risk pregnancies as a result of gender based violence. Table 4.11 analyzes the responses.

Table 4.11: Sexual and Reproductive Problems

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
None	12	9
Small Extent	25	20
Large Extent	57	45
Very Large Extent	34	26
Total	128	100

9% of the respondents said they did not have any problems related to sexuality and reproduction. 20% of the respondents said it was to a small extent whereas 45% of the respondents said it was to a large extent. Those who reported a very large extent made up for 26% of the respondents. According to the analysis sexual and reproductive health problems were rampant among gender based violence victims.

4.4.8 Direct influence of Stress

Regarding whether the respondents faced any direct effects of stress in the form of anxiety, fear, mistrust, inability to concentrate, depression, suicide or withdrawal, the findings were as presented in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Direct Stress

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
None	5	4
Small Extent	23	18
Large Extent	18	14
Very Large Extent	82	64
Total	128	100

The findings indicate that 4% of the respondents did not face any kind of direct stress as a result of gender based violence. This was a very small number. 18% of the respondents said they were affected by stress to a small extent. Moreover, 14% and 64% of the respondents indicated that direct stress affected them to a large extent and to a very large extent respectively. From the analysis, direct stress on the respondents was to a very large extent.

4.4.9 Indirect influence of Stress

The indirect effects of stress on gender based violence victims in the form alcohol and drug use is presented in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Indirect Stress

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
None	24	19
Small Extent	65	51
Large Extent	31	24
Very Large Extent	8	6
Total	128	100

19% of the respondents said they did not divert to the use of alcohol and other drugs as a result of gender based violence to ease their stress. 51% of the respondent said to a small extent, they used alcohol and drugs. Whereas 24% of the respondents said it was to a large extent, only 6% of the respondents indicated a very large extent. The findings

indicate that most women did not use alcohol to relieve their stress after experiencing gender based violence.

4.4.10 Stress and Injuries influence on Participation

To establish their views on whether they thought physical injuries and stress had any effect on the participation of women on development, the respondent as tabulated in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14: Stress and Injuries influence on Participation

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	108	84
No	16	13
Not Sure	4	3
Total	128	100

Whereas 84% of the respondents said physical injuries and stress had an effect on the participation of women in development, 13% of the respondents said there was no effect. Only 3% of the respondents were undecided on this matter. This was an indication that women did not participate in development activities due to stress and physical injuries.

Economic Status of Women

Objective two sought to establish whether gender based violence had any effect on the economic status of women and eventually their participation in development. The study needed to know how income sustainability and productivity influenced the participation of women in development.

4.5.1 Source of Income

This question was meant to assess whether the informants had any source of income. This would further gauge whether the availability of a source of income had positive or negative consequences on participation of women in development.

Table 4.15: Source of Income

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	70	55
No	58	45
Total	128	100

Most respondents constituting 55% said they had a source of income. However, 45% of the respondents said they did not have any source of income. Despite the fact that most respondents had a source of income the study found it relevant to establish how stable these sources of income were.

4.5.2 Sustainability of Source of Income

Majority of the respondents said their source of income was unstable as indicated in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16: Sustainable Source of Income

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Stable	11	9
Unstable	117	91
Total	128	100

Those who felt their income was unstable comprised, 91% of the respondents while those who felt their source of income was stable made up for only 9% of the respondents. The big gap between those who had a stable source of income and those whose income was unstable was a clear indication that the respondents were low income earners who survived from hand to mouth hence more vulnerable to gender based violence.

4.5.3 Involvement in Development Activities

Regarding their involvement in development activities, Table 4.17 indicates that 46% of the respondents were not involved in any development activity.

Table 4.17: Development Activities

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Community Empowerment Projects	28	22
Small Scale Business	35	27
Large Scale Business	7	5
None of the Above	58	46
Total	128	100

Very few respondents constituting 5% said they were involved in large scale businesses. 27% of the respondents said they were involved in large scale businesses while 22% of the respondents were involved in community empowerment projects. This analysis portrays the high poverty level of the respondents. Despite the fact that a good number of the respondents were involved in community empowerment projects, it was concluded that the level of awareness was still very low due to the high number of respondents who were not involved in any development activity.

4.5.4 Gender Based Violence and Productivity

When asked whether gender based violence had any effect on productivity, Table 4.18 indicated that 12% of the respondents were undecided on this matter.

Table 4.18: Gender Based Violence and Productivity

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	70	55
No	42	33
Not Sure	16	12
Total	128	100

On the contrary, 55% of the respondents said gender based violence had an effect on productivity while 33% of the respondents said it had no effect. It was concluded that gender based violence had an effect on productivity and it could have been a major reason why most respondents did not participate in development activities.

4.5.5 Involvement in Economic Activities

To examine the effect of gender based violence on the level of involvement in economic activities, the responses were as indicated in Table 4.19.

Table 4.19: Involvement in Economic Activities

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	68	53
No	24	19
Not Sure	36	28
Total	128	100

53% of the respondents said gender based violence had an effect on productivity while 19% of the respondents said there was no relationship between gender based violence and productivity. 28% of the respondents indicated that they were not sure whether gender based violence and productivity had any relationship. Based on majority of the responses, the study concluded that productivity was highly affected by gender based violence and this situation could also have affected the respondents. .

4.5.6 Concentration on Development

Table 4.20 gauged the respondents' level of agreement on whether gender based violence reduced ability to concentrate on development.

Table 4.20: Concentration on Development

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	6	5
Neither Agree nor Disagree	11	9
Agree	88	69
Strongly Agree	23	17
Total	128	100

5% of the respondents said gender based violence did not affect concentration on development while 69% of the respondents said gender based violence had an effect on concentration on development. 17% of the respondent strongly agreed with the statement

while 9% of the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed. Since majority of the respondents agreed with the statement it was concluded that gender based violence greatly affected concentration on development and could be the reason why most of them did not participate in development activities.

4.5.7 Job Loss

When asked whether they agreed with the statement that gender based violence led to job loss due to absenteeism, the responses were as indicated in Table 4.21.

Table 4.21: Job Loss

Variable	Frequency	Percent age
Disagree	14	11
Neither Agree nor Disagree	34	27
Agree	56	44
Strongly Agree	24	18
Total	128	100

27% of the respondents were undecided on whether gender based violence led to job loss as a result of absenteeism. 11% of the respondent disagreed with the statement while 44% of the respondents agreed with the statement. Those who strongly agreed comprised 18% of the respondents. The conclusion was that gender based violence led to job loss. It was a probable reason as to why most respondents had an unstable source of income.

4.5.8 Income Generating Power

Respondents were further asked to state their views on the effect of gender based violence on income generating power. None of the respondents disagreed with the statement as illustrated on Table 4.22.

Table 4.22: Income Generating Power

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	-	-
Neither Agree nor Disagree	10	8
Agree	44	34
Strongly Agree	74	58
Total	128	100

34% of the respondents and 58% of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed respectively that gender based violence had an effect on income generating power. Only 8% of the respondents were undecided. From the analysis, gender based violence has a great effect on income generating power and could have been the reason why most respondents had unstable sources of income.

4.5.9 Damage to Confidence

On whether gender based violence had an effect on confidence and eventually fear of venturing into public space, Table 4.23 indicates that none of the respondents disagreed with the statement.

Table 4.23: Damage to Confidence

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	-	-
Neither Agree nor Disagree	3	2
Agree	14	11
Strongly Agree	111	87
Total	128	100

Majority of the respondents said gender based violence damaged confidence and led to fear of venturing into public space. This response comprised 87% of the respondents. 11% of the respondents agreed while 2% of the respondents were not sure whether gender based violence had an effect on confidence. From the responses, the conclusion was that an individual's level of confidence is highly affected by their experience with

gender based violence. This could contribute to low self esteem among respondents who had experienced gender based violence.

4.5.10 High Treatment Costs

Views of the respondents were also sought on whether gender based violence resulted to high treatment costs of injuries and psychological disorders as analyzed in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24: High Treatment Costs

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	-	-
Neither Agree nor Disagree	8	6
Agree	10	8
Strongly Agree	110	86
Total	128	100

From the results, 86% of the respondents strongly agreed that gender based violence led to high treatment costs due to injuries and psychological disorders. 8% of the respondents agreed while 6% neither agreed nor disagreed. The conclusion was that gender based violence led to high treatment costs. Probably most respondents did not seek medical help after experiencing gender based violence due to this reason.

4.5.11 Resource Requirement

As to the extent to which resources were required to deal with effects of gender based violence for example public services such as police and courts, social support, child protection services. The respondents' responses were as illustrated in Table 4.25.

Table 4.25: Resource Requirement

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	-	-
Neither Agree nor Disagree	15	12
Agree	24	19
Strongly Agree	89	69
Total	128	100

Based on the analysis, 69% of the respondents strongly agreed that gender based violence resulted to enormous resource requirement. 19% of the respondents agreed while 12% were not sure. From the findings it was clear that enormous resources were required to deal with gender based violence and this could be a major problem considering the low income status of the respondents.

4.5.12 Participation in Development

Views of the respondents were sought on whether they thought economic status obstructed participation in development. Table 4.26 shows the analysis on this variable.

Table 4.26: Participation in Development

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	93	73
No	22	17
Not Sure	13	10
Total	128	100

73% of the respondents said that economic status affected participation in development while 17% of the respondents did not agree that economic status affected participation in development. However, 10% of the respondents were not sure. Given the high number of those who agreed it was interpreted that participation in development was highly affected by the intensity of gender based violence.

4.6 Family Break-Ups

This aim of this section was to determine how family break-ups as a result of gender based violence affected participation of women in development. Respondents had mixed reactions concerning this variable as indicated in the subsequent subsections.

4.6.1 Gender Based Violence on Family

When asked whether gender based violence ever affected their families, 27% of the respondents said they had never been affected. This was in accordance to Table 4.27.

Table 4.27: Gender Based Violence on Family

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	94	73
No	34	27
Total	128	100

However, 73% of the respondents indicated that their families had been affected by gender based violence. It was difficult to establish the kind of violence the participants had experiences but despite that, it was concluded that families were greatly affected by gender based violence.

4.6.2influence of Violence on Family

The study sought to establish the extent of the violence experienced. The respondents gave their views as provided for on Table 4.28.

Table 4.28:Influence of Violence on Family

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
No Extent	15	12
Small Extent	19	15
Large Extent	56	44
Very Large Extent	38	29
Total	128	100

12% of the respondents said the violence had no effect on their families while 15% of the respondents said the effect was to a small extent. Nonetheless, 44% of the respondents said violence affected their families to a large extent while 29% of the respondents said the effect was to a very large extent. The study thus concluded that most broken families were as a result of gender based violence.

4.6.3 Family Break-Ups and Development

Informants were asked whether family break-ups affected their participation in development. The results were as indicated in Table 4.29.

Table 4.29: Family Break-Ups and Development

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	87	68
No	11	9
Not Sure	30	23
Total	128	100

68% of the respondents said family break-ups had an influence on their participation in development while 9% of the respondents comprising a very small number said gender based violence had no association with family break-ups. 23% of the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed. The study thus concluded that the reason why most respondents did not participate in development initiatives was because their families had broken.

4.6.4 Family Break-Ups and Poverty

This variable aimed at examining whether family break-ups contributed to poverty. Very few (11%) respondents as analyzed in Table 4.30 said poverty was not as a result of family break-ups.

Table 4.30: Family Break-Ups and Poverty

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	114	89
No	14	11
Total	128	100

The remaining 89% of the respondents said family break-ups contributed to poverty. The high level of poverty among the respondents could thus have been as a result of family break-ups.

4.6.5 Poverty and Participation in Development

When asked whether poverty affected participation in development, the informants had their responses as indicated in Table 4.31.

Table 4.31: Poverty and Participation in Development

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	112	88
No	-	-
Not Sure	16	12
Total	128	100

88% of the respondents said poverty affected participation in development. 12% of the respondents were not sure while none of the respondents indicated that poverty did not affect participation in development. Based on the findings, the reason most respondents did not participate in development initiatives was because they were poor.

4.6.6 Stigmatization and Development

Views of the respondents were also sought on whether they thought family break-ups resulted into stigmatization and eventually low participation in development. Table 4.32 presents the findings.

Table 4.32: Stigmatization and Development

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	12	9
Neither Agree nor Disagree	16	13
Agree	49	38
Strongly Agree	51	40
Total	128	100

The findings indicate that 9% of the respondents felt family break-ups did not result to stigmatization and eventually low participation in development. 13% of the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement while 38% of the respondents indicated that stigmatization resulted to low participation in development. 40% of the respondents strongly agreed with this statement. The conclusion was that family break-ups affects participation in development.

4.6.7 Emotional and Behavioural Disturbances

Respondents perception was further sought on whether women whose families were broken experience emotional and behavioral disturbances for example withdrawal and low self-esteem due to stigmatization. Table 4.33 indicates the findings.

Table 4.33: Emotional and Behavioural Disturbances

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	-	-
Neither Agree nor Disagree	-	-
Agree	113	88
Strongly Agree	15	12
Total	128	100

According to the analysis, all respondents agreed and strongly agreed that women from broken families experienced emotional and behavioural disturbances as a result of gender based violence. This constituted 88% of respondents who agreed and 12% of respondents who strongly agreed. Emotional and behavioural disturbances could have contributed to low self esteem among most respondents and eventually, poor participation in development activities.

4.6.8 Rate of Stigmatization

The respondents were also expected to agree or disagree to a certain extent on whether they felt the rate of stigmatization was high among women whose families had broken. The findings were as expressed in Table 4.34.

Table 4.34: Rate of Stigmatization

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	18	14
Neither Agree nor Disagree	34	27
Agree	55	43
Strongly Agree	21	16
Total	128	100

Majority of the respondents (43%) said women from broken families were more stigmatized than those in stable families. 14% of the respondents disagreed with the statement while 16% of the respondents strongly agreed. 27% of the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed. The responses did not vary much hence the conclusion that stigmatization did not have a great effect on participation of women in development.

4.6.9 Economic power and Motivation

Based on whether the stigmatization prevented women from achieving economic power and motivation to participate in development, the respondents' views were as tabulated in Table 4.35.

Table 4.35: Economic Power and Motivation

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	4	3
Neither Agree nor Disagree	10	8
Agree	40	31
Strongly Agree	74	58
Total	128	100

Only 3% of the respondents disagreed with the statement. 31% of the respondents agreed while 58% of the respondents strongly agreed. Those who neither agreed nor disagreed made up for 8% of the respondents. Since most respondents agreed and strongly agreed, the study concluded that stigmatization highly affected participation in development.

4.6.10 Stigmatization

The last measure on family break-ups was on whether stigmatization as a result of family break-ups jeopardized economic and social development eventually contributing to poverty. Table 4.36 gives the respondent's views.

Table 4.36: Stigmatization

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Disagree	16	13
Neither Agree nor Disagree	4	3
Agree	19	15
Strongly Agree	89	69
Total	128	100

13% of the respondents disagreed with the statement while 15% of the respondents agreed. Similarly, 69% of the respondents strongly agreed while 3% were undecided. Based on the findings, stigmatization resulted to poverty since those who were stigmatized would not have the courage to relate with others hence hampering their involvement in development.

4.7 Fundamental Rights

This section addressed objective four of the study which sought to assess how fundamental rights affect participation of women in development. The study needed to assess whether women were aware of their fundamental rights to participate in development and cultural factors that affect women involvement in development activities.

4.7.1 Fundamental Rights Awareness

Table 4.37 shows the responses of the respondents when asked whether they were aware of any fundamental rights that they were entitled to in relation to participation in development.

Table 4.37: Fundamental Rights Awareness

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	24	75
No	104	25
Total	128	100

The finding indicates that 75% of the respondents were aware of their fundamental rights while 25% of the respondent said they were not aware of their fundamental rights. The study assumed that the majority of women who said yes were aware of their fundamental rights to participate in development. It was expected that since most of the respondents were aware of their right to participate in development, most of them would be involved in development activities but this was not the case.

4.7.2 Freedom of Participation

On whether gender based violence had affected their freedom as a woman to participate in development, the respondents responded as indicated in Table 4.38.

Table 4.38: Freedom of Participation

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	92	79
No	22	15
Not Sure	14	6
Total	128	100

79% of the respondents said their freedom to participate in development had been affected by gender based violence while 15% of the respondents said freedom had no effect on participation. 6% of the respondents were not sure on the matter regarding this question. Based on the majority's responses, it was interpreted that the fundamental right of women to participate in development had been infringed due to gender based violence.

4.7.3 Exclusion from Participation

Table 4.39 presents results of the analysis on whether the respondents had ever been excluded from participating in development on the basis of their gender.

Table 4.39: Exclusion from Participation

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	53	80
No	75	20
Total	128	100

While 80% of the respondents indicated that indeed they had been denied the chance to participate in development activities on the basis of their gender, 20% of the respondents said they had never been discriminated against on the basis of gender. The study concluded that despite the existence of rights that protected women against gender based violence most of them failed to exercise their fundamental freedom of participation in development.

4.7.4 Cultural Beliefs and Practices

Regarding the effect of cultural believes and practices on the right to participate in development, the responses were as indicated in Table 4.40.

Table 4.40: Culture and Right to Participation

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	23	11
No	66	33
Not Sure	39	56
Total	128	100

The findings indicate that 56% of the respondents were not sure whether cultural believes and practices affected their participating in development while 33% of the respondents disagreed that cultural belief and practices had any effect on their participation in development. Only 11% of the respondents were in agreement. The study interpreted that culture was a complex issue whereby different people had different views based on the fact that majority of the respondents had mixed feelings.

4.7.5 Cultural Practices

On the kind of cultural practices that hindered their participation in development. 3% of the respondents were not aware of any cultural practices that hampered their participation in development. This was as presented in Table 4.41.

Table 4.41: Cultural Practices

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Stereotypes about women	40	31
Patriarchal factors (Male dominance)	46	35
Unequal access to resources	21	16
Exclusion in decision making	16	13
None of the above	5	3
Total	128	100

However, 31% of the respondents indicated stereotypes as the cultural practice that affected their participation in development, 35% of the respondents indicated male dominance, 16% of the respondents indicated unequal access to resources while 13% indicated exclusion in decision making. From the findings, most respondents blamed their failure to engage in development on male dominance.

4.7.6 Government Support

When asked about the extent to which they thought the government considered the participation of women to be important, they responded as indicated in Table 4.42

Table 4.42: Government Support

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
None	33	26
Small Extent	52	41
Large Extent	27	21
Very Large Extent	16	12
Total	128	100

26% of the respondents indicated the government did not consider their participation in development to be important. 41% of the respondents indicated a small extent, 21% of the respondents indicated a large extent while 12% of the respondents reported a very large extent. From the findings it was concluded that the effort of the government in dealing with gender based violence was not felt by the community at large.

4.7.7 Right of Participation

To establish whether in their view the respondents had the right to participate in development, the responses were as indicated in Table 4.43.

Table 4.43: Rights of Participation

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	98	77
No	7	5
Not Sure	23	18
Total	128	100

77% of the respondents felt they had the right to participate in development while 5% said they had no right. The remaining 18% of the respondents indicated that they were not sure of whether they had the right to participate in development or not. This was an indication that they highly regarded the importance of their participation in development.

4.8 Regression Analysis

To compute the effect of health concerns, economic status, family breakups and fundamental rights on participation of women in development, a regression analysis was conducted as indicated on Table 4.44.

Table 4.44: Regression Analysis

Variable	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
Constant	1.299	1.283		1.718	0.497
Health Concerns	0.674	0.375	0.255	5.356	.0375
Economic Status	0.792	0.362	0.297	4.284	.0339
Family Break-ups	0.692	0.391	0.168	4.875	.0405
Fundamental Rights	0.713	0.226	0.212	3.785	.0395

This computation was guided by the equation ($Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \epsilon$) which translated to $Y = 1.299 + 0.674X_1 + 0.792X_2 + 0.692X_3 + 0.713X_4$. According to the regression equation, participation in development was 1.299 if health concerns, economic status, family break-ups and fundamental rights are taken at a constant of zero. The effect of health concerns on participation of women in development was at 0.674, economic status had a 0.792 effect and family break-ups had a 0.692 effect while fundamental rights had a 0.713 effect on participation in development. At 95% level of confidence and 5% level of significance, health had a beta value of 0.375, economic status had a value of 0.339, family break-ups had a value of 0.405 while fundamental rights had a beta value of 0.395. the findings indicate that all the four variables had an effect on participation of women in development where ($P < 0.15$). Family break-ups had the largest effect while economic status had the least effect.

4.9 Chief's Interview

Qualitative data that was gathered from the interview with the area chief who had more than 5 years of experience working with government revealed that to a very large extent, gender based violence affected the participation of women in Olympic Sub-Location. According to him, close to 10 gender based cases were reported in a month which

according to him was very high rate. He further said that this rate was higher among married women and that physical and emotional injuries were the violations that were most rampant among victims of abuse. The low economic status of the victims further worsened the situation since most victims did not have the financial capacity to seek medical attention. Moreover, once in a while gender based violence led to death and severe disability. According to him most women were shy to report gender based violence cases and they only did so after the situation had gotten out of hand. Similarly most women were afraid of stigmatization after family break-ups. He concluded that the government need to put in more effort in dealing with gender based violence by punishing offenders.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the findings, discussions, conclusions and recommendations as presented by the four study variables. Further discussed are the suggestions for further research and contribution to the body of knowledge.

5.2 Summary of Findings

In reference to chapter four of the study, this section provides a summary of the findings on the four study objectives. Regarding the demographic information of the respondents, none of the respondents was below the age of 18 years because the study targeted women. However, majority of the respondents were between 31-40 years. On level of education, majority of the respondents (45%) reported that they had secondary education as their highest academic qualification. Only 6% of the respondents had university qualifications. Moreover, 54% of the respondents were married with a majority 42% having between 1-3 children.

On objective one which sought to assess the extent to which health concerns affect participation of women in development, 84% of respondents reported that they had been subjected to gender based violence. 30% reported that they had experienced physical violence while 11% had experienced socio-economic violence. 37% said that the rate at which they were exposed to violence was very high and that they sought refuge from family and friends. A further 45% of the informants reported that they faced reproductive problems due to violence. 64% reported that they experienced direct stress to a very large extent while 51% experienced indirect stress to a small extent. 84% of the respondents admitted that stress and injuries had an effect on participation in development.

Based on objective two which needed to establish how economic status affects participation of women in development, 55% of the respondents said they had a source of income although 91% reported that the source of income was unstable. 46% of the informants reported that they were not involved in any development activity while 55%

reported that gender based violence had an effect on productivity. 44% reported that it led to job loss while 87% strongly agreed that gender based violence damaged confidence. 86% of the informants reported that violence led to high treatment costs in the long run.

In reference to objective three, 73% of the respondents reported that family break-ups had affected their families while 44% reported a large extent to the effect. 68% reported that family break-ups had an effect on development while 89% reported that poverty was as result of family break-ups. Similarly, 88% of the informants reported that poverty affected participation in development. On stigmatization, 40% of the respondents reported that stigmatization as a result of family break-ups also affected development. It was further reported by 88% of the respondents that family break-ups caused emotional and behavioural disturbance. Finally 69% of the respondents reported that stigmatization resulted to poverty.

Based on the forth objective of the study which sought to examine how fundamental rights affect participation of women in development, 75% of the informants reported that they were aware of the fundamental rights they were entitled to in relation to participation in development. A further 79% of the respondents indicated that their freedom to participate in development had largely been affected by gender based violence. 80% reported that they had been excluded from development on the basis of gender. On the contrary, 56% were not sure whether cultural believes and practices affected their right to participate in development. Furthermore, 35% indicated patriarchal factors as the major cultural factor that influenced development while 41% of the respondents reported that the extent to which the government considered the participation of women in development to be important was to a small extent. Finally, 77% of the respondents were of the view that they had the right to participate in development.

5.3 Discussions

The findings of this study were based on the argument of Maurico and Gormley (2001). They explain that gender based violence is violence that targets individuals or groups on the basis of their gender and includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering and other deprivations of liberty. They go on to say that females of all ages can be victims of violence because of their limited social and economic power

compared with men (Gilliam, 2000). Based on the fact that most respondents were not well educated, some authors argue that women's literacy and education is a contributing factor to gender based violence. Most women recount instances where their male counterparts used their illiteracy against them. This is contrary to the views of Sethuraman (2008), who says that although being deprived of education may be the consequence of a highly patriarchal society, a high level of education doesn't result to better treatment.

Based on objective one, the influence of health concerns on participation of women in development, the informants had reported that the victims had been exposed to psychological stress which is said to be particularly high among gender based violence victims with the explanation being that they tend to have higher levels of anxiety, depression, or hopelessness (Msisha, 2008). This argument is similar to the findings of the study in the sense that most respondents reported experiencing direct stress as a result of gender based violence. Experiences of abuse impact negatively on physical functioning, with implications both for personal well-being and for productivity in society. Compared to non-abused adults, those who have experienced childhood abuse are more likely to report an overall lower health status and to use health services more frequently (Springer et al., 2003). According to Dunkle et al. (2004), gender based violence is not only a reflection of social, cultural, and economic inequalities between men and women, but also involves the relationship between the victims and perpetrators. Valladares et al., (2002) adds on to say that there are also opportunity costs in terms of time required for treatment and legal activities that could be better used by the victims and their families to generate income. The respondents had reported that the cost of treatment after abuse was very high.

Regarding objective two on economic status of women, it has been noted by various scholars that women's participation in development is the ability by women to address their needs through participation in development. The economic consequences of gender based violence for individuals and society are very high for both the victims and their families. Booth et al., (2006) perceive the participation of women in development as a means to overcome barriers to women's equality with men especially in patriarchal societies. In addition, though low income and productivity in general may be risk factors

for victimization, there are variations due to other intervening factors such as differences in race, differences in couple's income, gender, traditional gender norms and mental health status. All these associations prevent women from participating in development (Murphy et al., 2001).

In reference to family break-up and participation of women in development many women suffer on the hands of their partners leading to stigmatization hence no development where an abusive relationship is a multistage process. The process often includes periods of denial, self-blame, and endurance before women recognize the abuse as a pattern and identify with other women in the same situation, thereby beginning to disengage and recover (Ehrensaft, 2008). The respondents had indicated that gender based violence had an effect on their families and their general wellbeing. Poverty and associated factors such as overcrowding create a fertile ground for violence. The respondents had reported that family break-ups brought about poverty most probably due to the inability of the victims to provide for themselves. While violence imposes significant costs on society as a whole, it seems to affect poor people and households more severely and more often. The aggregate costs of gender-based violence to society are high, and there is a need for the government to play an active role in mitigating this problem, particularly in poor communities where violence is highest (Waldorf, 2007).

Regarding objective four on fundamental rights, Violence against women is a serious violation of women's human rights where the denial of fundamental rights to women due to violence causes them not to participate in development of projects in the community, society or country at large to achieve development goals due to lack of freedom of expression. Society should be guided by a broad concept of human rights that stretches beyond civil and political right to the core issues of economic survival, health and education that affect the quality of daily life for most people (Hebinck and Lent, 2007). The respondents had reported that despite the fact that they were aware of their rights, they were excluded from development activities on the basis of their gender. Most societies still have a long way in understanding that women are entitled to these rights (Tjaden and Thoemes, 2000). Most traditional and customary practices regard women as minors to men and hence both their gender and sex roles perpetuate the stereotype view of women affecting their rights as a woman (Campbell et al., 2004).

5.4 Conclusions

The study concluded that the influence of gender based violence on participation of women development calls for different stakeholders like government and non-governmental organization to address the issue of gender based violence among women since they are majorly affected. The study concluded that regarding the demographic characteristics, the influence of gender based violence had greatly affected the participation of women in development. However, most of the women have attained secondary education where most scholars said education is the key to success but due to violence they will not be able to participate in development. It was also concluded that most of the respondents had small family of one to three children. The health concerns, economic status, family break-ups and fundamental rights all have an influence on their participation in development.

Based on objective one, the study concluded that victims of gender based violence had no faith in the help that the government could offer since very few victims sought help from police. Since it was established that gender based violence caused direct stress, injuries and reproductive problems, the overall conclusion was that health concerns have an effect on participation of women in development.

Regarding objective two, the study also concluded that gender based violence was quiet rampant among women in slum areas due to their low economic status considering the fact that most of them were not well educated. Also, the lack of a sustainable source of income hindered them from participating in development activities. The overall conclusion was that gender based violence causes low productivity, low income generating power and eventually poor participation in development.

In reference to objective three, the study further concluded that family break-ups affected the participation of women in development due to the high rate of stigmatization on women whose families had broken. This situation caused them to withdraw from the general community. Family break-up was also highly associated with poverty due to the influence of low economic power and the absence of motivation.

On objective four, the study concluded that despite the fact that women were aware of their fundamental right to participate in development the level of implementation was far

away from being appreciated. It was further concluded that this freedom had been infringed by patriarchal factors to a very large extent. The general conclusion was that the general society has not fully accepted that women are key actors in the process of development.

5.5 Recommendations of the Study

From the findings of the study, it is clear that a lot needs to be done to improve women's participation in development especially through dealing with the menace of gender based violence specifically against women. It was generally noted that gender based violence had adverse influence on health, economic status, family break-up and fundamental rights.

Based on objective one on health concern, it was recommended that public institutions should be sensitized on the plight of gender violence. Moreover, awareness needs to be created among community members on the importance of seeking medical attention in the event that gender based violence causes physical or mental harm. Efforts also need to be directed toward changing the perception of men on women especially perceptions that are culturally triggered and which in turn subject women to gender based violence considering the fact that men are the main perpetrators of gender based violence.

In reference to objective two on economic status of women, this study recommended that the government should further allocate adequate resources for economic empowerment programmes so as to cushion the gender based violence victims who may have lost their livelihood. Non-governmental organizations on the other hand should focus specifically on sustainable economic development initiatives that address poverty since gender based violence victims are usually emotionally detached from the society and from development. Participation of women in decision-making and economic activities is a key part of empowerment and should therefore be promoted.

Objective three on family break up, the study recommended that for women to access justice in case they are abused, police should treat gender violence cases seriously. Also the Government and NGOs should establish centers that offer family counseling programs to those frequently involved in violence this would help prevent family break-ups.

Regarding fundamental rights of women the study recommended that legal documents like the constitution should promote the participation of women in development, practically little is done to ensure equitable participation is enhanced. The commitment to women's equity with men is not a shared commitment. Patriarchal influences are very strong, and even when the government know its obligations towards women, there is no real political will to fulfill their obligations to women. This study therefore proposes that the government should institute a policy that demands 50:50 gender representations in development initiatives rather than the two third gender rule as provided for by the constitution, this should be followed by a mechanism to check and punish parties that do not adhere to the policy to ensure consistency.

5.6 Suggestions for Further Study

The study suggested that a more comprehensive study should be conducted on the role that government should play to enhance the participation of women in development and the role that culture plays on gender based violence. These areas had major information gaps as established by the study. Other researchers should also find out the link between fundamental rights and development since most respondents reported that despite knowing their rights, few participated in development.

5.7 Contribution to the Body of Knowledge

This study contributes to the body of knowledge in the sense that it offers a deeper insight on various factors linking gender based violence and participation of women in development such as health and fundamental rights. Most studies have focused on patriarchy systems being the major hindrances to participation of women in development but on the contrary this study brings to light the fact that family break- ups and economic status of women are equally major obstacles to women participation in development.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Letter of Introduction

Appendix II: Questionnaire for Women

This study is meant to gather information on the effects of gender-based violence on participation of women in development. Information to be provided will help in understanding various factors associated with gender-based violence in Olympic Sub-Location, Kibera. As part of the requirement, you have been selected to provide information which will be treated with great confidentiality. Kindly follow the following instructions:

- i. Do not write your name on the questionnaire.
- ii. Answer all questions as truthfully and as accurately as possible.
- iii. For every question place a mark in the spaces provided.

SECTION A: Background Information

1. Age

Below 18 years () 19 – 25 years () 26– 30 years ()

31 – 40 years () 41-45 years () Above 45 years ()

2. Level of education

Primary () Secondary ()

College () University ()

3. Marital status Single () Married () Divorced ()

4. Number of children

None () 1- 3 () 4-6 () Above 7 ()

SECTION B: To assess the extent to which health concerns influence participation of women in development

5. Have you ever been subjected to gender-based violence?

Yes () No ()

6. If yes, indicate the type of violation that you were subjected to?

Sexual violence () Emotional and Psychological ()

Physical violence ()

Socio-economic violence ()

7. How can you rate the extent of gender based violence in your area?

Low () Moderate () High () Very High ()

8. From where did you seek help?

Family/Friends ()

Health facility (e.g. hospital) ()

Government (e.g. police, chief) ()

Non-governmental organization ()

None of the above ()

9. The following are some effects of gender-based violence on women's health both physical and psychological. They result into poor or none participation of women in development. Please indicate the extent to which you have ever suffered from any of them.

1 None 2 Small Extent 3 Large Extent 4 Very Large Extent

Physical and Psychological Health Problems	1	2	3	4
Physical injuries.				
Physical disabilities.				
Sexual and reproductive health problems (sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, high-risk pregnancies, etc.).				
Direct effects of stress: anxiety, fear, mistrust , inability to concentrate, stress, depression, suicide, withdrawal etc.				
Indirect effects of stress: alcohol or drug abuse.				

10. In your view do you think physical injuries and stress affect the participation of women in development?

Yes () No () Not Sure ()

SECTION C: To establish how economic status of influence participation of women in development

11. Do you have any source of income?

Yes () No ()

12. If yes, how sustainable is this source of income?

Stable () Unstable ()

13. What kind of economic development activities are you involved in?

Community empowerment projects ()

Small scale business ()

Large scale business ()

None of the above ()

14. Has the effect of gender-based violence affected your productivity?

Yes () No () Not Sure ()

15. Has gender-based violence ever affected your involvement in economic activities?

Yes () No () Not Sure ()

16. The following are some statements on the effects of gender-based violence on the economic status of women and their participation in development. Indicate your level of agreement with each statement.

1- Disagree 2- Neither agree nor disagree 3- Agree 4-Strongly agree

Statement	1	2	3	4
Reduced ability to concentrate on development.				
Job loss due to absenteeism as a result of gender-based violence.				
Negative impact on women's income generating power.				
Damage to women's confidence resulting in fear of venturing into public spaces.				
Very high health care costs for treatment of injuries and psychological disorders associated with gender-based violence.				
Enormous resources required for dealing with effects of gender-based violence e.g. public services such as police and courts, social support, child protection services.				

17. Do you think your economic status prevents you from participating in development?

Yes () No () Not Sure ()

SECTION D: To determine how family break-ups influence participation of women in development

18. Has gender-based violence ever influenced your family?

Yes () No ()

19. To what extent did it affect?

No Extent ()

Small Extent ()

Large Extent ()

Very Large Extent ()

20. Has family break-ups ever affected your participation in development?

Yes () No () Not Sure ()

21. Do you think family break-ups contribute to poverty?

Yes () No ()

22. If yes, has poverty affected your participation in development?

Yes () No () Not Sure ()

23. The following are some statements on the influence of stigmatization on participation of women in development as a result of family break-ups. Please indicate the level of your agreement with each statement.

1- Disagree 2- Neither agree nor disagree 3- Agree 4- Strongly agree

Statement	1	2	3	4
Family break-ups results into stigmatization and eventually low participation in development.				
Women whose families are broken experience emotional and behavioral disturbances, e.g. withdrawal and low self-esteem due to stigmatization.				
The rate of stigmatization for those women whose families have been broken is high.				
Stigmatization prevents women from achieving economic power and motivation to participate in development.				
Stigmatization as a result of family break-ups jeopardizes economic and social development eventually contributing to poverty.				

SECTION E: To assess how fundamental rights influence participation of women in development

24. Are you aware of any fundamental rights you are entitled to in relation to participation in development?

Yes () No ()

25. Has gender-based violence affected your freedom as a woman to participate in development?

Yes () No () Not Sure ()

26. Have you ever been excluded from participating in development activities on the basis of your gender?

Yes () No ()

27. Do cultural beliefs and practices affect your right to participation in development?

Yes () No () Not Sure ()

28. What cultural practices hinder your participation in development?

Stereotypes about women ()

Patriarchal factors (Male dominance) ()

Unequal access to resources ()

Exclusion in decision making ()

None of the above ()

29. To what extent do you think the government considers the participation of women in development to be of importance?

None ()

Small extent ()

Large extent ()

Very large extent ()

30. In your view, do you have the right to participate in development?

Yes () No () Not Sure ()

Thank You for Your Time

Appendix III: Interview Schedule for the Area Chief

1. For how long have you served in the government?
2. What is your level of education?
3. What is gender based violence according to your understanding?
4. How many gender based violence victims do you serve per month?
5. What is the rate of gender based violence among married women?
6. What forms of gender based do your clients suffer from?
7. From your point of view how health influence the participation of women in development?
8. Has gender based violence ever resulted to death?
9. In your opinion how do economic statuses influences participation of women in development?
10. In your view how do family break-up influence women participation in development?
11. What kind of responses do the victims of gender based violence take?
12. What would you recommend to be done to reduce gender based violence against women?
13. What would you recommend to be done to enhance women participation in development?

Thank You for Your Time