



GHETTO ARTS PROMOTION

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PROJECT TITLE: SEXUAL GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

PROJECT NAME: SPEAK IT LOUD (SPEAK AGAINST SGBV ON YOUNG GIRLS AND WOMEN IN AFRICA SLUM AREAS)

PROJECT DURATION: ON GOING

PROJECT LOCATION: NAIROBI, KENYA IN KIBERA SLUMS

TARGETED AREA: KIBERA SLUM IN FIVE VILLAGES

BANK ACCOUNT NAME: GHETTO ARTS PROMOTION

BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER: 01134400293500

CONTACT PERSON: DIRECTOR OF GHETTO ARTS PROMOTION JOSEPH WERE 0750496928, OR TREASURER 0726860214

SUBMITTED BY: GHETTO ARTS PROMOTION

SUBMITTED TO: GLOBAL GIVING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

There are various forms of sexual violence. Rape, the most often cited form of sexual violence, is defined in many societies as sexual intercourse with another person without his/ her consent. Rape is committed when the victim's resistance is overwhelmed by force or fear or other coercive means. However, the term sexual and gender-based violence encompasses a wide variety of abuses that includes sexual threats, exploitation, humiliation, assaults, molestation, domestic violence, incest, involuntary prostitution (sexual bartering), torture, insertion of objects into genital openings and attempted rape. Female genital mutilation and other harmful traditional practices (including early marriage, which substantially increases maternal morbidity and mortality) are forms of sexual and gender-based violence against women which cannot be overlooked nor justified on the grounds of tradition, culture or social conformity.

Since perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence are often motivated by a desire for power and domination, rape is common in situations of armed conflict and internal strife. An act of forced sexual behavior can threaten the victim's life. Like other forms of torture, it is often meant to hurt, control and humiliate, while violating a person's physical and mental integrity.

Perpetrators may include refugees, members of other clans, villages, religious or ethnic groups, military personnel, relief workers and members of the host population, or family members (for example, when a parent is sexually abusing a child). The enormous pressures of life, such as having to live in closed camps, can often lead to domestic violence. In many cases of sexual violence, the victim knows the perpetrator.

Because incidents of sexual and gender-based violence are under-reported, the true scale of the problem is unknown. The World Bank estimates that less than 10 per cent of sexual violence cases in non-refugee situations are reported.

Two principal types of under-reporting are found in situations in the slum include:

- under-reporting by the victims, which can lead to distorted figures that suggest there is no problem; and
- An absence of figures relating to sexual violence within official statistics.

It is essential to know that the problem of sexual violence is serious. Reporting and interviewing techniques should be adapted to encourage both victims and relief workers to report and document incidents. Reporting and follow-up must be sensitive, discreet and confidential so no further suffering is caused and lives are not further endangered.

In reporting, it is recommended that definitions (such as confirmed rape cases or sexual violence, in general) are provided and a rate calculated (for example, the number of reported cases per 10,000 people over a given period of time). This rate would allow for monitoring of trends and comparisons with other areas.

Sexual and gender-based violence has acute physical, psychological and social consequences. Survivors often experience psychological trauma: depression, terror, guilt, shame, loss of self-

esteem. They may be rejected by spouses and families, ostracized, subjected to further exploitation or to punishment. They may also suffer from unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion, sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV), sexual dysfunction, and trauma to the reproductive tract, and chronic infections leading to pelvic inflammatory disease and infertility.

If men are responsible for distributing goods and necessities, women may be subject to sexual exploitation. Those women without proper personal documentation for collecting food rations or shelter material are especially vulnerable.

Women may have to travel to remote distribution points for food, water and fuel; their living quarters may be far from latrines and washing facilities; their sleeping quarters may be unlocked and unprotected.

Lack of police protection and lawlessness also contribute to an increase in sexual violence. Police officers, military personnel, relief workers and government officers may themselves be involved in acts of abuse or exploitation. If there are no independent organizations, such as UNHCR or NGOs, to ensure personal security within a slum, the number of attacks often increases.

PROBLEM STATEMENT.

In Kenya, as many as one in every three women has been beaten, coerced into sex, or abused in some other way - most often by someone she knows, including by her husband or another male family member; one woman in four has been abused during pregnancy.

Violence against women both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms... In all societies, to a greater or lesser degree, women and girls are subjected to physical, sexual and psychological abuse that cuts across lines of income, class and culture.

Gender-based violence both reflects and reinforces inequities between men and women and compromises the health, dignity, security and autonomy of its victims. It encompasses a wide range of human rights violations, including sexual abuse of children, rape, domestic violence, sexual assault and harassment, trafficking of women and girls and several harmful traditional practices. Any one of these abuses can leave deep psychological scars, damage the health of women and girls in general, including their reproductive and sexual health, and in some instances, results in death.

Violence against women has been called "the most pervasive yet least recognized [human rights](#) abuse." Accordingly, the Human Rights Conference on Women gave priority to this issue, which jeopardizes women's lives, bodies, psychological integrity and freedom. Violence may have profound effects – direct and indirect – on a woman's reproductive health, including:

- Unwanted pregnancies and restricted access to family planning information and contraceptives
 - Unsafe abortion or injuries sustained during a legal abortion after an unwanted pregnancy
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- Complications from frequent, high-risk pregnancies and lack of follow-up care
- Sexually transmitted infections, including HIV
- Persistent gynecological problems
- Psychological problems

Gender-based violence also serves – by intention or effect – to perpetuate male power and control. It is sustained by a culture of silence and denial of the seriousness of the health consequences of abuse. In addition to the harm they exact on the individual level, these consequences also exact a social toll and place a heavy and unnecessary burden on health services.

UNFPA recognizes that violence against women is inextricably linked to gender-based inequalities. When women and girls are expected to be generally subservient, their behavior in relation to their health, including reproductive health, is negatively affected at all stages of the life cycle.

UNFPA puts every effort into breaking the silence and ensuring that the voices of women are heard. At the same time, the Fund works to change the paradigm of masculinity that allows for the resolution of conflict through violence. One strategy is to engage men - policy makers, parents and young boys — in discourse about the dynamics and consequences of violence.

As the chart below shows, women may face different forms of violence at different stages of their lives.

Phase	Type
Prenatal	Prenatal sex selection, battering during pregnancy, coerced pregnancy (rape during war)
Infancy	Female infanticide, emotional and physical abuse, differential access to food and medical care
Childhood	Genital cutting; incest and sexual abuse; differential access to food, medical care, and education; child prostitution
Adolescence	Dating and courtship violence, economically coerced sex, sexual abuse in the workplace, rape, sexual harassment, forced prostitution
Reproductive	Abuse of women by intimate partners, marital rape, dowry abuse and murders, partner homicide, psychological abuse, sexual abuse in the workplace, sexual harassment, rape, abuse of women with disabilities

Phase	Type
Old Age	Abuse of widows, elder abuse (which affects mostly women)

PROBLEM JUSTIFICATION.

Kibera has had so many cases of sexual and gender based violence in the past years and even today. Unfortunately, it is the women and the children who end up suffering extremely since they are the victims in these cases. However history keeps repeating its self and so this problem has never ended. The victims continue suffering in silence while the perpetrator goes unpunished.

This project aims at identifying the underlying causes of injustices in sexual and gender based violence in Kibera Slum; and bring to the attention of the Kenyan government i.e. the policy makers of the country and other partners i.e. the NGOs working in the country to take appropriate action.

The project intends to fill the gaps made by other organizations so as to come up with absolute and accurate data so that these issues can be dealt with right.

PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT (SPEAK IT LOUD).

The purpose of the project is to find out the underlying causes of injustices in sexual and gender based violence. In a nut-shell which will be assessing the causes/ factors /reasons why the victims do not get justice. The study will looked at why the perpetrators of S&GBV are not behind bars.

The project will however focus on the victims of SGBV. It intends to find out the situation of the victims and why they are not raising up and not fighting for justice; and if they do stand for justice, what happens to their cases, are they getting justice.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS.

- How does a traditional gender norm enhance injustices in sexual and gender based violence?
 - How can poverty contribute to injustices in sexual and gender based violence?
 - How can stigma perpetuate injustices in sexual and gender based violence?
 - How does ignorance contribute to the injustices in sexual and gender based violence?
 - How can sexual relationships perpetuate injustices in sexual and gender based violence?
 - How does a different stereotype enhance injustices in sexual gender based violence?
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BROAD OBJECTIVE.

The broad objective of this project is to determine the underlying causes of injustices in sexual and gender based violence in women, girls and children in the Kibera slum. This will later be addressed to prevent further occurrence of sexual gender based violence.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES.

- To determine how traditional norms that enhance injustices in sexual and gender based violence.
- To investigate how poverty contributes to injustices in sexual and gender based violence.
- To establish how stigma perpetuates injustices in sexual and gender based violence.
- To examine how ignorance contributes to the injustices in sexual and gender based violence.
- To determine how sexual relationships perpetuate injustices in sexual and gender based violence.
- To establish how different stereotypes enhance injustices in sexual and gender based violence.
- To educate and sensitize the community on the issues of gender based violence and how can be avoided.

TARGET GROUP

The project will focus on women, girls and children living in Kibera slum. The age group will include the following:

(0-17) children. (18-35) youths (35-100) Adults

2.1. SEXUAL GENDER BASED PREVALECE.

In July 2010 Amnesty International (AI) published a report called “Insecurity and Indignity: Women’s Experiences in the Slums of Nairobi, Kenya,” focusing primarily upon Kibera, the largest slum in Nairobi, where almost two million of the city’s residents, over half of the total population, live in slums and what are called informal settlements.

The report reveals that the poverty of many women living in these settlements is largely caused by and a result of the violence committed against them and that this violence against them also impoverishes their families, communities and societies.

Furthermore, the violence committed against these women prolongs their poverty by making it harder for them to find solutions to the problems they face. After reviewing its findings, the authors of the AI report present several general recommendations to the Kenyan government that purportedly address the issue of gender-based violence in the informal settlements that they visited.

The information in Amnesty International's report is the result of three months of investigation, including four weeks of field research in and around Nairobi during November 2009 and February 2010. AI delegates interviewed women, government officials, local and international non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations.

These interviews were conducted individually and in focus group discussions. Also, the report contains information garnered from research, both published and unpublished, by UN agencies and other organizations. Perhaps most importantly, the report's contents reflect what the AI delegates learned from their visits to four of Nairobi's over 200 slums and informal settlements: Kibera, Mathare, Mukuru Kwa Njenga and Korogocho.

The report begins by saying that most of the women who migrated to Nairobi from rural areas did so because they were seeking to improve their lives economically. For most of those women, however, their pursuit quickly became a daily struggle to survive and take care of their families.

A common sentiment expressed by many of women interviewed in Kibera was one of regret for leaving their rural homes to come to the settlement in the city, but they also realized that they could not return to their former homes because they might no longer exist or worse discrimination might face them there.

Today violence against women living in the informal settlements has become endemic, and victims do not believe they can get any justice because the system barely functions. Most of the women interviewed for the AI report did not feel there was an adequate, if any, police presence in the slums and settlements.

And many of the victims, particularly those who were raped, did not report the crimes against them to the police because of fear of reprisal. However, almost all the women interviewed said that the greatest threat of violence against them came from within their own homes and from people whom they knew well. Indeed, many survivors of domestic violence told AI delegates that they regard physical violence committed by their spouses or domestic partners as normal.

They said that they don't report the rapes and beatings to the police because the police often advise the women just to reconcile their differences with their partners. And some women said that police often accept bribes from offenders and keep quiet when victims try to report the attacks.

Who are the perpetrators of this violence against the women living in the slums of Nairobi? According to most of the victims who spoke with AI delegates, the attackers were mainly unemployed male youths and men who are criminals or gang members.

Although most of the attacks come at night, women survivors said that they are vulnerable to violence and crime at all times. Times of public disorder, such as the post-election violence of 2007-2008, have been used by criminal groups to subject women to physical and sexual

violence. Many of the women were targeted specifically because of their gender, and some because of their ethnic identity.

Criminals and gang members are not alone in committing these atrocities against the women of Kibera. A number of instances of abuses by government security officials have been reported, including cases of sexual and other forms of gender-based violence committed by the police.

These attacks have been documented by the Commission of Inquiry and by non-governmental organizations. Six women who were victims of sexual violence at the hands of police spoke with AI delegates, and they all expressed their frustration at the lack of justice and action against the perpetrators. One victim named Jane, a mother of two who lives in Kibera, said:

Two women told how they had been repeatedly raped by their employers, resulting in pregnancy and infection with HIV/AIDS. The incidence of this disease in Kibera has been estimated to be 14 per cent of the residents, with women victims suffering also from the social stigma attached to their physical afflictions. .

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OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT.

- To provide support to the community in pursuit of their equal opportunities that hence eradicating sexual gender based violence against our children, girls and women.
- Sensitize the community on the importance of supporting human rights and health issues.
- Enhance caring and peaceful society free from sexual gender based violence.
- To facilitate the process of sharing of experiences by encouraging collaborative reflection by way of inter community artistic exchanges and documentation of experiences.

PROJECT GOAL

- Reduction of sexual gender based violence against children, young girls and women in Kibera slum, Nairobi, Kenya by Jan 2017

BENEFICIARIES.

Beneficiaries of this project include all the children, young girls and women who are the victims of sexual gender based violence in Kibera slum, the government and all other people that will be influenced by this message being passed by Ghetto Arts Promotion.

TARGETS/RESULTS.

- Reduced cases of sexual gender based violence among individuals in the community.
 - A community enriched with knowledge of human rights and exercise sanity in ensuring that everyone is given a chance to enjoy human rights.
 - To have a peaceful and caring community that promotes development.
 - To have a community that encourages full participation in development issues.
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- Have an empowered community on issues of sexual gender based violence and its effects.
- Have a community that can mobilize themselves, network and use the resources they have to bring about development.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

Project strategy and activities

In order to address the problem, Ghetto Arts Promotion intends to implement a number of interactive events which will bring people of different status together.

- Educating women, young girls and children on sexual gender based violence.
- Visit ECD's and other institutions helping and mentoring both children and youths, up bringing them in search away that they will shun gender based violence.
- Training of our group members to work effectively with the community.
- Involving youths in sex education, behavior change, guiding and counseling and sexual gender based violence.
- To be well equipped with materials (reading materials and fliers) that will help us pass out the information effectively.
- Showing educative films and live performances in the schools and the community at large.

Program implementation and management

- *'Speak it Loud to sexual gender based violence (SIL)* activities and programs are implemented by the coordination team at the secretariat, gaining support from the technical committees identified for every program.
- The team has the sole responsibility of developing principles and guidelines for the project in line with its role and responsibilities. The secretariat has the implementing organ of the board and oversees the daily programs run in the organization and ensures that the team is firm.

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

❖ The Director

- Chair all meetings and consult on conflict resolutions.
 - Delegates the responsibilities of the office except where otherwise specified by this constitution.
 - Receives, report, and respond to correspondence on behalf of Ghetto Arts Promotion
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- Represent the Ghetto Arts Promotion (GAPS) before the government, media, public, community organizations and other development partners.
- Be responsible for the on going administration of the GAPS
- Act as a signatory to the group bank account.

❖ **The coordinator;**

- Act as a coordinator at all GAPS functions.
- Be responsible for the ongoing administration of the GAPS
- Develop networks with other groups.

❖ **The secretary shall;**

- Make annual reports to the GAPS membership.
- Maintain files and records of the GAPS
- Maintain accurate membership records.
- Record and keep accurate minutes of meetings of the GAPS
- Disseminate information given at GAPS meetings.
- Act as a signatory.

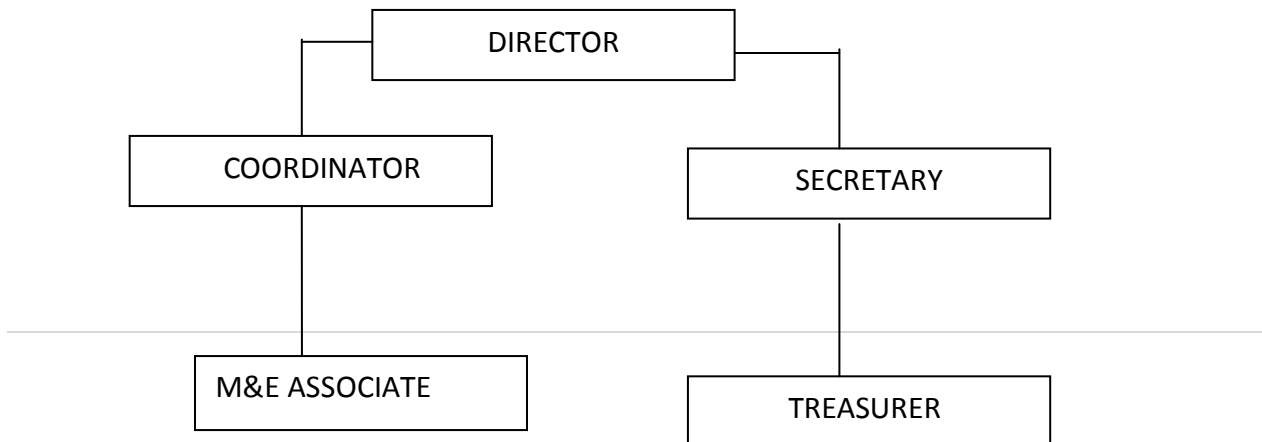
❖ **The treasurer shall;**

- Keeps financial record of GAPS.
- Is accountable of every amount that comes in and goes out.
- Act as a signatory.
- Gives financial statements and bank statements to the groups.

❖ **The M&E Team shall;**

- Systematic collection of informing on all aspects of the project while implementing.
- Systematic and objective assessment of an on going or completed project.
- Makes comparison of the outcomes of the project with planned ones.
- Collect data from the field, to back up reporting.

ORGANOGRAM STRUCTURE



Monitoring and evaluation

- Ghetto Arts Promotion has a well organized strategic plan with which will monitor and subsequently evaluate all the activities stated in the project.
- The organization is associated with the information generated by various program activities to capture data necessary for general report as we reach out to our targeted groups and firms that can work together with us more efficiently.
- The evaluation team carries out an annual report that will be kept to record data and have an overview of how the group is being run. They are also in charge of programs and ensure that every activity is taken care of by the responsible staffs.
- It records down the resources and finances that have been allocated in different activities of the group.
- It also carries out records after every six month on how the group facilities and programs are being carried out.

Communication and reporting

- Decoding and encoding of information is the core part of the project. Dissemination of information is done in a very profound way that makes the group to be well conversant with both the community and our donors.
- It creates an accommodative good will between the outsiders and those within the organization.
- We are intending to pass out information of our project by means of verbal communication, telephone, the use of internet, advertisement on media and also print T-shirts and caps to help us spread the message.
- Field officers shall submit their reports to the relevant persons after every session.
- The program officer shall receive Quarterly reports from the field officers and combine a general report for filing.

APPENDICES.

WORK PLAN

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	INDOCATORS	DATE/MONT	VENUE
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Objective 1 To empower the community on issues of sexual gender based violence & its effects on individual 2013	12 sessions of Training of our staff members	All our staff members were trained	Members appreciated the training and all were well equipped.	Jan – February	Multipurpose hall Church
	community outreach on SGBV and work shops	600 people were reached with SGBV related information	The community responded positively since they are the victims.	Feb – Jun	
	Sensitization of SGBV in institutions and public	1000 people were reached with SGBV related information	There was a good response in terms of attendance and well educated	May – Nov	Community ground
	2 Weekend challenge	600 children and 400 youths participated both the victims and those who are not victimised	”	15 th September & 10 th October	multipurpose community hall & school
Objective 2 To sensitize community members on the rights and care for victims	Guiding and counselling	500 children were guided and counselled those who have been abused/raped and defiled	A good number of victims opened up and shared with the team on their experiences	July – November	Learning institution
Objective3 Participating in school activities to sensitize and empower children	6 Sensitization sessions on Children rights and Sex education in schools	1500 children sensitized on children rights	Children were informed and aware of steps taken when SGBV occurs and on how to avoid.	June – October	Learning institution
Objective4 Sensitize & empower society on	6 Information Sharing session on SGBV victims	Information shared on identified cases of children abuse	Quite a number of victims were identified and referred to legal aid	September - November	Hall

their rights and responsibilities	6 Follow ups	Identified cases of abuse	Identified cases were reported to the authority, health centres and legal action taken	August - December	Learning institution and community
	6 Sensitization on the Importance of love, care, togetherness and solidarity in ECD centres.	1000 children sensitized on the importance of love and solidarity.	The children & young girls were involved in team building activities	July – December	Learning institution and community
	Magnetic Theatre. Community shows participatory education theatre (PET)	Community awareness done and 1000 people were reached.	The community contributed since the solution comes from themselves	February – December	Community ground and institutions
Objective 5 Participate fully in reducing and preventing stigma among families and individuals.	Sensitizing care-givers about proper home-based care.	20,000 families were empowered on HBC.	The victims were given good care by the care givers	March - August	Community ground.
Objective 6 Organizing campaigns and events for community and education institutions.	'SPEAK IT LOUD' campaigns will conduct in the community.	12,000 people in the community and schools were reached through the campaigns.	A good number of members of the community were informed	May & August	Community ground.
	'BADILIKA' (change) campaigns will be conducted in education institutions in the community and university students are invited to the events.		The students helped the public with information and legal aids.	September – December	

Objective 7 To participate in community work and link our partnering institutions to support us carry the task of reaching out to the victims	Participating in 16 days of activism. Organizing different event activities in different set of community groups.	20,000 people in the community and other stakeholders participated fully in the events	The perpetrators identified and community pledged to fight against sexual gender based violence	Dec 10 – Dec 26	Community grounds, schools and multipurpose halls.
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BUDGET THE BUDGET HAVE BEEN CONVERTED INTO US DOLLAR (\$)

Objective 1									
ACTIVITY		Jan-Feb	Mar-April	May-June	July-Aug	Sept – Oct	Nov - Dec	TARGE T	BUDGET
Training of staffs		706 \$	-					5	706 \$
Magnetic theatre in the community PET shows		282.3 \$	282.3 \$	282.3 \$	282.3 \$	282.3 \$	282.3 \$	12	1694 \$
community outreach on SGBV and work shops		376.4 \$	376.4 \$	376.4 \$	-	-	-	6	1129.2 \$
Sensitization of SGBV in institutions and public		-	-	588.2 \$	588.2 \$	588.2 \$	588.2 \$	20	2353 \$

2 Weekend challenge						706 \$		2	706 \$
SUB TOTAL		1364.7 \$	658.7 \$	1246.9 \$	870.5 \$	1576.5 \$	870.5 \$		6588.2 \$
Objective 2, 3, 4									
Guiding & counseling		-	-	-	353 \$	353 \$	353 \$	12	1059 \$
Sensitization sessions on children's right		-	-	353 \$	353 \$	353 \$	-	12	1059 \$
information sharing		-	-	-	-	376.4 \$	376.4 \$	12	753.8 \$
Follow ups		-	-	-	282.3	282.3	282.3	12	846.9 \$
SUB TOTAL.		-	-	353 \$	988.3 \$	1364.7 \$	1011.7 \$		3718.7 \$
Objective 5,6,7									
Sensitizing care givers.		-	412 \$	412 \$	412 \$	-	-	12	1236
Campaigns.		-	-	706 \$	706 \$	706 \$	706 \$	4	2824 \$
16 days of activism.		-	-	-	-	-	1765 \$	16 days	1765 \$
SUB TOTAL			412 \$	1118 \$	1118 \$	706 \$	2471 \$		5825
Venue hire		24 \$	24 \$	24 \$	24 \$	24 \$	24 \$	12	144 \$
Equipments hire				353 \$		353 \$	353 \$	4	1059 \$
T-shirts, caps and banners		1176.4 \$	-	-	-	-	-	500	1176.4 \$
Miscellaneous		235.2 \$	-	-	-	-	-	-	235.2 \$
SUB TOTAL		1435.6	24 \$	377 \$	24 \$	377 \$	377 \$		2615 \$
ADMINISTRATIO N COST									
communication		12 \$	12 \$	12 \$	12 \$	12 \$	12 \$	6	72 \$
Transport		6 \$	6 \$	6 \$	6 \$	6 \$	6 \$	6	36 \$
Stationary		6 \$	6 \$	6 \$	6 \$	6 \$	6 \$	6	36 \$
SUB TOTAL		24 \$	24 \$	24 \$	24 \$	24 \$	24 \$		144 \$
GRAND TOTAL		2824.3 \$	1118.7 \$	3118.9 \$	3028.8 \$	4048.2 \$	4754.2 \$		18,893.1 \$

