

**THE ROLE OF NON-STATE ACTORS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: A
CASE STUDY OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF KENYA**

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ABSTRACT

Diplomacy is becoming a critical government function in the 21st century owing to globalization and interdependence of nations in political, social and economic development. Further many non-state actors have come into existence in diplomacy thus it no longer a function of national government alone. Nongovernmental organizations present a bigger proportion of non-state actors. So as to manage its relations appropriately, it is important for the government to understand non-state actors international relations role and activities. Study sought to assess role of non-state actors in international relations: a case study of the Red Cross Society of Kenya. The study population comprised all the 120 employees of the Kenya Red Cross working in the headquarters in Nairobi. Because of the number of employees was small and manageable for the researcher, a census of all the 120 employees was conducted. Employees in the top, middle and lower level of management were involved in the study. Primary data was gathered utilizing questionnaires prepared by researcher. In analyzing the data, first descriptive statistics were obtained for all objectives which included the mean, standard deviation, frequencies and percentages. Relationship between independent and dependent variables was then computed using a regression analysis. Data was then presented in tables and charts for easy interpretation. The findings showed that the advocacy, monitoring and watchdog, expert advice and information gathering and dissemination roles of the Red Cross Society of Kenya had a positive and significant influence on international relations in Kenya. It was also found that the advocacy role of the society had the greatest effect on Kenyan international relations. The study also showed that the level of government regulation in the operations of the society also influenced the extent to which the range of activities of the society affected international relations in Kenya. It was also concluded that if the society was to increase its influence of the country's relations with the International Community, more effort needed to be directed towards monitoring and advocacy as well as information gathering and dissemination activities where there was room for greater improvement. The study also concluded that Kenya's relations with the International Community could be described as good and that it was possible to increase this rating by ensuring peaceful coexistence, mutual understanding, and trust as well as trade relations with other countries. The study recommended that the Red Cross Society of Kenya and non-state actors in general needed to increase the activities and resources towards monitoring and watch dog role as well as information gathering and dissemination which based on findings had not contributed highly in the international relations in Kenya. The study also recommended that apart from providing a favorable operating environment of the non-state actors in Kenya, the government needed to push for increased accountability, transparency and increased cooperation within and with these organizations for improved relations of the country with the international relations. The study also recommended that the government should work towards improving the country's relations with other nations given that much work and gains from mutual understanding and trade relations for instance, was yet to be undertaken and performance in these areas had not achieved maximum results. The study recommended that missions and objectives of non-state actors regards to their activities in international relations should be founded on these various roles so that their influence within the international community is felt.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CARE	Co-operative for American Remittances to Everywhere
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CSOs	Civil society organizations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICRC	International Committee of Red Cross
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IOs	International Organizations
MNCs	Multinational Corporations
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for international Development
WTO	World Trade Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

1.1 Background Information

International relations deals with connections and communications between various countries and ethnicities. Truly, one of the most seasoned articulations of worldwide relations was the foundation of bargains and understandings between countries. Positive universal relations likewise advance successful exchange strategies between countries. Other than the transport of products over global fringes, individuals additionally habitually move between nations, searching for chances to improve their lives. Countries regularly stand up to overall issues that are greater than a specific country or even landmass, for instance, concern over nature, pandemics and psychological warfare. Sound worldwide relations are required for nations to facilitate viably to address these challenges, empowering nations to share germane information quickly and pool assets.

Global relations actors are those entities which possess international legal personality. An entity has international legal personality if international law imposes duties and confers certain rights on it. With these rights an entity becomes a subject of global law since it is a direct addressee of international law. In diplomacy there are three main types of actors recognized: state actors, Non-State actors and individual actors. Non-state actors are components taking an intrigue or acting in overall association. Non-governmental organization are a standout amongst the most critical non-state actors artists in world governmental issues.

Non-governmental organizations are private transnational, universal on-screen characters which cut crosswise over national boundaries, comprised of people or national gatherings, not official agents of national governments. Expression, "NGOs," alludes to huge scope of associations in the developing and the developed worlds. Moreover, liable to extensive vague originations.

In Kenya, the NGOs Co-ordination Act, 1990 characterizes NGO as voluntary individuals grouping of people ,affiliations not worked for benefit or business purposes , rather have composed themselves broadly , globally for advantage of the general population everywhere and social welfare advancement, improvement, philanthropy or research in ranges comprehensive of, yet not confined to wellbeing, agribusiness, instruction, industry and supply of amenities and administrations.

Term, NGO, first showed up formally in 1945 in view of requirement for United Nations (UN) to separate amongst participatory rights for intergovernmental specific offices and those for universal private areas in its contract. From that point forward the part of NGOs in the developing UN framework was expressly perceived in Article 71 of the sanction. In the realm of strategy, NGOs associations have some favorable position over states since they have validity, aptitude in particular issues, assets and portrayal in many spots.

Kenya Vision 2030 stresses the importance of civil society as establishments for national change and improvement. Other advancement blue-prints likewise perceive that control and enablement of the NGO area is basic to financial, political and social improvement in Kenya. The NGO area in Kenya has kept on assuming an indispensable role in the nation's improvement, contributing a normal of around KES 80 billion every year. Directly, there are roughly 8,569 NGOs enrolled and working in different areas of the economy and in each edge of the nation. The number is developing by more than 759 organization for each year

1.2 Problem Statement

Non-state actors developing role is making more duties and producing more feedback. Governments, private industry, NGOs are in a general sense diverse elements, and their capacities and roles vary appropriately. It's the obligation of governments and bodies supervising them, (for example, parliaments) to direct unpredictable and frequently extensive global basic leadership procedures to an attractive conclusion. NGOs and organizations can assume key part in recognizing patterns and giving data. They can't, be that as it may, partake in the basic leadership process itself. The Cardoso Report on UN-

common society relations recognizes the significance of non-state performing artists in maintaining global order.

NGOs role is most profoundly created inside the Economic and Social Council. In any case, there is developing feedback of the basic leadership method that represents the consultative status of NGOs and the accreditation procedure. While there are couple of commitments in worldwide law for associations to counsel or incorporate NGOs and other common society associations in basic leadership forms, there seems to be a pattern toward that path. Thus, the picture of global associations as a structure for intergovernmental arrangement is being supplanted by one in which distinctive on-screen characters contends and collaborates. It is clear, for instance, that NGOs are completely engaged with the level headed discussion on human rights and nature, while their offer in budgetary and financial improvement and security is moderately little, yet developing.

In the recent past in Kenya, the Non Governmental Organizations have been involved in a series of activities that have implications on Kenyans international relations. Cases in point are the witness procurement and coaching from the post-election violence, feeding the western nations with intelligence on the operation of the Kenyan government and the negative publicity. In other instances, NGOs have been working hard to impress their donors by portraying the country negatively. Recently, a report was released on the allegations that Kenya Defense forces working with the African mission in Somalia fighting the Al-Shabaab terrorists were playing a facilitative role in aiding terrorists to conduct businesses of charcoal and sugar illegally. This report negatively portrays the Kenyan mission in Somalia and has the capacity to water down the trust and relations between the two countries. This on the other hand contributes towards negative perception on Kenya's military presence in Somalia. This report could have been handled diplomatically with the Kenyan defense institutions rather the through the media. Based on the forgoing discussions, it is imperative that NGOs are key state actors that have the potential to influence international relations in Kenya. However, there are limited studies to assess NGOs role in international relations in Kenya, thus current study was been conceptualized.

1.3 Research Objectives

Objectives guiding study were as outlined

1.3.1 Main Objective

Study generic objective was assessing role of non-state actors on international relations in Kenya in the case of the Red Cross Society of Kenya.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. To investigate influence of the advocacy role of the Kenyan Red Cross Society on international relations in Kenya
- ii. To examine the influence of the monitoring and watchdog role of Kenyan Red Cross Society on international relations in Kenya
- iii. To determine the influence of the expert advice role of Kenyan Red Cross Society on international relations in Kenya
- iv. To assess the influence of the information gathering and dissemination role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya on international relations in Kenya

1.4 Justification of the Study

Kenya is one of the largest economies in East Africa and plays a significant role in the sub-Saharan Africa. It presents a strategic location through which the international community can use to serve sub-Saharan countries. It has been used to enhance peace in the surrounding countries such as South Sudan and Somalia. However, in the recent past, Kenya has come under sharp criticism in the international community owing to various reasons such as corruption, the military presence in Somalia, and crimes against humanity perpetrated in the post-election violence of 2007/08. NGOs on the other hand have been actively involved in filling in the gaps in public service left by the government. Owing to their affiliations to the international communities, NGOs have in several instances served the interest of donors in foreign countries in Kenya, thus compromising Kenyans foreign policy and international relations. In order to inculcate good relations its therefore imperative to assess how the NGO activities affect Kenya's relations with the international community.

1.4.1 Academic Justification

The study would be helpful in providing an understanding of the role of NGOs as one non state actor very important in influencing a country's international relations especially in Kenya. The study would assist other scholars especially when coming up with the necessary background to support their work. The study would provide crucial information in this study area which has received little attention especially in Kenya.

1.4.2 Policy Justification

The study would be useful in guiding policy makers especially those dealing with foreign policy on how to accommodate the diverse views of NGOs and how they can create beneficial relationships with NGOs so that the latter do not engage in activities that may taint the image of the nation negatively. The study findings would also aid the formulation of policies on the side of NGOs to guide their participation in the international arena and especially in representing the nations in which they work within the international community.

1.5 Literature Review

1.5.1 Introduction

This section presents literature review study relevance. Examines theories relevant to study and empirical studies that have been undertaken in relation to the current study.

1.5.2 Realism Theory

There have reliably been Americans, for instance, Alexander Hamilton, who saw widespread relations from a realist perspective, however its contemporary insightful roots are, as it were, European. Despite the way that realists don't constitute a homogeneous school- - any more than do any of the others analyzed in this piece - the dominant part of them share no under-five focus premises about widespread relations. Regardless, they see as central request the purposes behind war and the conditions of peace. They moreover

regard the structure of the overall system as a fundamental if not by and large sufficient illumination for a few sections of general relations.

According to set up logical thinkers, "assistant issue," or nonattendance of central pro to settle face off regarding, is the major segment of the contemporary system, and it offers climb to the "security circumstance": in a self-change structure one nation's output for security often leaves its present and potential adversaries unstable, any nation that gains ground toward add up to security leaves all others in the system totally unreliable, and it can give an intense motivating force to arms races and different sorts of threatening communications. Thusly, the topic of relative abilities is a pivotal factor. Endeavors to manage this focal component of the worldwide framework constitute the main thrust behind the relations of units inside the framework; those that neglect to adapt won't survive. Along these lines, not at all like "visionaries" and some "liberal internationalists," established pragmatists see struggle as a characteristic situation as opposed to as a result that can be ascribed to recorded conditions, underhanded pioneers, defective sociopolitical frameworks, or lacking worldwide comprehension and instruction. A third commence that joins traditional pragmatists is their attention on geologically based gatherings as the focal on-screen characters in the global framework.

1.5.3 Theory of International Relations

Hypothesis of International Relations is established in a likeness from microeconomics: global legislative issues and remote arrangement are undifferentiated from business sectors and firms. Oligopoly hypothesis is utilized to light up the progression of associated decision in a self-improvement rebel framework. Waltz unequivocally constrains his regard for an auxiliary hypothesis of universal frameworks, shunning the assignment of connecting it to a hypothesis of remote strategy. For sure, he questions that the two can be participated in a solitary hypothesis and he is profoundly incredulous of numerous framework level examiners, including Morton Kaplan, Stanley Hoffmann, Richard Rosecrance, Karl Deutsch, David Singer, and others, accusing them of different mistakes,

including "reductionism," that is, characterizing the framework regarding the characteristics or associations of the units.

In order to keep up a key separation from reductionism and to get miserliness, Waltz erects his theory on the foundations of three focus suggestions that describe the structure of the worldwide system. The fundamental concentrates on the measures by which the structure is asked. The contemporary structure is anarchic and decentralized rather than dynamic; disregarding the way that they differentiate in many respects, each unit (state) is formally equal. A minute portraying recommendation is the character of the units. An anarchic system is made out of sovereign units and thusly the limits that they perform are in like manner relative; for example, all have the errand of pleasing their own particular security. On the other hand, a different leveled system would be depicted by some kind of division of work. Finally, there is the dispersal of capacities among units in the structure. Notwithstanding the way that limits are a unit-level property, the scattering of capacities is a system level thought. A modification in any of these parts constitutes an alteration in system structure. The essential segment of structure as described by Waltz is a semi reliable because the asking for run every so often changes, and the second segment drops out of the examination in light of the way that the components of units are relative as long as the system remains anarchic. In this manner, the third quality, the scattering of limits, expect the central part in Waltz's model.

Waltz uses his theory to locate the central traits of overall relations. These fuse some no prominent proposals about the contemporary general system. For example, with respect to system strength (portrayed as help of its anarchic character and no profound assortment in the amount of genuine performing craftsmen) he presumes that, in light of the way that a bipolar structure reduces defenselessness, it is more relentless than elective structures. Besides, he fights that since relationship has declined rather than extended in the midst of the twentieth century, this example has truly added to consistent quality, and he battles that

the augmentation of nuclear weapons may add to rather than break down structure constancy.

1.5.4 Empirical Literature Review

The NGOs based on the nature of constitution, their agenda and their activities play a significant role in international relations. There are four noteworthy sorts of worldwide cooperation in which NGOs are included: correspondence, the development of data, including the transmission of convictions, thoughts, and tenets; transportation, the development of physical items, including war material and individual property and in addition stock; finance, cash and instruments of credit travel movement, people. Movements, numerous global exercises include all these four sorts of connection all the while.

In the transnational worldview, NGOs work at worldwide level close by governments and universal government associations, guaranteeing that issues are put on the motivation as opposed to being overlooked, expanding greater affliction to the policymaking procedure and checking the gap between administrative expert articulation and legislative practice in strategy execution. They do contribute broadly to world governmental issues.

NGOs utilize assets to influence rules, to set guidelines, reproduce standards, and comprehensively speak to more 'mankind' than states and different performers do. As a gathering, NGOs are assorted and multi-faceted. The extent of their work is nearly as wide as their interests. Their points of view and operations might be nearby, national, provincial, or worldwide. Some are issue-situated or undertaking focused; others are driven by philosophy. Some have a wide open intrigue viewpoint; others have a more private, limit center.

NGOs dependably breed new thoughts; promoter, dissent, and assemble public support; do lawful, logical, specialized, and strategy investigation; give administrations; shape, actualize, screen, and implement national and worldwide duties; and change foundations and standards. In some issue ranges, NGOs have obtained critical expert in global relations. Some unmistakable cases of various types of NGOs that greatly affect relations amongst nations and have their quality in Kenya include: Amnesty International which is a human-

rights backing bunch upheld fundamentally by gifts from about I million individuals in 162 nations. CARE International, established in 1945, gives social insurance, clean water, sustenance, crisis help, and improvement help to the world's poorest populaces. United states Agency for global Development (USAID) among others all of which endeavor to impact governments by applying for the most part human rights standards to specific circumstances.

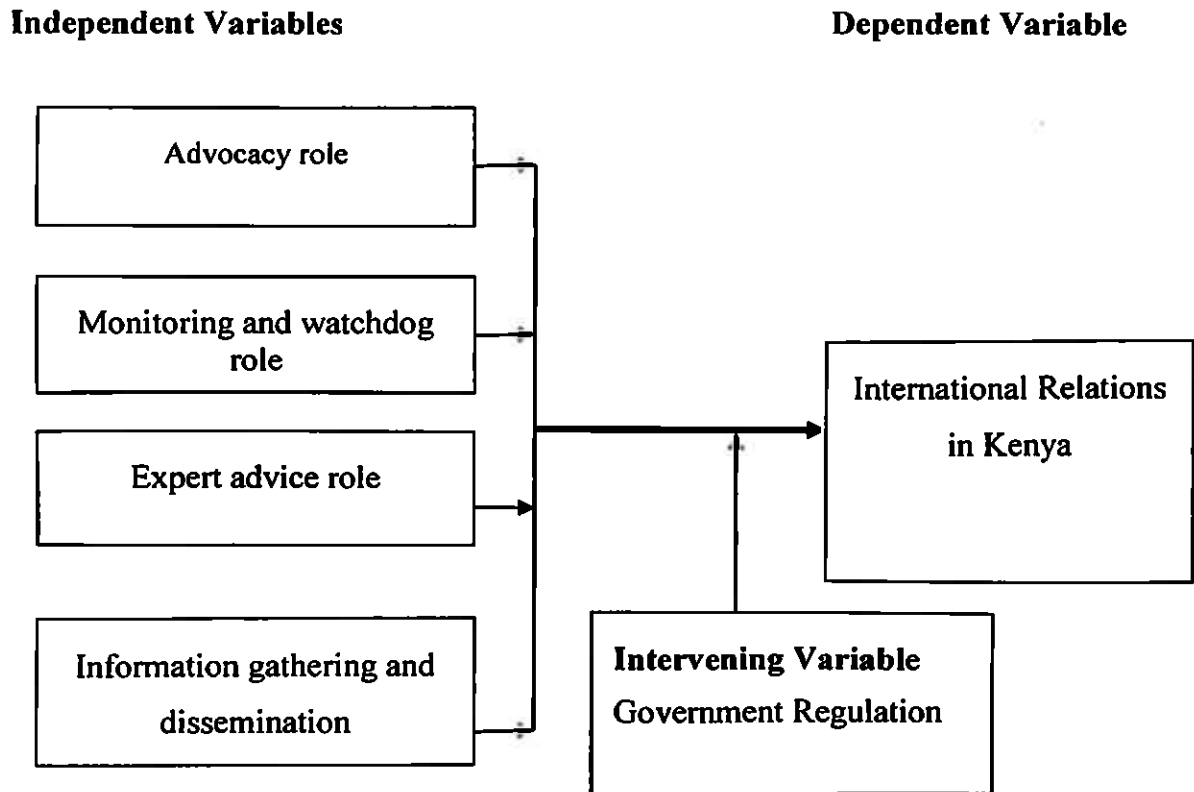
1.5.5 Research Gaps

Research on international relations remains limited especially on the non-state actors. However following the existing studies, it is evident that the activities of international NGOs have an impact on Kenya's relations with the international community. This study sought to fill in the gaps in research on how NGOs contribute to the international relations in Kenya.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework guiding the study was as follows.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



Source: Author (2016)

The conceptual framework on figure 1 above shows that for a country to achieve healthy relations with the international communities, the actors must play significant roles such as promoting mutual understanding between nations, promoting foreign policy in the international arena. Further, promoting peaceful coexistence is important as well as promoting trust between states.

1.7 Hypotheses

- i. H_{01} : There is no relationship between the advocacy role of Kenyan Red Cross Society and international relations in Kenya

- ii. Ho₂: There is no relationship between the monitoring and watchdog role of Kenyan Red Cross Society and international relations in Kenya
- iii. Ho₃: There is no relationship between the expert advice role of Kenyan Red Cross Society and international relations in Kenya
- iv. Ho₄: There is no relationship between the information gathering and dissemination role of Kenyan Red Cross Society and international relations in Kenya

1.8 Research Methodology

1.8.1 Introduction

Research methodology covers the research design, the study populace, sample, sampling technique, data processing, research instrument and analysis procedures.

1.8.2 Research Design

Descriptive research design was adopted a. Such a design tries to answer the “what?” questions.¹ Based on current study settings, research sought to investigate role NGOs have played in building Kenya’s relations with the international community. This did not involve manipulation of data or scientific tests hence descriptive design was appropriate.

1.8.3 Study Population

A population is a group that the research focuses from which information is obtained .The study population comprised all the 120 employees of the Kenya Red Cross working in the headquarters in Nairobi.

1.8.4 Sample Size

Because the number of employees is small and manageable for the researcher, a census of all the 120 employees was conducted. Employees in the top, middle and lower level of management were involved in the study.

¹ Kombo, D., & Tromp, D., (2006). *Proposal and. Thesis Writing*. Nairobi: University of. Nairobi Press.

1.8.5 Data Collection Instruments

Primary data was inspired utilizing surveys arranged by the researcher. Polls permit gathering of information from countless at the same time and give for examination a simplicity of collection of information.² The questionnaires were carefully designed with three sections; Section A: sought general information on the NGO in question. Section B tried to mine data data on NGOs activities relating to diplomacy and international relations while Section C sought information on the NGOs opinions on Kenyans relations with their donor countries and the countries they serve in their activities.

1.8.6 Validity and Reliability

Validity is the strength of conclusions and inferences of a research, which is dependent on the degree of accuracy in measuring what is intended in the research. To guarantee internal, external and construct credibility of research instruments, study relied on expert advice and judgment. This relied on research supervisors' and lecturers' consultations in all stages of the study.

Reliability is a measure of how much research instruments yield predictable outcomes or information after rehashed trials.³ To improve on reliability in this study, piloting of the questionnaires was done on selected NGOs. Organizations who took part in this study were not part of the sample selected for the actual study. Items in the piloting questionnaires were then be analyzed using Cronbach's reliability coefficient in the statistical package for social scientists (SPSS, 19.0). 0.7 alpha value and above was taken as suitable for making group inferences accurate enough.⁴

² Gravetter, R., and Forzano, S. (2003). *Research Methods for Behavioural Sciences*. Belmont: Wardsworth.

³ Mugenda, A., & Mugenda, O. (2003). *Research methods: Quantitative & Qualitative Approaches*. Nairobi: African Center for Technology Studies.

⁴ Fraenkel, J., & Wallen, N. (2000). *How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education*. New York: McGraw-Hill Publishing Co.

1.8.7 Data Analysis and Presentation

Based on research objectives, the research was mainly quantitative where data was generated from rating the opinions by executive directors of NGOs. In analyzing the data, first descriptive statistics were obtained for all objectives which included the mean, standard deviation, frequencies and percentages. Relationship between independent and dependent variables was then computed using a regression analysis.

1.9 Scope and Limitations of the Study

Examination sought to review non-state actors role on international relations in Kenya in the case of Red Cross Society of Kenya. Specifically the study focused on the advocacy role, the monitoring and watchdog role, the expert advice role and the information gathering and dissemination role of the Red Cross Society and how they influenced Kenya's relations with the international community. The study period was 2017.

Some of the information sought was esteemed private and this prompted hesitance from the respondents to give basic data important to the examination. Most respondents guaranteed that they were excessively occupied with, making it impossible to fill the polls because of the requesting idea of their work positions. To counter the restrictions over, the specialist guarantee that specimen surveys were given out ahead of time and open exchanges with respondents was led for confirmation of classification, warning was given ahead of time on dispersion of polls and the researcher also used electronic mail to collect information in the case where some of the respondents had busy schedules.

1.10 Chapter Outline

This chapter has introduced the main focus of the study as well as the problem that motivated this study the study. The chapter has also highlighted objectives guiding study, study justification and also given a literature review on the topic where various works of scholars have been highlighted and the theories founding the foundation of the study provided. The chapter has also provided the methodology that will study will be guided on.

CHAPTER TWO

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN KENYA

2.1 Introduction

The NGO Co-ordination Act, 1990 no. 19, amended through the Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 85 (Act No. 8) 23 October 1992, defines a Non-Governmental Organization as "a private willful gathering of people or affiliations, not worked for benefit or for other business purposes however which have composed themselves broadly or universally for the advantage of the general population everywhere and for the advancement of social welfare, improvement, philanthropy or research in the territories comprehensive of, yet not limited to, wellbeing, help, farming, training, industry, and the supply of enhancements and administrations".

2.2 Development of NGOs in Kenya

Globalization amid the twentieth century offered ascend to the significance of NGOs. Numerous issues couldn't be unraveled inside a country. Worldwide arrangements and global associations, for example, the WTO were viewed as excessively centered around the entrepreneur interests endeavors. While trying to balance this pattern, NGOs have advanced to accentuate compassionate issues, formative guide, and reasonable improvement.

Kenya has a dynamic common society and goes about as local center point for some global non-administrative associations (INGO's) working in the territory. The underlying foundations of NGOs in Kenya might be followed to altruism for the most part in the provincial time amid which the exercises of NGO's to a great extent concentrated on welfare. Amid the pioneer time frame, church based and autonomous common associations free of the state developed; church based associations, for instance the YMCA and YWCA were shaped to address alleviation and welfare issues while indigenous associations and self-improvement gatherings were shaped to encourage the welfare of individuals influenced by the decrease of social administrations because of the war.

NGOs are compelling change agents in socio-economic areas and global advancement having developed from 'help and welfare' to 'feasible improvement frameworks'. There has been enormous development in the NGOs area with the commitment of the division to the nation's economy being at around KES 80 billion every year. In Kenya, NGOs are separated into National and International NGOs in view of the extent of operation. National NGOs are the indigenous neighborhood NGOs set up by the people in a similar zone or nation. Global NGOs keep up nation workplaces yet their workplaces are not subsidiary with nation governments.

2.3 Features of NGOs in Kenya

The highlights of NGOs in the Kenyan setting can be reflected along Shivji, (2007) portrayal of NGOs in Africa. He contends that NGOs have five particular attributes, which impact their operation and execution to be specific chronicled rise and development, possession structures, giver subsidizing, different introduction, and indistinct statements of purpose. Amid the 1980s, the prior NGOs in Kenya rose without basic assessment of their part including their supporting belief systems and premises because of the counter government weight from the global contributor group. With the opening up majority rule space in Kenya, there has been a gigantic increment in NGOs with an expected development rate of 400 NGOs for each year like other African nations.

The second characteristics of the Kenyan NGOs is ownership closeness and leadership. NGOs that are primarily situated in urban territories are shaped and driven by instructed social well off people knowledgeable with the advanced business standards and worldwide patterns. Larger part of them depend on outside giver financing accordingly they don't have free wellsprings of subsidizing which brings up issues about their manageability, and the effect of benefactors on the NGOs motivation and administration. Most NGOs in Kenya work in numerous divisions concentrating on specific zones, for example, human rights, sexual orientation, youngsters, improvement, condition and administration, youth, street security, wellbeing and HIV. In any case, it ought to be the vast majority of the NGOs take part in an assortment of exercises not really reacting to the necessities of the group yet because of the present contributor subsidizing patterns. The last trademark is indistinct statements of purpose. A fast take a gander at the NGOs sites, enlistment documentations

and administration sanctions uncovers dubious and undefined vision and statements of purpose, for example, 'destitution diminishment' which are immediately overlooked. Many NGOs have plans and needs that don't mirror the requirements of their bodies electorate..

2.4 Regulation of NGOs in Kenya

NGO's in Kenya are directed by the National Council of NGOs, prominently known as the NGO Council. This is an automatic, non-divided body involving every single enlisted Ngo. It was set up in August 1993 under the Non-legislative Organizations Coordination Act, 1990 as a gathering of every single willful office. The NGO Council enrollment incorporates worldwide, territorial and national NGOs working in Kenya and working with a large group of CBOs and gatherings. The NGO Council gives general administration to the NGO part. It champions the key estimations of integrity, straightforwardness, responsibility, equity and great administration. It upgrades the self-direction of its individuals, and helps them to understand their potential in enhancing administrations that enhance the financial status of Kenyan culture in quest for maintainable improvement.

The NGO Coordination Bureau of the Office of the President registers national, territorial and global NGOs. It additionally keeps up an enroll of NGOs; affirms names; decides the enlistment methodology including exclusion from enlistment; conducts organization of NGOs; and manages matters identifying with exception from obligation and expenses, among different capacities.

2.5 Activities of NGOs in Kenya

NGOs exist for an assortment of purposes, more often than not to promote the political or social objectives of their individuals. NGO exercises in Kenya are broadened with most NGOs working in various segments concentrating on regions, for example, Environment, vitality and preservation measures; wellbeing, sustenance and nourishment; water and sanitation; populace matters; shield; alleviation administrations; programs for incapacitated people, kids, youth, ladies, down and out and religion; correspondence; casual part; human rights; administration; and training..

CHAPTER THREE

ROLE OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF KENYA IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

3.1 Introduction

According to Haug, the Red Cross is an organization that since the start has shown an interest and openness towards the outside world and has desired cooperation and relations with other organizations that share the same objectives. The UN and the ICRC are involved in a great deal of cooperation.⁵ When searching in the UN official document system (ODS) for documents referring to ICRC as many as 227 published documents were found only from the year of 2006.

ICRC raised awareness in early 1990's concerning the humanitarian crisis that the use of anti-personnel landmines was creating led to a series of meetings being set up between states and civil society. In February 1994 there was to be a meeting in Geneva, Switzerland and prior to this the ICRC president Cornelio Sommaruga called for a total ban of anti-personnel landmines and meant that it was the only effective solution to the increasing problem.⁶ Bierbrier and Englund point out as a result, that state parties invited the ICRC to be active in the meetings as an expert observer in meetings of groups as well as in the Review Conference itself. They were also asked to prepare documentation and proposals for the meetings that were based on the observations on the field as well as the expertise on international humanitarian law. The ICRC submitted reports and took on an active role in the negotiation process, they commented proposals informally and formally and were also allowed to submit its own proposals.

⁵ Haug, H. (1993). *Humanity for all; The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement*. Vienna: Paul Haupt Berne Publishers.

⁶ Bierbrier, P., & Englund, K. (2007). *How the International Committee of the Red Cross Influences International Negotiations within the UN System*.

3.2 Roles of NGOs in International Relations

For the most part, the extending role of NGOs in global associations mirrors the universal change in outlook in power and impact. NGOs role in providing data and aptitude, and at times taking an interest in observing methods, is progressively acknowledged by numerous administrations. The contrasts between the different global associations and between the approach ranges they address are, in any case, significant. NGOs now assume a genuinely imperative part in the UN's checking strategies, particularly in the circle of human rights.

As indicated by the Advisory Council on International Affairs, the developing part of NGOs in universal associations additionally brings up issues concerning their responsibility, for instance in case of genuine or claimed wrongdoing. Cases incorporate the extreme disturbance caused by a few NGOs amid gatherings of the WTO and IMF, and the act of advancing insufficiently confirmed cases. As a rule, the more essential NGOs have turned into, the higher the benchmarks of honesty and responsibility they are relied upon to meet.

Of the many ways to deal with dissecting the parts of NGOs in global relations hone, some overwhelming methodologies can be watched. The quality of this approach lies in its capacity to urge privately custom fitted reactions to address neighborhood issues. NGOs for the most part perform extremely well. Furthermore, transnational promotion arranges additionally work. Transnational promotion systems utilize the energy of their data, thoughts, and procedures to change the data and esteem settings inside which states make arrangements. NGOs assume a focal part in all support systems. Together, these methodologies catch a scope of universal exercises identified with how NGOs work in global relations.

The fast increment of NGOs at worldwide level advancing assorted issues-extending from human rights to administrative responsibility and from run of law to natural assurance is of amazing worth. NGOs are expecting impressive political weight in global governmental issues. The sorts of weight NGOs are applying conceivably put governments under a commitment to satisfy her guarantees and in reality induce them to change approaches. This development of NGO negotiators now assumes a noteworthy part in intergovernmental transactions. This is all a result of the expanding pattern towards

democratization. An ever increasing number of nations are moving near the popularity based legislative issues following guideline of law, reasonable constituent governmental issues, human rights and common society and so on. The expansion in support of NGOs in worldwide organizations mirrors the changing condition of our majority rules system.

Numerous researchers contend that the essential commitment of NGOs isn't money related yet authoritative and social. INGOs encourage the stream of data, institutionalize exchange and expert practices, defend advancement endeavors, offer innovative aptitude, and cultivate worldwide culture. They are occupied with promotion and campaigning; fill in as individuals from national assignments; take an interest in audit and authorization techniques; guarantee straightforwardness of universal procedures and backings global secretariat from multiple points of view. What's more, they satisfy more extensive capacities in universal ecological administration, for instance by raising open mindfulness, connecting the global with national and nearby levels, affecting industry and business, and so on. The honest to goodness part of NGOs in worldwide ecological approach making is broadly recognized.

Promotion includes exercises to impact the arrangement and routine with regards to leaders, to realize change in help of a distinguished objective. It might incorporate campaigning, which includes moving toward leaders straightforwardly, or crusading, which includes preparing open help. Backing targets individuals whose choices influence others and do exclude exercises went for changing the conduct of people principally for their own advantage.

As NGOs have picked up understanding and validity, they have perceived that national and worldwide arrangements and in addition business advertise powers regularly undermine feasible improvement endeavors and breaking point the capacity of individuals at the grass-establishes level from taking an interest in broad daylight

Szarka evaluated the limit of ecological NGOs to empower open engagement with atmosphere security utilizing a theoretical structure which regarded backing as comprising of six capacities: issue confining, learning age and spread, attribution of obligation, campaigning, open activation and motivation setting in view of an investigation led in France, Germany and the UK. The examination uncovered another classification of issue

surrounding, in view of the cross-linkage of atmosphere with different issues. The estimation of 'crossover encircling' is that it builds the extension for hands-on activity. In like manner, the learning age and spread capacity, as dealt with by NGOs, is by all accounts substantially more about building scaffolds to activity than creating scholarly understanding (which is increasingly crafted by researchers and educationalists). NGO campaigning is multi-layered in that it weights chiefs on various fronts. In addition, esteem is made through the result of campaigning, as well as by the procedure itself, given that individual and aggregate engagement is regularly held to be a wellspring of liberation and characteristically satisfying. The execution of people in general preparation work has all the earmarks of being adapted by authoritative direction: enormous enrollment NGOs with a crusading foundation have inclined toward huge scale activation on universal atmosphere transactions, while little gatherings in the investigation with a discrete dispatch (e.g., nourishment, transport) connected with a restricted 'customer' base for more neighborhood purposes.

Over the previous decades, NGOs have expected a more dynamic part during the time spent plan setting and arrangement improvement. NGOs have been instrumental in telling people in general, governments, and global associations of basic new issues for a long time. In 1945, NGOs pushed for embedding human rights dialect into the UN Charter and have been dynamic in that arrangement area since. Worldwide ecological issues picked up unmistakable quality in the 1970s additionally because of NGO exercises. In the 1980s, ranger service concerns were incorporated on the plan of intergovernmental consultations under the weight of NGOs. In 1997, six NGOs assumed a key part, through the International Committee to Ban Landmines, in persuading governments to grasp the effective intergovernmental land- mine treaty.

Although the advocate role may be aimed at a variety of targets, it focuses on trying to bring behaviours and policies into alignment with the NGOs conservation and sustainability agenda. Tactics and activities of advocates include lobbying decision makers, utilizing media to impact popular conclusion, being the voice of nature in cross-sector, collaborative management processes, bringing law suits, and engaging in direct action, especially public protests or demonstrations, Advocacy is also inextricably intertwined

with many NGOs education and outreach efforts. In the advocate role NGOs directly lobby decision makers in government and industry.. Mobilization is a key strategy in NGO campaigning. It is crucial to get the public aware of the issues, and with public support it will get easier to reach the governments attentions and to put the issue in question on the governmental agenda. This ability to organize and mobilize large numbers of people is one of the most important aspects of NGO's work and it is one of the reasons why they can be so. It is this ability that makes them so effective.⁷

⁷ Streeten, P. (1997). Nongovernmental organizations and development. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 554(1), 193-210.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.0 Introduction

Section dealt with data analysis. Study objective was establishing and assess the role of non-state actors on international relations in Kenyan Red Cross Society case. Analyzed data is in harmony with the specific objectives where patterns were examined through descriptive analysis and inferential analysis.

4.1 Response Rate

An aggregate of 120 questionnaires were administered. Out of this number, 91 of the questionnaires were accurately filled and given back hence a response rate of 76.04% overall success as reflected by Table 4.1. As per Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a 50% rate of response is satisfactory for a descriptive study. Babbie (2004) also contended that 50% return rates were admissible to evaluate and circulate, 60 percent was good and 70 percent was very good. Therefore, basing on the assertions from these renowned scholars, 76.04% rate of response was satisfactory for study.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Response	Frequency	Percent
Returned	91	76.04%
Unreturned	29	23.96%
Total	120	100%

Source: Author (2016)

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Chapter comprises of information that details basic attributes of the study participants such as their gender, age, organization position and period worked in the organization.

4.2.1 Gender of the Respondents

Assesment of responding gender was conducted. Findings as shown in Figure 4.1 indicates 58.3% of the respondents were male while 41.7% were female. These otcomes shows

respondents who were male were slightly more as crosschecked to the females. This figure indicates there is no significant variation in the responses and that the Red Cross Society of Kenya was an equal opportunity employer.

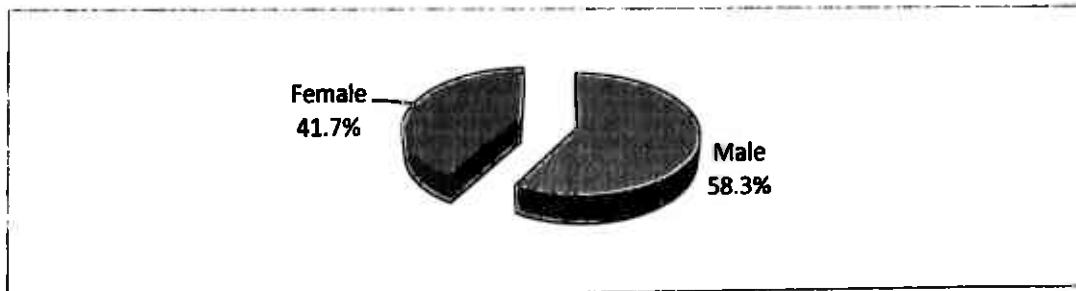


Figure 4.1: Gender of the Respondents

4.2.2 Age of the Respondents

Respondents were also asked to show their age. Figure 4.2. shows the results. Findings showed that 11.75 the respondents were aged below 25 years, 40.0% were between 26-35 years, 28.3% were in the age bracket of 36-45 years, 15.8% were aged 46-55 years while those above 55 years were 4.2%. These findings implied that majority of the respondents were relatively younger.

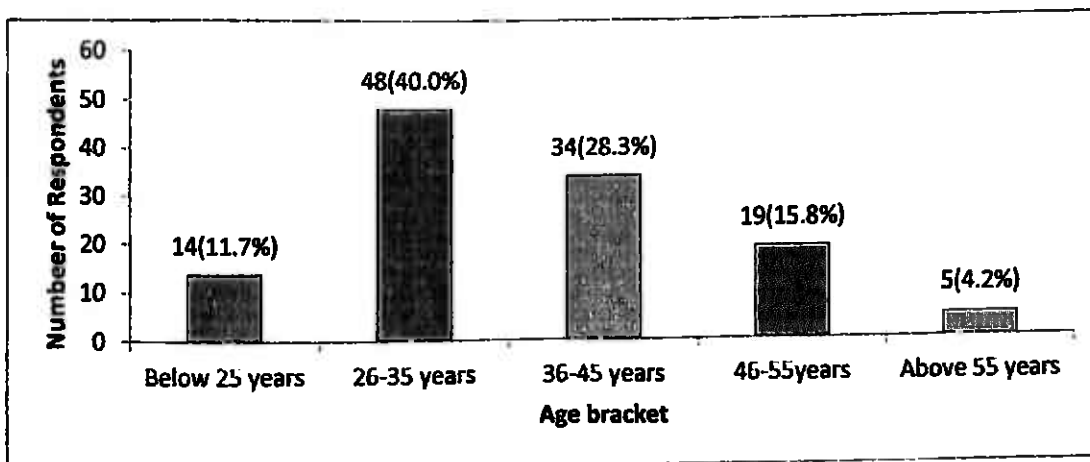


Figure 4.2: Age of the Respondent

4.2.3 Period of Working in the Organization

study further looked to find out period for which the respondents had been working in the organization. findings are as given in Figure 4.3. It was found that 7.5% of the respondents had worked there for less than a year, 19.2% had worked for 2-5 years, 48.3% had worked in the organization for 5-7 years while 25.0% had worked for more than 7 years. Findings indicated that of the respondents majority had rich information pertaining organization operations and hence could give relevant information study information needed. Zikmund recommends that research respondents should have experience relevant for a researcher intending to study so as to be included in the research.⁹⁸

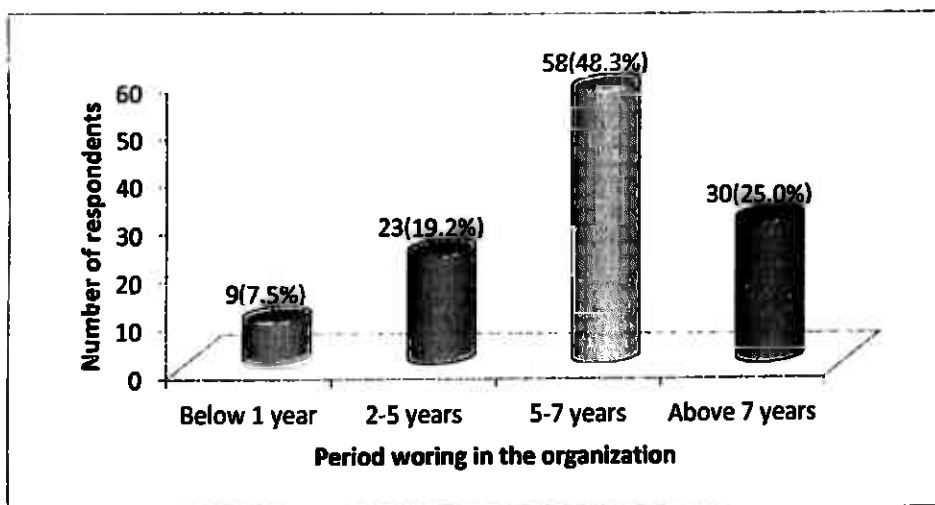


Figure 4.3: Period of Working in the Organization

4.2.4 Position in the Organization

The respondents were also asked to state their current position in the organization. The findings in Figure 4.4 shows that a slight majority of the respondents, 50.8% were in the middle level management, 30.0% were in the top management whereas 19.2% of the respondents were in the lower management level.

⁹⁸Zikmund, P. (2005). Paper delivered at Conference. *Risk belongs to the brave. Holistic Risk Management. Canada: Toronto, 16.*

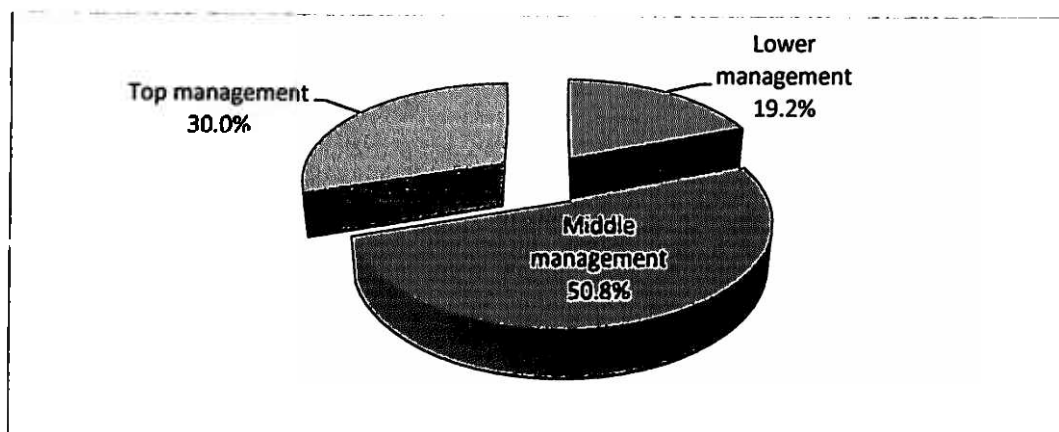


Figure 4.4: Position in the Organization

4.3 Descriptive Statistics

Section details the descriptive outcomes on advocacy role, monitoring and watchdog role, expert advice role, information gathering and dissemination role of Kenya Red Cross Society, government regulation and the organization's influence on international relations.

4.3.1 Advocacy Role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya

First study objective was investigate influence of advocacy role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya on international relations in Kenya. The respondents were asked to respond to some questions and statements regarding advocacy activities of the organization.

The respondents were asked whether the organization undertakes advocacy/lobbying activities and programs. The findings showed that a majority of the respondents, 97.5%, noted that the organization was involved in advocacy/lobbying activities and programs. This is in accordance with the affirmation that NGOs perform a focal part in all transnational support arranges in that, educated by the requirements and encounters of the poorer or burdened areas in their or different social orders, NGOs have come to prepare, express and speak to individuals' interests or worries at various levels of basic leadership: locally, broadly and globally.⁸

⁸ Banks, N., & Hulme, D. (2012). The role of NGOs and civil society in development and poverty reduction. *Brooks World Poverty Institute Working Paper*, (171).

Table 4.2: Undertaking Advocacy/Lobbying Activities

Does the organization undertake advocacy/lobbying activities and programs?	Frequency	Percent
No	3	2.5
Yes	117	97.5
Total	120	100

Source: Author (2016)

The respondents were further requested to describe their concurrence or non-concurrence with the announcements concerning the advocacy role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya. The findings are as illustrated in Table 4.3. The findings showed that 80.9% of the respondents, also a majority were in agreement that the organization participates in articulating and representing citizenry voices in the international policy process. The findings also found that responding majority, 76.6%, agreed organization undertakes education and outreach to influence public mobilization in key fronts. Similarly, 78.3% of the respondents were in agreement that the organization placed social and moral issues on the international agenda; 76.7% agreed that the organization has formed advocacy networks across the globe while 72.5% agreed that the organization participates in global campaigns and awareness raising activities. The study further found that 71.6% and 78.4% of the respondents representing the majority were in agreement that the organization uses articulation that are strategic of data to democratize unequal power relations among groups and that it participates in direct action, public demonstrations and protest to pressure decision makers on number of fronts respectively. Normal mean reactions based on a five point scale was 3.770 implying larger part of respondents were concurring with a large portion of announcements and that reactions were shifted as appeared by 0.97 standard deviation.

Table 4.3: Advocacy Role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya

Statement	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean	Std Dvn
The organization participates in articulating and representing citizenry voices in	4.2%	6.7%	8.30%	61.7%	19.2%	3.85	0.95

the international policy process							
The organization undertakes education and outreach to influence public mobilization in key fronts	1.7%	10.0%	11.70%	58.3%	18.3%	3.82	0.91
The organization places social and moral issues on the international agenda	4.2%	10.0%	7.50%	67.5%	10.8%	3.71	0.94
The organization has formed advocacy networks across the globe	3.3%	7.5%	12.50%	51.7%	25.0%	3.88	0.98
The organization participates in global campaigns and awareness raising activities	5.8%	7.5%	14.2%	57.5%	15.0%	3.68	1.01
The organization uses strategic articulation of information to democratize unequal power relations among groups	3.30%	8.30%	16.70%	55.8%	15.8%	3.73	0.94
The organization participates in direct action, public demonstrations and protest to pressure decision makers on number of fronts	4.20%	13.30%	4.20%	61.7%	16.7%	3.73	1.03
Average	3.81%	9.04%	10.73%	59.2%	17.26%	3.77	0.97

Source: Author (2016)

The discoveries bolster the dispute that NGOs are expecting impressive political weight in worldwide legislative issues and that the sorts of weight they are applying potentially put governments under a commitment to satisfy her guarantees and without a doubt induce them to change approaches. Likewise, they satisfy more extensive capacities in worldwide administration, for instance by raising awareness publicly, connecting the global with national and neighborhood levels, affecting industry and business, and so on. These support

has been found to comprise of six capacities in particular issue surrounding, learning age and spread, attribution of duty, campaigning, open assembly and plan setting in view of an examination directed by Szarka.⁹ The findings also support that of Crosman that tactics and activities of NGOs in advocacy include lobbying decision-makers, using media to influence public opinion, being the voice of the environment in cross-sector collaborative management processes, bringing lawsuits, and engaging in direct action, especially public protests or demonstrations. Many NGOs also conducted education and outreach efforts.¹⁰

4.3.2 Monitoring and Watchdog Role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya

Study further examined the influence of the monitoring and watchdog role of Red Cross Society of Kenya on international relations in Kenya. The respondents were presented with various statements that pertained to the monitoring and watchdog activities of the organization. Study results indicated that 43.30% of the respondents agreed that the organization participates in the monitoring procedures of global institutions such as the United Nations, 25.8% had a neutral opinion while 30.80% were in disagreement. The findings also indicated that 46.70% of the respondents concurred that the organization provides reports on key issues that check completeness and accuracy and of information supplied by government while 26.70% disagreed. A similar number of respondents had a neutral opinion. The majority of the respondents, 58.40%, agreed that the organization participates in checking governmental accountability while 50.90% of the respondents, a slight majority agreed that the organization conducts research and monitoring of specific projects it deems harmful. The findings further indicated that 60.0% of the respondents, also a majority agreed that the organization participates in blocking government action that is not in the interest of the citizens; 71.6% also agreed that the organization participates in checking environmental and social externalities of activities of business of multinational brands while 62.50% were in agreement that the organization participates in pushing for placement of ignored issues on the government agenda. With a mean of responses of 3.48

⁹ Szarka, J. (2013). From climate advocacy to public engagement: An exploration of the roles of environmental non-governmental organisations. *Climate*, 1(1), 12-27.

¹⁰ Crosman, K. M. (2013). *The roles of non-governmental organizations in marine conservation* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Michigan).

and 1.33 standard deviation, outcomes showed that majority respondents had a neutral opinion regarding the monitoring and watchdog activities of the organization and that their responses were varied.

The findings are in congruence with affirmation that NGOs presently assume a genuinely essential part in UN's checking strategies, particularly in circle of human rights. Especially, it has been discovered that while talking about intermittent government provides details regarding human rights, bodies that screen consistence with human rights traditions progressively utilize data gotten from shadow reports composed by NGOs. Reports check the exactness and culmination of data gave by part states. Such check is essential for the continuous execution and requirement of the traditions, not minimum since governments are frequently late in presenting their reports. What's more, the discoveries bolster that NGOs have been instrumental in advising general society, governments, and universal associations of basic new issues for a long time. For this situation, NGOs have played in advancing and impacting the transaction of a wide assortment of worldwide concessions to issues of worldwide concern whether they are on nature, general wellbeing, human rights or obligation, exchange and advancement. Lately, NGOs have done much to feature the destruction created by regular weapons especially little arms and light weapons and to advance national, territorial and worldwide administrative activity on this issue presently assume a genuinely essential part in the UN's checking strategies, particularly in the circle of human rights. Lately, NGOs have done much to feature the destruction created by regular weapons especially little arms and light weapons and to advance national, territorial and worldwide administrative activity on this issue¹¹.

Table 4.4: Monitoring and Watchdog Role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya

Statement	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean	Std Dvn
The organization participates in the monitoring procedures of	17.5%	13.3%	25.8%	27.5%	15.8%	3.11	1.32

¹¹ Crowley, M., & Persbo, A. (2006). The role of non-governmental organizations in the monitoring and verification of international arms control and disarmament agreements. *Thinking Outside the Box in Multilateral Disarmament and Arms Control Negotiations*. Geneva: UNIDIR, 225, 245.

global institutions such as the United Nations								
The organization provides reports on key issues that check the accuracy and completeness of information provided by the government	10.0%	16.7%	26.7%	27.5%	19.2%	3.29	1.24	
The organization participates in checking governmental accountability	11.7%	11.7%	18.3%	21.7%	36.7%	3.60	1.39	
The organization conducts research and monitoring of specific projects it deems harmful	14.2%	14.2%	20.8%	21.7%	29.2%	3.38	1.40	
The organization participates in blocking government action that is not in the interest of the citizens	10.8%	10.8%	18.3%	21.7%	38.3%	3.66	1.37	
The organization participates in checking the social and environmental externalities of business activity of multinational brands	10.8%	13.3%	4.2%	43.3%	28.3%	3.65	1.31	
The organization participates in pushing for placement of ignored issues on the government agenda	7.5%	13.3%	16.7%	30.8%	31.7%	3.66	1.26	
Average	11.79%	13.33%	18.69%	27.7%	28.5%	3.48	1.33	

Source: Author (2016)

4.3.3 Expert Advice Role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya

They also expected to review the impact of the expert advice role of Red Cross Society of Kenya on international relations in Kenya. Respondents' were requested to state whether organization participated in providing expertise advice in key areas/issues. The results as presented in Table 4.5 showed that 90.0% of the respondents noted that the organization

did participate in the provision of expertise advice in key areas/issues. It has been show that the NGOs role in disseminate expertise and information is increasingly accepted by many governments. ¹² It supports the finding that international NGOs offer technological expertise. ¹³

Table 4.5: Provision of Expertise Advice in Key Areas/Issues

Does the organization participate in providing expertise advice in key areas/issues?	Frequency	Percent
No	12	10
Yes	108	90
Total	120	100

Source: Author (2016)

The respondents were also requested to respond to some statement and the findings are as reflected in Table 4.6. The findings indicated that an equal number of respondents, 70.8%, agreed that the organization participates as expert observer in meetings of various groups and that; it prepares documentation and proposals for various groups based on observations in the field. It was also shown that 64.20% of the respondents representing a majority agreed that the organization provides scientific and policy related knowledge base for decision making; 71.60% were in agreement that the organization identifies problems in policy content or positions of government based on knowledge rather than opinions while 69.10% of the respondents agreed that the organization possesses high level of technical capacity in key areas. Similarly, a majority of the respondents, 68.40%, agreed that the organizations participates in off camera exchanges with arrangement producers about ramifications of most recent research before production.

Normal mean reactions based on a five point scale was 3.65 implying larger part of respondents were concurring with a large portion of announcements and that reactions were shifted as appeared by 1.18 standard deviation.

Table 4.6: Expert Advice Role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya

¹² International Council on Human Rights Policy, (2002). *Human rights implications of September 11th*, Geneva.

¹³ Dar, F. (2015). See 49 above

Statement	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean	Std Dvn
The organization participates as expert observer in meetings of various groups	6.7%	5.8%	16.7%	68.3%	2.5%	3.54	0.91
The organization prepares documentation and proposals for various groups based on observations in the field	10.8%	14.2%	4.2%	27.5%	43.3%	3.78	1.41
The organization provides scientific and policy related knowledge base for decision making	10.8%	10.0%	15.0%	34.2%	30.0%	3.63	1.30
The organization identifies problems in policy content or positions of government based on knowledge rather than opinions	10.80%	13.30%	4.20%	43.3%	28.3%	3.65	1.31
The organization possess high level of technical capacity in key areas	4.20%	9.20%	17.50%	53.3%	15.8%	3.68	0.99
The organizations participates in behind the scenes discussions with policy makers about implications of latest research before publication	10.0%	5.8%	15.8%	49.2%	19.2%	3.62	1.16
Average	8.88%	9.72%	12.2%	46.0%	23.2%	3.65	1.18

Source: Author (2016)

The discoveries bolster the proposal that government set a high level of dependence on the expert counsel given by NGOs in the period up to the foundation of the UN and considerably less in the years that took after the Second World War. Since the 1972 Stockholm Conference, there has been a consistent ascent in the quantity of NGOs and more prominent calls upon their ability. Since NGOs can assemble associations crosswise over limits, political and various leveled, and on the grounds that they can speak to voting demographics, for example, the planet or who and what is to come, not right now all around

spoke to by states, governments have looked to NGOs to give master logical, specialized and strategy exhortation. NGOs have developed mastery in a considerable lot of the logical, financial and social and specialized controls applicable to economic advancement. By distributing reports and giving data to states through "instructions papers", and by and large in the background talks with strategy creators about the ramifications of most recent research before this has been distributed in peer audited diaries, such gatherings give add colossally to government ability to attempt global arrangements on an educated premise.¹⁴

4.3.4 Information Gathering and Dissemination Role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya

They also assessed the influence of the information gathering and dissemination role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya on international relations in Kenya. The study investigated whether the organization participated in gathering and disseminating information in key areas/issues. The findings indicated that 97.5% of the respondents confirmed that in deed the organization did participate in gathering and disseminating information in key areas/issues. This is in help of the discoveries that NGOs now make, track, disperse data, and spur and organize people and gatherings thoughtful to their objectives to seek after particular approach results in territories, for example, human rights backing, natural assurance, and womens rights.¹⁵

Table 4.7: Participation in Gathering and Disseminating Information in Key Areas/Issues

Does the organization participate in gathering and disseminating information in key areas/issues?	Frequency	Percent
No	3	2.5
Yes	117	97.5
Total	120	100

Source: Author (2016)

¹⁴ Yamin, F. (2001). NGOs and international environmental law: A critical evaluation of their roles and responsibilities. *Review of European Community & International Environmental Law*, 10(2), 149-162.

¹⁵ Aronson, J. D., & Cowhey, P. F. (2010). The information and communication revolution and international relations

Findings as indicated in Table 4.8 revealed that 72.50% of the respondents were in agreement that the organization has strict information gathering rules and for careful documentation; 69.20% agreed that the organization has global communication networks for enhancing access to information while 63.30% agreed that the organization provides baseline data and information such as the state of infrastructure in the nation. An equal number of respondents agreed that the organization provides policy information to international organizations that helps cut research costs and that it participates in detecting noncompliance where information on violations is diffused. In addition, 70.80% of the respondents also a majority were in agreement that the organization tracks information that helps oppressed groups to pursue specific policy outcomes. Normal mean reactions based on a five point scale was 3.70 implying larger part of respondents were concurring with a large portion of announcements and that reactions were shifted as appeared by 1.06 standard deviation

Discoveries are in accordance with the recommendation that, the worldwide correspondence systems among NGOs increment their entrance to data, their ability to process information, and to disperse the accumulated actualities viably. NGOs have broad information of neighborhood conditions. NGOs with long haul involvement in the objective territory can help give gauge information and data on the neighborhood economy and framework, the presence (or nonappearance) of self-improvement associations, and the significant snags to advancement. NGOs for the most part have practical experience in gathering data significant to their motivation and of extraordinary potential incentive to International Organizations. For example, natural NGOs offer logical data on strategy choices for taking care of biological issues, human-rights NGOs gather data on infringement of such rights around the world, and advancement NGOs give information on destitution and lack of healthy sustenance in emergency struck zones. NGOs commonly give this strategy data to free, enabling IOs to move explore costs off spending plan.

Table 4.8: Information Gathering and Dissemination Role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya

Statement	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean	Std Dvn
The organization has strict information gathering rules and for careful documentation	10.0%	4.2%	13.3%	44.2%	28.3%	3.77	1.20
The organization has global communication networks for enhancing access to information	8.3%	6.7%	15.8%	51.7%	17.5%	3.63	1.11
The organization provides baseline data and information such as the state of infrastructure in the nation	8.30%	4.20%	24.2%	40.0%	23.3%	3.66	1.13
The organization provides policy information to international organizations that helps cut research costs	3.30%	9.20%	17.5%	53.3%	16.7%	3.71	0.96
The organization participates in detecting noncompliance where information on violations is diffused	2.50%	5.00%	22.5%	60.8%	9.2%	3.69	0.81
The organization tracks information that helps oppressed groups to pursue specific policy outcomes	7.50%	7.50%	14.2%	47.5%	23.3%	3.72	1.13
Average	6.65%	6.13%	17.9%	49.6%	19.7%	3.70	1.06

Source: Author (2016)

4.3.4 Government Regulation

The study also assessed how government regulation influenced the role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya in international relations in Kenya. The respondents were therefore

required to respond to some statements. The findings are as shown in Table 4.9. Of responding majority, 93.30%, agreed that the organization collaborates with the government in its operations; 80.80% of the respondents who were the majority were in agreement that the government supervises the operations of the organization; 55.0% were in agreement that the government probes the transparency and accountability in the organization's activities while an equal number of respondents, 52.50% agreed that the government assists the organization in self-regulation and that, the government restricts the field of operations of the organization. With a mean of responses of 3.71 and standard deviation of 1.03 outcomes showed that a majority the respondents had were agreeing with most of the statements and that their responses were varied.

The discoveries are in accordance with the order of the NGO Council which is to give general administration to the NGO division by championing the key estimations of integrity, straightforwardness, responsibility, equity and great administration and upgrading the self-control of its individuals, and helps them to understand their potential in enhancing administrations that enhance the financial status of Kenyan culture in quest for maintainable improvement. The discoveries likewise bolster the worry by the Advisory Council on International Affairs that, the developing part of NGOs in global associations brings up issues concerning their responsibility, for instance in case of real or asserted unfortunate behavior for example, the extreme disturbance caused by a few NGOs amid gatherings of the WTO and IMF, and the act of advancing deficiently checked cases. In this way, the more vital NGOs have turned into, the higher the benchmarks of respectability and responsibility they are relied upon to meet.¹⁶

Table 4.9: Government Regulation and Operations of the Red Cross Society of Kenya

Statement	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean	Std Dvn
The organization collaborates with the government in its operations	1.70%	1.70%	3.30%	43.3%	50.0%	4.38	0.78
The government supervises the	5.80%	9.20%	4.20%	65.8%	15.0%	3.75	1.01

¹⁶ Advisory Council on International Affairs, (AIV). (2006). The role of NGOs and the private sector in international relations

operations of the organization							
The government probes the transparency and accountability in the organization's activities	9.20%	15.0%	20.80%	32.5%	22.5%	3.44	1.25
The government assists the organization in self-regulation	2.50%	10.0%	35.00%	36.7%	15.8%	3.53	0.96
The government restricts the field of operations of the organization	7.50%	11.7%	28.30%	35.0%	17.5%	3.43	1.14
Average	5.34%	9.5%	18.30%	42.7%	24.2%	3.71	1.03

Source: Author (2016)

4.3.5 Kenya's Relations with the International Community

The study assessed the how the Red Cross Society of Kenya had influenced Kenya's association with international community. The study revealed that 64.20% of the respondents agreed that the activities of the organization had influenced the mutual understanding between Kenya and the international community. 78.30% of the respondents who were the majority also agreed that the activities of the organization had influenced the country's foreign policy in other countries while 80.0% agreed that the activities of the organization had influenced the level of peace between the country and other nations. The results further showed that 77.50% of the respondents were in agreement that the activities of the organization had influenced the country's trust in the international community while 65.80% agreed that the activities of the organization had influenced the country's image before the organization's donors. On a five point scale, responses average mean was 3.68 meaning responding majority were in concurrence to most of announcements and that responses were varied as indicated by standard deviation of 1.27.

Table 4.10: Kenya's Relations with the International Community

Statement	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean	Std Dvn
The activities of the organization has influenced the mutual understanding between Kenya and the international community	24.20%	2.50%	9.20%	31.7%	32.50%	3.46	1.56
The activities of the organization have influenced the country's foreign policy in other countries	10.00%	7.50%	4.20%	35.0%	43.30%	3.94	1.30
The activities of the organization have influenced the level of peace between the country and other nations	5.80%	10.0%	4.20%	55.0%	25.0%	3.83	1.09
The activities of the organization have influenced the country's trust in the international community	10.80%	7.50%	4.20%	45.0%	32.50%	3.81	1.27
The activities of the organization have influenced the country's image before the organization's donors	9.20%	2.50%	22.5%	42.5%	23.30%	3.68	1.14
Average	12.0%	6.00%	8.9%	41.8%	31.3%	3.74	1.27

Source: Author (2016)

The respondents were further asked to rate Kenya's relations with other countries on the various metrics and the results are as reflected in Table 4.11. The study findings showed that a majority of the respondents, 77.50%, believed that there was a good peaceful co-existence between Kenya and other nations; 54.20% believed that there was good trust between Kenya and other nations; 66.6% noted that the mutual understanding between Kenya and other nations was good while 75.0% of the respondents opinionated that trade relations between Kenya and other nations was also good. The mean of response was 3.66

implying that a majority of the respondents believed that Kenya's relations with other countries was good.

Table 4.11: Kenya's Relations with the International Community

Statement	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Mean	Std Dvn
Peaceful coexistence	0.00%	6.70%	15.80%	68.30%	9.20%	3.80	0.69
Trust	0.00%	14.20%	31.70%	45.00%	9.20%	3.49	0.85
Mutual understanding	0.80%	6.70%	25.80%	63.30%	3.30%	3.62	0.70
Trade relations	0.80%	1.70%	22.50%	72.50%	2.50%	3.74	0.57
Average	0.40%	7.33%	23.95%	62.28%	6.05%	3.66	0.70

Source: Author (2016)

4.4 Inferential Statistics

Inferential statistics inferences and predictions relating study populace utilized inferential statistics. Regression and Pearson correlation model was utilized.

4.4.1 Correlation Analysis

Study sought to determine association amongst the study variables. Outcomes are as reflected in Table 4.12. The findings indicate that the advocacy role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya is positively and significantly associated with international relations in Kenya ($r=0.707$, $p=0.000$). Monitoring and watchdog role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya had a positive and significant association with international relations in Kenya ($r=0.257$, $p=0.005$). Similarly, the expert advice role of the society was also positively and significantly associated with international relations in Kenya ($r=0.499$, $p=0.000$). It was also shown that the information gathering and dissemination role of the society and international relations in Kenya were positively and significantly associated given $r=0.457$ and a p value= 0.000 .

Table 4.12: Correlation Matrix

Correlations		Advocacy Role	Monitoring & Watchdog Role	Expert Advice Role	Information Role	International Relations
Advocacy Role	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	1				
Monitoring & Watchdog Role	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	0.071 0.442	1			
Expert Advice Role	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	.435** 0.000	0.122 0.185	1		
Information Role	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	.476** 0.000	-0.1 0.279	.389** 0.000	1	
International Relations	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	.707** 0.000	.257** 0.005	.499** 0.000	.457** 0.000	1

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Author (2016)

4.4.2 Model Summary

Outcomes exhibited in Table 4.13 display the fitness of model utilized of the regression display in clarifying the examination phenomenon. Advocacy, monitoring and watchdog, expert advice and information gathering and dissemination roles of the Red Cross Society of Kenya were observed to be palatable factors in clarifying Kenya's relations with the International Community. This is upheld by the coefficient of determination otherwise called the R square of 59.6%. This implies advocacy, monitoring watchdog, expert advice and information gathering and dissemination roles of the Red Cross Society of Kenya explained 59.6% of the varieties in the dependent variable which is Kenya's relations with the International Community. These outcomes likewise infer that the model connected to interface the relationship of the factors was attractive.

Table 4.13: Model Summary

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.772a	0.596	0.581	0.484978

a Predictors: (Constant), Information gathering and dissemination role, Monitoring and watchdog role, Expert advice role, Advocacy role

Source: Author (2016)

4.4.3 Analysis of Variance

Criticalness testing in statistics utilizing the p-value displays level of connection of autonomous variable to dependent variable. On off chance that the centrality number is observed to be not as much as the basic vale otherwise called the probability value (p) which is measurably set at 0.05, at that point the culmination would be that the model is critical in clarifying relationship; generally the model would be viewed as non-huge. Table 4.14 gives the outcomes on the investigation of the difference (ANOVA). Outcomes demonstrate that the general model was measurably significant. Additionally, outcomes infer that free factors are great indicators of Kenya's relations with International Community. This was bolstered by a F statistic of 42.334 and the announced p value (0.000) which was not as much as the conventional probability of 0.05significance level.

Table 4.14: Analysis of Variance

ANOVA						
a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	39.829	4	9.957	42.334	.000
	Residual	27.048	115	0.235		
	Total	66.877	119			

a Dependent Variable: International Relations
b Predictors: (Constant), Information gathering and dissemination role, Monitoring and watchdog role, Expert advice role, Advocacy role

Source: Author (2016)

4.4.4 Regression of Coefficients

Regression of coefficients outcomes in Table 4.15 infers that advocacy role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya and Kenya's relations with the international community are significantly and positively related ($r=0.641$, $p=0.000$). An increase in unit change in advocacy role of society would lead to increase in Kenya's relations with the international community in by 0. 641 units.

The results further indicate that monitoring and watchdog role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya and Kenya's relations with the international community were significantly and positively related ($r=0.215$, $p=0.010$). These outcomes imply an increase in the unit change in monitoring and watchdog role of the society would lead to an increase in the in Kenya's relations with the international community by 0.215 units.

It was further established that expert advice role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya and Kenya's relations with the international community were significantly and positively related ($r=0.368$, $p=0.001$) while information gathering and dissemination role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya and Kenya's relations with the international community were also positively and noteworthy related ($r=0.204$, $p=0.034$). This displays increment in unit change in expert advice and information gathering and dissemination roles of the society would lead to an increase in the Kenya's relations with the international community by 0.368 and 0.204 units respectively.

Table 4.15: Regression of Coefficients

Coefficients					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	-1.462	0.506		-2.889	
Advocacy role	0.641	0.084	0.542	7.625	
Expert advice role	0.368	0.106	0.212	3.484	
Monitoring and watchdog role	0.215	0.083	0.178	2.607	

Information gathering and dissemination role	0.204	0.095	0.151	2.141
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a Dependent Variable: International Relations

Source: Author (2016)

Therefore, the optimal model for this study was;

$$\text{International Relations} = -1.462 + 0.204\text{information gathering and dissemination role} + 0.215\text{monitoring and watchdog role} + 0.368\text{expert advice role} + 0.641\text{advocacy role}$$

4.4.5 Overall Regression Model after Moderation

The study sought to assess how government regulation influenced the role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya in international relations in Kenya i.e. its moderation effect. Results in table 4.16 inferred government had significant moderating impact on relationship between the role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya and Kenya's relations with the international community. This can be explained by the p value of 0.000 which is less than the critical p value of 0.05. This depicts that we reject the null hypothesis that: H_0 : Government regulation has no statistical significant moderating effect on role of Red Cross Society of Kenya and Kenya's international community relations.

Table 4.16: Moderating Effect of Government Regulation

Coefficients					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	3.87	2.5		1.548	
Composite determinant	0.059	0.173	0.118	0.34	
Moderating effect of government regulation	0.348	0.186	1.163	2.872	
Government Regulation	-1.53	0.674	-1.115	-2.268	

a Dependent Variable: International Relations

Source: Author (2016)

The specific model after moderation is;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 M + \beta_3 X.M + \varepsilon$$

International Relations = 3.87 + 0.059 (Composite Determinant) - 1.53M (Government Regulation) + 0.348X.M (Interaction term)

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

Section comprises of synopsis of discoveries, conclusions and suggestions. This is done in accordance with targets of investigation.

5.2 Summary of Findings

This area gives an outline of the discoveries from the examination. This is done in accordance with the targets of the investigation.

5.2.1 Advocacy Role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya

Main target of the examination was to research the impact of the support part of Red RCS of Kenya on global relations in Kenya. The investigation discoveries demonstrated that support part of the RCS of Kenya and universal relations in Kenya are decidedly and essentially related. These discoveries bolster the affirmation that NGOs assume a focal part in all promotion systems and that transnational support systems utilize the energy of their data, thoughts, and procedures to adjust the data and esteem settings inside which states make approaches. The outcome likewise concurs with the discoveries that educated by the requirements and encounters of the poorer or burdened segments in their or different social orders, NGOs have come to activate, express and speak to individuals' interests or worries at various levels of basic leadership: locally, broadly and globally. This catches some portion of worldwide exercises identified with how NGOs work in global relations.

5.2.2 Monitoring and Watchdog Role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya

The second goal of the examination was to inspect the impact of the observing and watch dog role of RCS of Kenya on universal relations in Kenya. The investigation discoveries demonstrated that the checking and guard dog part of the RCS of Kenya had a positive and critical impact on universal relations in Kenya. This was in help of a finding that NGOs now assume a genuinely vital part in the UN's observing methodology, particularly in the circle of human rights. NGOs for example completed research and observing exercises of

particular items, organizations and extractive undertakings that tried to relate business and human rights issues – 66% of the aggregate identified with oil, gas and mining exercises. What's more, the outcomes bolstered the finding that while talking about occasional government covers human rights, bodies that screen consistence with human rights traditions progressively utilized data they have gotten from shadow reports composed by NGOs.

5.2.3 Expert Advice Role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya

The examination additionally decided the impact of the master exhortation part of the Red Cross Society of Kenya on worldwide relations in Kenya. It was discovered that the master counsel part of the Red Cross Society of Kenya and universal relations in Kenya were emphatically and essentially related. This is in concurrence with the attestation that NGOs have legitimate learning given their utilization of strict data gathering rules and watchful documentation. These NGOs existed in thick transnational systems which additionally influenced their aptitude. The worldwide correspondence systems among NGOs expanded their entrance to data, their ability to process information, and to scatter the assembled certainties viably. NGOs additionally offered mechanical ability inside the worldwide range. For instance, they contribute their own ability and in this way upgrade the logical and approach related information base of policymaking.¹⁷

5.2.4 Information Gathering and Dissemination Role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya

The fourth goal of the examination was to survey the impact of the data get-together and spread part of the Red Cross Society of Kenya on global relations in Kenya. The discoveries demonstrated that data get-together and dispersal part of the Red Cross Society of Kenya and Kenya's relations with the global group were likewise emphatically and fundamentally related. This is in accordance with the discoveries that NGOs for the most part have some expertise in gathering data pertinent to their motivation and of awesome potential incentive to International Organizations. Also, NGOs ordinarily give this strategy data to free,

¹⁷ Dar, F. (2015). See 49 above

enabling IOs to move look into costs off spending plan. NGOs likewise contribute data on the perspectives of partners, incompletely by communicating their own positions, and halfway by working as courses for common society.

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5.2.5 Moderating Effect of Government Regulation

The investigation additionally tried to survey how government direction affected the part of the Red Cross Society of Kenya in worldwide relations in Kenya. The outcomes demonstrated that v demonstrated that administration had a huge directing impact on the connection between the part of the Red Cross Society of Kenya and Kenya's relations with the universal group. The discoveries are in accordance with the order of the NGO Council which is to give general initiative to the NGO segment by championing the key estimations of integrity, straightforwardness, responsibility, equity and great administration and additionally upgrading the self-direction of its individuals, and helps them to understand their potential in enhancing administrations that enhance the financial status of Kenyan culture in quest for reasonable improvement. The discoveries likewise bolster the worry by the Advisory Council on International Affairs that, the developing part of NGOs in universal associations brings up issues concerning their responsibility, for instance in case of genuine or asserted offense for example, the extreme disturbance caused by a few NGOs amid gatherings of the WTO and IMF, and the act of advancing insufficiently checked cases. Along these lines, the more essential NGOs have turned into, the higher the norms of trustworthiness and responsibility they are relied upon to meet.

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5.3 Conclusions

The primary point of this investigation was to evaluate the part of non-state performing artists on universal relations in Kenya on account of the Red Cross Society of Kenya. In

¹⁸ Brown, L. Ebrahim, D. A., & Batliwala, S. (2012). Governing international advocacy NGOs. *World Development*, 40(6), 1098–1108.

¹⁹ Advisory Council on International Affairs, (AIV). (2006). The role of NGOs and the private sector in international relations

view of the examination discoveries, it was presumed that the support, checking and guard dog, master exhortation and data get-together and scattering parts of the Red Cross Society of Kenya had a positive and critical impact on worldwide relations in Kenya. It was additionally presumed that the backing part of the general public had the best impact on global relations in Kenya. The examination additionally inferred that the level of government direction in the operations of the general public likewise impacted the degree to which the scope of exercises of the general public influenced universal relations in Kenya. It was additionally reasoned that if the general public was to expand its impact of the nation's relations with the International Community, more exertion should have been coordinated towards checking and promotion and also data social event and dispersal exercises where there was space for more noteworthy change. The examination likewise inferred that Kenya's relations with the International Community could be depicted as great and that it was conceivable to expand this rating by guaranteeing quiet concurrence, common comprehension, and trust and also exchange relations with different nations.

5.4 Recommendations

In view of the examination discoveries, the investigation suggested that the Red Cross Society of Kenya and non-state performers when all is said in done expected to build the exercises and assets towards observing and guard dog part and data get-together and spread which in light of discoveries had not contributed very in the universal relations in Kenya.

The examination additionally prescribed that separated from giving an ideal working condition of the non-state on-screen characters in Kenya, the administration expected to push for expanded responsibility, straightforwardness and expanded participation inside and with these associations for enhanced relations of the nation with the universal relations.

The investigation likewise prescribed that the legislature should work towards enhancing the nation's relations with different countries given that much work and picks up from shared comprehension and exchange relations for example, was yet to be embraced and execution in these zones had not accomplished most extreme outcomes.

The examination prescribed that missions and goals of non-state performing artists respects to their exercises in global relations ought to be established on these different parts so their impact inside the worldwide group is felt

5.5 Suggestions for Further Study

The investigation could be imitated to overview of the different non-state performing artists in Kenya to encourage correlations among various on-screen characters given the reality these discoveries are particular to the Red Cross Society of Kenya and subsequently can't be summed up.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Introduction Letter

Date:

Dear Respondent,

I am a Nairobi University post graduate Diploma understudy doing an investigation on “**The Role of Non-State Actors in International Relations: A Case Study of the Red Cross Society of Kenya**”. It would be of extraordinary esteem in the event that you could share your abundance of information by finishing the connected survey. Your answers will be taken care of with most astounding secrecy and privacy; this will be accomplished by no sign of names. Compassionately return the finished poll to me.

Regards,

MICHAEL KIPLANGAT CHERUIYOT

Appendix II: Questionnaire

This poll is partitioned into six segments that should take just a couple of snapshots of your opportunity to finish. If it's not too much trouble react properly in the spaces given. This is a scholarly exercise and all data gathered from respondents will be treated with strict privacy.

SECTION A: BASIC INFORMATION

- 1. What is your gender? a. Male () b. Female ()
- 2. What is your age bracket?
 - a. Below 25 years ()
 - b. 26-35 years ()
 - c. 36-45 years ()
 - d. 46-55years ()
 - e. Above 55 years ()
- 3. For how long have you worked in this institution?
 - a. Below 1 year ()
 - b. 2-5 years ()
 - c. 5-7 years ()
 - d. Above 7 years ()
- 4. What is your position in this organization
 - a. Lower management ()
 - b. Middle management ()
 - c. Top management ()

Section B: Advocacy Role of Kenyan Red Cross Society

This subsection is concerned with the Kenya Red Cross Society advocacy role and how it influences Kenya's international relations.

- 1. Does the organization undertake advocacy/lobbying activities and programs?
Yes () No ()
- 2. If yes above, what are some of the advocacy activities conducted by institution?
.....
.....
.....

Please check (x) in the crate which best portrays your assertion or conflict with the announcements concerning the support part of the Red Cross Society of Kenya

No	Statement	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
		1	2	3	4	5
1	organization participates in articulating and representing citizenry voices in the international policy process					
2	The organization undertakes education and outreach to influence public mobilization in key fronts					
3	The organization places social and moral issues on the international agenda					
4	The organization has formed advocacy networks across the globe					
5	The organization participates in global campaigns and awareness raising activities					
6	The organization utilizes key verbalization of data to democratize unequal power relations among gatherings					
7	The organization participates in direct action, public demonstrations and protest to pressure decision makers on number of fronts					

Section C: Monitoring and Watchdog Role of Kenya Red Cross Society

This subsection is concerned with the monitoring and watchdog role of Kenya Red Cross Society and how it influences Kenya's international relations.

1. Does the organization undertake monitoring and watchdog activities?
Yes () No ()
2. If yes above, what areas has the organization participated in monitoring and acts as a watchdog?

.....

3. Please Tick (x) in space provided which best details your concurrence or nonconcurrence with the announcements pertaining monitoring and watchdog role of the Kenya Red Cross Society

No	Statement	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Organization participates in monitoring procedures of institutions globally i.e., United Nations					
2	Organization provides reports on key issues that check the precision and culmination of data given by the administration					
3	The organization participates in checking governmental accountability					
4	The organization conducts research and monitoring of specific projects it deems harmful					
5	The organization participates in blocking government action that is not in the interest of the citizens					
6	The organization participates in checking the social and natural externalities of business movement of multinational brands					
7	The organization participates in pushing for placement of ignored issues on the government agenda					

Section D: Expert Advice Role of Kenya Red Cross Society

This subsection is concerned with the expert advice role of Kenya Red Cross Society and how it influences Kenya's international relations.

1. Does the organization participate in providing expertise advice in key areas/issues?

Yes () No ()

2. If yes above, what areas has the organization participated in granting expertise advice?

.....

3. mark (x) in the box which best details your concurrence or non-concurrence with statements concerning expert advice role of the Red Cross Society of Kenya

No	Statement	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
		1	2	3	4	5
1	organization participates as expert observer in meetings of various groups					
2	The organization prepares documentation and proposals for various groups based on observations in the field					
3	The organization provides scientific and policy related knowledge base for decision making					
4	The organization identifies problems in policy content or positions of government based on knowledge rather than opinions					
5	The organization possess high level of technical capacity in key areas					
6	The organizations participates in behind the scenes policy makers discussions about ramifications of latest research before publication					

Section E: Information Gathering and Dissemination Role of Kenya Red Cross Society

This subsection is concerned with the information gathering and dissemination role of Kenya Red Cross Society and how it influences Kenya’s international relations.

1. Does the organization participate in gathering and disseminating information in key areas/issues?

Yes () No ()

2. If yes above, what avenues has the organization provided crucial information that has aided action?

.....

3. Tick (x) in the box which best details your disagreement or agreement with pronouncements pertaining the information gathering and dissemination role of Kenya Red Cross Society

No	Statement	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Organization has strict information gathering rules and for careful documentation					
2	The organization has global communication networks for enhancing access to information					
3	The organization provides baseline data and information such as the state of infrastructure in the nation					
4	The organization provides policy information to international organizations that helps cut research costs					
5	The organization participates in detecting noncompliance					

No	Statement	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
		1	2	3	4	5
	where information on violations is diffused					
6	organization tracks information that helps oppressed groups to pursue specific policy outcomes					

Section F: Government Regulation

This subsection is seeks to assess how government regulation influences the role of Kenya Red Cross Society in international relations in Kenya's.

1. Tick(x)in the box which best portrays your concurrence or non-concurrence with the announcements concerning how the Red Cross Society of Kenya has impacted Kenya's relations with the worldwide group.

No	Statement	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Organization collaborates with government in its operations					
2	Government supervises the operations of the organization					
3	The government probes the transparency and accountability in the organization's activities					
4	The government assists the organization in self-regulation					
5	The government restricts the field of operations of the organization					

Section G: Role of the Red Cross Society in International Relations

This subsection is seeks to assess the how the Red Cross Society of Kenya has influenced Kenya's relations with the international community.

2. In your opinion, in what ways has the activities of the organization affected the country's relations with the international community?

.....

.....

.....

3. Tick (x) in the box which best depicts your assention or conflict with the announcements concerning how the Red Cross Society of Kenya has affected Kenya's relations with the global group.

No	Statement	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Activities of organization has influenced the mutual understanding between Kenya and the international community					
2	The activities of the organization have influenced the country's foreign policy in other countries					
3	The activities of the organization have influenced the level of peace between the country and other nations					
4	The activities of the organization have influenced the country's trust in the international community					
5	The activities of the organization have influenced the country's image before the organization's donors					

4. How would you rate Kenya's relations with other countries on the following metrics?

	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor
Peaceful coexistence					
Trust					
Mutual understanding					
Trade relations					