FACTORS AFFECTING EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC
EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMMES FOR GBV SURVIVORS IN HURUMA WARD IN KENYA

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THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, FACULTY OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR CONFERMENT OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

MARCH, 2016

NAIROBI, KENYA.
DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis entitled “Factors affecting the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes in Huruma Ward in Nairobi County” is entirely my own original work and that it has never been submitted to any college, university or institution of higher learning other than Catholic University of Eastern Africa for academic credit. All related information from other scholarly written sources has been duly acknowledged and referenced.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this journey to my mother and children -Rose Wakonyo, my beautiful Autistic daughter Rose Agnes Wakonyo and son Ryan. They have been my strength throughout this journey. For my mother thank you, that you chose to educate me so that I can fulfill and unlock my greatest potential. I also would like to thank my father the late Philip Gachuki who laid the foundation for me and my brother Elijah Gachuki for the continued support and finally my husband Isaac Muchina for being so loving and supportive. I also thank My God for giving me the strength to wake up every day and fulfill my purpose. Truly I am whom God says I am.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank God first and foremost for the good health and status he has granted me over the four years of my course at the Catholic University of Eastern Africa.

I would also like to give much appreciation to my supervisors DR. Okari and Celestine Mwaniki for the academic support and advice and warmness during the process of carrying out this research thesis.

I also acknowledge my dear family members, who have walked with me every stage of my studies.

Lastly I’m also very grateful to my classmates for their endless support in my academics and their motivation throughout the course.
ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to examine factors affecting effectiveness of socio-economic empowerment for GBV survivors in Huruma Ward in Mathare slums, Nairobi County. The other specific objectives are: To examine how the level of funding influence the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment of GBV survivors in Mathare slums, Nairobi County; To investigate the level of training of socio economic empowerment programmes influence GBV survivors in Nairobi County; To determine how resource utilization of socio economic empowerment programmes affect GBV survivors in Mathare slums, Nairobi County; To examine how participation in of socio economic empowerment programmes affect GBV survivors in Mathare slums, Nairobi County. This study adopted both quantitative and qualitative research paradigms to collect information on what are the factors that affect the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes from NGO workers, GBV survivors and their family members in Huruma, Nairobi County. For the quantitative paradigm, the study used a cross-sectional survey design to study the perceptions of GBV survivors and their family members on what affects the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes in Huruma. A phenomenology design was used to find out the factors, experiences and views of NGO workers in Huruma, Nairobi County. The two designs (cross-sectional survey and phenomenology) was used because they complemented each other in that the limitation of one is made up for by the other. For example, questionnaires associated with cross-sectional survey will enable the researcher to gather information from a large group of respondents while interview guides associated with qualitative (phenomenology) design. The study employed two types of data collection instruments, interview guides for interviewing NGO workers and questionnaires for GBV survivors and their family members to collect data from the respondents about the factors that affect the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes in Huruma Ward in Nairobi. Based on the presentation, 39% of the total respondents indicated that Level of funding on the Effectiveness of Socio Economic empowerment of GBV survivors in Huruma Ward in Mathare slums Kenya while 69% indicated that it did not affect at all. 63% of the total respondents indicated that level of training affects Effectiveness of Socio Economic empowerment of GBV survivors in Huruma Ward in Mathare slums Kenya while 37% did not agree. 81% of the total respondents indicated that lack of economic resources due to poverty affected the growth and development as a youth 13% indicated no while 6% indicated they didn’t know. 34% of the respondents stated that there are any other resources available for socioeconomic empowerment of Family Member’s relative while 66% indicated that there were no resources available.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDO</td>
<td>Chief District Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHS:</td>
<td>Demographic and Health Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDC</td>
<td>District Development Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender-Based Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMIS</td>
<td>Health Management Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDI</td>
<td>In-depth Interview</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPA</td>
<td>National Plan of Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPMCM</td>
<td>Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPS</td>
<td>Probability Proportionate to Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSU</td>
<td>Primary Sampling Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEE:</td>
<td>Socio-Economic Empowerment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLC</td>
<td>School Leaving Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STI</td>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPSS</td>
<td>Statistical Package for Social Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VAW  Violence against Women
VDC  Village Development Committee
WDO  Women and Children Development Office
WHRD  Women Human Rights Defenders
WHO:  World Health Organization
UNW:  United nation women
UNESA:  United Nations Economic and Social Affairs
CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the study, the background of gender based violence and empowerment for survivors, its impacts at individual and societal levels, and how dynamic its manifestations has been in various parts of the world in terms of content and context cascaded down to Mathare slums in Nairobi county, the statement of the problem, the purpose of the study and objective of the study, the research questions, significance of the study, limitations of the study as well as the basic assumptions of the study, delimitations of the study and definition of significant terms as used in the study are also outlined in this chapter.

1.1 Background to the Study

Gender-based violence is a universal reality existing in all societies regardless of income, class and culture. It is both a public health problem and a violation of human rights. Both men and women are particularly vulnerable to violence are those who live in extremely precarious conditions or who are discriminated against on the basis of race, language, ethnic group, culture, age, opinion, religion or membership in a minority group (Puri, Tamang and Shah, 2010). Gender-based violence affects both the physical and psychological integrity of women and men. However subtle the violence may be in form, it has no less devastating effect. There is no common understanding and therefore universal definition of what Gender-based violence is (Shyaka, 2013). National and cultural contexts being different from a country to another, it is normal that Gender-based violence can be differently understood. However, common aspects of Gender-based violence have led to some consensual definitions. Gender-based violence encompasses a wide range of human rights violations and can be directed at adult women and men and male and female children. Gender-based violence takes the form of rape, domestic violence, sexual assault and harassment, trafficking of women, girls and boys and several harmful
traditional practices including female genital mutilation/cutting, early marriage, bride inheritance and many others. It is pervasive in times of peace (W.H.O, 2013).

According to W.H.O, (2013), it is estimated that 35 per cent of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or sexual violence by a nonpartner at some point in their lives. However, some national studies show that up to 70 per cent of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner in their lifetime. Although little data is available and great variation in how psychological violence is measured across countries and cultures existing evidence shows high prevalence rates. Fortythree per cent of women in the 28 European Union Member States have experienced some form of psychological violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime (EUAFR, 2014).

In 2012, a study conducted in New Delhi found that 92 per cent of women reported having experienced some form of sexual violence in public spaces in their lifetime, and 88 per cent of women reported having experienced some form of verbal sexual harassment (including unwelcome comments of a sexual nature, whistling, leering or making obscene gestures) in their lifetime (UN Women, 2013). In the majority of countries with available data, less than 40 per cent of the women who experience violence seek help of any sort. Among women who do, most look to family and friends and very few look to formal institutions and mechanisms, such as police and health services. Less than 10 per cent of those women seeking help for experience of violence sought help by appealing to the police. (UNESA, 2015). Gender-based violence cuts across economic and social status, ethnicity, and geography. GBV has major implications for almost every aspect of health and development from access to and use of health services to educational attainment, economic growth and full enjoyment of human rights. GBV is rooted in gender-based power inequalities and puts women at a disadvantage because they generally do not enjoy the same economic, political or social status as men.
A review of seven Demographic and Health Survey (DHS, 2013) from sub-Saharan Africa found that the percentage of women of reproductive age who had reported experiencing physical violence since age 15 was high in all countries, ranging from 30% in Malawi, Rwanda, and Zimbabwe, to around 50% in Cameroon, Kenya, and Zambia, to as high as 60% in Uganda.9 GBV is also associated with numerous adverse short-term and long-term physical, mental, and sexual health problems. Socio-economic empowerment has long been considered a key component in reducing gender inequality and Gender-based violence for women and girls. However, results from recent studies have yielded inconsistent evidence on the relationship between women’s socio-economic empowerment (SEE) interventions and the risk of Gender-based violence. Conversely, more empowered women may be more likely to recognize abuse as unacceptable and be empowered to report it.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Analysis of residential areas reveals that Nairobi region recorded the highest number of cases, due to obvious reasons of proximity to the centre i.e. 87%, while other places recorded 13%. Majority of the reported cases are from the low income areas such as Mathare, Kibera, Korogocho, Huruma, Kayole, Mukuru, Kawangware, Kariobangi and Dandora. Other areas within Nairobi region that are considered as middle class include; Ongata Rongai, Buru Buru, Langata, Eastleigh, Ngara, Umoja, Makadara, Bahati, Maringo, Dagoretti, Kikuyu, High Rise, Mlolongo, Imara Daima, Gumba, Muguga, Jamhuri, Upper Hill, Mbotela, Kaloleni, Umoja, Roysambu Pipe Line, Nairobi West, Donholm, and Ruaraka. Up market areas within Nairobi have also recorded Gender Based Violence incidences. This areas include; Kilimani, Karen, Westlands and Kileleshwa among others. Most of the cases from outside Nairobi region were referrals from, district hospitals, children’s officers, or partner organizations (GBVC, 2010/2011).
Table 1

Showing the highest number of GBV survivors residential areas in Nairobi County 2010/2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APRIL-JUNE</th>
<th>JULY-SEPTEMBER</th>
<th>OCT-DECEMBER</th>
<th>JANUARY-MARCH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>603</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: GBRC annual report 2010/2011

Sub-Saharan Africa hosts the highest number of urban slum households in the world with an estimated 60 to 70% of urban residents living in slums. Kenya belongs to this region and has large informal settlements with dire socio-economic conditions. Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya, covers an area of approximately 684 square kilometers, has a population estimated at three million and is East Africa’s most populous city (CBS, 2008).

It also has various deep-rooted socio-economic challenges, including an overburdened infrastructure, unemployment, insufficient waste management, sprawl and an ever-enlarging informal housing sector. Nairobi’s informal housing areas such as Mathare, tend to occupy marginal lands (flood plains, valleys, wetlands, waste dumps); are along railway tracks; lack infrastructure and facilities; have makeshift, substandard structures; are overcrowded; have inadequate potable water; lack proper sanitary facilities and have an absence of title and insecurity of tenure (CBS 2001). Huruma is the third biggest slum in Nairobi, following Africa’s biggest slum, Kibera (Care International 2009; UN-Habitat 2010) which is also located in Nairobi, Kenya. Huruma was “built” over many years on top of a garbage dump as more and more people settled there (COHRE, 2008). It is a long strip of tin and wooden shacks and earthen walls constructed on both sides of a small stream.
The number of inhabitants in Huruma is estimated at between 600,000 and 900,000. Mathare is very densely populated with most people living in shacks made of corrugated iron (mabati), in small streets, and all houses border each other very closely. Huruma is also extremely busy; there is the constant buzz of activity; a cacophony of human voices, children playing and crying; music blurring; and the loud sound of passing public service vehicles (matatus) on the busy main road above. Vendors of vegetables, fruits, meat or fish try to sell their wares wherever a small space is available. Babies and small children are bathed in the street and alley ways. Children do not use toilet facilities, but relieve themselves outside in the gutter or at the side of the road. The Huruma environment is far from safe. With no street lights, the evenings and night scare dark and women who walk alone run the risk of being robbed or raped. The houses in Huruma are located in small streets and alleys. By late evening doors leading to these alleys are closed and people can neither enter nor exit their confines. ‘Huruma is referred to as the oldest and the worst slum in Africa. It is a place for criminals, drug addicts, the unemployed and prostitutes. Many people are afraid to visit here because the crime rate is so high’ (C.J.C.H, 2014).

Gender-based domestic violence affects men, women and children (Ngoo Emmah, 2014). It is a serious problem that transcends racial, economic, social and religious lines. More so, it affects human health, undermines human dignity and in the long run become a major drawback to Socio-economic development. In a table showing the location of GBV incidents reported to the GBRC per quarter, 2011-2012 it shows that 44% of GBV incidents happened in low income areas (slums), 22% are in Middle income areas, 7% are in up market areas and 27% are in outside of Nairobi.

In Huruma slum, survivors of gender violence have been initiated to various socio economic empowerment programmes such as entrepreneurship, employment opportunities, improving women’s access to land and property rights, promoting equal sharing of unpaid care
work between women and men and encouraging universal access to quality education though the strategy is good but there is still little effect on socio economic empowerment on the survivors. Most of these programs have stalled or abused leaving the survivor vulnerable to other forms of violence. On such organisation is Mathare Youth Sports Association (MYSA) where this NGO supports young girls in Mathare to participate in sports leagues that are mostly in Norway since its main donors are also from Norway. In 2012, some of the female players filed a suit in court against the organisation claiming that most of them had been sexually abused and even impregnated by their couches in order for them to be picked to be in the final players list for those who were going to participate in the Soccer leagues in Norway. Most of these girls who were abused were between the ages of 10-18 years (Daily Nation September 5th, 2012)

Over the years of working as a social worker in these informal settlements I have noted that victims suffer physical, psychological, social and economic effects of sexual violence. Some of the victims claim that these sexual incidences result in sexually transmitted infections and/or pregnancies. Others claimed that they had deliberately induced abortions. Of these backstreet procedures, some were botched resulting into complications and infertility among the girls. Over the years working as a social worker I particularly noted that some of those affected were under 18 and thus minors and consequently the sexual violence was aggravated and therefore not classified as rape but violation. Despite the physical outcomes, inarguably all those affected by gender based violence result in psychological trauma related to the actual act and its outcomes. Under such circumstances, feelings of violation, loss, betrayal as well lost opportunities have both short and long time impact on the lives and future of those affected, their families and the community.

The Gender Based Recovery Centre gives the provision of free medical treatment and psychosocial support to survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and engaging the public in
advocacy issues and primary prevention of abuse. The medical support given is the basic
treatment for survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV) that includes emotional, physical,
sexual and psychological abuse. In 2012 received monetary donations from both corporate and
non-corporate donors of about Ksh. 77,389,176.69(GBRC, 2012). The Gender based recovery
centre has done a commendable job in seeing to it that GBV victims receive the urgent
Postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) involves taking anti-HIV medications as soon as possible
(within 3 days) after you may have been exposed to HIV to try to reduce the chance of becoming
HIV positive. PEP is a month-long course of emergency medication taken to try to keep HIV
from making copies of itself and spreading through your body. With all the money that the GBRC
is receiving the numbers of GBV survivors keep rising every year meaning there is still more that
needs to be done, something that is not been addressed in order for the violence to reduce.

Many such organizations like GVRC have programmes which are mostly support groups
that are running in Nairobi but with their projections showing that the informal settlements are
still in the lead of having the most GBV survivors it shoes that there is a great need to curb the
violence at a community level in the informal settlements with effective socio economic
programmes. The table below shows the overview of the number of cases of GBV reported for
the past six years.

Table 2

Showing the highest overview of the number of cases of GBV reported for the past
six years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>SEXUAL VIOLENCE</th>
<th>PHYSICAL VIOLENCE</th>
<th>TOTAL VIOLENCE</th>
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1.3.1 Research Objectives

The general objective of this study is to examine factors affecting effectiveness of socioeconomic empowerment programmes for GBV survivors in Huruma Ward, Mathare slums-Nairobi County.

The other specific objectives are:

i. To examine how the level of funding affects the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment of GBV survivors in Huruma Ward in Mathare slums, Nairobi County.  ii. To investigate how the level of training affects the effectiveness of socio economic

Source: GBRC, Annual Report 2012
empowerment programmes of GBV survivors in Huruma Ward in Mathare slums, Nairobi County.

iii. To determine how resource utilization affects the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes of GBV survivors in Huruma Ward in Mathare slums, Nairobi County.

iv. To examine how stakeholder participation affects the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes of GBV survivors in Huruma Ward in Mathare slums, Nairobi County.

1.3.2 Research Questions

i. To what extent is the level of funding affecting the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment of GBV survivors in Huruma Ward in Mathare slums, Nairobi County?

ii. How the level of training is affecting the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes of GBV survivors in Huruma Ward in Mathare slums, Nairobi County?

iii. How does resource utilization affect the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes of GBV survivors in Huruma Ward in Mathare slums, Nairobi County?

iv. How is Stakeholder participation affecting the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes of GBV survivors in Huruma Ward in Mathare slums, Nairobi County?

1.4 Research Assumptions

This study is based on the following assumptions;
i. There is lack of sufficient socio economic empowerment of GBV survivors in Mathare slums.  

ii. Information will be given by respondents drawn from the public and members of NGO without hindrances.

iii. Security of victims will be guaranteed.

1.5 Justification of the Study

Huruma slums has hosted several organizations dealing with gender violence and most of them are spear heading socio economic empowerment as a tool for helping survivors to start a fresh in their life as a way of beating stigmatization and employment. These programs however have been facing a lot of challenges in the sense that the survivors are not fully or have not been incorporated in these programmes. The fruits of these programmes are yet to be realized. The study will provide the public with the knowledge and information on factors affecting effectiveness of socio economic empowerment of GBV survivors at the same time bring forward the importance of socio economic empowerment. This study therefore brought forward the different factors that are affecting this realization in order to help policy makers, organizations and even the survivors themselves to coming up with good policies that will change their lives.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study is beneficial to policy makers and planners thus governments, advocates and partners worldwide who seek to raise awareness and influence policy related to gender-based violence (GBV) stake holders both the primary and secondary meaning the victims, survivors and relevant organizations related to GBV, implementers of new programmes related to GBV and the community at large.

Key decision makers like policy makers, advocates and planners (those who set policy priorities and formulate policy responses), service providers (those who implement services), and service users (women and men at the community level) will be able to have a consistent pattern of
high policy priority and robust policy formulation, since weak patterns of implementation, resulting in relatively weak knowledge of and use of services have been observed in Kenya.

The Government of Kenya has placed gender-based violence in general and violence against women in particular high on its policy agenda. The Gender Based Recovery Centre has a dedicated cell for addressing violence through inter-ministerial collaboration. Many decision makers at the national level, and some at county level, are aware of the specific contents of new and existing laws that can be used to protect women against violence and punish offenders. The Sexual Offences Act, Domestic Violence Law, anti-trafficking law, the law recognizing rape within marriage, and laws to protect women from sexual harassment in the workplace were all identified as providing Kenyan men and women with a legal environment that, in theory at least, protects them from violence, stigma, discrimination, and exploitation.

This will give the researcher an awareness of what are some of main reasons why socio economic empowerment of GBV survivors in Mathare slums and other places is facing challenges. The study will also have an important contribution to the body of knowledge particularly the literature touching on factors affecting effectiveness of socio-economic empowerment of GBV survivors.

1.7 Scope and Delimitation of the Study

The study will be done in Huruma slums, Nairobi County. Huruma slum is located in an old quarry 2km long and 300m wide. This shanty village is 5 km (3.2 miles) from Nairobi city centre, the capital of Kenya. The slum is divided under three administrative areas namely Mabatini, Mathare and Roy Sambu Locations. It has further been divided in small units called areas for example Area 1(Kiamotesia) Area 2(Kiandururu), 3C (Bondenî) 4B (Gitathuru) and 4A (Koria/Mradi). The study will only focus on factors affecting effectiveness of socio economic empowerment of GBV survivors in Huruma slums, Nairobi County and focus on the following
thematical approach, the level of funding, resource utilization, training and beneficiary participation. This study took three months having in mind the vastness of the slum in mind.

1.8 Site Description

Huruma Slum is one of the oldest and the worst slums in Africa. Situated three miles east of Nairobi city’s central business district, Huruma slum is home to over 700,000 people occupying an area of two miles long by one mile wide. Because of congestion, survival is a daily battle for the resident’s against the backdrop of diseases, crime, prostitution and lawlessness. Life in Huruma slums is pathetic and unbearable for everyone who resides and visits the slums. Most residents are engaged in small-scale petty businesses either in their 6 X 8’ makeshift housing structures or on narrow open raw sewer filled alley ways, it would take a miracle for these hand-to-mouth investments to blossom into big-time business. However the manner in which these slum dwellers carry on with life is owe-inspiring and remarkable (Ogolla, 2012).

The study focused on Huruma which is a ward of Mathare Slums. It has an approximate population of 36,247 and lies on an area of 0.35 Sq. Km (K.N.B.S, 2010).

1.9 Limitations of the Study

The study will focus on Huruma slums in Nairobi County; one of the limitations will be security of both the researcher and the survivors who will form part of the study respondents. The researcher will look for basic permission from community leaders to help in reaching the survivors. Another limitation is the area covering Huruma which is vast and the researcher will employ several motor cycles to help in transportation of field assistants and other relevant people.

1.10 Theoretical Framework

The Study used the Theory of Change and Theory of Structural Organizational
Empowerment which is essentially a comprehensive description and illustration of how and why a desired change is expected to happen in a particular context. Theory of Change emerged in the 1990s at the Aspen Institute Roundtable on Community Change as a means to model and evaluate comprehensive community initiatives. Notable methodologists, such as Huey Chen, Peter Rossi, Michael Quinn Patton, Heléne Clark, and Carol Weiss are said to be the proponents of this theory. The theory of Change is focused on mapping out or “filling in” what has been described as the “missing middle” between what a program or change initiative does (its activities or interventions) and how these desired goals are being achieved. It does this by first identifying the desired long-term goals and then works back from these to identify all the conditions (outcomes) that must be in place (and how these related to one another causally) for the goals to occur. These are all mapped out in an Outcomes Framework. The Outcomes Framework then provides the basis for identifying what type of activity or intervention will lead to the outcomes identified as preconditions for achieving the long-term goal. Through this approach the precise link between activities and the achievement of the long-term goals are more fully understood. This leads to better planning, in that activities are linked to a detailed understanding of how change actually happens. It also leads to better evaluation, as it is possible to measure progress towards the achievement of longer-term goals that goes beyond the identification of program outputs.

Some of the more interesting benefits of the theory include;

- Opening up a conversation with donors about more realistic programmes and aims, allowing both donors and recipients to challenge unrealistic expectations and over-claiming;
- Making explicit a lot of the implicit/tactic knowledge and analysis that underpin what aid agencies actually do;
- Motivation: ‘reminding everyone why they are doing this’;
- More quickly identifying things that aren’t working, so we can stop doing them (and spend the money on
something else) – this is an aspiration, but Craig says he has so far seen few signs of it happening.

Limitations of the theory; Given that that things don’t happen in a straight-line sequence – as things impact each other in multiple, partly unpredictable ways, with all kinds of feedback loops that aren’t modeled in a top-down diagramming format – an important question is: How adequate is the linear Theory of Change model as a description of what’s going to happen? One answer to the question is that Theory of Change does not, in fact, model how things happen; rather, it models how we believe things will happen. Theory of Change is a forecast that shows what conditions we believe must exist for other conditions to come into being. Because it is forward looking and logical, Theory of Change reflects the way we think logically – that is, if a, then b – and chronologically — first this, then that. The linear format is therefore appropriate. It can be helpful to complement Theory of Change with a process model that shows how the Theory of Change fits into a larger, more cyclical scheme in which theory leads to action, which leads to monitoring and evaluation, which leads to adjustment of the theory, which leads to the next action, more monitoring and evaluation, and so on. Such a process model depicts the linear theory as a conceptual driver of change, which must, to remain useful, be accompanied not only by taking action but also by evaluation and recalibration.

Rosabeth Moss Kanter’s theory of structural empowerment focuses on the structures within the organization rather than the individual’s own qualities (Bradbury-Jones, Sambrook, & Irvine, 2007). Kanter believes that a leader’s power will grow by sharing the power through empowering others and as a result, leaders will realize increased organizational performance
Furthermore, Kanter posits that with tools, information, and support, people’s skill base will improve, they will increasingly make informed decisions and overall accomplish more, thereby benefiting the organization as a whole (Fox, 1998).

According to Kanter, two systemic sources of power exist in organizations, these being formal and informal power. Formal power is that which accompanies high visibility jobs and requires a primary focus on independent decision making. Informal power comes from building relationships and alliances with peers and colleagues (Wagner et al., 2010).

These six conditions are what many organizational behaviorists have based their work and studies on. The basis of structural empowerment and psychological empowerment is derived from Kanter’s work in the 1970’s. They are identified as distinct sources of organizational power (Wagner et al., 2010).

By providing these conditions to employees, it has been found that there is increased job satisfaction, commitment, trust and a marked decrease in job burnout. Kantor’s theory has proven to have measurable impact on both employee empowerment and job satisfaction as well as organizational morale and success, especially in healthcare settings (Wagner et al., 2010). It has also been noted that retention rates of healthcare professionals improve when empowerment principles such as decreased work pressure, greater peer cohesion, support from supervisors, and staff autonomy are put in place (Krebs, Madigan, & Tullai-McGuinness, 2008).

Through the evolution of community based initiatives in the past two decades there have been many challenges. These challenges have forced organizations and leaders to rethink their strategies of operations and structure. Kanter’s theory still resonates as one of the most basic frameworks to guide practice in order to improve organizational efficacy. Where community leaders have been able to put into practice empowerment models i.e AMREF Dagoretti Child in
need project, there has been success within challenging times (Krebs et al., 2008). What follows is a review of application and comparison to Kanter’s theory for community based initiatives settings in times of change. For many, it is a welcome paradigm shift for a desired and improved community project setting. Theory of Structural Organizational Empowerment, asserted that the structure of the work environment is an important correlate of employee attitude and behaviors in organizations and that perceived access to power and opportunity structures relate to the behaviors and attitudes of employees in organizations. The theory suggests that individuals display different behaviors depending on whether certain structural supports (power and opportunity) were in place. The first component, opportunity, refers to growth, mobility, and the chance to increase knowledge and skills. The second component, structure of power, refers to the ability to access and mobilize resources, information, and support from one's position in the organization to get the job done successfully. Access to resources refers to the ability to acquire necessary materials, supplies, money, and personnel needed to meet organizational goals. Information relates to the data, technical knowledge, and expertise required to perform one's job. Support refers to guidance and feedback received from subordinates, peers, and supervisors to enhance effectiveness.

1.11 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of this proposed study involves four independent variables namely; level of funding, resource utilization, training and beneficiary participation and one dependent variable thus socio-economic empowerment of GBV survivors. Mugenda and Mugenda, (2003) defined an independent variable as the one that the researcher manipulates in order to determine the effect or the influence on the other variable.
1.11. Conceptual Framework

Figure 1

*Factors that Affect Socio Economic Empowerment Programmes*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Independent Variables</th>
<th>Dependent Variable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
The independent variables are level of funding, training, resource utilization and beneficiary participation which have an effect in the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment of GBV survivors in Mathare slums. These variables affects the outcome of the number of empowered GBV survivors, numbers of businesses put up by the GBV survivors, life improvement and access to health care by the survivors.

1.12 Operational Definition of Terminologies Used

Aggression
Asserting your own rights in ways that violate other people’s rights

Source: researcher 2016
**Domestic Violence**

Also called spouse abuse, gender violence, family violence, women beating. It is the use of violence behavior among people who are in the intimate relationships.

**Gender**

Gender differs from biological sex because biological sex is either male or female and it is given to one at birth. Gender is social construction. Gender role are culturally rather than biological through socialization.

**Gender Based Violence**

Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

**Socialization**

The process by which children learn the beliefs, values and behavior are acceptable to their society and necessary for social interaction.

**CHAPTER TWO**

**Literature Review**

This chapter contains literature review on the parameters of the study variables. It also features studies that have been undertaken in empowerment programs. According to Mugenda and Mugenda, (2003) literature review involves systematic identification, location and analysis of documents containing information relating to the research problem being investigated. Moreover, literature review helps determine new approaches and stimulates new idea (Orodho, 2005).
2.1 Concept of Gender Based Violence

A recent review of 17 studies worldwide indicated that anywhere from 11%-32% of women report behavior constituting sexual abuse in childhood. Although both girls and boys can be victims of sexual abuse, most studies report that the prevalence of abuse among girls is at least 1.5-3 times that among boys (Sinal, 2004). Abuse among boys may be underreported compared with abuse among girls. Studies consistently show that, regardless of the sex of the victim, the vast majority of perpetrators are male and are known to the victim. Many perpetrators were themselves sexually abused in childhood, although most boys who are sexually abused do not grow up to abuse others (Heise, 2008). In SubSaharan Africa, statistics provide ample evidence that gender inequality plays a major role in the epidemic, where women are consistently and disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS. Over 60% of the population living with HIV in this region are women (UNAIDS 2008). This trend continued to worsen even in 2010 with girls and women continuing to be more vulnerable to new infection because of social, political, cultural and economic gender inequalities. According to UNAIDS, (2012) women represent 58% of the people living with HIV and bear the greatest burden of care. According to the 2004-5 Uganda HIV/AIDS behavioral Survey more women are infected at a younger age than men. The survey further indicates gender based violence as an obvious violation of human rights with serious consequences for women’s health and well-being. For example, the Uganda Bureau of statistics (2007) indicated that although both women and men experience violence in Uganda, women are more likely to suffer every form of violence with a vast majority of violence committed by an intimate partner. According to Republic of Uganda, (2006) 44% of women who have experienced sexual violence say their current husband or partner was responsible, while another 22% cite a former husband or partner. Violence in intimate relationships especially for women often attains
the status of what is natural and normal with women getting accustomed to it, which means that the prevalence reported could be much lower than what the situation actually is. Many acts of normalised GBV are widespread and these include domestic violence, assaults against women, child sexual abuse, and rape (Republic of Uganda, 2010). All this is commonly attributed to cultural and social norms that imbue men with power and authority over women. The 2006 UDHS widely indicated that wife beating can be justified in circumstances such as neglecting the children; going out without telling the husband; refusing to have sex; arguing with the husband; and burning the food. While the survey indicated that 7 in every 10 women agree that at least one of the latter five circumstances is sufficient justification for wife beating, 6 in 10 men also agree that at least one of these reasons justifies wife beating.

2.2 Overview Of Non-Governmental Organizations (Ngos) Empowerment Programs

Social empowerment is understood as the process of developing a sense of autonomy and self-confidence, and acting individually and collectively to change social relationships and the institutions and discourses that exclude poor people and keep them in poverty. Poor people’s empowerment, and their ability to hold others to account, is strongly influenced by their individual assets (such as land, housing, livestock, savings) and capabilities of all types: human (such as good health and education), social (such as social belonging, a sense of identity, leadership relations) and psychological (self-esteem, self-confidence, the ability to imagine and aspire to a better future). According to Hoque and Itohara, (2009) defines empowerment as increasing welfare benefits, equality of access to resources such as educational opportunities, abolishment of institutional gender discrimination, women mobilization and bargaining power with husbands.

Economic empowerment is thought to allow poor people to think beyond immediate daily survival and to exercise greater control over both their resources and life choices. For example, it enables households to make their own decisions around making investments in health and education, and taking risks in order to increase their income. The discourse on economic empowerment centers around four broad areas: a) the promotion of the assets of poor people; b) transformative forms of social protection; c) microfinance; and d) skills training. (Eyben, Kabeer and Cornwall, 2008). Many NGO try to center their activities on these two pillars thus social and economic perspectives. Their programs are meant to bring change to the individuals so as to equip him or her with survival skills. Worldwide, there are many NGOs working to change the lives of the people and Kenya is among the countries with many NGO.

2.3 Level Of Funding Of Programs

The use of non-governmental organizations (NGOs, and private voluntary organizations' (PVOs) by bilateral and multilateral donors to carry out development activities has been increasing steadily over the past several years. NGOs and PVOs are seen to have specific advantages over other means of delivering development assistance by a majority of donors. They are perceived to be more flexible and innovative in implementing development projects. NGOs know the community's needs because they are a part of the community. Their projects involve a high degree of participation. NGO’s like the United Nations Due to the powers vested in its Charter and its unique international character, the United Nations can take action on the issues confronting humanity in the 21st century, such as peace and security, climate change, sustainable
development, human rights, disarmament, terrorism, humanitarian and health emergencies, gender equality, governance, food production, and more.

The UN also provides a forum for its members to express their views in the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and other bodies and committees. By enabling dialogue between its members, and by hosting negotiations, the Organization has become a mechanism for governments to find areas of agreement and solve problems together.

NGOs’ knowledge of the local resource base and how best to capitalize on the skills of the local people and organizations provide a unique advantage for implementing local development projects. NGOs and PVOs tend to provide assistance to the poorest sections of society. The General belief held by donors is that NGOs and PVOs apply original low cost solutions so they are cost-efficient deliverers of development aid. Management issues for donors revolve around the need to tap the flexibility and grassroots accountability of NGOs while maintaining adequate quality and financial controls. Staff time and administrative costs can be a major constraint to expansion of NGO activities, and creative structures and mechanisms are required. In a study done by Gyamfi, (2010) in Ghana on financing local non-governmental organizations it is thus recommended that local NGOs diversify their funding bases, approach local corporate bodies and philanthropist for funding support. It is also recommended prudent and sound organizational management of local NGOs giving the expected roles local NGOs have to play in the development of the less privileged communities, all other players in the development process must collectively re-examine their contributions towards the financing of local NGOs. Local NGOs on their part should be able to assess factors that hinder them from enjoying public and corporate support and ensure effective collaboration between them and the public. Funding therefore became a key aspect in any organization.
These funds are the ones which make organisations to provide services to the beneficiary and likewise when these funds are diverted to other activities either through corruption, it means that activities or services offered by the organization is halted and the beneficiaries are returned back to their initial conditions.

The issue of governance is key to the functioning of NGOs. It implies that the effective management of an NGO’s resources is done in a manner which is transparent, accountable, equitable and responsive to the needs of the people. Since NGOs aim at becoming sustainable, governance is critical to their existence. Lack of transparency and accountability is some of the factors impeding the effective management of local NGOs in Africa.

2.4 Level Of Training Of Socio Economic Empowerment Programs

Training is teaching, or developing in oneself or others, any skills and knowledge that relate to specific useful competencies, training has specific goals of improving ones capacity, capability, productivity and performance. According to Donald and James, (2010) if programs are going to be effective they must meet the needs of participants. A training program has to be developed to meet the individual needs of the athlete and take into consideration many factors: gender, age, strengths, weaknesses, objectives, training facilities etc.

Employee training has been a matter of concern and attention by any business field nowadays. Organizations realize that employee training is an essential element to increase efficiency of job performance and keep their business running, as competition are getting more intense. Training is the process of providing employees with specific skills or helping them correct deficiencies in their performance (Lai, 2010).

In both sides, training can be used to correct the skill deficit. Training is focus on the current job, the scope of training is on individual employees (Harry, 2010). It is also job specific and addresses particular performance deficits or problems. Training tends to focus on immediate
organizational needs and fairly quick improvement in workers’ performance. It strongly influences present performance levels. A fundamental objective of training is the elimination or improvement of performance problems. To be successful, a training program must have clear stated and realistic goals (Lai, 2010). These goals will guide the program’s content and determine the criteria by which its effectiveness will be judged. If the goal is to improve specific skills, the training needs to be targeted to those skill areas. In contrast, the company’s training goal may be to provide employees with a broader understanding of the organization (Heli, Kaj and Pasi, 2011).

(Mayfield, 2011) "Creating training and development programs: using the ADDIE method", Development and Learning in Organizations suggested that training effectiveness is a good predictor of employee training. This association suggests that when employee have been trained in a training program, the training effectiveness is likely to be followed by job behavior (Pelham, 2009). Previous studies also suggest that demographic variables such as age, degree held, and experience were related to training impact in some studies (Devins, Johnson and Sutherland, 2004). The focus of previous work has been on the relationships between training effectiveness and employees’ demographic variables.

Resources used in NGO are money and labour (normally volunteer). The real picture is however much more complex. Although money and labour are indeed the main resource used by NGOs other resources such as legitimacy or reputation also play a crucial role in NGO life. NGOs need money, labour, space, equipment, information, and scientific expertise. A closer inspection however revealed other perhaps less obvious resources which can often be as important. These include goodwill (good reputation), organisational learning, access to policymakers, availability of social entrepreneurs, institutional resources such as favorable legislation, availability of networking forums, and even the ability to speak English. (Nuno,
Organizations without a strong sustainability culture will not grow. A good sustainability culture exists when all staff respects their donors and want to understand and meet their needs. A good culture exists when staff members value program and sustainability as two necessary components of a successful organization and appreciate their interconnectedness. An organizational culture that is flexible helps an organization in looking for ways to maximize resources, in finding innovative ways of raising funds, or carrying out programs in challenging environments. However it is important for organizations to realize that the sustainability of an organization does not only depend on the resources an organization has but it is also affected by the following: existence of competent staff, supportive policies, internal systems to manage assets, an organization’s ability to establish relationships with individuals and organizations and organizational culture that reinforces sustainability efforts (Rehema, 2014).

According to Mavuko, (2013) in his book *Resource mobilization for NGOs in the developing world*, lists some characteristics of a sustainable NGO which include strategy, established constituency, sound organizational governance, enlightened management, learning culture and good public relations. There is significant capacity limitation among indigenous NGOs in terms of human resource and due to having insufficient staff then to pursuing appropriate funding or resources remains elusive to many. For example in Kenya, it was noted that Isinya division had about 484 CBOs of various types formed to address the poverty/household ill health experienced in the area. However, only 25% of these CBOs were found to be actively implementing projects at micro level, the rest remained inactive due to inability to mobilize the required resources for implementing their mandates. (Beverly, Strapola, Hazel, Fredrick and Odhiambo, 2012).
NGOs in many countries do not have effective governance structures and where a board exists, they are rarely effective in providing strategic leadership in ensuring resources are mobilized. Mavuto, (2013) in his book *Resource mobilization for NGOs in the developing world* states that boards are supposed to provide guidance and oversight to the operations of the NGO. However many boards are not aware of their role in resource mobilization. The presence and extent of involvement of management and governance structures in NGOs influenced their ability to mobilize resources. Many times NGOs did not have governance instruments such as constitutions, policies and guidelines and this tended to scare off potential donors.

### 2.5 Stakeholder Participation In Socio Economic Empowerment Programs

Participation is the process through which stakeholders’ input and share control over development initiatives, decisions and resources which affects them. Okello, Oenga, and Chege, (2008). further define it as a process whereby stakeholders influence policy formulation, alternative designs, investment choices and management of decisions affecting their communities. Participation is important because practical experience on the ground shows that it establishes the necessary sense of ownership. Generally, people tend to resist new ideas if these are imposed on them. Participation has greatly contributed to the sustainability of development initiatives, strengthened local capacity, given a voice to the poor and marginalized and linked development to the people’s needs.

Participation has been instrumental in guarding against abuse of office by public servants and political leaders. It has also provided a control against excessive discretion being vested in civil servants in public procedures. Participation has provided checks and balances against unnecessary political interference in service delivery and disregard for professionalism and meritocracy in the public sector amongst others.
According to Friedman and Miles (2006), stakeholder engagement is the process of effectively eliciting stakeholders’ views on their relationship with the organization, program, or project. Within the public context, stakeholder engagement has been suggested as a means of improving the quality of outcomes by harnessing different ideas and perspectives, improving service delivery by exerting pressure on bureaucracies and creating more robust communities through direct engagement in planning and delivery of services (Martin, 2003).

Stakeholder engagement describes a range of practices in which organizations take a structured approach to connecting with stakeholders (Thomson & Bebbington, 2005) and has been used for a range of organizational purposes i.e. as a means to acquit organizational accountability and responsibility to stakeholders (Gray, 2002); to elicit stakeholder contributions (Sillanpää, 1998), manage risk (Deegan, 2002), construct organizational image (Livesey & Kearins, 2002) and achieve managerial control (Owen, Swift, Humphrey, & Bowerman, 2000).

The nature of a project determines the number and extent of stakeholder engagement and on the other hand, “stakeholders influences the selection of project manager” (Kerzner, 2013) because they are favorably or unfavorably impacted by a project. This engagement requires the project manager to physically meet identified stakeholders and determine their needs, expectations, level of support, and identify beforehand any problem that can affect the project such as political risk, government interference and general change of perception by local community. It is therefore important to know who key stakeholders are and who are not. This kind of engagement demands that the project manager fully understands the issues and challenges facing each of the stakeholders in terms of numbers, geographical area, different levels of management, and different levels of authority, language and cultural difference.
Others may be resident in another country altogether, but wish to communicate their concerns or suggestions to the project company. Then there are those who might have great influence over the project, such as government regulators, political or religious leaders, and others active in the local community. There are also stakeholders who, because of their knowledge or stature, can contribute positively to the project, for example, by acting as an honest broker in mediating relationships (IFC, 2007).

Stakeholder engagement aims at building and maintaining a constructive and open relationship with the stakeholders therefore facilitating and enhancing an organization’s or a project’s management of its operations, including its environmental and social effects and risks. It has also been acknowledged that this type of participation is particularly important in developing long-lasting solutions to complex and intractable issues (Australian Public Service Commission, 2007, p. 263).

As a Project Manager the actions you take and the projects you run will affect more and more people. The more people you affect, the more likely it is that your actions will impact people who have power and influence over your projects. These people could be strong supporters of the project or they could block it. Stakeholder Engagement is an important discipline that is used to win support from others. It helps the Project Manager ensure that his/her projects succeed where others fail. (Ritchie and Chappidi, 2008)

Successful engagement depends on understanding why to engaging (the purpose), what to engaging on (the scope), and who needs to be involved in the engagement (ownership, mandate, stakeholders). The commitment to the AA1000APS (2008) principles and the integration of stakeholder engagement into governance, strategy and operations require stakeholder engagement to be used systematically and regularly across the organization.
By definition, a project cannot be said to have achieved success unless the needs of each stakeholder are satisfied or if this is not achievable, until the needs of those stakeholders have changed. This is often the case, it is quite possible that different stakeholders will have diametrically opposed views on what constitutes project success, and unless these opposing views are brought together to form some accommodation, or consensus, the project will experience ongoing operational difficulties.

**Elements of Stakeholder Engagement**

Stakeholders should always be involved in all stages if a project. This includes when planning, during deployment, the design stage and integration and acceptance. There are two major elements to stakeholder engagement i.e. Stakeholder Analysis and Stakeholder Planning. Stakeholder Analysis is the technique used to identify the key people who have to be won over for the project. Stakeholder Planning is then used to build the support that helps the project succeed. Stakeholder Analysis is a technique used to identify and assess the influence and importance of key people, groups of people, or organizations that may significantly impact the success of your activity or project (Friedman and Miles 2006).

In an ideal world, every stakeholder would be consulted and their views accommodated, but of course this is impossible. The project manager therefore has to ensure as part of the initial project setup that a stakeholder analysis is performed, at least to the extent of knowing who the major stakeholders actually are. Subsequently, even if access to that group of stakeholders is not possible, she/he must ensure that their views are considered.

It is sometimes thought that this task, if performed at all, can be left until requirements elicitation stage of the project, but this is not best practice. Certainly there will be a need for further detailed investigations at the widest possible range of stakeholders as possible during this later stage but best practice suggests that at least at high-level, stakeholder identification is a task which
must be performed at the project initiation stage in order to feed the results into the feasibility stage.

According to Manketlow (2005) the benefits of using a stakeholder-based approach are that; You can use the opinions of the most influential stakeholders to shape your projects at an early stage. Not only does this make it more likely that they will support you, their input can also improve the quality of your project; Gaining support from stakeholders can help you to win more resources. This makes it more likely that your projects will be successful; By communicating with stakeholders early and often, you can ensure that they know what you are doing and fully understand the benefits of your project. This means they can support you actively when necessary; You can anticipate what people's reaction to your project may be and build into your plan the actions that will win support.

**Stakeholder Engagement Strategies**

There is no one-size-fits-all strategy when it comes to stakeholder engagement. The kind of strategy that a project should employ in engaging with its stakeholders, the resources and level of effort that it should invest, will differ according to the nature, scale and location of the project as well as the interests of the stakeholders themselves. Small projects with minimal impacts on the surrounding population may only need to focus on the information disclosure and communication side of the engagement spectrum, whereas larger projects with greater degrees of complexity and wide-ranging impacts on multiple stakeholder groups will need to adopt a more strategic and sophisticated approach in order to effectively manage the process. Projects need to be prepared for the fact that they are entering into a pre-existing yet dynamic context, with established histories, conflicts and other unanticipated outcomes. There is therefore no easy formula for addressing these challenges, except to try to manage the process proactively and by
adapting some of the established good practice approaches and principles of stakeholder engagement to fit specific local contexts (IFC, 2007).

**Stakeholder Engagement Processes**

Stakeholder engagement is an umbrella term encompassing a range of activities and interactions over the life of a project. According to IFC (2007), the stakeholder engagement process can be divided into eight components, these phases include:

*a) Stakeholder Identification and Analysis*

The first step in the process of Stakeholder Engagement is to identify the project stakeholders, determining who your project stakeholders are and their key groupings and subgroupings. This step involves a more in-depth look at stakeholder group interests, how they will be affected and to what degree, and what influence they could have on your project. The answers to these questions will provide the basis from which to build your stakeholder engagement strategy. Here it is important to keep in mind that not all stakeholders in a particular group or sub-group will necessarily share the same concerns or have unified opinions or priorities (IFC, 2007).

This can however be a challenging exercise. It may not be sufficient to focus only on the groups that are actually impacted by the project, but also those who may perceive that they are adversely impacted or who consider themselves the representatives of impacted people. Further certain stakeholder groups may be pre-determined through regulatory requirements etc. (Ritchie & Chappidi, 2008).

You need to identify those stakeholders directly and indirectly affected by the project. When identifying affected stakeholders, the first thing to be done is to delineate the project’s geographic sphere of influence. Here, think not only about the primary project site, but also all related facilities, including associated facilities, transport routes, areas potentially affected by cumulative impacts, or unplanned but predictable developments. Use this analysis to establish and articulate
your project’s area of influence and determine who might be affected and in what way. This process will begin to reveal those most directly affected by the project. (IFC, 2007)

Identify those whose interests determine them as stakeholders. It is important to also include in your stakeholder analysis those groups or organizations that are not adversely affected, but whose interests determine them as stakeholders. Interest-based analysis and mapping can help clarify the motivations of different actors and the ways in which they might be able to influence the project. (IFC, 2007)

Be strategic and prioritize. It is not practical, and usually not necessary, to engage with all stakeholder groups with the same level of intensity all of the time. Being strategic and clear as to whom you are engaging with and why, before jumping in, can help save both time and money. This requires prioritizing your stakeholders and, depending on who they are and what interests they might have, figuring out the most appropriate ways to engage. Stakeholder analysis should assist in this prioritization by assessing the significance of the project to each stakeholder group from their perspective, and vice versa. It is important to keep in mind that the situation is dynamic and that both stakeholders and their interests might change over time, in terms of level of relevance to the project and the need to actively engage at various stages. (IFC, 2007)

Refer to past stakeholder information and consultation related to your project or locality. It can save time and flag up risks, liabilities or unresolved issues that can then be prioritized and managed in relation to the different strategic alternatives being considered. If your project is an expansion of a prior investment or operation, possible sources of prior information include existing stakeholder databases, consultation and grievance logs, environmental and social impact assessment studies and consultation processes completed for an earlier phase of the project, annual environmental monitoring reports and community investment plans of the company, local government, or other businesses in the same locality. (IFC, 2007)
Develop socio-economic fact sheets with a focus on vulnerable groups. For complex projects likely to impact upon people and the environment over a large geographic area, or affect vulnerable groups, it may be useful to compile socio-economic information for distribution to project staff and external consultants working in the proposed project area. Collecting this type of data in advance can help ensure that any future stakeholder engagement activities are culturally appropriate from the outset, and that the groups most vulnerable or potentially disadvantaged by the proposed project are identified early on. (IFC, 2007)

Verify stakeholder representatives and consult with them. Through them can be an efficient way to disseminate information to large numbers of stakeholders and receive information from them. When working to determine representatives, however, there are a number of factors worth considering. First, try to ensure that these individuals are indeed true advocates of the views of their constituents, and can be relied upon to faithfully communicate the results of engagement with the project company back to their constituents. (IFC, 2007)

Engage with stakeholders in their own communities. Organizations that choose a venue where stakeholders feel more comfortable, most likely at a location within the community, tend to have more productive engagement processes.

Remember that government is a key stakeholder. There are many important reasons to establish and maintain good working relationships with governmental authorities at different levels, and to keep them informed of the project’s activities and anticipated impacts. Government support can be critical to the success of a project, and routine engagement with various regulatory and public service authorities is often required as part of doing business. On a practical level, local government authorities may have long-established relationships with project-affected communities and other local and national stakeholder groups, and as such can play a role in convening and facilitating discussions between the project and stakeholder representatives. Local
government can also partner with private companies in many respects, for example, in providing services, communicating information to the local population, or integrating local development plans with the operational needs of the project. (IFC, 2007)

Work with representative and accountable NGOs and community-based organizations, Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs), particularly those who represent communities directly affected by a project. These can be important stakeholders for companies to identify and engage on a proactive basis. NGOs may have expertise valuable to effective stakeholder engagement. They can be sources of local knowledge, sounding boards for project design and mitigation, conduits for consulting with sensitive groups, and partners in planning, implementing and monitoring various project-related programs. However, it is important to carry out initial research regarding the local power dynamics and existence of special interest groups to ensure that any intermediary organizations, such as NGOs, are truly representative of and accountable to the community interests they claim to support and represent. (IFC, 2007)

Recognize employees as a good channel of communication. Local communities tend to be viewed as those outside the organization gates. In reality, however, a good part of your workforce may be part of these communities or reside among them. Whether implicitly or explicitly, employees communicate messages about the company and the project to the outside world and help to create perceptions as well as pass along information. This provides a great opportunity for companies to leverage this built-in channel of communications as a means of outreach and dissemination to the local population. Feedback from the local workforce can also be a way to identify emerging issues and concerns of local communities. (IFC, 2007)
**b) Information Disclosure**

Disclosure is a formal-sounding term for making information accessible to interested and affected parties. Projects should make information accessible to interested and affected parties. Communicating such information in a manner that is understandable to your stakeholders is an important first (and ongoing) step in the process of stakeholder engagement. All other activities, from consultation and informed participation to negotiation and resolution of grievances, will be more constructive if stakeholders, including affected communities, have accurate and timely information about the project, its impacts, and any other aspects that may have an effect on them. (IFC, 2007).

Be transparent, good practice involves taking steps to increase transparency and accountability as a means of promoting understanding about your project and engendering public trust. Apply good practice principles i.e. disclose early with the aim of providing relevant information to targeted stakeholders in advance of decision-making. Explain next steps and be clear about which project elements are fixed and which can be changed or improved upon, based on consultation and participatory inputs. Disclose objective information to the extent possible, and be open about the project. In short, “tell it like it is.” Refrain from exaggerating the good news. If actual numbers are available, give these out, even if they are only estimates. (IFC, 2007)

Design disclosure to support consultation. Where appropriate, treat the disclosure of project and environmental and social information as an integral part of stakeholder consultation. Give people the information they need to participate in an informed manner. Crucially, leave sufficient time between the provision of information about the benefits and disadvantages of the project, or changes to project operations and their implications, and the start of consultations. People need time to think about the issues and weigh the trade-offs. Do not expect that
stakeholders hearing or seeing information about a project for the first time will be immediately ready to make decisions about what they want. (IFC, 2007)

Provide meaningful information in a format and language that is readily understandable and tailored to the target stakeholder group. The aim should be for the information provided to enable people and organizations to make informed judgments about changes that will affect their lives. This may mean that information will be required in different formats in order to meet the needs of various audiences. Ensure the accessibility of information by thinking through how the intended recipient will most readily receive and comprehend the information. (IFC, 2007)

Weigh the risks and benefits. There will be situations in which disclosing certain types of information at sensitive stages in the project cycle might entail risks. Such factors will need to be considered in deciding what to disclose and when. However, considerations for non-disclosure need to be weighed against the need for stakeholder groups to be informed in order to protect their interests. (IFC, 2007)

Manage information on sensitive and controversial issues. There are certain stakeholder issues, such as land acquisition and resettlement for example, that may be particularly sensitive and thus carry risks to the company if information about them is not communicated and managed effectively. In these cases it may be better to release information about the issue at the same time as conducting face-to-face consultations. In this way, any misinformation and immediate reactions of the affected parties can be addressed right away with the facts. (IFC, 2007)

c) Stakeholder Consultation

Consultation is a two-way process of dialogue between the project proponents and stakeholders (Paron, Olago&Omuto, 2013). Stakeholder consultation is really about initiating and sustaining constructive external relationships over time. For projects that have environmental and social impacts, consultation will not be a single conversation but a series of opportunities to create
understanding about the project among those it will likely affect or interest, and to learn how these external parties view the project and its attendant risks, impacts, opportunities, and mitigation measures. (IFC, 2007)

Listening to stakeholder concerns and feedback can be a valuable source of information that can improve project design and outcomes and help an organization to identify and control external risks. It can also form the basis for future collaboration and partnerships. For stakeholders, an organization's consultation process is an opportunity to get information, as well as to educate the organization's staff about the local context in which a project will take place, to raise issues and concerns, ask questions, and potentially help shape the project by making suggestions for the organization to consider and respond to. (IFC, 2007)

The iterative nature of the consultation process is essential, regardless of what stage of the project consultation is taking place, and the basic steps in the process will essentially remain the same and can be repeated as needed over the life of the project. According to IFC (2007) they include:

Plan Ahead: Before beginning a stakeholder consultation process, it is useful to think about who needs to be consulted, over what topics, and for what purpose? Getting clear answers for these questions up front can save you time, reduce costs, and help keep expectations in check. For projects with multiple stakeholder groups and issues, preparing a more formal Stakeholder Engagement Plan in advance is advisable.

Consult using basic principles of good practice: There is no one right way of undertaking consultation. Given its nature, the process will always be context-specific. This means that techniques, methods, approaches and timetables will need to be tailored for the local situation and the various types of stakeholders being consulted. Ideally, a good consultation process will be; targeted at those most likely to be affected by the project, early enough to scope key issues and
have an effect on the project decisions to which they relate, informed as a result of relevant information being disseminated in advance, meaningful to those consulted because the content is presented in a readily understandable format and the techniques used are culturally appropriate, two-way so that both sides have the opportunity to exchange views and information, to listen, and to have their issues addressed, gender-inclusive through awareness that men and women often have differing views and needs, localized to reflect appropriate timeframes, context, and local languages, free from manipulation or coercion, documented to keep track of who has been consulted and the key issues raised, reported back in a timely way to those consulted with clarification of next steps and ongoing as required during the life of the project; Incorporate feedback: Consulting people entails an implicit promise that, at a minimum, their views will be considered during the decision-making process. This does not mean that every issue or request must be acted upon, but it does mean being clear with people about whom aspects of the project are still open to modification based on their input, and which are not. It also means taking feedback received during the consultation process seriously and making best efforts to address issues raised through changes to project design, proposed mitigation measures, or development benefits and opportunities. Inevitably there will be limitations, both commercial and practical, in the degree to which stakeholder demands can be met. At other times, making modifications as a result of stakeholder feedback will make good business sense and contribute to local development, or can be done as a gesture of good faith and relationship-building.

Document the process and results of consultation: Documenting consultation activities and their outcomes is critical to effectively managing the stakeholder engagement process. When and where did such meetings take place? With whom? Around what topics and themes? And with what results? If commitments to stakeholders have been made during or as a result of these consultations, these too need to be documented. The benefits of keeping such a record of
stakeholder consultations are many. It can be a useful tool in demonstrating that the views of affected people and influential stakeholders have been incorporated into the project’s environmental and social mitigation strategies. Such documentation also provides the basis for reporting back to stakeholders on how their views have been addressed.

Report back: It is both good practice and common courtesy to follow up with stakeholders whom you consulted, to let them know what has happened and what the next steps in the process will be. Apart from this, there are also practical benefits of follow-up, such as double checking information, and testing or refining proposed approaches and mitigation measures before implementing them. In addition, the process of reporting back to stakeholders on which of their concerns will be addressed and how, as well as explaining what suggestions were not taken on board and the reasons why, can help establish credibility, manage expectations, and reduce consultation fatigue or cynicism. All of these are important when taking a long-term view of stakeholder engagement.

Gender considerations in consultations are important. Depending on the nature and scale of a project, your company’s arrival into a community has the potential to affect many different aspects of people’s lives. It is important to keep in mind that it is likely to affect men and women differently. In most societies, men and women play different roles within the private and public spheres. With these different and complex roles comes differential access to resources and finances, to contacts and relationships, to personal skills development, and to opportunity and power. Consulting primarily with men provides only half of the story. Partial information can lead to both risks and missed opportunities. For most companies, failing to consult adequately with women is not deliberate; rather it happens because engaging women in the consultation process usually requires awareness and concerted effort. (IFC, 2007)
Negotiation and Partnerships; Negotiation aims at reaching an agreement on a specific issue or set of issues. Through consultation, trust and credibility is established in order to achieve effective negotiations (CEP, 2003). A project may undermine its own interest if it is perceived to only engaging with stakeholders when it seems to suit their purposes or when they want something from communities. Furthermore, consultation offers a valuable opportunity to “humanize” the relationship between the project and local communities through face-to-face interaction, and to foster more realistic expectations through dialogue. Without this, the project can more easily be regarded by stakeholders as an impersonal entity with unlimited resources from which maximum financial gain should be extracted (IFC, 2007).

Negotiation is useful in certain circumstances. While this is not appropriate in every situation, where it is an option, it can often yield a better result in terms of reducing time and red tape, and creating a higher level of satisfaction. In addition to consultation, the negotiation process may provide further assurance to affected parties by giving them a greater say in the outcome. It also provides them with the additional clarity, predictability, and security of a signed agreement detailing precisely what the organization commits to doing, and the roles, if any, for the affected stakeholders. (IFC, 2007)

Negotiations with stakeholders should be entered into in good faith i.e. conducted with an open mind, a willingness to engage in the process, and a genuine desire to build solutions and to reach agreement. Good faith negotiations are transparent, considerate of the available time of the negotiating parties, and deploy negotiation procedures and language readily understood and agreed to by all parties. (IFC, 2007)

Choose a style of negotiation that is likely to build relationships. Good faith negotiations work best when conducted pursuant to the rules of interest based consensual agreements. This approach seeks to deliver an outcome for all negotiating parties that satisfies, if not their initial
proposals on entering the discussions, at least the deeper interests and motivations that lie behind them. (IFC, 2007)

Beyond consultation, participation, and negotiation on the engagement continuum, establishes strategic partnerships between projects and communities and/or other stakeholders, such as government or NGOs. Instead of negotiated programs or agreements being implemented primarily by the project proponent, strategic partnerships are about joint activities and collaborative efforts which can lead to the building of social capital. The general characteristics of effective partnerships include; a common objective or strategic interest, the pooling of cash or in-kind resources by all parties, sharing of information, transparency, and joint fact-finding, drawing on the core and complementary competencies of each of the parties as well as sharing the risks and benefits associated with the venture, both financial and reputational. (IFC, 2007)

Grievance Management; All projects with environmental and social impacts should be ready for grievances during the project life span. How a project responds (or is perceived to be responding) when such grievances surface is important and can have significant implications for project performance. A grievance mechanism should be scaled to fit the level of risks and impacts of a project (IFC, 2007).

It should flow from an organization’s broader process of stakeholder engagement and integrity principles, and integrate the various elements of engagement discussed in the preceding sections. In fact, having a good overall community engagement process in place and providing access to information on a regular basis can substantially help to prevent grievances from arising in the first place, or from escalating to a level that can potentially undermine its performance. Thus, from a basic risk-management perspective, spending the time and effort up front to develop a well-functioning process is a good investment. (IFC, 2007)
Having a good overall community engagement process in place and providing access to information on a regular basis can substantially help to prevent grievances from arising in the first place, or from escalating to a level that can potentially undermine the project performance. The project management team should stay informed and involved so that decisive action can be taken when needed to avoid escalation of disputes. (IFC, 2007)

Ideally, grievance procedures should be in place from the beginning of the social and environmental assessment process and exist throughout construction and operations through to the end of project life. As with the broader process of stakeholder engagement, it is important that management stays informed and involved so that decisive action can be taken when needed to avoid escalation of disputes. (IFC, 2007)

**Stakeholder Involvement in Project Monitoring:** One way to help satisfy stakeholder concerns and promote transparency is to involve project-affected stakeholders in monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures or other environmental and social programs. Such participation, and the flow of information generated through this process, can also encourage local stakeholders to take a greater degree of responsibility for their environment and welfare in relation to the project, and to feel empowered that they can do something practical to address issues that affect their lives. Participatory monitoring also tends to strengthen relationships between the project and its stakeholders. If local capacity is lacking, your company may wish to consider capacity-building and training programs to enable project-affected people or local organizations to acquire the technical skills necessary to participate in effective monitoring. Companies which have done so say it is in their own best interests to ensure that any groups monitoring their project have a sound technical understanding of the process, as it leads to more accurate and credible monitoring results and enables informed dialogue (IFC, 2007).
Promote participatory monitoring. Participatory monitoring goes beyond the company consulting with affected stakeholders on environmental monitoring data. It requires the physical presence of affected individuals at the time that monitoring takes place, and involves methods and indicators meaningful to the stakeholders concerned. In some jurisdictions, the participation of project-affected stakeholders in monitoring environmental and social impacts and mitigation can be a regulatory requirement. It is also good practice. In relation to any type of stakeholder involvement in project monitoring, care should be taken in the choice of representatives and the selection process should be transparent. (IFC, 2007)

Explore the potential benefits of external monitoring. External monitoring of a company’s environmental and social commitments can strengthen stakeholder engagement processes by increasing transparency and promoting trust between the project and its key stakeholders. Organizations benefit by receiving an objective assessment of their environmental and social performance, which can help defuse external criticism and strengthen support from local stakeholders. An external monitor can also help increase both the accountability of the project and the credibility of the monitoring results in the eyes of affected communities and civil society groups by serving as an independent and objective source of information and reporting. External monitors may be NGOs, government regulators, academics and scientists, community representatives, technical experts, or eminent persons. (IFC, 2007)

For particularly complex or controversial projects, where objectivity and transparency are key, it can be good practice to establish an independent monitoring panel or group to oversee and report on the project’s environmental and social performance. This body might include project stakeholder representatives, internationally recognized technical experts and/or eminent persons. Critical to the success of such a panel is a composition that is trusted and technically capable, and
whose monitoring reports are disclosed publicly. The same concept can be applied to smaller projects, but with a scaled-down panel comprising community representatives and local emissaries or academics. (IFC, 2007)

Reporting to Stakeholders; In both personal and business relationships, follow-through is important. The same principle applies to stakeholder engagement. Once consultations have taken place, stakeholders will want to know which of their suggestions have been taken on board, what risk or impact mitigation measures will be put in place to address their concerns, and how, for example, project impacts are being monitored. It offers a platform to report back on the process of stakeholder engagement itself, such as who has been consulted, on what topics, and with what results. (IFC, 2007)

In addition to reporting back to project-affected groups and other stakeholders as part of the consultation process, there are other types of reporting that target a different set of stakeholders. It also offers a platform to report back on the process of stakeholder engagement itself, such as who has been consulted, on what topics, and with what results. Consequently, a number of international codes and standards for reporting now include requirements for implementing and reporting on stakeholder engagement. (IFC, 2007)

Tips for reporting back to project-affected stakeholders involve keeping track of the many commitments made to various stakeholder groups at various times, and communicating progress made against these commitments on a regular basis, requires planning and organization. In general, sustainability reporting is aimed at a wide, multi-stakeholder audience and forms an integral part of an organization’s overall stakeholder engagement and communications strategies. The report should be viewed as complementary to, but not a substitute for, the disclosure of information about specific projects to targeted stakeholder groups, or as an alternative to reporting back directly to stakeholders on the outcome of prior consultation. (IFC, 2007) Management
Increasingly, good practice points to incorporating stakeholder engagement activities into a project’s environmental and social management system. In practice this means making its management systematic by integrating it with core business activities. To achieve this, project managers will identify critical points in the life of the project where stakeholder engagement will be needed, and determine who will deliver these actions and how they can be integrated with core project functions. Most importantly, stakeholder engagement should be managed as one would manage any other functions, with clearly defined objectives and targets, professional, dedicated staff, established timelines and budget, and senior management responsibility and oversight. (IFC, 2007). This involves; Hiring and training of community liaison officers; Incorporating suggestions received from stakeholders on project design and proposed mitigation measures; Having grievance mechanisms that capture and respond to stakeholder concerns; Involving local stakeholders in project monitoring; Reporting back to stakeholders.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter describes the research design, target population, description of sample and sampling procedures, description of research instruments, validity and reliability of the instruments, data collection procedures, data analysis procedures and ethical considerations.

3.1 Research Design

This study adopted both quantitative and qualitative research paradigms to collect information on what are the factors that affect the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment
programmes from NGO workers, GBV survivors and their family members in Huruma, Nairobi County. For the quantitative paradigm, the study used a cross-sectional survey design to study the perceptions of GBV survivors and their family members on what affects the effectiveness of socio-economic empowerment programmes in Huruma. A phenomenology design was used to find out the factors, experiences and views of NGO workers in Huruma, Nairobi County.

According to Orodho (2009), a survey design is a method of collecting information by interviewing or administering of questionnaires to a sample of individuals. He continues to argue that a survey design is the most commonly used descriptive method in educational research. The purpose of survey is to describe existing conditions, identifying the standards against which the existing conditions can be compared and determining relationship between specific events. Survey design is an efficient method of collecting descriptive data regarding the characteristics of the population; Fraenkel and Wallen (2009) also describe survey as that method that involves asking a large group of people questions about a particular issue. Information is obtained from a sample rather than the entire population at one point in time which may range from one day to a few weeks. For example questionnaires associated with survey can enable the researcher to gather information from as many respondents as possible. This research design will help the researcher in collecting descriptive data regarding the characteristics of the target population. The qualitative research as described by Creswell (2008) is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explores a social or human problem by documenting individuals’ lived experiences about phenomena or phenomenon. The researcher builds complex holistic pictures, analyzes words, reports detailed views of information and conducts the study in a natural setting. Ogula (2009) describes phenomenology design as one that uses human in an in-depth investigation of individuals, groups or sometimes institutions in their natural setting. Using phenomenology design, the researcher will collect information from the phenomena which is
going to be studied which comprises of the NGO worker’s, GBV survivors and their family members with their experiences.

Phenomenology design provided the researcher with in-depth information concerning the factors that affect the effectiveness of socio economic programmes through the use of interview guides. The two designs (cross-sectional survey and phenomenology) will be used because they complemented each other in that the limitation of one is made up for by the other. For example, questionnaires associated with cross-sectional survey will enable the researcher to gather information from a large group of respondents while interview guides associated with qualitative (phenomenology) design will aid the researcher in getting first hand information from the respondents’ own experiences concerning the topic of the research.

3.2 Study and Target Population

This study will target GBV survivors in Huruma in Nairobi, NGO workers of the organizations based there in Huruma and the family members of the GBV survivors.

A population refers to the specific cases that the researcher wants to study (Neuman, 2000). According to Babbie and Mouton, (2001) population can also refer to the collection of all individuals, families, groups that the researcher is interested in finding out about. The study population entails GBV survivors in Huruma, Mathare slums. According to NGO co-ordination board, (2015) there are 37 registered NGO in Mathare slums and 10 in Huruma Ward which are engaged in socio empowerment for GBV survivors. In Huruma these NGO have a total of around 400 reported GBV survivors, 120 staff of these NGOs (KNBS 2009) and 400 close family members of the survivors will be interviewed too (one family member per GBV survivor). This means that the target population will be 920 respondents were targeted in the study.
Table 3  

**Showing target population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key Informants</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO Staff</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family members</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main informants</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBV survivors</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>920</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3 Sample and Sampling Techniques

A sample refers to a smaller group obtained from the target population that provides a practical and efficient means to collect data from the population under study (Chikuya 2007, Mugenda, 2003). Sampling on the other hand is the process of selecting representative individuals to enable researcher to gain information about the population (Borg & Gall, 1996, Oso & Onen, 2002). According to Saunders et al (2007), sampling provides a viable alternative to a whole population because using an entire population may lead to budget and time constraints. According to Best and Khan (2006), 30% of the target population is enough for statistical representation (p. 20). Mamia (2005) argues that the aim of sampling is to provide a miniature copy of the population. Hence, inferences can be made about the larger population based on the drawn sample.

Sampling design is that part of statistical practice concerned with the selection of a subset of individual observations within a population of individuals intended to yield some knowledge.
about the population of concern, especially for the purposes of making predictions based on statistical inference (Cooper & Schindler, 2003). Mugenda and Mugenda formula will be used to determine the sample size of GBV survivors, GBV family members of the survivors and workers of the NGO will be selected randomly. From a total of 400 GBV survivors, a sample size of 80 survivors will be selected, this represents a 20% of the total population. According to Mugenda and Mugenda, (2003) a sample of 10-40% of the total population is a good representative of the total population.

3.3.1 Sampling of GBV survivors

The study adopted a sample of 20% (80 GBV survivors) of the target number of 400 GBV survivors (80 GBV survivors) (n=80) in Huruma in Mathare since it is a population. Here snowball sampling was used. Snowball sampling uses a small pool of initial informants to nominate, through their social networks, other participants who meet the eligibility criteria and could potentially contribute to a specific study. The term "snowball sampling" reflects an analogy to a snowball increasing in size as it rolls downhill. Snowball Sampling is a method used to obtain research and knowledge, from extended associations, through previous acquaintances, "Snowball sampling uses recommendations to find people with the specific range of skills that has been determined as being useful." An individual or a group receives information from different places through a mutual intermediary (Creswell, 2008). This is referred to metaphorically as snowball sampling because as more relationships are built through mutual association, more connections can be made through those new relationships and a plethora of information can be shared and collected, much like a snowball that rolls and increases in size as it collects more snow. Snowball sampling is a useful tool for building networks and increasing the number of participants. However, the success of this technique depends greatly on the initial contacts and connections made. Thus it is important to correlate with those that are popular and
honorable to create more opportunities to grow, but also to create a credible and dependable reputation (Mugenda, 2001).

According to (Creswell, 2008) the larger the sample, the less the potential error that the sample will be different from the population. According to statistics from the Gender Based Violence Recovery Centre Annual Report (2013), there are about 600 incidences of GBV reported in Huruma in Mathare slums. The study used purposively sample of eighty (80) GBV survivors. The justification of GBV survivors participation in this study is because they are important stakeholders in matters affecting the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes and the proposed study will use their perceptions regarding the factors that affect the socio economic empowerment programmes will assist in gauging the effectiveness of the study.

3.3.2 Sampling of GBV survivors family members

Statistics from one of the Muungano initiative states that there are four hundred (400) close family members of GBV survivors in Huruma. The study purposively sampled eighty (80). Purposive sampling was done to select. A purposive sample is a non-representative subset of some larger population, and is constructed to serve a very specific need or purpose. A researcher may have a specific group in mind, such as high level business executives (Mugenda, 2001).

3.3.3 Sampling of NGO Workers

According to statistics from the NGO board (2013), there are 10 registered NGO’S in Huruma with 120 staff. The study will use random sampling to select the twenty four (24) staff. Random sampling is the basic sampling technique where we select a group of subjects (a sample) for study from a larger group (a population). Each individual is chosen entirely by chance and each member of the population has an equal chance of being included in the sample. Every possible sample of a given size has the same chance of selection (Valerie J. Easton, 2013).
The justification of NGO workers' participation in this study is because they are important stakeholders in matters affecting what factors contribute to the lack of effectiveness of socio-economic empowerment programmes and the researcher felt that their perceptions regarding the lack of effectiveness of these groups to GBV survivors.

Table 4

Showing the Sampling Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participants' Population</th>
<th>Sampling Techniques</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Random Sampling</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBV survivors</td>
<td>Snowball sampling</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBV survivors family members</td>
<td>Purposive Sampling</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>920</td>
<td></td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 explains the type and number of respondents the researcher used in this study as well as the techniques that were used to sample them. Huruma has 10 registered NGO’S which have (120) staff. The study used interview guides on 24 staff through random sampling. Out of four hundred(400) GBV survivors, eighty(80) were sampled through snowball sampling and the 400
GBV survivor’s family members will be targeted and only eighty were sampled through purposive sampling. The table also gives the total number of the sampled population as one hundred and eighty four (184) out of a target population of nine hundred and twenty(920) people in Huruma.

3.4 METHODS AND INSTRUMENTS OF DATA COLLECTION

The study employed two types of data collection instruments, interview guides for interviewing NGO workers and questionnaires for GBV survivors and their family members to collect data from the respondents about the factors that affect the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes in Huruma Ward in Nairobi County.

3.4.1 Interview Guides

According to Mugenda (1999), interviews are appropriate for extracting sensitive and personal information from respondents through honesty and personal interaction between respondents and the interviewer. Interview guide were included in the study as means of collecting data from the respondents in order to get better understanding of the perceptions of NGO workers. Khan (2008) asserts that “interview is a form of measurement that is specifically applied in descriptive research where the opinions and attitudes of respondents are necessary” (p. 105). Kombo and Tromp (2006) state that there are various forms of research interviews. In this research, the researcher employed semi-structured interviews because the researcher followed definite guidelines to get specific information from the NGO workers to gather information about the factors that affect the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes in Huruma as well as probing the interviewees for more information.

3.4.2 Interview Guides for NGO workers

The interview guides for the NGO workers were sub-divided into five sections as follows: Section A presents demographic information about the NGO worker/officer; section B; found
about the funding that is given to these programmes in Huruma; section C is on NGO found out about workers perceptions and challenges on the factors affecting the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes in Huruma ward in Mathare Sub County, section D found out the solutions/recommendations that the think would be of great help to improve the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment groups in Huruma (See Appendix III)

3.4.3 Questionnaires

According to Khan (2008), “a questionnaire is a method of getting data about a respondent by asking them rather than observing and sampling their behavior” (p.99). The questionnaires will enable the researcher to collect quantifiable data from a large group of people on questions related to the issues being investigated in the study. Questionnaires were important in the study because they helped to generate answers to some of the research questions that required responses from many participants who could not be reached through interview. The use of questionnaires also allowed the respondents to respond honestly given that they were not required to write their names.

The researcher had a set of questionnaires for the GBV survivors and their family members which consisted of both open-ended and closed-ended questions. The closed-ended questions served as measurement of the GBV survivors and their family members knowledge on the factors affecting the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes in Huruma. On the other hand the open-ended questions enabled the researcher to collect views and opinions of participants still the factors that are affecting the effectiveness of socio economic programmes.

3.4.3.1 Questionnaires for GBV Survivors

The researcher administered questionnaires to eighty GBV survivors in Huruma Ward in Mathare Sub County. GBV survivors’ questionnaires had four sections which were divided into:
section A containing demographic information of GBV survivors comprising the gender, professional qualification, work experience and others; Section B found out about resource utilization of the socio economic programmes that they participate in, section C found out the kind and forms of training that they have received or are receiving. D found out the ways that the socio economic programmes can be improved for them to be more effective (See Appendix II).

3.4.3.2 Questionnaires for GBV survivor’s Family Member

The researcher administered questionnaires to eighty GBV survivor’s family members in Huruma Ward in Mathare Sub County. GBV survivors’ questionnaires will have four sections which are divided into: section A containing demographic information of GBV survivor’s family member comprising of the gender, professional qualification, work experience and others; Section B found out about resource utilization of the socio economic programmes that their relative is participating in, section C found out the kind and forms of training and funding that their relative has received or are receiving and whether they can see the change in their relative as a result of the training and funding that is going to the socio economic empowerment group that their relative is in. D found out the ways that the socio economic programmes can be improved for them to be more effective. (See Appendix IV).

3.5 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The researcher obtained permission from the Catholic University of Eastern Africa to carry out this study. A research permit was obtained from the National Council for Science and Technology to enable the researcher to collect data from the field. The researcher presented the permit to relevant offices during the collection of data from the field. The researcher also obtained some basic information concerning the respondents that she were incorporated in the study.
The researcher administered the questionnaires in person to all the GBV survivors, NGO staff and GBV family members under study. For the interviews, the researcher met the respondents and then held face to face interview with them (NGO staff). The interview with the NGO staff will take approximately took at least thirty (30) minutes each to allow for probing and clarity of questions and answers from both the researcher and the respondent.

3.6 DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

Analysis of data is a process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming and modeling data with the goal of highlighting useful information, suggestion conclusions and supporting decision making. According to Mugenda and Mugenda, (2003) various analytic procedures “provide a way of drawing inductive inferences from data and distinguishing the signal (the phenomenon of interest) from the noise (statistical fluctuations) present in the data”

Data in this study was reanalyzed using both qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze quantitative data which included the use of frequencies and percentages because they could easily communicate the research findings to majority readers (Gay, 1992). The analysis of quantitative data was done through the use of SPSS version 20. The package was used because it accommodates a large number of variables at the same time and reduced detailed laborious calculations by hand.

Qualitative data involving ideas and opinions was categorized into themes based on research questions and presented in narrative form and direct quotes. After analyzing and discussing the findings, a detailed report was presented in chapter four.
3.7. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

3.7.1 Validity of the Research Instruments

According to Mugenda (2011), validity of instruments refers to the degree to which an instrument measures what it purports to measure; it is the accuracy, truthfulness and meaningfulness that are based on the data obtained from the use of tool or a scale for each construct or variable in the study” (p.256). Content validity refers to the “measure of the degree to which data collected using a particular tool represents a specific domain of indicators or content of a particular concept” (Mugenda 2011, p. 258). While face validity is the extent to which an instrument appears to measure what it is supposed to measure (Borg & Gall, 1989). In validating the instruments, some considerations such as whether the content of the instrument is appropriate or comprehensive to get the indented information will be made. The researcher assessed whether the sample of items or questions represent the content in the instrument. The researcher got the views of three experts from the Department of Development Studies to check on the content and face validity of the questionnaires in order to establish the extent to which the questionnaires reflect the research questions.

The instruments were piloted in Mlango Kubwa which was not sampled for the study. From the one NGO(5staff), ten (10)GBV survivors, five(5)GBV family members participated in the pilot study. Radhakrishna (2007) suggests that the use of at least 20 participants is adequate for pilot of instruments while MacMillan and Schumacher (2001) argues for as small as ten (10) participants for piloting of instruments. Pilot testing offered the researcher the chance to make revision on instruments and data collection procedures to ascertain that the right questions are asked, relevant data will be collected and methods of collecting data should be appropriate (MacMillan & Schumacher, 2001).
3.7.2 Reliability of Research Instruments

Reliability according to Orodho (2004) is the measure of degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results, data or information after repeated trials. In this study, the reliability of the instruments will be determined using Cronbach alpha to verify the internal consistency of items or questions. Cronbach’s alpha deals with those items that may solicit more than two answers and quantifiable. Hence, for both binary type and large scale data. Cronbach alpha will enable the researcher to obtain the reliability a single administration of a single form of a test (Borg & Gall, 1989). Radhakrishna (2007) argues that reliability coefficient can range from 0 to 1, with 0 representing an instrument full of error and 1 representing total absence of error, and a reliability coefficient (alpha) of 0.7 or higher is considered acceptable reliability. Rahim (2010) asserts that “internal consistency reliability coefficient should range between 0.72 and 0.80 for an instrument to be considered reliable.” (p. 208).

Reliability of instruments was attained from the data collected through administering questionnaires to GBV survivors and one family member each for every GBV survivor in Mlango kubwa Ward in Mathare. The researcher used interview guides for NGO staff. The reliability coefficient was computed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 programme. The researcher adopted the 0.72 coefficient to check whether the instruments (questionnaires) are reliable or not. If the coefficient lies within the range, the instrument will be considered reliable but if the reliability of the instrument will not fall within the range, the questionnaire were adjusted before it is administered to the sample population. If the instruments will be proven to be reliable if a coefficient 0.78 will be obtained.
3.7.3 Credibility and Dependability of Qualitative Instruments and Research Process

Credibility and dependability are methods of ascertaining the reliability of instruments in qualitative design. Credibility ascertains the experience of people being studied and the results are judged to be trustworthy (Anderson & Larson, 2009). The researcher spent an average of forty (40) minutes during the interview with the NGO staff. The data collected through interviews was read to the participants to confirm whether what will be recorded will be as expressed. According to Punch (2005), member checking means to confirm with people who are studied and who give the data. The researcher used peer debriefing during which I involved some colleagues who were not be involved in the research to help reveal the researchers’ own weak spots for improvement of the study.

Dependability means the consistence of the findings (Anderson & Larson, 2009). It was determined by taking notes during the interview and later reading the notes to the participants to confirm whether what will be recorded reflects what will be expressed during the sessions.

3.8 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS OF THE STUDY

According to Mugenda (2011), research ethics “focus on the application of ethical standards in the planning of the study, data collection and analysis, dissemination and use of the results” (p. 293). The researcher sought the consent of those she collected data from and equally explained the purpose of the study to the participants. The participants were given the freedom to choose to participate or not to in the study. Confidentiality was achieved by not asking the participants to write their names on the questionnaire but instead their pseudonyms were used on interviewees.

According to Orodho, (2005) ethical issues pertain to the behavior of the researcher, research assistant(s) and the targeted respondents, which can influence the effectiveness of research findings. The researcher will ensure that legally accepted behaviors are observed throughout the study process. The researcher ensured that plagiarism and data fraud will not be tolerated before, during
and after data collection process. The researcher ensured that privileges accorded to conduct the study were not abused. The study and data collection procedures were also explained to the respondents and this will enabled them participate willingly. Information received from respondents will be managed with utmost confidentiality. Similarly, the researcher ensured that respondents who feel that their identity should not be revealed for given reasons were appropriately protected. Data collection was only conducted from respondents who voluntarily agree through informed consent to do so.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

Introduction

The purpose of this chapter was to analyze. Present, interpret and discuss data in order to answer the research questions. Data collection tools were questionnaires which had open ended and closed ended questions and group discussions; this chapter looks at questionnaire response rate demographic characteristics of the respondents. The variables under area of study included factors affecting effectiveness of socio-economic empowerment programmes for GBV survivors in Huruma ward in Nairobi county. Data analysis was to determine to what extent the variables can influence and affect the effectiveness of social-economic programmes for GBV survivors in Huruma ward. Data is represented in form of table, percentages charts and graphs for easy yet effective communication.
4.1. Questionnaires Respondent Rate

The researcher distributed questionnaires to 184 respondents which represented four hundred close family members of GBV survivors in Huruma. The study purposively sampled eighty. Purposive sampling was done to select NGO’S in Huruma with 120 staff. The study used random sampling to select the twenty four staff.

4.1.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

This section discusses the demographic characteristics of respondents, gender, and age level of education and years of training experience. The study looked at gender as one of the demographic characteristics this was important because the study wanted to analyze the respondents equal representation in this study so as to avoid bias level of education was done to gauge the ability of respondents to answer the questions the study investigated the effects of factors on effectiveness of social-economic empowerment programmes for GBV survivors in Huruma ward.

4.1.1 Gender Analysis

The study found it necessary to investigate the gender distribution of GBV survivors in Huruma ward, the respondents were asked to indicate their gender. The findings were as in table 4.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Researcher 2016*

Analysis from the above table shows that 31% of the respondents were male while 69% were Female. This can be interpreted that majority of the respondents were female. Hence it can be concluded that women were many as compared to the male that were affected by the GBV and survived from it. In this case it is wise to say that it was even but as per the data analysis it was seen that most affected by gender based violence were women as compared to men. This finding is consistent with the GBRC reports(2013) that most GBV survivors are mostly women.

**Figure 4.1.1 Gender Analysis of GBV survivors**

*Source: Researcher 2016*
Analysis from the above table & figure shows that 31% of the respondents were male while 69% were Female. This can be interpreted that majority of the respondents were female. Hence it can be concluded that women were many as compared to the male that were affected by the GBV and survived from it. In this case it is wise to say that it was even but as per the data analysis it was seen that most affected by gender based violence were women as compared to men. This finding is consistent with the GBRC report (2013) that most GBV survivors are mostly women.

4.1.2. Age of GBV survivor respondents

The study found it necessary to understand the age distribution of the respondents. This was important as it gave the data for analysis of age schemes and to find out if age affecting availability, accessibility and frustration of gender base violation. The respondents were asked to state their age bracket and the results were presented in table 4.3.

Table 4.1.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13-20 years</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-28 years</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-35 years</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher 2016
Table 4.1.2 and figure 4.1.2 indicate the response of the age of persons who filled the questionnaires. 44% were aged between 13-20 years 38% indicated 21-28 years 18% were aged between 29-35 years being one of the economic factors it plays a significant role in identification of social-economic empowerment programmes for GBV survivors in Huruma ward and since in terms of age the most affected are the youths in between 13-20 years. Since they lack their own personal rights. This findings are consistent with the CJVC report (2012) that still most GBV survivors are aged between the ages of 13-20 years.

4.1.3 Level of Education

The researcher found it necessary to inquire into the educational level of respondents this was important to understand if education level had a role in effectiveness of social-economic empowerment programmes for GBV survivors in Huruma ward, for that reason the respondents were asked their level of education and findings were shown in table 4.1.3.
Table 4.1.3

Showing the level of education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary (college &amp; University)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher 2016

Figure 4.1.3 Level of Education of GBV survivors

Source: Researcher 2016

Minority of the respondents were graduates with just only 12%. Analysis shows 38% of respondents had secondary education while and 50% of respondents had primary education. This
indicates therefore that most of the GBV survivors were not equipped with education expertise as per their rights in relation to gender based violence therefore level education is a good indicator on for investigating the effectiveness of social- economic programmes for GBV survivors in Huruma ward. Hence it can be concluded that education is the key determinant in reducing the rate of gender violation to our men, women and children. Pegg(2010) observed that most highly educated people do not live in the informal settlements.

4.1.5 Knowledge about the Level of Funding

In order to achieve this objective the respondents were asked if there have ever gotten any form of assistance/ socio-economic empowerment from a Non-Governmental Organization the form of assistance is in terms of funds being given to them and also which Non-Governmental Organization assisted them.

Table 4.1.5

*Showing the effects on level of funding on the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment of gbv survivors in Huruma ward in Kenya.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Researcher 2016*
The findings showed that majority of the respondents did receive assistance from the
NGO’S but not that much which was indicated by 39% of the respondents indicated yes it did affect while 61% indicated that it did not this showed that the non-governmental organizations assisted them in terms of funding not so much as required but still to enhance the socioeconomical empowerment and the respondents indicated that they slightly received the assistance from to NGO’S that is Bonga and Kijani initiative were the NGO’s that were included.

This findings are consistent with the study done by (Gyamfi,2010) on financing local non-governmental organizations it is thus recommended that local NGOs diversify their funding bases, approach local corporate bodies and philanthropist for funding support. It is also recommended prudent and sound organizational management of local NGOs giving the expected roles local NGOs have to play in the development of the less privileged communities, all other players in the development process must collectively re-examine their contributions towards the financing of local NGOs.

### Table 4.1.6

*Showing the extent to which respondents agreed with the following statement? The socio economic empowerment group that I participate in is well funded.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Large Extent</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Extent</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Extent</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small extent</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Small Extent</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Researcher 2016*
Figure 4.1.6 To what extent do you agree with the following statement? The socio economic empowerment group that I participate in is well funded

![Bar chart showing the percentage of respondents agreeing with the statement.]

Source: Researcher 2016

From the table 4.1.6 and figure 4.1.6 above minority of respondents indicated that they agree with the following statement. The socio economic empowerment group that they participate in is well funded. This was indicated by 19% who said they are not well funded. This was indicated with very large extent, 25% agreed at a large extent, 3% said they did not receive any funds, 38% indicated it was small extent, and finally 15% indicated that very small extent. This can be proven
that most of the respondents disagreed that they did receive the funds from the NGO’s. From the analysis it can be clearly seen that the highest percentage disagreed who were at small extent.

Table 4.1.7

*Showing how Adequate are the Funds that NGO receive*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very adequate</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less inadequate</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very inadequate</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Researcher 2016*

Figure 4.1.7. How Adequate are the Funds that GBV survivors receive in their groups

*Source: Researcher 2016*
From the above table 4.1.7 and figure 4.1.7 indicates that majority of the respondents disagreed that the funds being given to them by the NGO’s are adequate this was shown by 11% the respondents agreed that indeed it is very adequate 15% of the respondents agreed it was adequate, 10% of the respondents indicated that it was inadequate and 35% indicated that it was less inadequate and finally 29% indicated it was very inadequate. From the analysis it can be proved that most of the funds being funded by the NGO’s were not adequate for the GBV survivors in mathare. As observed by Gyamfi, (2010) The UN also provides a forum for its members to express their views in the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and other bodies and committees hence something was needed to be done.

**Table 4.1.8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Researcher 2016*
Figure 4.1.8 Whether You Ever Received Trainings On Socio-Economic Empowerment

Source: Researcher 2016

Analysis from the table 4.1.8 and figure 4.1.8 above indicates that 63% of the respondents agreed that they did receive training on socio-economic empowerment while 37% disagreed that the received any training hence we can clearly prove that as per the analysis not so many of the respondents were given the adequate training on social economic empowerment.
Table 4.1.9

Showing Whether Trainings you’ve received are Relevant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher 2016

Figure 4.1.9 Whether Trainings you’ve received are Relevant

Analysis from the table 4.1.9 and figure 4.1.9 above indicates that 75% of the respondents agreed that they did receive training on socio-economic empowerment and they were relevant to them on how to handle gender based violence issues while 25% disagreed that the received any training the analysis does prove that the majority received the adequate training they needed also
it was relevant to both parents and also their families who were affected by the gender based violence matters.

**Table 4.1.10**

*Showing To what extent has these trainings affected your life positively*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Large Extent</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Extent</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Extent</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Extent</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very small extent</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Researcher 2016*

**Figure 4.1.10** *To what extent has these trainings affected your life positively*

*Source: Researcher 2016*
From the findings in table 4.1.10 and figure 4.1.10 it was indicated that the response rate as per whether the training has affected the lives of the GBV survivors positively and the response was 40% indicated very large extent, 29% indicated large extent, 18% indicated moderate extent and 11% indicated small extent and finally 2% indicated very small extent this showed that most of the respondents did receive helped them in resolving the matters of gender based violence.

Table 4.1.11
Showing Whether lack of economic resources due to poverty affected your growth and development as a youth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Don’t Know</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher 2016
Figure 4.1.11 Whether lack of economic resources due to poverty affected your growth and development as a youth

Source: Researcher 2016

Analysis from the table 4.1.11 and figure 4.1.11 above indicates that 81% of the respondents agreed that lack of economic resources due to poverty affected their growth and development as a youth whereas 13% of the respondents disagreed. And 6% did not know how poverty affected their youth Majorly of the respondents agreed that lack of economic resources due to poverty did affect their and development as youth also.

Table 4.1.12

Showing the Effects of lack of Resources among the youth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher 2016
Figure 4.1.12 Effects of lack of Resources among the youth

Source: Researcher 2016

Analysis from the table 4.1.12 and figure 4.1.12 above indicates that 74% of the respondents agreed that lack of economic resources among the youth is which was indicated by 74% whereas 26% of the respondents disagreed. Majority of the respondents agreed that they lack resources due to poverty that they are experiencing and is leading to an increased number of gender-based violence matters to increase in high number and on that note, it was noted that the youth in Mathare ward were the ones who survived as many and had a hard time of coping with issues regarding GBV due to their tender age.
Table 4.1.13

Showing Rating of the Youths Income and parent’s income/ salary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enough</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Enough</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher 2016

Figure 4.1.13 Rating of the Youths Income and parent’s income/ salary

Analysis from the above table 4.1.13 and figure 4.1.13 indicates that 61% of the respondents agreed that youths income and parents income is not enough, 31% were on the notion that the youths and parents income are enough, and the rest that is 8% suggested that the
income was satisfactory from this analysis it can be clearly proven that most of the youth indicated that the salary being given was not enough to them even to their parents.

**Table 4.1.14**

Showing To what extent do you think resource utilization of socio-economic empowerment programmes affects your life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Large extent</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large extent</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Averagely</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Extent</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very small Extent</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Researcher 2016*
Analysis from the above table 4.1.14 and figure 4.1.14 indicates that 48% of the respondents agreed that resource utilization of social-economic empowerment programmes affects their life in a very large extent, 24% large extent, 18% averagely and 8% small extent while 2% indicated very small extent. This indicated that resource utilization of socio-economic empowerment programmes affects the youth life and the GBV survivors.
Table 4.1.15

Showing Whether Stakeholder participate in socio-economic empowerment programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very often</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Often</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rarely</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Rare</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher 2016

Figure 4.1.15 Whether Stakeholder participate in socio-economic empowerment programmes

Source: Researcher 2016

Table 4.1.15 and figure 4.1.15 showed the response on effects of stakeholder participation in socio-economic empowerment programmes with 16% indicating very often, 31% indicated often,
26% indicated never, 23% indicated rarely, and 4% indicated very rare from the analysis it was a
prove that most of the stake holders did participate but often others indicated they never attended
23% indicated that they rarely attend the programmes.

Table 4.1.16

Showing the Extent to which Stakeholders participation in socio-economic empowerment
programmes affected the GBV Survivors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Large extent</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large extent</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Averagely</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small extent</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Small extent</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher 2016
4.1.16 Extent to which Stakeholders participation in socio-economic empowerment programmes affected the GBV Survivors

Source: Researcher 2016

From the table 4.16 and figure 4.16 a response of 31% indicated very small extent, 8% small extent 25% indicated averagely, 15% was large extent and finally 21% was with very large extent. From this the respondents indicated that were slightly affected by the participation of stakeholders since most of the respondents said that the stakeholders participation only affected them by very small extent this was by 31%.

4.1.17 Gender Analysis

The study found it necessary to investigate the gender distribution of family members in huruma ward, the respondents were asked to indicate their gender. The findings were as in table 4.1.17
Table 4.1.17

*Showing the Gender Analysis of the respondents*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Researcher 2016*

Figure 4.1.17 Gender Analysis of Family Members of GBV survivors

*Source: Researcher 2016*

Analysis from the above table & figure shows that 66% of the respondents were male while 34% were Female. This can be interpreted that majority of the family member of respondents were male. Hence it can be concluded that men were many as compared to the female that were hit by the respondents who were affected by GBV and survived from it.
4.1.18 Age of respondents (Family Member)

The study found it necessary to understand the age distribution of the family member. This was important as it gave the data for analysis of age schemes and to find out if age affecting availability, accessibility and frustration of gender base violation. The respondents were asked to state their age bracket and the results were presented in table 4.3

Table 4.1.18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13-20 years</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-28 years</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-35 years</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Researcher 2016*
Table 4.1.18 and figure 4.1.18 indicate the response of the age of persons who filled the questionnaires. 19% were aged between 13-20 years 25% indicated 21-28 years 56% were aged between 29-35 years being one of the economic factors it plays a significant role in identification of social-economic empowerment programmes for family members of GBV survivors in Huruma ward.

4.1.19 Level of Education

The researcher found it necessary to inquire into the educational level of respondents this was important to understand if education level had a role in effectiveness of social-economic empowerment programmes for GBV survivors in Huruma ward, for that reason the respondents were asked their level of education and findings were shown in table 4.19
Table 4.1.19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary (college &amp; University)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher 2016

Figure 4.1.19 Level of Education

Source: Researcher 2016

Minority of the respondents were graduates with just only 12%. Analysis shows 38% of respondents had secondary education while and 50% of respondents had primary education. This indicates therefore that most of the family members were not equipped with education expertise as per their rights in relation to gender based violence; therefore level education is a good indicator
on for investigating the effectiveness of social-economic programmes for GBV survivors in Huruma ward. Family members were not able to know on how to handle the matters concerning the GBV survivors.

### 4.1.20 Knowledge about the Level of Funding

In order to achieve this objective the respondents were asked if there have ever gotten any form of assistance/ socio-economic empowerment from a Non-Governmental Organization the form of assistance is in terms of funds being given to them and also which NonGovernmental Organization assisted them.

#### Table 4.1.20

*Showing whether the GBV survivors receive any funds from any NGO according to their relatives*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Researcher 2016*
The findings showed that majority of the family members said that the GBV survivors did not receive any assistance from the NGO’S but not that much which was indicated by 30% of the respondents indicated yes it did affect while 70% indicated that it did not. This showed that the non-governmental organizations assisted them but not that much in terms of funding not so much as required but still to enhance the social-economical empowerment and the respondents indicated that they slightly received the assistance from NGOs that is Bonga and Kijani initiative were the NGO’s that were included.
Table 4.1.21

Showing To what extent do you think the funds GBV survivors empowers their socio-economic life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Large Extent</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Extent</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Averagely</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small extent</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Small Extent</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher 2016

Figure 4.1.21 To what extent do you think the funds GBV Survivors Receive Empowers their socio-economic life

Source: Researcher 2016
From the table 4.1.21 and figure 4.1.21 above majority of the family members indicated that they disagree with the following statement funds GBV survivors receive empowers their socio-economic life this was indicated by 25% who said they are not well funded this was indicated with very large extent, 19% agreed at a large extent 6% said they did not receive any funds 33% indicated it was small extent and finally 17% indicated that very small extent this can be proven that most of the family members disagreed that the GBV survivors did receive the funds from the NGO’s and that it impacted their socio-economic life from the analysis it can be clearly seen that the highest percentage disagreed who were at small extent.

**Table 4.1.22**

*Showing Whether the family members of GBV survivors received trainings on Socio-Economic Empowerment*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Researcher 2016*
Analysis from the table 4.1.22 and figure 4.1.22 above indicates that 61% of the family members agreed that their relative suffering from GBV did receive training on socio-economic empowerment while 39% disagreed that the received any training hence we can clearly prove that as per the analysis not so many of the GBV survivors were given the adequate training on social economic empowerment.
Table 4.1.23

Showing To what extent has these trainings Improved the GBV Survivors according to the perception of their family members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Large Extent</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Extent</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Extent</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Extent</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very small extent</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher 2016

4.1.23 To what extent has these trainings Improved the GBV Survivors

From the findings in table 4.1.23 and figure 4.23 it was indicated that the response rate as per whether the training has affected the lives of the GBV survivors positively and the response was 40% indicated very large extent, 29% indicated large extent, 18% indicated moderate extent.
and 11% indicated small extent and finally 2% indicated very small extent this showed that most of the respondents did receive helped them in resolving the matters of gender based violence.

**Table 4.1.24**

*Showing Whether there are any other resources available for socio-economic empowerment of Family Member’s relative*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Researcher 2016*

**Figure 4.1.24 Whether there are any other resources available for socio-economic empowerment of Family Member’s relative**

*Source: Researcher 2016*

Analysis from the table 4.1.24 and figure 4.1.24 above indicates that 34% of the family members of the GBV survivors agreed that they never received any other resources that were available so as to enhance the socio-economic empowerment whereas 66% of the respondents
disagreed. Most of the family members disagreed that the GBV survivors received any resources and if so it was very little.

Table 4.1.25

*Showing To what extent do you think the resources available for your relative are well utilized*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Large extent</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large extent</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Averagely</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Extent</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very small Extent</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Researcher 2016*
Figure 4.1.25 To what extent do you think resource utilization of socio-economic empowerment programmes affects your life

Source: Researcher 2016

Analysis from the above table 4.1.25 and figure 4.1.25 indicates that 46% of the respondents agreed that resource utilization of social-economic empowerment programmes affects their life in a very large extent, 26% large extent, 18% averagely and 9% small extent while 1% indicated very small extent. This indicated that resource utilization of socio-economic empowerment programmes affects the youth life and the GBV survivors as indicated by their family members.
Table 4.1.26

*Showing Whether the family member’s relative participate in socio-economic empowerment*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Researcher 2016*

Figure 4.26 Whether the family member’s relative participate in socio-economic empowerment

Table 4.26 and figure 4.26 showed the response on whether family member’s relative participate in socio-economic empowerment that is the GBV survivors with 44% indicating yes, and 56% indicating from the analysis not many of the GBV survivors attended the socio-economic
empowerment being they were not encouraged as much and they were not reached at as expected other were assumed and not listened to keenly hence making the participation poor.

Table 4.27

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Researcher 2016

Figure 4.27 Showing Whether More Socio-Economic Empowerment Programs are needed
Table 4.27 and figure 4.27 showed the response on effects of whether more socioeconomic empowerment programs are needed with 75% indicating that it truly is needed and 25% indicating that it not helpful hence from the analysis it can be noted that many of the respondents needed the social economic empowerment this will enable them to understand more on how to handle matters concerning gender based violence and also it will strengthen them in future to be able to handle such pressure and last but not list the programme will enable to end issues relating to gender base violation.

4.2 Analysis from the interview guide with the NGO staff.

From the interview guides the study found out the non-governmental organization that were used were only Bonga and Kijani initiative on the effectiveness of socio-economical empowerment programmes for GBV survivors in Huruma ward on that note the position of the NGO’s were Staff members of an NGO are responsible for the day-to-day functioning, and implementing of its programmes and projects. They report to the Executive Director, who overall is responsible for the NGO's activities. Staff members of an NGO fall into three groups responsible for activities related to administration, publicity and programmes/projects. Communications and dissemination activities are the responsibility of a staff member a the level of a manager. This manger may be assisted by other staff members such as a Public Relations Assistant, a Publications Assistant, or a Web/Social Media Assistant. The Public Relations assistant works closely with both the Finance Assistant and Membership Coordinator on one hand Programme and project activities of an NGO are led by a manager. This is, of course, the biggest part of an NGO’s activities, and forms its structural core.

Individual private donors despite their independence from government, many NGOs rely heavily on government funding in order to function. Some governmental NGO funding may be viewed as controversial because the funding may support certain political goals rather than a
nation's development goals. The bilateral and multilateral aid is one of the biggest sources of funding we have seen over the past fifty and more years. United Nations, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank. These organizations have been created to extend international support for alleviating poverty and reducing the socio-economic gap between the developed and the developing countries.

Because the annual budget of an NGO can be in the hundreds of millions (or even billions) of dollars, fundraising efforts are important for the NGO's existence and success. the NGO’s give out 45.5 million annually is spend on Socio-Economic Empowerment for GBV survivors annually.

From this the NGO’s think that sufficient funds for Socio-Economic Empowerment to be effective on average should be more than 80 million Kenyan shillings but to be precise the average amount should 150 millions as this will help in sourcing different people and ensuring that the gap is met to reach out GBV survivors as many as they can.

The challenges the NGO’s face are When the expenses on core initiatives of NGOs surpass the grants and donations available, the NGO is compelled to reduce either the equality or the quantity of its effort, or to pursue new sources of funds to accommodate the deficit. With such large amounts of money involved, there is obviously a pressure for humanitarian and development NGOs to show transparency and accountability in their aid flows. This means demonstrating value for money in their procurement policies and, ideally, strengthening the communities involved.

NGOs are expressing difficulty in finding sufficient, appropriate and continuous funding for their work. They find accessing donors as challenging as dealing with their funding conditions. They perceive there to be certain cartels of individuals and NGOs that control access to donor
funds. Poor Networking was identified as a major challenge. It is the cause of duplication of efforts, conflicting strategies at community level, a lack of learning from experience and an inability of NGOs to address local structural causes of poverty, deprivation and underdevelopment.

Maintaining NGO records with the NGO Coordination Board will enable NGOs to received regular information and gain access to basket funding. The NGO Coordination Board is also working hard to improve the public image of NGOs through the promotion and support of annual NGO Week.

On the training matters it was found that most of the respondents were not attentive to listen this was due to poor communication others did not understand the kenyan language as they spoke on the mothertongue the rest were just ignorant to listen but a few were cooperative. Threats to productivity include not utilizing the latest technology and also the lack of training for the staff. We want to improve employee utilization and productivity and be able to analyse situations in order to make important decisions. This is by managing water and natural resource consumption, reduce operational and supply also start with a strategic assessment, build a customized action plan.

Challenges faced as NGO during your participation with the GBV survivors is that some of the survivors have fear of the unknown that is disclosing the information to us on what really happened to them other not disclosing the truth on what really and actually happened also fact that refuse the help from us due to lack of trust the experience from the situation to hard for them to handle.

The role of NGOs has been recognised as important to solve the multifarious problems and particularly to help improve the livelihood of the mothers residents. For achieving
substantial and sustained poverty reduction, there is a need in the inclusion of civil society, is to be the primary support and platform for a civil society represented by a global community of informed, empowered and committed NGOs that fully participate with the UN in decisionmaking and programs leading to a better world, a world of economic and social justice. So far socio-economic condition could not become healthy as majority of the people in Mathare are still facing rampant poverty, illiteracy, poor health, deteriorating natural resources, and social ill-practices and this are what as as the NGO’s are committed in reducing and finishing them.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This sought to examine effectiveness of social-economic empowerment programmes for GBV survivors. This chapter is divided into sections that include summary of findings based on the research questions, conclusion, recommendation and suggestions for further studies.
5.2 Summary of Findings based on the research question

5.2.1 To what extent is the level of funding affecting the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment of GBV survivors in Huruma Ward in Mathare slums, Nairobi County?

This study found out that the level of funding was not as efficient as it was required most of the residents that is the GBV survivors and their family members indicated that yes they did receive the funds but not that effective to implement the socio-economic empowerment of GBV survivors in Huruma ward this was due to the population in Huruma ward as per the GBV survivors were many as compared to the funds being given.

5.2.2 How the level of training is affecting the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes of GBV survivors in Huruma Ward in Mathare slums, Nairobi County?

This study found that the level of training was potentially good since most of the respondents who were victims of gender base violation agreed the training being given to them was effective keeping in mind that most of them were in educated so to say. Majority of the respondents agreed that they did receive training and it was beneficial and helpful.

5.2.3 How does resource utilization affect the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes of GBV survivors in Huruma Ward in Mathare slums, Nairobi County?

This study found out that the resource utilization affected the effectiveness of socioeconomic empowerment programmes towards the GBV survivors since not all the resources were utilized as per the analysis given by the respondents resource was not utilized this was due to the poverty being experienced and lack of expertise who know to use the availed resources given hence it was proven that not all resource was utilized effectively and efficiently.
5.2.4 How is Stakeholder participation affecting the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes of GBV survivors in Huruma Ward in Mathare slums, Nairobi County?

The study found that the stakeholders participation was minimal but still affected the effectiveness of socio-economic empowerment programmes of GBV survivors in huruma ward the question was why so the study found out that not all respondent participated due to lack of communication from the awareness that there was any stakeholder participation this was due to some of the GBV survivors and family members were ignorant to participate and fully understand the causes of gender base violation which could have been beneficial to them.

5.3 Conclusions

It was concluded that Gender-based violence undermines the health, dignity, security and autonomy of its victims, yet it remains shrouded in a culture of silence. Victims of violence can suffer sexual and reproductive health consequences, including forced and unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, traumatic fistula, sexually transmitted infections including HIV, and even death. Bonga and Kijani Initiative is one of the UN’s lead agencies working to further gender equality and women’s social-economical empowerment, and to address the physical and emotional consequences of gender-based violence. Bonga and Kijani Initiative’s programmes offer psychosocial assistance, medical treatment and rape kits to survivors, and promote the right of all women and girls to live free of violence and abuse this is by empowering their social and economic lifestyles.

Counseling was as a critical intervention that can have positive benefit for the GBV survivors including higher physical functioning, lower levels of depression higher self-esteem and assertiveness, and even decreased exposure to abuse, Providers were trained to ask women
directly about violence. In particular, women in antenatal/prenatal care and women showing certain conditions, such as injuries, anxiety symptoms, substance abuse, depression, sexually transmitted infections or gynecological symptoms. Cognitive-behavioral therapy may be especially useful in reducing mental health problems associated with both intimate partner violence and sexual violence. However, it is critical that those providing emotional care and support have adequate counselor training in issues related to the psychological impact of different types of violence against women and girls and few men. Some interventions, including those for post-traumatic stress disorder require a psychologist or highly trained mental health specialist. Others, such as crisis-intervention have been shown not to be effective.

**5.4 Recommendations**

This study recommended that the government of Kenya work together in line with the NGO’s as to further create programmes relating to social-economical empowerment as this might help change the perception of the residents in Mathare constituency to embrace more victims suffering from gender base violation to come out in number so as to be assisted with the tender care they surely and deeply require.

Furthermore the residents of Huruma should embrace the help they are getting from the NGO’s as this will help them to curb the issues relating to gender base violation. Also the NGO’s should try as much as to issue out more funds to the victims and also the government should ensure that they create means and ways of utilization of the resources that are available this will enable the youths to be more productive and it will increase their level of knowledge towards on how to handle risks involved in GBV. Recognition should be afforded to the fact that there are informal networks of support for SGBV survivors, as well as formal mechanisms.
5.4.1 Level of Funding

The important source of funding is the private charities/foundations/international organizations that are more privately handled and have a better focus on equipping local NGOs not just financially but also technically. NGOs can also look upon the corporate agencies as another major source of funding for them reserve funds provide spending money in case of emergencies or special opportunities and allow covering expenses not funded by donors and grant makers. They also serve as a buffer by giving the organization extra time to adjust to changed circumstances. Unrestricted money in form of reserve funds also helps NGOs with cashflow problems. They compensate for lower earned income and raised funds than originally planned. Reserve funds will furthermore close cash deficits due to delays in donor and customer payments as well as unforeseen and unusual expenses.

5.4.2 Level of Training

As a result of the changes to the training system following the implementation of training employees better, the NGO training program is focused on delivering child protection on matters of GBV, training to support NGOs on how to handle such matters. To increase the knowledge and skills of NGO staff, the researcher suggested that offering free training in child protection and case management for any organization receiving funding from Community Services. This is a two-day fundamental child protection course for staff that work with families, children, or youth and wish to update their knowledge and learn about the new child protection system. It includes information on keep them safe and new reporting thresholds, the responsibilities of NGOs.
5.4.3 Resource Utilization

Involving the NGOs for health system strengthening may eventually contribute to create a healthcare system reflecting an increased efficiency and also a resourceful utilization, more equity and good governance in the wake of the millennium development Goals. NGOs should involve themselves in environmental governance which are highly diverse, including local, national, regional, and international groups with various missions dedicated to environmental protection, sustainable development, poverty alleviation, animal welfare, and other issues concerning gender based violation matters.

5.5 Limitations of the Study

This study experienced the challenge of poor road network, suspicion and communication as they could not understand each other the researcher could not easily access the location since the slums were too many and congested also the collection of information was abit tiring since some of the respondents did not cooperate well this forced the researcher to look for assistance in order to make the research abit easy in collecting the information and also to pinpoint the victims of the gender base violence and also their family members.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Study

Due to the limitation of time and resources this study could not be carried out in all the areas of Mathare therefore it is suggested that a study be carried out in the areas of the Mathare constituency so as to determine the factors that influence effectiveness of socio-economic empowerment programmes for GBV survivors in Huruma ward the study is not conclusive hence
more variables need to be investigated so as to fully understand the effectiveness of socio-economic empowerment programmes for GBV survivors in Huruma ward in Nairobi county.

REFERENCES


Mugenda, O.M.and Mugenda, A.G (2003), *Research Methods, Quantitative and Qualitative approaches.* Centre for Technology studies; ACTS Press Nairobi.


APPENDICES

Appendix I: Introductory Letter

Maryanne

P.O Box 1109-00621

Nairobi

Tel: 0720399241

Dear Sir/Madam,

REF: REQUEST TO CARRY OUT DATA COLLECTION.

I am a student at Catholic university of eastern Africa pursuing a Master’s degree in project planning and management in fulfillment of this degree, am carrying out a study on the FACTORS AFFECTING EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT FOR GBV SURVIVORS IN HURUMA WARD IN NAIROBI COUNTY.
You have been chosen due to your position to provide reliable information that will enable the study achieve its objectives. I intend to research on the above topic though the use of questionnaires. The identity of the respondents will be treated with confidence and any assistance given will be highly appreciated as it will be used purely for the purpose of the research. A final copy of the document may be availed to you upon request. Your assistance and cooperation will be highly appreciated.

Thank you in anticipation

Yours Faithfully,

Maryanne

APPENDIX II: GBV SURVIVORS QUESTIONNAIRE:

My name is Maryanne Wairimu Njuguna, a student of the catholic university of Eastern Africa (C.U.E.A). I'm carrying out a research on the factors affecting the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes in Huruma Ward in Nairobi County. Your answers to this initiative will be of great help and the information you are going to give will be accorded high confidentiality and is for academic purposes only.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Please ( ) tick or explain where it is required.

SECTION A: BACK GROUND INFORMATION:

1. SEX MALE ( ) FEMALE ( )

2. AGE 13-20 ( ) 21-28 ( ) 29-35 ( )
3. LEVEL OF EDUCATION Primary ( ) Secondary ( ) tertiary ( )

4. RESIDENCE:

SECTION B: KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE LEVEL OF FUNDING:

1. Have you ever received any form of assistance/ socio-economic empowerment from a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) ?

   YES [ ] NO [ ] If yes go to (i)

   i) Name the NGO/ NGOs you have received empowerment from?
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
   ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

2. To what extent do you agree with the following statement? The socio economic empowerment group that I participate in is well funded?

   To a very large extent [ ]
   To a large extent [ ]
   No extent [ ]
   To a small extent [ ]
   To a very small extent [ ]

3. To what extent has these funds helped you socio-economically?

   To a very large extent [ ]
   To a large extent [ ]
   No extent [ ]
To a small extent [ ]
To a very small extent [ ]

4. How adequate are the funds you receive?
Very adequate [ ]
Adequate [ ]
Inadequate [ ]
Less inadequate [ ]
Very inadequate [ ]

SECTION C: LEVEL OF TRAINING

5. Have you ever received trainings on Socio-Economic Empowerment?
YES [ ] NO [ ]

6. Is there any form of trainings you have received?
Yes [ ] No [ ] Specify___________________

7. Are the trainings you receive relevant?
Yes [ ] No [ ]

8. How has the trainings changed your life Socially and Economically?
________________________________________________________________________
9. To what extent has these trainings affected your life positively?

To a very large extent [ ]
To a large extent [ ]
Moderate extent [ ]
To a small extent [ ]
To a very small extent [ ]

10. Please give suggestions on how the trainings can be improved to make a more positive impact in your life?

………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………

SECTION D: RESOURCE UTILISATION

11. Has lack of economic resources due to poverty affected your growth and development as a youth?

YES ( ) NO ( ) I DON’T KNOW ( )

If yes how?
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
12. Do you lack economic resources e.g. land, capital? YES ( )  NO ( )

If yes name what you lack?
………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………

13. How do you rate your income and parent’s income/salary? Is it enough for your basic requirements?

1- Enough ( )
2- Not enough ( )
3- Satisfactory ( )

14. What resources are available for you in the socio-economic empowerment programmes?

15. Do you think these resources are well utilized?
16. To what extent do you think resource utilization of socio-economic empowerment programmes affects your life?

To a very large extent [  ]
To a large extent [  ]
Moderate extent [  ]
To a small extent [  ]
To a very small extent [  ]

17. What suggestions do you think would help in resource utilization?

........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................

SECTION E: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

18. How often do you participate in socio-economic empowerment programmes?

Very often [  ]
Often [  ]
Never [  ]
Rarely [  ]
Very rare [  ]
19. To what extent has your participation in socio-economic empowerment programmes affected your life?

To a very large extent [ ]
To a large extent [ ]
Moderate extent [ ]
To a small extent [ ]
To a very small extent [ ]

20. How important do you think participation in socio-economic empowerment is?

Very important [ ]
Important [ ]
Not important [ ]
Appendix III: FAMILY MEMBER QUESTIONNAIRE

My name is Maryanne Wairimu Njuguna, a student of the catholic university of Eastern Africa (C.U.E.A). I’m carrying out a research on the factors affecting the effectiveness of socio economic empowerment programmes in Huruma Ward in Nairobi County. Your answers to this initiative will be of great help and the information you are going to give will be accorded high confidentiality and is for academic purposes only.

INSTRUCTIONS:
Please (  ) tick or explain where it is required.

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

1. SEX MALE (  ) FEMALE (  )
2. AGE 13-20 (  ) 21-28 (  ) 29-35 (  )
3. LEVEL OF EDUCATION Primary (  ) Secondary (  ) tertiary (  )
4. RESIDENCE:

SECTION B: KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE LEVEL OF FUNDING:

1. What is your relationship with the GBV survivor?

2. Does your relative receive any funds from an NGO? YES [  ] NO [  ]
3. To what extent do you think the funds he/ she receives empowers his/ her socio-economic life?

   To a very large extent  [  ]
   To a large extent       [  ]
   Moderate extent        [  ]
   To a small extent       [  ]
   To a very small extent  [  ]

4. How adequate are the funds he/she receives?

   Very adequate           [  ]
   Adequate                [  ]
   Inadequate              [  ]
   Less inadequate         [  ]
   Very inadequate         [  ]

5. What suggestions can you give to help in effectiveness of socio-economic empowerment of GBV survivors?

SECTION C: LEVEL OF TRAINING

6. Does your relative receive any trainings on socio-economic empowerment?

   YES [  ] NO [  ]

7. How relevant do you think the trainings they receive are?

   Very relevant [  ]
Relevant [ ]
Irrelevant [ ]
Less irrelevant [ ]
Very irrelevant [ ]

8. To what extent has these trainings improved their lives?

To a very large extent [ ]
To a large extent [ ]
Moderate extent [ ]
To a small extent [ ]
To a very small extent [ ]

9. What suggestions can you give to improve the quality of the trainings your relative receives?

SECTION D: RESOURCE UTILISATION

10. Are there any other resources available for socio-economic empowerment of your relative?

YES [ ] NO [ ]

11. To what extent do you think the resources available for your relative are well utilized?

To a very large extent [ ]
To a large extent [ ]
Moderate extent [ ]
To a small extent [ ]
To a very small extent [ ]

12. What do you think can be done to make full utilization of resources available?
SECTION E: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

13. Does your relative participate in socio-economic empowerment?
   
   Yes [   ]   No [   ]

If yes,

14. How has this participation affected him/her economically and socially?

15. Do you think more socio-economic empowerment programs are needed?

   Yes [   ]   No [   ]

If yes, explain which ones?

Appendix IV: NON-GOVERMENTAL ORGANIZATION’S STAFF UNSTRUCTURED INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. Name of the NGO?

2. Position at the NGO?

3. Who funds your NGO?

4. How much funds do you receive annually on average in the NGO that you are working for?

5. How much do you averagely spend on Socio-Economic Empowerment for GBV survivors annually?

6. How much do you think would be sufficient annually for Socio-Economic Empowerment to be effective on average?
7. What challenges do you experience in sourcing your funds?

8. What suggestions can you give to help solve the problems/challenges above?

9. What challenges do you face as an NGO when offering these trainings?

10. What do you think can be done to improve resource utilization?

11. What challenge do you face as an NGO during your participation with the GBV survivors?

12. What are your objectives as an NGO towards improving the effectiveness of social economic empowerment for GBV survivors living in Mathare?

Appendix V: Map of Mathare Constituency
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

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when replying please quote

Ref. No. NACOSTI/P/16/42372/10713

Date: 29th April, 2016

Maryanne Wairimu Njuguna
Catholic University of Eastern Africa
P.O. Box 62157-00200
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on “Factors affecting the effectiveness of socio-economic empowerment programmes in Huruma in Nairobi County,” I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in Nairobi County for the period ending 29th April, 2017.

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

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

GODFREY P. KALERWA MBA, MKIM
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:
The County Commissioner
Nairobi County.

The County Director of Education
Nairobi County.

CONDITIONS

1. You must report to the County Commissioner and the County Education Officer of the area before embarking on your research. Failure to do that may lead to the cancellation of your permit.
2. Government Officers will not be interviewed without prior appointment.
3. No questionnaire will be used unless it has been approved.
4. Excavation, filming and collection of biological specimens are subject to further permission from the relevant Government Ministries.
5. You are required to submit at least two hard copies and one soft copy of your final report.
6. The Government of Kenya reserves the right to modify the conditions of this permit including its cancellation without notice.

RESEARCH CLEARANCE PERMIT

Serial No: A 123456

CONDITIONS: see back page
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:

Ms. Maryanne Waithimu Njogu
of Catholic University of Eastern
Africa, 1109-521 Nairobi, has been
permitted to conduct research in
Nairobi County
on the topic: FACTORS AFFECTING THE
EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC
EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMMES IN
HURUMA IN NAIROBI COUNTY.
for the period ending:
29th April, 2017

Applicant's
Signature

Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation