

DOWNLOAD PDF EXPANDING FRONTIERS FOR WOMENS RIGHTS IN KENYA

Chapter 1 : March Is Women's History Month | HuffPost

Women's Rights in Kenya While women in Kenya take care of the majority of the agricultural and produce market work, they only earn a fraction of the income their male counterparts do. As an outcome of wage discrimination for women, 40 percent of households in Kenya that are run solely by women are in poverty.

Market Entry Strategy Market Overview Kenya has a market-based economy and is generally considered the economic, commercial, and logistics hub of East Africa. With the strongest industrial base in East Africa, Kenya has been successful in attracting private equity capital. An additional attraction for U. At the same time, businesses operating in Kenya face a number of challenges associated with corruption, unemployment, ethnic tensions, land titles, insecurity, and poverty. With an unofficial estimate of 40 percent unemployment, Sustained significant economic growth is essential if Kenya is to address its high unemployment rate and widespread poverty. Inflation fell to 7. Achieving high growth, however, will depend on improved economic governance and greater economic reform. Domestic exports grew by 4. The agricultural sector is the largest employer in Kenya, contributing In , Kenya registered The information communications technology ICT is one of the fastest growing business sectors in Kenya, and Internet access rates are some of the highest in sub-Saharan Africa. The recent security concerns over terrorism and crime are impacting negatively on economic growth especially in the tourism sector. This could have strong repercussions for Kenya given that its tourism industry is one of the most successful in the world is the third largest industry in Kenya after agriculture and horticulture. In , the United Kingdom led in foreign passenger arrivals, followed by the United States and Italy. The larger East African region is now one of the fastest emerging oil and gas frontier regions in the world, with Kenya expected to become an oil producer in the near future. Kenya enjoys an extensive, but uneven, infrastructure. Nairobi is the transportation hub of Eastern and Central Africa and the largest city between Cairo and Johannesburg. The Port of Mombasa is the most important deep-water port in the region, supplying the shipping needs of more than a dozen countries despite stubborn deficiencies in equipment, inefficiency, and corruption. As a result of these deficiencies, the Port of Mombasa has been earmarked for major expansion and re-habilitation. The peaceful elections of April resulted in a new federal administration with 19 ministries instead of 34, and 47 new county governments which are similar to the way U. Kenya also now has two houses of parliament as well as a Senate, and the country is receiving increased attention from the international investment, political and business communities. The PPP Act provides a uniform legal framework for the participation of the private sector in the financing, building, and operating of infrastructure services and facilities through concessions or other contractual arrangements with the government of Kenya. Market Challenges Kenya is not a low-cost economy. In fact, the cost of skilled, educated labor is high by developing world standards. A very large portion of the youth population under the age of 35 is relatively unskilled, and subsists in an employment environment that offers few opportunities. Investment over the next decade in roads, government efficiency, transparency and reliability, competition regulation, and the judicial system will determine if Kenya gains or loses ground when compared with its neighbors. Despite the price sensitivity of consumers and companies, there is little price competition in Kenya compared with many other fast-developing countries. This is both an opportunity and a challenge for a new investor or trader. Without regulatory action, it is very unlikely that competitors will choose to pursue additional market share. The government has been unable to provide a secure environment for businesses and families, particularly in urban settings. Property crime and violence are major concerns and have become another unavoidable cost of doing business for companies in Kenya. In , Transparency International, which monitors perceptions on corruption, ranked Kenya out of countries a rank of 1 is the best rating. Claims of corrupt dealings, particularly in land purchases and large government contracts, persist. Legal recourse is slow and expensive. Popular perception assumes government decisions are often more closely related to the personal incentives affecting judges and bureaucrats than the letter of the law. While there are many honorable and honest judges and civil servants, on

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balance, there is considerable cynicism about the objectivity of executive and judicial branch decisions. This is especially damaging to companies that refuse to pay bribes. Use of the police and courts by political leaders in pursuit of their own vested interest is unfortunately not uncommon in Kenya. Despite what the law states, a politician acting in his own interest or on behalf of a friend or business partner, could readily deny others support from the police or recourse to the legal system. Foreigners in Kenya should recognize that they have much less local political clout than virtually any Kenyan citizen. Widespread violations of intellectual property rights IPR for videos, music, software, and consumer goods continue to cause major problems for some U. State Department in combating counterfeiting in Kenya. Shipment times from the U. If market size warrants the need, U. The levy is applied on goods arriving by air, ship, rail or truck. The RDL will be used to fund the construction of a standard gauge railway network under construction and is charged at a rate of 1. It is unlikely that the Kenya government will be willing to introduce new exemptions for either of these measures.

Market Opportunities Despite the many challenges that Kenya presents, there are a good number of opportunities locally and regionally. In fact, with the stabilization of the Kenyan Shilling Ksh , trading between Ksh to the dollar, US exports increased by over 14 percent in The Country Commercial Guide provides more information on best prospects for U. Incorporation of a company in Kenya as a subsidiary of a U. Within 30 days of establishing a business in Kenya, companies must deliver the following items to the Attorney General Chambers, in Nairobi: 1. A copy of the charter, statutes, Memorandum of Understanding, Articles of Association, or other instrument constituting or defining the company and certified as accurate by a Notary Public; 2. A list of the company directors and a secretary containing their full names, physical or postal address, nationalities, business occupation, and directorships if any of Kenyan companies; 3. A statement of all mortgages or charges if any accumulated by the company for any property situated wholly or partly in Kenya; 4. The names and postal addresses of one or more people resident in Kenya authorized to accept service of legal proceedings or notices on behalf of the company; 5. A commissioner of oath must sign this form on your behalf. Register with the Tax Department for the single taxpayer identification number Online The Registrar of Companies issues a "Certificate of Compliance" that certifies that the requirements of the Kenyan Companies Act have been fulfilled. This allows the company to obtain trading licenses from local authorities and the Ministry of Industrialization and Trade Development. Commercial Service Kenya recommends that U. Commercial Service Kenya for a list of reputable attorneys. In the major urban centers of Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, Kenya has well- established realtors specializing in all areas of real estate management. Commercial Service Kenya office assists in identifying realtors to recommend suitable office space. The Commercial Service in Nairobi provides a variety of services to assist U. Please refer to Services for U. Companies for further information. Visit Investment Kenya for details on how to register a business in Kenya.

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Chapter 2 : President Obama Speaks Out on Women's Rights in Kenya - The AHA Foundation

Hindrances to the enjoyment of women's land and property rights A complex mix of cultural, legal, and social factors and obstacles stand in the way of women realizing equal property rights in Kenya.

Women of all ages and classes demonstrated on a massive scale; the demonstrators were jailed, locked out of their meeting places, and thrown down the steps of Parliament. The ensuing mobilization by the WSPU of thousands of its members for voluntary participation in the war industries and support services was a highly influential factor in overcoming government resistance to WSPU aims. In the voting age was lowered to The ensuing campaign attracted many educated, wealthy, and influential women to the cause, with resultant political professionalism, increased funding, and the development of massive parades and demonstrations in the major cities. Such groups supported various types of liberal reforms related to the rights of both men and women. Three related conferencesâ€”in Mexico City ; Copenhagen ; and Nairobi, Kenya â€”did the same. That conference endorsed a nonbinding "Platform for Action. During the s a militant feminist trend emerged in the United States. More significantly, feminist political organizations arose that developed into a full feminist movement by the s. The ERA was approved by the U. House of Representatives in and by the Senate in On June 30, , however, ratification of the ERA fell three states short of the 38 needed by that deadline. Later congressional efforts to reintroduce the measure have failed, although a number of states have added equal-rights clauses to their constitutions. Women continue to make advances in the political field. Although she was defeated in the primaries by Sen. Women have made considerable gains in the other political arenas. In , there were 2 women serving in the U. Senate and 28 in the U. Following the elections 17 female senators and 75 female representatives were serving, including 3 nonvoting delegates. In January , Rep. She was chosen House minority leader after the Republican party won control of the House in Also, 6 women were governors in In January , Hillary Clinton succeeded Rice as secretary of state. How to Cite This Article:

Chapter 3 : A Brief History of Women's Rights Movements | Scholastic

of a man to do 'women's tasks'. Husbands will be considered inferior to wife. if does household tasks. Key reference group Elderly women. don't want men in their family to do household work. Entry points. 1. Exception. Care tasks done by male bachelors (living away from home) considered acceptable - but not by boys/men living with families. 2.

Whether or not this is true, the same is not reflected in the workplace where you find that there are more men than women more so in leadership positions. Despite these challenges, there are quite a number of ladies who have managed to overcome various barriers and have succeeded in their professions. Here are some of these trailblazing women; 1. Caroline Mutoko Caroline has had over 10 years experience in the media industry. This has enabled her to earn a salary of over Kshs 1 million a month, a higher salary than most can only dream of. Though this might have been tough, she knew that she was developing skills that would enable her build her career later on. Karanja, she once had a desire to go into medicine due to her good grades. Karanja started a hardware shop in Naivasha, after leaving her job as a librarian in a government office. It was there where she discovered a loophole in the alcohol industry, which then led her to begin her business, Keroche Breweries , presently an ultimate success worth billions. Prital Patel Prital Patel has had over 16 years of experience in marketing communications, brand development, and strategy. Before investing in her company, Creative Edge Limited , she was working at Ramco Printing, one of 22 companies founded by her father, Kirit Patel, a successful entrepreneur. After much encouragement from her father to start her own business, she bought Creative Edge Limited from a friend. This is despite the fact that she had no knowledge of design, the subject matter of the business. To develop her company and abilities further, she undertook a lot of reading, while also attending various design courses. Juliana Rotich Juliana Rotich has an outstanding track record of achievements that would make many envious. She is a technologist, strategic advisor, entrepreneur, and keynote speaker. As a director in BRCK Kenya Ltd, she promotes partnerships to tackle various social challenges, such as the lack of communication in lesser developed areas, by implementing the appropriate technology. She was also the Executive Director of Ushahidi Inc. She also co-founded Mobisoko, a mobile marketplace for language and location relevant apps in Africa. Her individual goal is to assist wherever technology can fill in the gaps or loopholes and improve livelihoods. Judith Owigar Judith Owigar Judith Owigar was encouraged to enter the field of technology by her brother who told her that it was a career with vast growth and opportunity. As such, she decided to study Computer Science. Fast forward several years later and Owigar is now a Co-founder and Operations Director of JuaKali, an online and mobile directory for skilled manual workers and tech enthusiasts in Kenya. Her desire to start Akirachix was due to the lack of women in the IT profession in Kenya. As such, she desires to see more women reaching great heights in the IT industry, and hence took it upon herself to make it a reality. She is a trained teacher by profession and started her career at GM working in sales back in She slowly but surely rose up through the ranks, and today, she runs the biggest motor outfit in Kenya. So far during her tenure as Managing Director, the business is recording healthy profits and increased production. In the least 3 years, GM has gone from producing ten vehicles a day to Ory Okolloh Ory Okolloh Ory was born into a not so well off family. She eventually obtained an undergraduate degree in Political Science from the University of Pittsburgh and graduated from Harvard Law School in She co-founded Ushahidi, a free open source platform for crowd sourcing crisis information, and Mzalendo , a website that allows citizens to monitor the activities of members of parliament. Previously, she had worked for Google as its policy manager for Africa, and contributed her efforts to the World Economic Forum as a Young Global Leader, while also playing mother and wife. Through and through, Ory brings a unique blend of experience in the fields of technology, transparency, public policy, and governance. This combined with her wealth of experience in leadership, having worked for Barclays Bank of Kenya and various other institutions, gave her the capability to transform Kenya Private Sector Alliance

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KEPSA from a small business lobby group to one of the most influential institutions in the country. Her hopes are that one day, Kenya may become an economic force to be reckoned with. Muraya is a co-founder of Color Creations Group Ltd. It is involved in the social multi-level retail merchandising business targeting skilled, unemployed Kenyan youth. KAWBO is a forum where women in business come together to discuss pertinent issues affecting women-owned businesses in a dynamic marketplace. While the later is designed to provide scholarships for needy, academically talented young women from Africa to pursue a premium education in the United States. Ndungu sat as a member of the Committee of Experts that drafted the Kenyan Constitution. She has received international and national recognition for her work. None of this has come without its challenges, as she has also been accused of various allegations such as bribery and misconduct. Jennifer Riria Dr Jennifer Riria has single-handedly transformed the microfinance industry in Kenya in order to improve the lives of women. Before she delved into micro finance world, Jennifer taught at Kenyatta University in Kenya for ten years. Throughout her time there, she sought to learn relentlessly while on the job. In , she became the first woman to be appointed as an Executive Director of a publicly listed commercial bank in Kenya. Sylvia Mulinge After leaving Unilever , Mulinge joined Safaricom as a prepay product manager in where she rose up the ranks until she finally became the Director of the Consumer Business Unit. She studied Food Science and Technology at the University of Nairobi where she graduated with first class honors. She has been named as one of the top 40 most influential women under the age of 40 in Kenya by the Business Daily newspaper. Her main aim has always been to advocate for a conducive business environment for companies to operate in. Her leadership has played a big role in policy making for the manufacturing industry. The firm provides investment solutions for institutional investors and multinational corporations expanding into and within Africa. She is one of the most respected Kenyan female lawyers and holds a doctorate in law J. D from Stanford Law School. At heart though, she is an artist and an engineer, constantly looking for something beautiful to create. Even then, she was already leading a group of 90 people as a country manager at Synovate. Currently she is the director to Frontiers Sports which is a sport marketing company and TIFA Research Ltd, an entertainment and a market research company. She holds a B. Because of her experience and hard work she has a strong background on market research hence why she has a research agency that has been described to be one of the most effective agencies in Kenya. Melvins tea was the first flavored tea in Kenya making her a recognized name in tea and business world. Before she delved into the tea industry, she used to work for an audit firm. As such she used to visit clients in the food processing industry which piqued her interest in the sector. In Flora Mutahi was appointed to be the first woman chairperson of the Kenya Association of Manufacturers since the association was formed in

Chapter 4 : Photo Essay: Marching for Women's Rights in Nairobi – Women and Girls

During President Obama's visit to Kenya, he delivered a speech condemning traditions that treat women as second-class citizens in the country, including female genital mutilation. Obama said: "Treating women as second-class citizens is a bad tradition: it holds you back."

That reform effort evolved during the 19th century, initially emphasizing a broad spectrum of goals before focusing solely on securing the franchise for women. They are holding a banner emblazoned with a quote from suffragist Susan B. Stanton and Susan B. Like many other women reformers of the era, they both had been active in the abolitionist movement. For much of the s they agitated against the denial of basic economic freedoms to women. Later they unsuccessfully lobbied Congress to include women in the provisions of the 14th and 15th Amendments extending citizenship rights and granting voting rights to African-American men, respectively. Capitol is in background. Stanton and Anthony created the National Woman Suffrage Association NWSA , which directed its efforts toward changing federal law and opposed the 15th Amendment on the basis that it excluded women. Eventually, the NWSA also shifted its efforts to the individual states where reformers hoped to start a ripple effect to win voting rights at the federal level. The AWSA was better funded and the larger of the two groups, but it had only a regional reach. The NWSA, which was based in New York, relied on its statewide network, but also drew recruits from around the nation largely on the basis of the extensive speaking circuits of Stanton and Anthony. Neither group attracted broad support from women or persuaded male politicians or voters to adopt its cause. For instance, suffrage movement leaders knew that this was a significant impediment to achieving their goal. Anthony and Ida H. The determination of these women to expand their sphere of activities further outside the home helped legitimize the suffrage movement and provided new momentum for the NWSA and the AWSA. Senate, poses at her desk in the Senate Office Building. For the next two decades the NAWSA worked as a nonpartisan organization focused on gaining the vote in states, although managerial problems and a lack of coordination initially limited its success. The first state to grant women complete voting rights was Wyoming in But before only these four states allowed women to vote. Some scholars suggest that the West proved to be more progressive in extending the vote to women, in part, because there were so few of them on the frontier. Granting women political rights was intended to bring more women westward and to boost the population. Others suggest that women had long played nontraditional roles on the hardscrabble frontier and were accorded a more equal status by men. Still others find that political expediency by territorial officials played a role. They do, however, agree that western women also organized themselves effectively to win the right. Between and , the NAWSA intensified its lobbying efforts and additional states extended the franchise to women: Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, and Oregon. In Illinois, future Congresswoman Ruth Hanna McCormick of Illinois helped lead the fight for suffrage as a lobbyist in Springfield when the state legislature granted women the right to vote in This marked the first such victory for women in a state east of the Mississippi River. A year later Montana granted women the right to vote, thanks in part to the efforts of another future Congresswoman, Jeannette Rankin. Despite the new momentum, however, some reformers were impatient with the pace of change. Embracing a more confrontational style, Paul drew a younger generation of women to her movement, helped resuscitate the push for a federal equal rights amendment, and relentlessly attacked the Democratic administration of President Woodrow Wilson for obstructing the extension of the vote to women. Beginning in , President Wilson a convert to the suffrage cause urged Congress to pass a voting rights amendment. Elected two years after her state enfranchised women, Rankin became the first woman to serve in the national legislature. Unveiled in , the monument is featured prominently in the Rotunda of the U. Moreover, they insisted, the failure to extend the vote to women might impede their participation in the war effort just when they were most needed to play a greater role as workers and volunteers outside the home. Responding to these overtures, the House of Representatives initially passed a voting rights amendment on January 10, , but the

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Senate did not follow suit before the end of the 65th Congress. It was not until after the war, however, that the measure finally cleared Congress with the House again voting its approval by a wide margin on May 21, , and the Senate concurring on June 4, . A year later, on August 18, , Tennessee became the 36th state to approve the 19th Amendment. Official ratification occurred on August 26, , when U. Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby certified the approval of the Tennessee state legislature. Banner, Elizabeth Cady Stanton: Cornell University Press, Rutgers University Press, Northeastern University Press, Office of the Historian:

Chapter 5 : Where we are : Eastern and Southern Africa : Kenya | UN Women “ Africa

The Africa for Women's Rights Campaign's Blog KHRC-the campaign focal point in Kenya KHRC KHRC is an independent human rights NGO, established in with the vision of entrenching human rights and democratic values in Kenya.

Chapter 6 : calendrielascience.com - Doing Business in Kenya

NAIROBI, Kenya - On January 21, over people gathered for the Women's March on Nairobi in Kenya's Karura Forest, a location significant for its ability to bring Kenyans together to fight for a cause. Over the years, several attempts by private developers to encroach on the land have been.

Chapter 7 : EFG Hermes Named Top Frontier Markets Brokerage Firm In Extel Survey - calendrielascience.com

Kenya Redefines Marriage In A Blow To Women's Rights. A push by Kenya's president and male-dominated parliament to overhaul marriage bodes ill for the nation's wives, socially and economically.

Chapter 8 : Kenya | World | Africa | Human Rights Watch

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Kenya Kenyan women listen to a presentation outlining their rights under the new Constitution. USAID promotes gender equality and empowers women to play a powerful role in the development of Kenya.

Chapter 9 : Kenya Redefines Marriage In A Blow To Women’s Rights

Njoki Ndung'u is a Kenyan lawyer and a justice of the Supreme Court of Kenya. She holds a Bachelor of Laws (LLB) from University of Nairobi and a Master of Laws (LLM) in Human Rights and Civil Liberties from the University of Leicester in the United Kingdom.