



**FACTORS WHICH AFFECT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG WOMEN IN
WESTERN KENYA: A CASE STUDY IN KERICHO COUNTY**

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DECLARATION

I declare that this research study is my own original work which has not been submitted and presented in other institutions of higher learning. Signature

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This study has been submitted for purpose of examination with my approval as the University supervisor. Signature..... Date.....

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ABSTRACT

This study seeks to throw more light on the effects of socio cultural factors in the management of sexually related and gender based violence (SGBV) against women in Kericho County, Kenya. The following objectives are used to guide this study: (i) Establishment on how domestic violence affects women and families in the region. (ii) Explanation on the cultural norms used to manage Sexual and Gender Based Violence. (iii) Examination on how the Government is involved in assisting domestic violence victims in the region. (iv) Identification of the necessary corrective measures being taken to stop and ensure that violence does not recur.

The study includes questionnaires, one-on-one interviews and a case study used to conduct the research. The target population for this study is the people living in Kericho County, facing domestic based violence. The study settled on census sampling to carry out the research. The selected size sample for this study was one hundred and fifty respondents. In this study, the data obtained was done by applying descriptive statistical tools and SPSS software. The results accumulated were expressed in a format involving percentages and statistical methods. The obtained information in the work, gathered from the view of many professionals, is important to the Government of Kenya (GoK) in the implementation of planning programs.

Based on the survey results, the researcher came to a conclusion that the rehabilitation programs, resulted to moderate impacts on violence against female community. Victims of domestic based violence were financially supported and empowered and plans were made to provide temporary shelters for the victims. However, interviewees said that not all the services provided were free. Most of the victims said that they were charged some fee in order to get such services, which resulted in most of them not participating. Educational interventions, such as raising awareness, social gatherings and media, educated the victims more about domestic violence. Members of the society stigmatized victims of gender-based violence and this made them feel uncomfortable. Group interventions, such as couple counseling and the management of short temper and anger, were found to offer solutions on the short-term, while on the other hand free legal advice helped victims exit abusive marriages much faster. Services available for survivors of domestic violence

were a challenge. This was because there are not many attorneys providing free legal advice which limited the number of victims assisted.

Contents

LIST OF TABLES	8
ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	9
DEFINITION OF TERMS	10
CHAPTER ONE.....	11
INTRODUCTION	11
1.1 Background study	11
1.2 Problem statement	12
1.3 Purpose of the study	14
1.4 Objective of the study.....	14
1.5 Research questions	14
1.6 Significance of study	15
1.7 Limitations of study.....	15
1.8 Scope and delimitations of study	15
1.9 Assumptions of study	16
1.10 Organization of study	16
CHAPTER TWO	17
LITERATURE REVIEW	17
2.1 Introduction.....	17
2.2 Theoretical Literature review.....	17
2.2.1 Concept of violence against women by an intimate partner	17
2.3 Empirical Literature review	19
2.3.1 Interventions for violence against women by an intimate partner.	19
2.3.2 Educational interventions against gender based violence	19
2.4 Educational interventions against women	20
2.4.1 Media and social Norms Marketing Campaigns	20
2.4.2 Group Interventions and violence against women	21
2.4.3 Free Legal Counsel and violence against women	21
2.4.4 Rehabilitation Center Programs and violence against women	22
2.5 SUMMARY AND RESEARCH GAP	22
2.6 Operationalization of variables	23
2.6.1 Operationalization of variables	24
CHAPTER THREE.....	25
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	25
3.1 Introduction.....	25
3.2 Research Design.....	25
3.3 Target population	25
3.4 Sample and sampling Technique	25
3.5 Methods and Equipment of Data collection	25
3.5.1 Pilot study	26
3.5.2 Validity of the Instruments	26

3.6 Data collection Procedure.....	26
3.7 Data analysis and presentation.....	27
3.8 Ethical consideration	27
CHAPTER FOUR.....	27
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	27
4.1 Introduction	27
4.2 Presentation and research findings.....	28
4.2.1 Response Rate	28
4.2.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	28
4.2.3 Gender of the Respondents	28
4.2.5 Type of Occupation	29
4.2.6 Level of Education Attained	29
4.2.7 Type of Violence Experienced	29
4.3 Limitations of the study	30
CHAPTER FIVE	31
SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS	31
5.1 Introduction	31
5.2 Summary of Findings	31
5.3 Recommendations	32
5.4 Conclusion	33
REFERENCES	34
APPENDICES	36
APPENDIX I: INTRODUCTION LETTER.....	36
APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE	37

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.4.1 Summary and research gap

Table 2.5.1 Conceptual framework

Table 2.6.1 Operationalization of variables.

Table 4.2.4 gender of the respondents

Table 4.2.6 marital status of respondents

ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

IPV- Intimate Partner Violence

GBV- Gender Based Violence

WHO- World Health Organization

FGM- Female Genital Mutilation

GVRC- Gender Violence Recovery Centre

CAR-E-Centre for Assault Recovery

NGO- Non-Governmental Organization

SPSS- Statistical Package for Social Science

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Domestic violence: Refers to any physical, psychological, emotional, sexual, economical or financial abuse against members within a family.

Violence against women: This is a human right violation and is any act of gender-based violence which can lead to physical, mental suffering and sexual harm to girls or women. It also includes threats of those mentioned acts, arbitrary deprivation of liberty or coercion either in private or public life.

Physical violence: This is any action done within the family set up by one of its members which undermines the life of the body or physical integrity of another family member or which seriously hurts the development of his or her personality.

Culture: This defines a set of ideas, traditional customs and social behavior of a particular group of people, community or society.

Rehabilitation center program: This is a program in a center or clinic where people with drug related issues like abuse and alcohol addiction are taken care of, guided and treated on alcohol and drug related issues.

Social Norms: This is defined as a set of rules of certain behaviors that by consideration are acceptable to the society. Members who fail to follow these guidelines and rules may be shunned or subjected to disciplinary action.

Non-governmental organization: This is an independent organization with an affiliation to the government and works towards improving the lives of vulnerable women victims subjected to violence. It is usually a non-profit making organization.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background study

Domestic violence among women is a lot prominent in our society today. It can happen regardless of one's gender or sexuality. Domestic violence can include psychological, emotional, physical, sexual and financial abuse. This may lead to forced unwanted marriages, early marriages and female circumcision.

Domestic violence among women has consistently risen in our society. Information from electronic and print media give cases of brutal crimes against women. Domestic violence on a global issue indicated that most women have suffered from this menace. In some cases, not once but throughout the years, most women barely come forward due to the stigmatization of the act. The reason behind this was the fear of losing their partners or worsening the situation. Violence against women is a societal issue and not a women's issue. Gatobu (2003) observed that domestic violence affects all age groups including educated, non-educated and religious communities. Domestic violence is a vice that plagues many families in Kenya with a trend showing that the higher percentage of affected persons, are women and their children. This however does not exclude men from sexual abuse. Men in the current society also face domestic violence, rape and even other inhumane actions.

The focus of this study was on domestic violence against women, which was more vibrant in the society yet still viewed as less important in our country. Viewing the government's analysis, 45 percent of ladies and young girls between the ages of fifteen to forty nine years had faced physical violence and fourteen percent experienced sexual violence. Many cases however are not brought forward to authorities and the women rarely get justice or receive any medical care. In more recent cases, an example of one victim is JULIET.M, 16 years of age who was held hostage by a man and got assaulted sexually. Afterwards, some neighbors assisted her and took care of her in a safe house in Nairobi. The abuser claimed that the reason for his actions was because he was in need of company due to his loneliness caused by the COVID-19 lockdown. This is evidence that the assaulter did not care at all for the fundamental rights of the victim. All he did was to torture her in the name of wanting company during his lonely time occasioned by COVID-19 cessation of movement and travel restrictions. Domestic violence is not necessarily limited to a particular region, country, class, race, religion or social economic status; it is present on a world -wide scale.

Culture was used as an excuse to practice or encourage domestic violence against women. As an example, in most African communities, women were regarded as the property of their men, because of dowry and cultural beliefs and in some cases some men used payment of dowry to subdue women. This meant that the man was in control over her and everything she owns. A good example is for instance, most cultures once the man has paid dowry, it was endorsed and unanimously agreed that the wife belongs to the man and the man has every control and power over her. Women especially from rural areas were difficult to be convinced that they deserved equal rights. This was because they were not taught their own rights and therefore to them it was normal for such abuse to happen. An attribute to this is the up-bringing throughout the generations, having watched their very own mothers, sisters, aunt, cousins and female friends go through such form of abuse. As they age, this behavior is adopted as acceptable. Women deserve respect. Most of the women, in most cases, do not know their rights and therefore accept all kind of mistreatment from their partners. The acceptance of this abuse from their partners mostly ended up in brutal beatings, divorce and in extreme cases even death.

1.2 Problem statement

Literature on domestic violence in Kenya illustrated inadequate data concerning the subject. This made it difficult to establish that it had been a critical issue that calls for significant attention. The society had failed to recognize that domestic violence against women is a problem that existed; it is only in extreme cases such as occurrence of death that were reported. The community only paid attention to serious crimes only like mutilation of limbs or like when the husband killed his wife. In our society, it had become so normalized that you would hear about it or read about it. Cases such as beatings, rape, and abuse are rarely taken seriously. Domestic violence is being taken as a normal occurrence but this is unacceptable. People should take actions such as reporting or getting assistance to stop the abuse from happening.

Sexual and Gender Based Violence is known to contain all forms of physical, psychological, sexual and financial abuse that involved the survivor's sexuality or role in the society or culture (Keesbury&Askew, 2010). Injuries may be inflicted by hands, feet, teeth, knives or other sharp objects, hot liquid, burning cigarette and so on (Kenya Demographic and Health Survey Report. 2003).

Effects of domestic violence on women are severe and affect them both physically, mentally and emotionally and to some extent permanently. Kenya Demographic and Health survey report

(2003) shows that abused women suffer visible injuries that affect their health and leads to lifelong disabilities. The injuries inflicted affect their job performances which lead to the loss of opportunities and dismissal and this later turns into economic hardship. Some reports have even showed that victims had been injured such as their arms being cut off by use of knives and other dangerous objects. On extreme cases, victims have been slaughtered or even killed after rape. The mental health of the victim is also largely affected by abuse. Women and especially children who undergo physical, verbal or emotional abuse were more likely to go through depression and anxiety which greatly diminished their ability to function well in society. Depression had not been a topic largely tackled in Kenya but in the recent years, the effects had become too much to an extent that cannot be ignored. Women especially those that have had abusive partners do find themselves in a depressive state. This in turn facilitates and worsens the abuse. Someone in a depressed state is less likely to do anything about it. It had been found that when a person is depressed, they tend to back away from society or even family, because when one is in such a state of mind it all seems hopeless. A person undergoing such violence tends to lose their own sense of self confidence and even start thinking that maybe that's how their life is supposed to be. This results to discouragement and victim does not make any effort to seek help which, as we found out in Kenya, is not all that easy. In most cases, the individual felt weak and to an extent may have even had thoughts of committing suicide.

Medical practitioners who are especially focused on mental health are very scarce in Kenya. The mental health act of 1989[Act No. 10 of 1989] was approved in parliament and the post of director of mental health in the Ministry created. The Kenya Board of Mental Health together with the district Mental Health Councils were all entrenched but since then, very little developments took place. Most of the counseling that took place was mostly directed to those who suffered from HIV, those who suffered from election violence and family planning. However, very little work was done on depression victims. Depression is a major plague in today's society because a lot of people suffered from it. Research found that people who have undergone physical, emotional, psychological or sexual abuse were far more likely to be depressed. The victims mind and emotions got altered due to the physical abuse they faced. The victims felt weak and believed that they had no control over their lives or their body. The emotional effects in most cases are more devastating than physical abuse. This is because the victim may not keep in touch with close friends and family due to partner's attempt to isolate

herself. She obviously may fear that the people she cares about might find out and blame her for choosing the wrong partner. It is not the victims fault for choosing that kind of a partner and should not to be blamed for it. This resulted to social isolation, distancing from friends and relatives which affected her external behaviors. The society is likely to suffer when the well-being of individuals or families of those affected are destroyed by domestic violence.

Domestic violence is a powerful but invisible barrier to the development of the society and eventually renders the victim hopeless and weak. Due to forgoing observations, a study to investigate the factors affecting violence against women in Kericho County was proposed and it is hoped that the findings will shade light on what triggers domestic violence against women.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The aim of this research is to view and establish the issues affecting domestic violence against Kenyan women. To find out why cases keep recurring, what measures are taken while dealing with domestic violence victims and where the root cause of the problem is.

1.4 Objective of the study

The conducted research used the following subsequent goals;

1. Discovery of interventions in education that influence violence against Kenyan women.
2. Creation of programs in rehabilitation centers influencing violence against Kenyan women.
3. To analyze group interventions that assist women facing domestic violence in Kenya.
4. To discover free legal counsel provided to women facing domestic violence in Kenya.

1.5 Research questions

The following research questions were used as a guide in this study work.

- i) Which ways is violence against Kenyan women affected by intervention in education?
- ii) How do programs in rehabilitation centers influence violence against Kenyan women?
- iii) In which ways group interventions impact violence against Kenyan women.
- iv) Which and how in which free legal counsel impacts on violence against women in Kenya?

1.6 Significance of study

The outcome of the research can assist education officials to scrutinize the introduction of domestic violence study in Kenya's school curriculum. This will create early realization of the issues faced by the victims and prevents the issues from recurring. The students will have knowledge in future to the kind of consequences which are to be faced when they attempt to practice domestic violence.

This research may also provide documentation which is helpful and can be utilized by future intellectuals, undergraduates and other NGOs serving as a foundation of reference for guiding research. This in return advances to an extensive knowledge of domestic violence reduction. Upcoming researchers will have the ability to access findings of the study and be able to seek answers to different societal issues that will occur from the recommendations.

1.7 Limitations of study

The researcher encountered difficulties while trying to find victims who were willing to provide required information that would be used for the study. The researcher sought help from Live with Hope organization in Matobo area, located in Kericho County. It is a non-governmental organization handling violence victims. They gave out respondents. The respondents were given an organized rapport by the researcher and provided clarified explanations to the importance of carrying out the study.

In this study, time was a limiting factor since the domestic violence victims were to voluntarily avail themselves for data collection. It was notable that a slow rate of data collection was as a result of the victims fear to participate.

1.8 Scope and delimitations of study

This research focuses on a non-governmental organization, Live with Hope organization in the Matobo area of Kericho County, which supports HIV/AIDS in Sister Francesco [2000] and

victims of domestic violence. They have several branches in Malawi and Rwanda. Education interventions, group interventions and rehabilitation programs were distributed into different areas of the study. This brought out more understanding on how women got affected by domestic violence in Kericho County. The selection of the site was determined by the ease in transport and previous studies that had been carried out in that part of the county hence easy to carry out the study.

1.9 Assumptions of study

The following are the assumptions that were made for the purpose of this study.

- i. That there is a widespread violence against women in Kericho County.
- ii. That most of the cases on violence against women are not reported by victims.
- iii. That there will be truthfulness and honesty from the respondent's when giving the required information.
- iv. That the respondents are able to answer the questionnaire and will be able to return it for analysis.

1.10 Organization of study

In the five chapters, the first chapter describes the study of the background, the purpose of study and the problem. It also describes on the objectives, limitations, delimitations and expectations of the study. The second chapter looks into literature review and focuses more on theoretical and conceptual frame work. The third chapter focuses on the methodology emphasizing on issues like design, population, methods of data collection, validity and the sampling procedure .Chapter four reviews the data collected in the field study with a few discussions. The final chapter reviews the summary in more detail, discussions made, conclusions drawn and suggested recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Primarily, this section looks into empirical and existing theoretical literature on key factors influencing domestic violence against Kenyan women. The chapter explains the idea of gender based violence against the female community. The scope of gender based violence against females is discussed. Violence against women in Kenya is reviewed in detail. Observations are made on how primary and secondary interventions impact domestic violence. This chapter finalizes by providing a conceptual framework, summaries of the literature and research gaps.

2.2 Theoretical Literature review

This study uses feminist theory to explain the factors influencing domestic violence against women. This theory focuses on understanding the nature of gender inequality as the main reason for domestic violence. It regards the cultural system of family and marriage as a major background that supports, promotes and maintains forceful actions used by men against women.

2.2.1 Concept of violence against women by an intimate partner

The most common form of gender-based violence (GBV) is Intimate partner violence (IPV). This comprises of sexual, emotional and physical abuse as well as the controlling behavior by previous or current lover, spouse or partner and can occur in heterosexuals, women and couples of the same sex. In such cases, a person does not have the freedom to say no or express individual feelings. Decisions which are made by these individuals because of familiarity result to serious social, physical and psychological consequences. Gender-based violence encompasses of a variety of mechanisms, including physical violence which include either or all of the following, slapping, leg kicking, hitting or using weapons. There is also emotional violence which includes humiliation systematically, controlling behavior and threatening. There is also sexual violence [UNDOC .ST / CSDHA / 20 (1993) which is a sexual activity considered

demeaning or degrading and economic violence which is denial of financial access or other useful resources with the aim of being in control of the person. If the woman does not adhere to them, she will not have access to these benefits. (World Bank Gender and Development Group, cited by Population Council, 2008).

Ways and modes of Gender Based Violence vary from region to region; this could be mainly due to different cultural and legal understandings of communities. According to societal levels, divisions of wrong doings through violence generally varies depending on the shifting patterns of class, gender and race instead of being based on a worldwide notation of intrinsic harm (Green 1999).

This shows that domestic violence has occurred and has been there in history. Research has shown that in most cases, physical violence accompanies sexual abuse in one third to more than half of the cases (WHO, 2002). Violence against women is with no doubt recognized as a major public health and human rights problem (Heise et al. 1999). Physical and sexual abuse is ranked as the most common forms of violence on women facing domestic violence.

In 2015, President Uhuru Kenyatta signed the Domestic Violence Act. The law recognizes that all forms of domestic violence are an unacceptable behavior. He also elaborated on 21 types of violence. Under the new enacted law, police and law enforcement officers do not need a warrant to immediately arrest an individual who commits domestic violence. Victims of domestic violence who have been injured or have their property damaged are entitled to compensation through court decision. In making a judgment, the court considers the victim's pain and suffering, the nature of the injury, the cost of treatment, lost profits, lost opportunities and self-esteem and also the cost of the property destroyed or damaged. Domestic violence occurs in all parts of the world and its symptoms and prevalence vary from place to place. For example, the report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (2006) shows a domestic study which estimated between 10 and 70 percent of women face direct physical violence. Gender-based violence against gay, bisexual, lesbian and transgender people is also widespread.

Nearly 80 countries worldwide consider homosexual acts with consent, as criminal offences. It is however surprising, that those very countries do not follow up such crimes or take serious measures to those victims who come forward as gay, lesbian or even transgendered. Mostly, in such cases the homosexual victims end up being silenced, not heard or assisted in any legal way. This in turn ends up affecting them mentally, emotionally and even physically.

The statement covers a wide range of practices such as sexual harassment, women trafficking, sexual abuse of women and rape. The United Nations recognizes women's rights through their definition and it's the states responsibility to protect women's rights and acknowledges that Brutality against women, is sex-based and it goes beyond the individual victim's privacy issues (Levy, 2008). Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is a major risk factor in a wide variety of health issues. There is an increasing recognition of the urge among health care providers to be informed about such cases of violence and help identify victims of violence and forward them to special services and relevant authorities. This is because, not a lot of abused women will seek help from legal or independent services, but will most likely seek medical care throughout their entire adult life. The female community has the liberty to access the health system at several potential points for the offered services and may have a wide range of existing health needs. Females who experience domestic violence need primary care, while women who face brutal injuries need to go to hospitals and seek medical care from emergency departments. In some cases, some of the women are willing to discuss their past experiences without being interviewed, while some other women may not be willing to talk about the root cause of their problem. Most women are afraid to open up from such experiences as it may lead to further harm from their partner. A debate about the health sector's feedback had focused on whether women should be "screened" for violence and if such kind of interventions affected upcoming risks of violence or not. Little debate has been conducted concerning what might be the most important contribution to health sector engagement in different contexts, or what might be the most viable path forward for health service sector.

2.3 Empirical Literature review

2.3.1 Interventions for violence against women by an intimate partner.

Many actions are planned to combat domestic violence. This intervention includes both primary and secondary factors. Primary interventions target social norms or seek to prevent violence before it begins through educational outreach, but secondary interventions address domestic violence that has occurred already.

2.3.2 Educational interventions against gender based violence

The challenging part with evaluating educational interventions is that a number of studies exclude curricular details; this makes it hard to position the program on social psychological context of Gender Based Violence for both men and women. We concentrate on some studies that provide details of the program to investigate the mechanism of possible behavioral change and explain the uncertainty of the outcome.

2.4 Educational interventions against women

These are educational programs that focus on domestic violence victims so as to assist them and also avoid reoccurrence. The implementation and design of target-oriented programs is controversial in the context of gender-based violence. Most female victims are accused because they did not follow social norms. It describes the type of preventative interventions aimed at reaching potential goals and reducing the prevalence and severity of gender-based violence before somebody becoming a victim.

2.4.1 Media and social Norms Marketing Campaigns

Community disapproval perceptions, on the contrary, can interfere with behavior by ignoring individual beliefs and attitudes other than directly targeting individual attitudes and social norm marketing. We aim to recognize that certain beliefs and attitudes within the society are widespread. Social norm interventions are supported by research findings that they influence behavioral changes more dramatically than individual attitudes (Paluck, 2009).

These social norms can sustain Gender Based Violence rooted in community customs, including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). It is believed that this is a very important stage for marriage due to their culture. Using such traditional practices to justify their actions should be noted and alerted to the media. Victims who undergo this rite of passage, as it is usually termed, makes it very difficult for them to open up since they want to pass through that specific stage of life and graduate to the next. This is usually quite unfortunate for them. Individuals suffering from Gender-based violence are targeted by media campaigns.

Contradictorily, campaigns that provide help by making the victims feel that they are not the only ones being affected may bring out a negative descriptive norm. They may fail to conceal the identity of the victim and show no compassion. This will show that Gender Based Violence is a

common or normal behavior. Gender Based Violence is highly prevalent and there are services that are available but not well utilized due to stigmatization or lack of awareness of domestic violence victims.

2.4.2 Group Interventions and violence against women

Meanwhile, marketing campaigns attempt to gain access to a large crowd which involves victims of violence; potential and actual perpetrators and the rest of secondary interventions are keen on the real perpetrators and aim at reducing the recurrence of gender-based violence. Many states in the United States require interventions for different perpetrators of gender-based violence, such as sex offender convicts.

Couples going for counseling also consider options such as taking breaks when the person shows signs of anger or excitement to defuse conflict. Couples counseling has been criticized for "encouraging fundamental power inequalities among partners" and may pressure the victim to maintain the relation with the partner (Lawson, 2003).

2.4.3 Free Legal Counsel and violence against women

The regulation implementation intercessions remain to be the most effortless to execute, however numerous lawful intercessions are additionally known to deteriorate the circumstances. This is a direct result of how they handle the cases introduced to them. Obligatory capture and controlling requests considers a time of serenity in that the victimizer and casualty are isolated, diminishing recidivism contrasted with law implementation inaction or unconstrained guiding (Wanless, 1996).

The Sexual offense act (2006), in Kenya, makes arrangements about sexual offenses, their description, and anticipation in addition to security of all people hurt from prohibited sexual actions. This demonstration was made to upgrade the punishments forced upon wrongdoers and one might say it deflects them from submitting the offenses considering the solid punishments. The constitution has a law called The 22 Anticipation of Aggressive behavior at home Demonstration which centers around the precautionary measure against and anticipation of

abusive behavior at home. There is also the setting up of sexual orientation viciousness work areas in most police headquarters.

2.4.4 Rehabilitation Center Programs and violence against women

Much of the time the paramount cure for abusive behavior at home is to escape an oppressive relationship. In spite of the fact that it very well may be hard to leave an oppressive relationship, the option is excessively risky and is regularly lethal. Different kinds of recovery are presented for survivors of personal accomplice brutality. These recovery habitats give curriculums that bid help to move on from the casualty's oppressive life.

Administrations like lawful administrations, work preparing and homegrown maltreatment covers are remembered for the projects. These projects will help the casualty recapture certainty that was lost during the harmful time of the person in question. Sexual orientation Savagery Recuperation Center (GVRC) and Place for Attack Recuperation of Eldoret are instances that focus on providing help to casualties privately.

2.5 SUMMARY AND RESEARCH GAP

Minimal study has been carried out regarding the aspects affecting domestic violence against women of Kenya. Numerous numbers of studies follow through focusing on the root grounds and effects of domestic based violence.

Table 2.4.1 Summary and research gap

STUDY	FINDINGS	GAP
Muchane 2011	Poverty and alcohol as the highest cause of family disturbance, women in poor families lacked the ability to access legal representation and faced barriers to employments.	This study only focuses on the causes and effects of intimate partner violence without stating what could be done to reduce it.
ACCORD,2007	Stigmatization is the main reason why victims do not report Gender Based Violence cases. It concluded that the formal justice system is weak.	This study mostly focused on legal response to reducing Gender Based Violence.

2.5 Conceptual Frame work

The conceptual frame work displaying the variables is as shown in the diagram.

Table 2.5.1 Conceptual framework

Rehabilitation center programs. Domestic abuse	Educational intervention Media campaigns	Group interventions - Couples counseling - Anger	Free legal counsel Obtaining restraining order against
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2.6 Operationalization of variables

MODERATING VARIABLES

The various variables that will be used in this study will be showcased as explained below.

2.6.1 Operationalization of variables

OBJECTIVES	TYPES OF VARIABLES	INDICATORS	MEASUREMENTS
To access how educational interventions affecting violence against women	Independent-education interventions Dependent intimate partner violence	Media campaigns	Increase help seeking behavior
		Public education.	Societal support of violence against women victims
		Gender Based Violence	Rate of occurrence of cases
		Number of reported cases.	Success rate
To establish how rehabilitation center programs affect violence against women	Independent-rehabilitation center programs	Domestic abuse shelters	Success rate
		Job trainings	Level of training
		Legal services	
To determine how free legal counsel affect violence against women	Independent free legal counsel	Obtaining restraining orders assistance in divorce process.	Success rate
		Access to government assistance	
To access how group intervention affect violence against women	Independent group interventions	Couples counselling Anger management classes	Success rate

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

In this section different procedures and methods that the researcher used to carry out the study are hereby mentioned. It explains the research designs, an overview of the information needed, and techniques of data collection, target population, methods of statistics breakdown and any possible limitations during the research methodology.

3.2 Research Design

The method designed for this study is graphic analysis which involves making analysis by considering the range and distribution of some social components. Data collection can be done using questionnaires and interviews to sample individuals. This study will give any necessary information regarding factors affecting gender based violence. The researcher collected data using questionnaires as well as field observation method. Graphic data was used to evaluate the base information of the research.

3.3 Target population

These are a group of people that the researcher intends to collect data and information from. The researcher can then make analysis and later on draw conclusions from the information got from individuals. During the research, the target population included staff members.

3.4 Sample and sampling Technique

The researcher used information gathering method. The method helped the researcher to collect facts from every individual. This method is usually very effective when dealing with a small and a manageable number of populations since it involves gathering information from individual.

3.5 Methods and Equipment of Data collection

The overall statistics were obtained from two sources, namely primary and secondary bases. The primary bases were attained through administration of surveys to respondents, the question guide

for a couple of staff members of the organization and interviews. They were directed to all respondents. Interviews were directed with selected key informants able to add onto what was prompted from the questionnaire. The existing reports, journals, case studies provided the secondary data sources.

3.5.1 Pilot study

According to Connelly (2008), existing literature proposes that a pilot study sample ought to be ten percent of the projected sample for the greater parent study. The sample was ten per cent of one hundred and fifty respondents, which gives a sample of about 15 respondents. The study was administered at an NGO in Kakamega called Serve Education Medical and Relief Program. The questionnaires were administered to the 15 respondents as a pilot study and therefore the outcomes acquired were adequate to the themes discussed. Throughout the observation and exploration, the questionnaire was corrected and changed before the definite data for the study. This ensured data obtained would form sure validity and consistency of the actual data.

3.5.2 Validity of the Instruments

The researcher looked at the appliances for content legitimacy and the degree to which the exploration instrument estimates what it indicates to gauge. In particular, the portrayal of the substance on the reliant and autonomous factors through important inquiries was checked. The legitimacy of the exploration questions were found out by discussions with specialists during which the analyst was prompted on things to be amended.

3.6 Data collection Procedure

The student acquired a presentation letter permitting the analyst to go to the field. The surveys were conveyed to the respondents with the assistance of one examination partner. The specialist visited the respondents on assigned dates during which the polls that had been disseminated before, were gathered for examination. Meetings led to a particular arrangement of respondents to get explanations of some critical issues that emerged from brutality and violence.

3.7 Data analysis and presentation

The finished surveys were tested for culmination and understandability to guarantee reliability. The information was altered as necessary, grouped and coded. The analyst utilized both the subjective investigation and the quantitative examination methods. The subjective information was dissected by gathering citations from the respondents through classifications and coding. Citations from specific topics were introduced as recurrence dispersions and rates in topical structures as per research questions.

Information investigation worked with the utilization of Statistical Package for Social Science programming.

3.8 Ethical consideration

Specialists whose subjects are individuals should carefully think of the direct examination and concentrate on moral issues related with completing their exploration (Kombo and Stomp, 2006). Individuals leading the overview knew the character of the members. The analyst acquired educated assent from subjects utilized in the examination and guaranteed that all subjects partook in the study willingly. The analyst completely clarified the examination ahead of time and questioned the subjects after a while. The analyst acknowledged individual obligations regarding direct and various outcomes of this examination. The analyst kept up with receptiveness and trustworthiness in managing research subjects.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This section presents the outcome dependent on the investigation and talks about its understanding. The section starts by introducing these discoveries featuring the vital

determinants and their impacts on brutality against ladies. This examination is introduced and talked about in accordance with the results of this examination.

4.2 Presentation and research findings

4.2.1 Response Rate

Of the 150 questionnaires that were issued 80 of them were duly filled and returned. This gives a response rate of 53.33%. The balance of the 70 questionnaires was not returned.

4.2.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

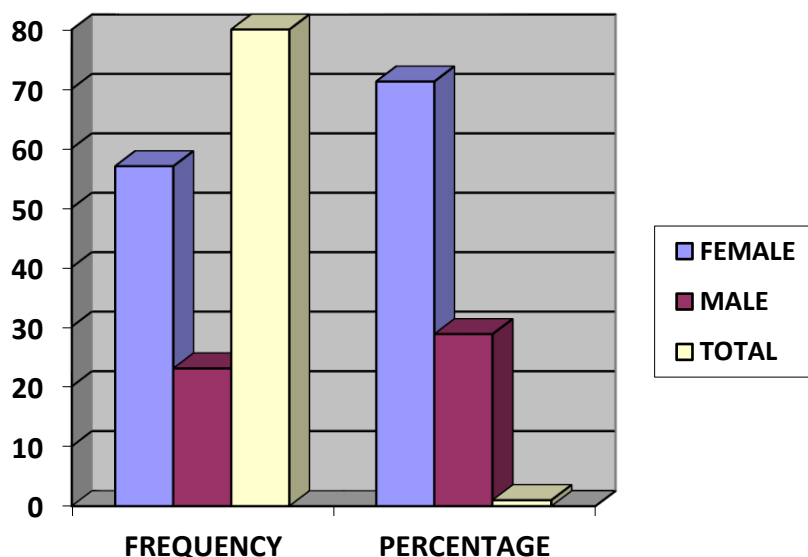
As a component of general data, the respondents were asked to give the respondents sex, conjugal status, type of work one does and the education level. This was important for revealing insight into the attributes of respondents.

4.2.3 Gender of the Respondents

Among the respondents, female and male shared the stage inconsistent on 71.25% and 28.75% respectively. This essentially suggests that the quantity of female respondents was much higher than that of their male counterparts.

Table 4.2.4 gender of the respondents

GENDER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
FEMALE	57	71.25
MALE	23	28.75
TOTAL	80	100%



4.2.5 Type of Occupation

The study established the major sources of the respondent's lifestyles and livelihood. The results of the study indicate that 53.49% are wage workers, 45.42% are casual workers and 9.84% were business persons. Approximately fifty percent of the respondents were employees of different organizations.

4.2.6 Level of Education Attained

The education level of the respondents was among the factors this study sought to establish. Among the respondents it was found that 23.4% had diplomas as their highest attained education level whereas 43.9% had secondary education being the highest attained education level. None of the respondent's attained education level which was lower than secondary level. The results showed that most respondents were well learned and much aware on issues pertaining to violence among intimate partners.

4.2.7 Type of Violence Experienced

The goal is to explain various types of violence which respondents ended up being victims. The percentage at which faced physical violence resulted to 27%, those that faced verbal violence was 16.8% and those that faced sexual violence was 15%. Emotional violence was experienced at a higher percentage which was 34.6% and psychological violence resulted at 6.5%. Many that took part in the study, most experienced emotional violence followed by psychological violence.

4.3 Limitations of the study

The main problems experienced in data collection was that victims of Gender Based Violence in Kakamega County were illiterate thus difficult in data collection. The number of those who participated in the survey was below the target thus the information gathered was inadequate. Majority of the volunteers refused to take part in oral interviews because they felt ashamed of the act and did not want to reveal their identity. All in all this made the study hard because information was not fully guaranteed.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Introduction

This section examines the summary of discoveries, conversations, commitment to the study, provided information and proposed regions for additional examination.

5.2 Summary of Findings

This study had the following objectives: To access how the interventions in education affect violence against women, to find out how rehabilitation center programs impacted on the women based violence, find out how brutality against women was affected by group interventions. Lastly, how free legal counsel determined Gender violence on women. The study indicates that more women than men participated in the research. Most of them being married and the rest single which is a clear indicator that the respondents had experienced cohabiting with a partner of the opposite gender and were aware of the challenges faced. It showed that even though they are victims, some of them are unable to open up and speak about their experience due to further domestic violence with their partners.

It was also observed that intervention in education through media campaigns had an effect on violence. The general public actually offers little or no help to the domestic violence casualties. Education intervention through media crusades likewise affected brutality against ladies. The general public, with the media advising people in general on factors influencing viciousness against ladies, actually offers little help for the casualties of domestic violence against women. Not all individuals from the general public approach established press channels. Recovery programs had influenced brutality against women for the most part in a positive manner as results showed. These programs were found to assist the victims in rebuilding their lives by providing training that will empower them with the necessary skills and would eventually empower them economically.

These projects help the casualties to revamp their livelihoods by giving training that enable them with abilities that would ultimately monetarily enable them. The projects provide cover for the survivors of abusive behavior at home so that they get some space from their oppressive accomplices. The discoveries show that the preparation given in the programs enabled the

casualties of domestic violence financially. This in turn provides confidence and self-esteem among the women.

Gathering mediations, for example, couples counseling likewise had influenced brutality against women. Couples guiding is likewise a present moment arrangement. Couples guiding is enthusiastically prescribed to survivors of brutality against ladies and their accomplices.

Generally, the casualties keep on living with their violent partners. Free lawful direction had influenced viciousness against ladies. Free lawful direction for casualties could be a decent arrangement yet the legal advisors that offer free legitimate types of assistance are also very few. In this way most of domestic violence against lady casualties has not had the option to get to these free administrations. These direct them to know their privileges, rights and necessary steps to take when one is a casualty of abusive behavior at home. The legal counselors don't assist the casualties in any way with separating them from their accomplices since process is time consuming. This in turn prompts a few casualties to keep living with their oppressive accomplices and experience more maltreatment and return to the monotonous cycle face.

5.3 Recommendations

From the observations and findings made from this study, the following recommendations are made:

1. To reduce and prevent violence among intimate partners therefore education intervention is extremely important. It is also strongly recommended that the Government of Kenya (GOK) comes up with ambitious awareness campaigns for domestic violence which should be broadcasted in all the 47 counties. This can be achieved through the relevant arms of the county government as they can easily penetrate and reach the people in remote and most interior parts of the county. This will help increase awareness and reduce considerably ignorance in the community or the society.
2. Regular running of media campaigns is recommended in this study. This being funded by the Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Services, will be a constant reminder of the issue of Domestic violence.
3. The ministry of education is strongly recommended by this study to include Gender Based Violence in the curriculum at both primary and secondary level.

5.4 Conclusion

The destinations of this investigation were clear and effectively cultivated; notwithstanding, a few regions stay hazy and require further exploration to arrive at an attested resolution. First, the study zeroed in just a couple of parts of cozy accomplice brutality decrease. Different proportions of private accomplice viciousness decrease and ought to be fused in future examinations. This will empower a particular and wide comprehension on the components impacting private accomplice viciousness and likewise help in the decrease of such monotonous cases. Additionally, this study was conducted in Educational, Medical and Relief Programs only. This may not be an exact and equal representation of all sections or areas in the country. This is a result of the likelihood that every single part in Kenya has particular prospects. In this manner to empower speculation of the examination discoveries, the scientist recommends that a study of different areas and locations of Kenya ought to be investigated to give more strong bits of knowledge on the theme.

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Calverton, MD: ORC Macro

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: INTRODUCTION LETTER

Dear Respondent,

RE: RESEARCH.

I am TIFFANY MUTISO, a student at the Management University of Africa.

As a requirement for this course, the university expects me to submit a researched project as partial fulfillment of my Diploma Course in International Relations.

To fulfill this requirement, I shall carry out a study on **FACTORS AFFECTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AMONG WOMEN IN WESTERN KENYA, A CASE STUDY IN KERICHO COUNTY**.

I kindly request you to take a few minutes and complete the attached questionnaire.

The information provided will be used with confidentiality and will only be used for the intended purpose of this study and none other.

I highly appreciate your participation towards the success of this study.

Thank you in advance for your kind participation.

Yours sincerely,

TIFFANY MUTISO

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire for Violence against women victims

Section A: Background information

1. Please indicate your Gender.

- a) Male []
- b) Female []

2. Indicate your marital status

- a) Married ()
- b) Single ()

3. Indicate your category of occupation as in:

- a) „Wage worker“ ()
- b) „Casual worker“ ()
- c) „Business person“ ()

4. What is your highest academic qualification?

- a) Degree ()
- b) Diploma ()
- c) Secondary ()
- d) Other(s) specify.....

5. Which type of violence experienced?

Physical [] Verbal [] Sexual [] Emotional []