

An Examination of How political Factors Have Influenced the Effective Participation of Men in HIV/AIDS Prevention Campaigns in Kenya: A Case Study of Selected Government Ministries in Nairobi Kenya

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ABSTRACT:

HIV/ AIDS is the fourth most common cause of premature deaths in the world and the leading cause of deaths in Africa. The fight against HIV/AIDS is of public concern because the epidemic could undermine the collective development effort. In staging this effort, the participation of both men and women is critical in combating the scourge. However, it is evident that the participation of men in Kenya has been minimal or non-existent in the various intervention strategies. This paper is based on a study that was carried out in Nairobi, Kenya, to establish the reasons of non-participation of men in the HIV/AIDS prevention initiatives.

The main objective of the study was to establish political factors, among other issues, that influenced effective male participation in the HIV/AIDS campaigns within government ministries based in

Nairobi. The study adopted an explanatory research design to collect quantitative data.

A sample size of 59 respondents who were obtained from the selected government ministries in Nairobi, Kenya. Simple random sampling was used to select respondents from the target population. Secondary data was gathered from various authoritative sources including books, government records, published and on-line journals.

Data was analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). Statistical mean and standard deviation as well as percentages was used in interpretations to determine data characteristics, Cronbach's alpha test was also used to establish the reliability of the study variables as well as multiple regression analysis used to determine the predictive power of the study model. From the study findings, it was established that political factors had significant influence on effective participation of men in HIV/AIDS campaigns within government ministries in Nairobi, Kenya. The study therefore recommended that adequate budgetary allocations be considered by the political class to help create capacity that encompasses relevant aids both in terms of infrastructure and management through adequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities as well as gender integration approaches. Issues like corruption and mismanagement be adequately addressed through proper monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS activities across the ministries departments and sections. This can be reinforced through regular audits on HIV/AIDS resource provision and use.

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