

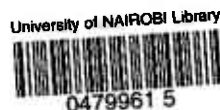
**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

**MASTERS OF ARTS IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT**

**“ EFFECTS OF 2007 POST ELECTION VIOLENCE ON THE WELL
BEING OF CHILDREN IN KENYA: A CASE STUDY OF
CHILDREN IN KIBERA SLUM NAIROBI.”**

**A RESEARCH PROJECT PAPER SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MASTERS
DEGREE IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY AND COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT**

**SUBMITTED BY: OKATCH MILLICENT APONDI
REG NO: C/50/P/9049/2005**



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Declaration

This Research project report is my original work and has never been presented for a degree in any of other institution. No part of this report may be produced without prior permission of the author and /or university of Nairobi.

Signature  Date 20/11/2009
Millicent Okatch

This research report has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University supervisor.

Signature  Date 20/11/09
Prof. P. O. Chitere

Dedication

I dedicate this research project first to the almighty God for His grace and sufficiency. Secondly to my beloved husband Timothy whose moral support and encouragement was without measure. Lastly to my son Jadolo and daughter Hawi who will be inspired to aim high and achieve all that they would like to in the academic sphere.

Acknowledgement

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ACRONYMS

FGD	Focused group Discussions
GVRC	Gender Violence Recovery Centre
IDP	Internally displaced persons
NARC	National Rainbow Coalition
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PEV	Post Election Violence
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNCRC	United Nation Convention on the Right of Children-
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children:
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KHRC	Kenya Human Rights Commission
KANU	Kenya African National Union
ODM	Orange Democratic Movement
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
WHO	World Health Organization

Abstract

This study sought to understand the effects of 2007 Post Election Violence (PEV) on Children's socioeconomic wellbeing by focusing on children living in Nairobi's Kibera slum .Post election violence is a recent occurrence in Kenya when considering the magnitude with which it was witnessed in 2007.It was important to conduct a scientific study on the impact it has had on children. With empirical evidence from this study, it would inform scholar, government and development agencies in designing policies that would address the needs and protection of children in war like situations.

The study was guided by five objectives that were designed to capture the different effects of PEV on children's well being. The study used purposive and snowballing sampling techniques to draw a representative sample of 120 respondents (60 children and 60 Parents).Focused group discussions was conducted with 42 people comprising of children, parents, religious leaders and community leaders; Key informant interviews with 16 key informants comprising of administrative leaders, social workers, agency representatives, health workers and teachers.

The study revealed that over 500 children were affected by PEV and in many ways. Children have been adversely affected socially, materially physically and psychologically. Socially peer relationships have been strained due to entrenched tribalism after PEV. Materially most children have had their parents loose their means of livelihood after properties and businesses were destroyed during PEV. These have made them more vulnerable to the hard economic times currently being experienced in the country. Physically some children have dropped out of school, some were raped and some were injured. Psychologically children are still traumatized from the orgies they witnessed in 2007 and the findings have revealed high levels of stress among the children. Findings from this study has also revealed that children from Kikuyu ethnic community were the worst affected. As to what triggered PEV, majority of the respondents indicated tribalism and rigged elections. In terms of future elections both the children and parents would like to see peace and electoral reforms.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the overview of the study undertaken. It provides information about the background of the study, research problem, and research objectives, justification of the study and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

In December 27, 2007 millions of Kenya across the regions turned out in large numbers to vote for their members of parliament, President and civic leaders. Voting process went on very smoothly with the highest voter turn out witnessed ever in Kenya's history. The jubilation that marked the voting process was short lived when anomalies marked the tallying process. While the parliamentary results were processed and announced very fast by 29th, for some unknown reasons the presidential results delayed causing anxiety and apprehension. Speculations of rigging marred the entire nation and on December 31st President Mwai Kibaki was announced as the winner of the presidential elections. Following that announcement, hell broke loose; violent riots, looting, destruction of property, arson, killings, occupation of houses belonging to those who had fled and other acts of violence escalated in many parts of the country. The country was in a state of anarchy and normlessness from January and throughout February. By 21st January 2008, ethnic hostilities had displaced people of all walks of life from diverse ethnicities who resided in temporary camps. There were an estimated 317 Internally Displaced People's (IDPs) camps across the country. Most hit regions included South Rift and North Rift of Kenya. The epicentres of violence were: Eldoret, Nakuru, Kisumu, Mombassa, Nairobi and Kakamega. According to the United Nations official reports over 1,200 people were killed and nearly 350,000 others displaced. The violence marked the onset and peak of human rights abuses where people were murdered aimlessly, children were defiled, women were raped, and people were burnt alive in their houses and churches. This led to the humanitarian crisis with voices rising from within and without seeking the end of violence. Calm only returned in the country when a team of eminent personalities; Dr Graca Machel-wife to the former South Africa President Nelson Mandela, Mr. Benjamin Mkapa-former President of Tanzania, led by former secretary general of the UN, Kofi

Anan began the mediation process. Peace agreement deal was signed on the 29th February 2008 by the two main principles i.e. His Excellency President Mwai Kibaki leader of Party of National Unity (PNU) and Mr. Raila Odinga, the leader of Orange Democratic Movement (ODM).

Children's well being and development depend very much on the security of family relationships and a predictable environment. Violence ,tension , and especially civil war destroys homes, splinters communities and breaks down trust among people undermining the very foundation of children's lives. The social fabric of society tends to be targeted increasingly in warfare: schools and health posts, as well as teachers, health workers and community leaders. In times of war and violence children witness and experience terrible atrocities. Their world is shattered by physical, sexual and emotional violence. Their homes are destroyed, their communities are splintered. Their trusts in adults break down. Conflict, tension and war force children to develop within context of seemingly psychosocial trauma or what psychologists refer to as the "normal abnormality" of violence. A child constructs a sense of who he/she is and develops an identity within such violent contexts.

In interpersonal social behaviour; psychology suggest that harsh experiences are much more apt to bring out the worst in us than to improve our social conduct Berkwitsz,(1983). Frustration produces aggression; aggression never occurs without prior frustration. Frustration refers to the interference with or blocking of the attainment of some goal. For instance, frustration might arise from interference with some biological or social need. One of the lessons from research on war and violence is that when poor and vulnerable people suffer certain losses of resources or income, they may end up in situations that are not only worse than before, but also may face new obstacles to improving their situation. Children often are the ones who suffer most immediately when families experience a longer-term reduction in living conditions. Education becomes a lower priority as the family is seeking to survive.

Boys and girls of all ages are frequently expected to earn some income to help the family, exposing them to exploitation and physical harm. Malnourishment develops into further life-threatening illnesses and leaves the children vulnerable to lifetime disabilities or even death.

1.2 The Research Problem

According to UNICEF Kenya situational Report for January 30th 2008, it is estimated that 350,000 persons were internally displaced. About 150,000 were children of whom 80,000 were below the age of five years. UNICEF also estimate that there are over 20 million children globally displaced either within or outside their country. Gender Violence Recovery Centre (GVRC) for Nairobi Women hospital, reported 443 survivors of gender based violence of which 188 (42%) were cases of children. Of all these cases, Nairobi reported the highest number (80%) followed by Kiambu (18%) and Nakuru (9%).

According to the Permanent Secretary for Education (GOK), Karega Mutahi, the violence affected 10 million children: 1.7 million in Early Childhood Education institutions, eight million in primary schools, 1.1 million in secondary schools, and more than 100,000 students at university level. It is now one year since PEV took place in Kenya and as a country, the effects are massive especially in the, agricultural and economic sector. The looming food crisis in Kenya currently is said to have been aggravated by PEV, this is according to the official reports tabled in the parliament from the ministry of agriculture. Approximately three million bags of maize were destroyed during the PEV period. It is against this background that this study sought to find out the effects of 2007 PEV on the well being of children in Kibera slum, Nairobi. Kibera was chosen because violence escalated even before presidential results were announced. It is located in Langata constituency whose Member of Parliament was the presidential candidate for ODM - one of the party that strongly disagreed with the presidential results.

1.3 Research Questions

1. What is children well being?
2. In what ways were the children affected?

3. What measures were taken to cushion children from the impact of the violence?
Were the measures adequate?
4. Have children and Kibera residents recovered from violence?

1.4 Objective of the Study

1.4.1 Broad objectives

The broad objective of this study was to find out the effects of 2007 PEV on the well being of children in Kibera.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

1. To examine the different characteristics of children who were affected by PEV
2. To assess the extent to which children were affected by PEV in Kibera and the different types of effects.
3. To find out the adequacy of measures taken to assist children affected by PEV
4. To find out the perceptions of children and Kibera residents about PEV and whether they have recovered from post election crisis.

1.5 Justification of the Study

Children form the future generation and a country without children is on the verge of extinction. According to the progress report of the 27th Special Session of the General Assembly carried out in May 2002, some 1.5 million children, and two thirds of the world's child population lived in 42 countries affected by violent high-intensity conflict between 2002 and 2006. The impact of conflict on children is difficult to estimate because of lack of reliable and up-to-date statistics. Most vulnerable of all are the millions of children displaced, either within their own countries or outside their homeland as refugees. Global estimates of internally displaced persons range between 16 - 25 million, with an average estimate of 24.5 million internally displaced persons worldwide. Displaced children and adolescents are particularly vulnerable to violence, sexual exploitation, HIV infection, forced labour and slavery, and they risk being forcibly recruited by armed groups.

The United Nation discusses the need to protect children from any form of violence. By undertaking this study, it sought to underscore how the government of Kenya scored in upholding UNCRC. The findings from this study is beneficial to policy makers, humanitarian agencies, learning institutions, families and individuals since it is addressing matters affecting children which are very critical for any given society. This study has enriched the already existing literatures and information on how the well being of children can be promoted and has identified grey areas for further research.

1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Research Study

This study narrowed down to four main areas as discussed in the objectives. First it looked at the different characteristics of children who were affected; secondly, the extent of PEV crisis and the kind of effects it had on children; thirdly whether the measures that were undertaken to cushion children from the PEV crisis were adequate; and fourthly, whether children have recovered from 2007 violence and their perceptions towards violence. The study area was Kibera slums in Nairobi because it was one other major city that tension built before elections and violence erupted even before the presidential results were announced. It is also situated in the constituency that was represented by the leader of ODM-a party that strongly held the position claiming that 2007 elections were rigged in favour of the incumbent president-Mwai Kibaki.

This study was conducted one and a half years after PEV took place therefore; it was limited in terms of controlling other spurious variables that may have contributed effects on the well being of children. However, the study addressed this limitation by choice of methodology used for sampling which was mainly purposively sampling and also drew astringent criteria for selection of the respondents who were interviewed.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITRATURE REVIEW AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of related literature on the subject under study by various authors, scholars, researchers and analysts. The research has drawn materials from several sources which are closely related to the theme and objectives of the study in order to illustrate various issues raised in the study.

2.2 Children well being

Who is a child?

A child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless the legal age of majority in a country is lower. (Convention on Right of Children (CNRC) definition).

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child codified a holistic view of the wellbeing of children in article 17 and 27. Article 17 refers to “. . . promotion of his or her social, spiritual, moral well-being and physical and mental health,” and in Article 27 to “. . . the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child’s physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social development.” These two articles set the five key pillars for children well-being i.e. *physical, social, material, mental and spiritual*. UNICEF further provides four indicators for measuring the wellbeing of a child; *health and safety; material security; education and socialization and family and peers relationships*. UNICEF states that “the true measure of a nation’s standing is how well it attends to its children – their health and safety, their material security, their education and socialization, and their sense of being loved, valued, and included in the families and societies into which they are born”. World Bank study on “Voices of the Poor,” also highlights the five key dimensions of children well-being:

1. Material well being-having adequate or enough food for sustenance and growth.
2. Physical well being-good health that allows for learning in school and for contributing to the family’s household life. This also includes safe and secure environment -living in civil peace; physical safety and a sense of security; and confidence in the future.

3. Social well being-being cared for by parents and other family members; having good relations in the family and community.
4. Psychological well-being-mental and emotional capabilities which allows one to function well as per the societal norms and expectations.
5. Spiritual well-being- an innate human capacity, recognizing that even very young children have an awareness of God and the capacity to respond to spiritual nurture and moral teaching

While “well being” is defined in holistic terms (including physical, mental, spiritual, moral, and social), that outcome is supported by the four primary dimensions of children’s survival, protection, development, and participation. Building upon the foundational responsibilities and involvement of parents, communities, and governments, these four dimensions are interdependent upholding and improving the wellbeing of children.

For the purposes of this study, we are going to assess types of effects using these four main indicators i.e. health and safety; material security; family and peer relationships; mental and emotional capabilities. These four main indicators will help us establish the effects of 2007 PEV on children well being in Kibera.

2.2.1 Physical well being

When assessing the physical well being of a child- the key things to observe are health & safety and material security. Health and safety entails things such as access to water and sanitation, access to basic health care facilities; safe homes and communities; protection from abuse and exploitation; living in civil peace; having confidence about the future. Because children are young, they are incapable to defend themselves and therefore the entire security is dependent on that of their family. As was witnessed during PEV in 2007, young children clung to their parents/guardians clothing for security, they could not withstand the agony of being attacked, their homes being invaded into and the total violence and confusion everywhere. One key question we will seek to answer is whether the location of these children in Kibera, made them more vulnerable since Kibera was one of the epicentres of Violence in Nairobi area.

2.2.2 Material well being

In broad terms material security means “having enough for sustenance”. It means looking at levels of income leading to deprivation of most basic need. This will include food security at household level, improved nutritional status of children, equitable access to resources and services. In normal circumstances, adults can survive hunger up to number of days but this is different with children. This is because, their bodies are still not able to store enough that can take them for several days without any harm. Children will cry and begin to ask difficult questions why their parent/guardians cannot provide food as they have always done, and question the sudden change. As we explore the direct effects of PEV on children, we will want to hear from the parents in Kibera; their experience with infants, children going without food for number of days? Were their children still able to function normally? In what ways did their daily routine lives have to stop?

2.2.3 Social well being

This looks at the functionality of the family and how it contributes to the emotional well-being of a child. According to World Health Organization ‘Being liked and accepted by peers’ is ‘crucial to young people’s health and development, and those who are not socially integrated are far more likely to exhibit difficulties with their physical and emotional health.’ Relationships with family and friends matter a great deal to children in the here and now, and are also important to long-term emotional and psychological development. From the limited data available, three components have been selected to represent this dimension – *family structure, relationships with parents, and relationships with friends and peers*. PEV destroyed Kenya’s social fabric, since people started identifying themselves along ethnic lines. Children were not left either as that became the talk everywhere. So we will strive to find out from the children in Kibera how their relationships were hampered with. Were there divisions in their homes, schools or neighborhood and which camp (ODM or PNU) they belonged to? Could their have been fights among themselves in trying to support one of the main principles-Kibaki or Raila? How was the situation like for the children with mixed ethnic background?

2.2.4 Psychological well being

This measures mental and emotional capabilities which allow one to function well as per the societal norms and expectations. Psychological well-being resides within the

experience of the individual (Campbell teal. 1976). It is a person's evaluative reaction to his or her life either in terms of life satisfaction (Cognitive evaluations) or affect (ongoing emotional reaction). Self determinism Theory (SDT) has identified three essential needs for optimal psychological growth and well-being: competence, relatedness, and autonomy (Deci & Ryan, 2000). According to SDT, a need for competence reflects the need to feel effective in one's efforts and capable of achieving desired outcomes.

The need for relatedness involves a need to feel connected to and understood by others. Finally, autonomy reflects the need to feel volitional in one's actions, to fully and authentically endorse one's behaviors, and to act as the originator of one's own behavior. Children are vulnerable to sudden changes in their environment and lifestyles and sometimes the effects may not present immediately but later. If the negative changes are not handled effectively, they are likely to have longtime effects on their development. Therefore it was important for this study to unearth some of the psychological effects resulting from PEV in Kibera. Further to examining the four different indicators highlighting the different types of effects, established the different characteristics of children in terms of ages, family backgrounds, level of education, the period they had lived in the area and many other things.

2. 3 The United Convention on the Rights of Children (UNCRC)

UNCRC is a Charter of United Nations' which champions the protection of children's rights. Articles 1-41 of the convention set out the rights of children and the corresponding obligations of governments to safeguard these rights. Article 42 requires states to publicize the principles and provisions of the convention - to children, young people, parents and careers, and everyone working with children and young people. The convention covers the following subjects:

General principles, including the right to life, survival and development, the right to non-discrimination, respect for the views of children and to give consideration to a child's best interests, and the requirement to give primary consideration to the child's best interests in all matters affecting them.

- a. ***Civil rights and freedoms***, including the right to a name and nationality, freedom of expression, thought and association, access to information and the right not to be subjected to torture.
- b. ***Family environment and alternative care***, including the right to live with and have contact with both parents, to be reunited with parents if separated from them and to the provision of appropriate alternative care where necessary.
- c. ***Basic health and welfare***, including the rights of disabled children, the right to health and health care, social security, child care services and an adequate standard of living.
- d. ***Education, leisure and cultural activities***, including the right to education and the rights to play, leisure and participation in cultural life and the arts.
- e. ***Special protection measures*** covering the rights of refugee children, those affected by armed conflicts, children in the juvenile justice system, children deprived of their liberty and children suffering economic, sexual or other forms of exploitation.

The UNCRC provide the guiding principles for protecting the wellbeing of children. It is good to note that the Kenya law has adopted all the 41 articles and they are found in the children's act 2001. Going through these principles, it becomes evident of how PEV impacted negatively on the lives of children in Kibera and Kenya as a whole. Some of the areas affected include:- the right to education ; the right to survival and development ; right to leisure and participation ;rights of association ,right to health and adequate standards of living and many others. We are going too highlight some of these.

2.3.1 Right to Education

Schools did not open on schedule; whereas some children were able to go to school, others did not open at all. The destruction of schools, fear and displacement resulted in thousands of teachers and pupils staying away from school. In some cases, stolen or burned school uniforms, books and learning material, a burden on already poor families, deprived some children from attending school. The destruction of class rooms caused the children to learn outside on make shift tents, trees and shades. On these temporary structures, sanitation was compromised, no enough water and no lavatories. According to the Permanent Secretary for Education (GOK), Karega Mutahi, the violence affected 1.7 million children in Early Childhood Education institutions, 8 million children in primary schools, 1.1 million pupils in secondary schools. The crisis also affected the human personnel who directly impact on the lives of children.

In the education sector, teachers were displaced and this has led to inadequacy of teaching personnel in the learning institutions.

2.3.2 Right to Health including good sanitation and nutrition

Children are vulnerable to conflict and violence since it has a direct impact on their physical health. When there is violence, freedom of movement is restricted due to insecurity. Conditions that may be treated with early medical attentions turn fatal due to delay. From restricted movement, transportation of medicine, equipment and personnel become impossible as was witnessed in Kenya where several illegal road blocks were erected along major roads. Due to congestion, airborne and communicable diseases are prone to break. During the PEV, cases of acute respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea, malaria, and measles increased in the various camps. Diarrhoea was brought about by poor sanitation and lack of clean and safe water. Malaria cases increased because people were sleeping in the open, marked with bushy vegetations surrounding the camps. Nairobi Women's Hospital reported 188 cases of child abuse by end of February 2007. Its is good to note that various aid agencies moved with speed to arrest the situation where by mobile toilets were erected , water & water containers were provided, immunizations were conducted and child friendly spaces were established in all 317 Camps across the country.

PEV did not also spare health workers some of whom were unable or afraid to report to work out of fear or because of displacement. Doctors and nurses had to flee for safety defying their noble call to save lives. As a result the health facilities were understaffed and the military personnel had to be called in to handle the crisis at hand. Cases were witnessed where hospitals declared to its staff it could not guarantee the safety of some of them from a particular community in Eldoret, Kiambu and Naivasha. A few patients reportedly refused to be treated by someone from a disliked community .Access by patients to medication was also affected, with many HIV and TB patients facing difficulties in accessing ART centers while at least one hospital faced medicines shortage. As a result of fear and displacement, many health and education workers submitted transfer requests.

During crisis like what was experienced in Kenya; the thought of a mere balanced diet was a luxury. The mind shifted to provide only the basics just for survival. Yet we also know very well the importance of a balanced diet to the growth and development of a child. About 150,000 of children who were direct victims of the violence suffered severely due to lack of enough food. Many other families were equally affected since they had to accommodate those many children and adults who had been displaced. UNICEF and World Food Program (WFP) worked hand in hand to ensure that displaced families and more so children got the minimum nutritional package to prevent cases of malnutrition. Farms were left unattended, crops ready to be harvested were burnt, grannies were torched and this has partly led to the current food crises being faced in the country. This is because Rift Valley which was among the hardest hit region is one of the food production hubs for the entire country.

2.3.3 Right to shelter

Thousands of families were left homeless after their homes were destroyed. As a result children, women, old men, youth and many people had to sleep in make shift shelters. The emergency provisions not being adequate, families had to persevere in the crowded tents with others having to sleep on the cold. The right to privacy and comfort was forsaken as people had to scramble for the limited space available. Due to the limited space available, children were forced to forgo their right to play. .

The destruction of thousands of houses in the post electoral violence and the massive displacement of population has increased the number of people who cannot enjoy their right to adequate housing. The preexisting gap in adequate housing by a vast segment of the Kenyan population has only worsen and will require a special effort in years to come so as to avoid that the newly displaced face the same challenges as previously displaced persons.

2.3.4 Right to freedom of association

With the PEV we saw divisions along ethnic lines hence limiting the rights of association and freedom. Children have been divided along ethnic lines because of what they witnessed. There were cases being reported in schools where children fought over who belong to ODM and PNU. Further still some children had to forgo their friends since they belong to a particular ethnic group which was regarded as enemies. In January, there were many transfers of children from schools either from or to schools in Central, Rift Valley, Nyanza and Western. This limited the right of these children to belong to Kenya and live anywhere in Kenya.

2.4 Context of Children in Political Conflict.

UNICEF estimate that there are over 20 million children displaced either within or outside their country. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), 50% of refugees are children who have fled their home countries with or without their families and with or without their communities. Refugee camps often have few small children or children with learning difficulties or long-term disabilities, because they could not be carried for long distances. The grief of parents and siblings is compounded as well as external displacement to another country; there is even more internal displacement where people, including children, are forced to move within a country. These people do not receive the privileges of refugee status. Camps for displaced people can be places of violence, alcohol and substance abuse, increased Domestic violence and sexual assaults. Families can be separated quite suddenly in a conflict and may be unable to find each other again. Children may become the responsibilities of relatives who are not necessarily close, and children themselves can become the primary careers for their brothers and sisters (child-headed households).

This makes them vulnerable to exploitation. This is a typical case to the Kenyan situation. Children can be treated as a commodity and sold or trafficked into the sex trade or military or exploitative work in order to generate income. In combat zones, girls and boys are sometimes driven by poverty, hunger and desperation into prostitution.

Furthermore, rape of women and children is commonly used as a weapon in war to terrorize and degrade. Studies have shown that Children caught up in conflict are cruelly deprived of their childhood. Lost to their families and communities, they miss opportunities for education while being exposed to death, serious injury and brutal treatment. They also suffer profound psychosocial distress: To make them fearless, the adults controlling them have forced some of these children to become dependent on drugs, and to ensure that they have 'no way back home' some may have been forced to perpetrate atrocities against their own communities.

As a result of rape and sexual assault many young girls become pregnant or acquire sexually transmitted diseases including HIV. No reliable global or country-level estimates exist on the number of children who are actively or were formerly associated with armed forces. Some place it as high as 250,000. The largest numbers of these children are in sub-Saharan Africa. The children most seriously affected by war and conflict would appear to be those who are direct witnesses or recipients of violence, torture and rape and who have no family to support them afterwards. Children caught in the violence of conflict and war experiences so much loss in different ways. Hardest of all is the loss of parents and siblings either permanently through death or temporarily through separation, but loss of peers can also be disturbing. Child development occurs in a social context.

Their well being is inextricably interconnected with the wellbeing of their family and community. Poverty, unemployment, displacement, violence and the breakdown of extended families and communities can all add to stress for children. Those who have experienced supportive positive nurturing within the family in the past are more likely to cope more effectively.

As well as the loss of loved ones there are also often material losses to bear too. Children will have lost many of the things that make up the security and familiarity of their community, and in most cases it will never be fully recovered or restored. Property rights and homes are lost. In many countries children do not have the legal right to inherit their parents' property. Adult members of the extended family or others who are not prepared to take on responsibility for the children may expropriate houses.

2.5 The Safety of the Worlds' Children

War, conflict and natural disasters place children at greatest risk. They threaten children's nutrition and health and often separate them from their families, depriving them of schooling and exposing them to a wide range of abuses, including gender-based violence. There is a mixture of hope and concern in the global family. When the international community reflects on its achievements and failures it soon asks about its youngest members. *What have we done for children? Are today's children healthy and well nourished? Are they going to school? Are they protected from harm and preparing themselves for adult life?* These questions have echoed down the years at a series of international gatherings. One of the principal landmarks was in 1989, when the UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). It says that children 'should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society, and brought up in the spirit of the ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations'.

This was soon followed in 1990 by the remarkable World Summit for Children, which 159 Heads of State and government and other high-level representatives proclaimed that *'there can be no task nobler than giving every child a better future'*. And just as parents are willing to sacrifice for their children, so the governments at the Summit promised that they would always act in the 'best interests of the child' and ensure that children would have 'first call' on all resources. The question to be posed here is whether the government of Kenya acted in the best interest of its children! Why did it take the state so long to quell the violence? The children of Kenya demand an answer from the government. Children are more likely to be civilian victims of war/conflict than ever before. Many children will be indirectly affected by war simply because communication difficulties and diversion of resources will mean health and educational services deteriorate.

Disruption and subsequent reduction in water, sanitation and health resources can lead to widespread diseases such as diarrhea, measles and malaria, compounded by malnutrition from crop destruction and reduced food security. Sanctions against political and military leaders often increase the burden by creating shortages. Economic security is also reduced as it is the case in Kenya where inflation has risen to over 27% by end of January 2009.

2.6 Psychosocial Effects of conflict war on Children

Children well being and development depend very much on the security of family relationships and a predictable environment. Violence, tension, and especially civil war destroys homes, splinters communities and breaks down trust among people undermining the very foundation of children's lives. The social fabric of society tends to be targeted increasingly in warfare: schools and health posts, as well as teachers, health workers and community leaders. Recent examples have come from conflicts in southern Sudan, Sri Lanka, Burundi, Rwanda and former Yugoslavia.

In all wars, social services and facilities are starved of funds, which go to armies and armaments; and so children are deprived of education and health care essential to their well being and development. This violates their rights under the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

When children have been exposed to "events beyond the normal boundaries of human experience," that is, traumatic or psychologically wounding events, all kinds of stress reactions will be apparent a normal reaction to abnormally distressing events. Some children may withdraw from contact, stop playing and laughing, or become obsessed with stereotyped war games, while others will dwell on feelings of guilt, or fantasies of revenge and continual preoccupation with their role in past events. In a few cases, depression sets in and may even lead to suicide. Other reactions include aggressiveness, changes in temperament, nightmares, eating disturbances, learning problems, repeated fainting, vague aches and pains, loss of speech and of bladder and bowel control, and clinging to (or withdrawal from) adults. In most cases, such stress reactions disappear over time. Long-term effects are likely to have their roots in loss of the child's close emotional relationships and the events surrounding that loss.

During events marking the 50th anniversary of the Second World War, this was poignantly expressed by many people who recalled the pain and sorrow they suffered as children at the loss of loved ones, and how such losses affected and continue to affect their lives.

2.7 Theoretical framework.

Singleton et al (1988:136) asserts that all empirical studies should be grounded in a theory. A theory is asset of interrelated constructs, definitions and propositions that present a systematic view of phenomena by specifying relations among variables with the purpose of explaining and predicting the phenomena (Kerlinger, 1964:11)

2.7 .1 Conflict theory

This is a classical theory that was advanced by Karl Marx but has received many boosts by other contemporary theorists such as Collins Wright Mills, Ralf Dahrendorf, Lewis Coser, Herbert Mercuse and many others. Karl Marx who is well known for conflict theory is a macro sociologist and talks about class struggles between the bourgeoisies and the proletariats. He was critical of the political economists for failing to see the inherent conflict between capitalists and the labourers and for denying the need for a radical change in the economic order. Mills in his writings talks about the power of the elite while Dahrendorf talks about the ruler and the rule. Basically the main theme in conflict is the issues of power resources and class divisions. Karl Marx says that the existence of different social classes is the continuous source of Conflict making it inevitable for any social change. Changes in social structure occur through violent upheavals affecting class composition. Marx Weber also classified as pioneers of conflict traditions in his political writings, emphasizes on power, authority as a major cause of conflict. Mosca's theory on conflict, centers on power struggle in the polity. He argues that there is a ruling class in every society which constantly tries to monopolize political power at the expense of lower class and that "this conflict produces an unending ferment of endosmosis and exosmosis between the upper classes and certain portions of the lower". Amidst these disjointed perspectives of conflict, sociologists have identified two broad categories of conflict: **Endogenous**- these are sources of change from within a society such as conflict arising from inequitable distribution of resources, difference in values, challenge in

authority and those arising from among individuals. On the other hand **Exogenous-** are conflicts from without and between systems such as wars; cultural invasions-which refers to disruption of traditions, revolution of rising expectations and new political movements; and conflict of ideology. Conflict perspectives are very relevant to this study because, there were many competing interests arising from various parties during 2007 general election. Equally there were tensions emanating from inequitable distribution of resources,; excessive use of power; competing ideologies; class struggles; and challenges of authorities .Of concern are issues that decades from the pre-colonial that have not been addressed and therefore could have escalated the crisis.

2.7.2 Psychoanalytic and Social Learning theories

There are four primary theories of child development: psychoanalytic, learning, cognitive, and sociocultural. Each offers insights into the forces guiding childhood growth. Each also has limitations, which is why many developmental scientists use more than one theory to guide their thinking about the growth of children. In this study reference will be made to two main theories i.e. psychoanalytic and social learning theories of child development.

Psychoanalytic theory: Sigmund Freud developed the theory and techniques of psychoanalysis; it formed the basis for several later psychoanalytic theories of human development. Psychoanalytic theories share an emphasis on personality development and early childhood experiences. In the psychoanalytic view, early experiences shape one's personality for an entire lifetime, and psychological problems in adulthood may have their origins in difficult or traumatic childhood experiences. Most psychoanalytic theories portray development as a series of stages through which all children proceed. According to Freud, child development consists of five *psychosexual stages* in which a particular body region is the focus of sensual satisfactions; the focus of pleasure shifts as children progress through the stages. Erik Erikson proposed a related series of *psychosocial stages* of personality growth that more strongly emphasize social influences within the family. Erikson's eight stages span the entire life course, and, contrary to Freud's stages, each involves a conflict in the social world with two possible outcomes. In infancy, for example, the conflict is "trust vs. mistrust" based on whether the baby is confident that

others will provide nurturance and care. In adolescence, “identity vs. role confusion” defines the teenager’s search for self-understanding. Erikson’s theory thus emphasizes the interaction of internal psychological growth and the support of the social world.

The early years of a child's life are crucial for cognitive, social and emotional development. Therefore, it is important that we take every step necessary to ensure that children grow up in environments where their social, emotional and educational needs are met.

Learning theorists emphasize the role of environmental influences in shaping the way a person develops. In their view, child development is guided by both deliberate and unintended learning experiences in the home, peer group, school, and community.

Therefore, childhood growth is significantly shaped by the efforts of parents, teachers, and others to socialize children in desirable ways. Albert Bandura an American in his *social learning theory* emphasizes how learning through observation and imitation affects behaviour and thought. Bandura posits that people learn from one another, via observation, imitation and modelling. “Most human behaviour is learned observationally through modelling: From observing others, one forms an idea of how new behaviours are performed, and on later occasions this coded information serves as a guide for action” (Bandura). Social learning theory explains human behaviour in terms of continuous reciprocal interaction between cognitive, behavioural and environmental influences. Necessary conditions for effective modelling include: distinctiveness, affective valence, prevalence, complexity and functional value.

- Attention-various factors increase or decrease the amount of attention paid.
- Retention- remembering what you paid attention to. Includes symbolic coding, mental images, cognitive organization, symbolic rehearsal and motor rehearsal.
- Reproduction- reproducing the image. Including physical capabilities and self observation of reproduction.
- Motivation-having a good reason to imitate such as past (e.g. traditional behaviourism) promised (e.g. imagined incentive) and vicarious (seeing and recalling the reinforced model).

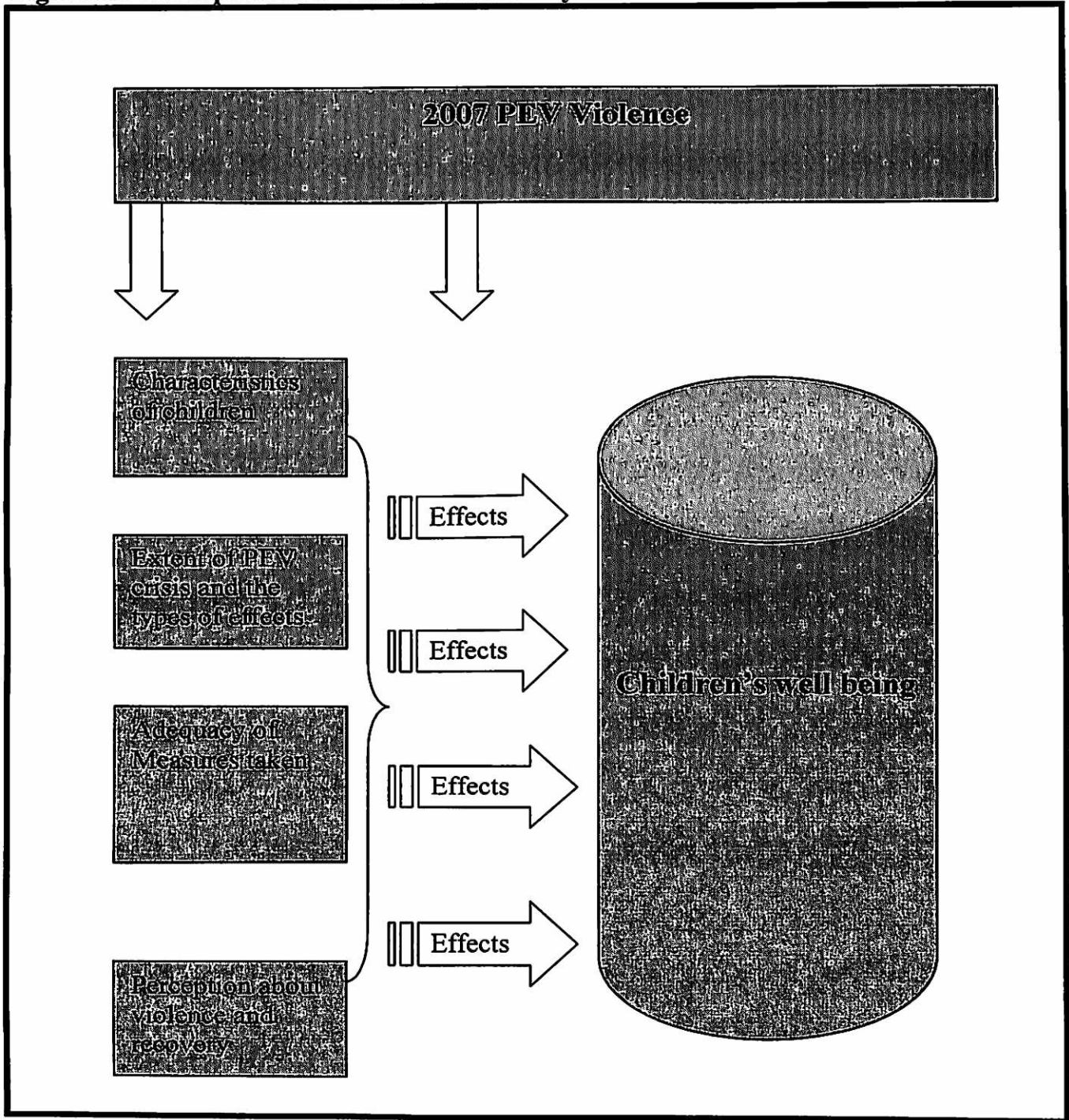
Bandura believed in “reciprocal determinism” i.e. the world and a person’s behaviour cause each other, while behaviourism believes that one’s environment causes behaviour. Bandura who was studying adolescent aggression later considered personality as an interaction between the environment, behaviour and one’s psychological processes

The cost to society of less than optimal development is enormous and far-reaching. Children who grow up in environments where their developmental needs are not met are at an increased risk for compromised health and safety, and learning and developmental delays. Failure to invest time and resources during children’s early years may have long term effects on the foster care, health care, and education systems. Therefore, it is in the public’s interest to ensure that children develop in safe, loving, and secure environments. While expectations of children differ from culture to culture, many studies have shown that regardless of where in the world a child lives, there are stages of physical and mental growth in childhood that cannot be repeated or corrected later in life. There are times for the development of the child physically, emotionally through love and nurture, intellectually, and in spiritual understanding and moral development. The general sequence for development is true of all children, although the rate, character, and quality of development vary from child to child.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

Henderson (1994) argued that the major aims of a theory should be either to relate data to a theory or to generate a theory from data. In order to hold existing and new knowledge, theory should provide a conceptual framework so that knowledge can be interpreted for empirical application in a comprehensive manner. The conceptualization of this study will be based on two main variables. Children’s wellbeing as the independent variable and effects of PEV as the dependent variable.

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework of the Study



2.9 Operational definitions

1. Children well being:-Article 17 of UNCRC refers to this as the promotion of a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

UNICEF provides four main indicators for measuring children's well being and these are: *health and safety of the child; material security; education and socialization; and family and peer relations.*

2. Types of effects: UNCRC has singled out five main pillars of Children's well being to be Physical, social, material, psychological and spiritual. For the purposes of this study they will focus on four pillars which are material; physical; social; and psychological in order to examine their possible effects on children's wellbeing.

- a. *Material* - this will look at food security at the household level; access to resources and services for sustenance and growth of children.
- b. *Physical* - this will examine matters of good health that allows learning in school for children and contributing to family's household; safety and security of where they live.
- c. *Social* –this refers to children being cared for by their parents and family members; having good relationships in the family, peers and community.
- d. *Psychological*-This refers to the mental and emotional capabilities that would enable a child to function within the societal norms and expectations. It spins further to the fulfilment of ones goals and the sense of self worth.

3. Personal characteristics of children: in the context of this study we will look at age as measured in years, ethnic affiliation of the child, gender of the child, marital status of parent/guardian, parents/ guardian level of education, occupation of parent/guardian, and duration of stay in the area.

4. Extent of PEV: this refers to the intensity of the PEV problem in terms of how big or small it was .We will look at the number of children who were displaced; how many lost their live; how many lost close parents/guardians; how many were injured; how many were physically abused; how many were sexually abused; how many dropped out of school; how many lost properties e.t.c.

5. Adequacy of measures taken to assist children affected by PEV: This refers to the humanitarian relief and services provided by government and aid agencies. These include the provision of food relief, non food items, water and sanitation services, psychological support and other public health services.

Some of these will include provision of food aid; safe water and sanitation for the displaced; access to health care services; access to education; provision of temporary shelter; provision of counselling services e.t.c

6. Perception about violence and recovery from post election crisis: This refers to what children and residents of Kibera think about the post election violence and it also looks at recovery in terms of their ability to cope with live especially after the 2007 crisis.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the research design that was used in the study. Research design is defined as “the plan, structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research question and to control variance” Kerlinger (1964; 275). The research design guides the researcher to collect, analyse and interpret observed facts. This chapter entail the approaches used in the research study. This include the study design, study population, sampling techniques, units of observation analysis, data collection instruments, data collection procedures, data collection methods and data analysis.

3.2 Research design

This was a descriptive survey study that used both qualitative and quantitative data to determine the cause and effects of socioeconomic factors on children’s wellbeing in Kibera. Primary data was collected from two main respondents i.e. children and parents/guardians using semi-structured questionnaires. Additional information was sought from different key informants such as administration leaders, teachers and aid workers drawn from various agencies and CBOs working in Kibera slum. Focused group discussions were also conducted with children, parents, teachers, religious and community leaders. This is because their views were very important in supporting quantitative data obtained from the two main respondents. Secondary data was also analysed on relevant case studies of war and conflict in various African and other international countries.

3.3 Unit of Observation.

The unit of observation in this study was the people who were directly and indirectly affected by PEV in four villages namely Gatwikira, Laini Saba, Kianda and Makina households of Kibera slum; those who were involved in the recovery response and key agencies that played a key role responding to the crisis.

3.4 Unit of Analysis

In this study the unit of analysis was effects of 2007 PEV on the socioeconomic wellbeing of children.

3.5 Site Description

This research was conducted in Kibera slum found in Nairobi province, Lang'ata constituency. It is one of the largest slums in Africa, located southwest of Nairobi city centre and approximately 5 km away from the city centre. The population density is estimated at 300,000 km (per square kilometre). It is divided into 13 villages namely: Makina, Kisumu Ndogo, Gatwikera, Soweto, Kianda, Lindi, Silanga, Mashimoni, Soweto-laini saba, Laini Saba, Kambi Muru, Raila Quarry and Kichinjio. It has a population of about 700,000 people (UN-Habitat, 2003; Republic of Kenya, 2004b). The study purposively selected four villages: Two villages that were perceived to be worst affected (Gatwikira and Laini Saba) and two that were perceived to be least affected. (Makina & Kianda).

3.6 Sampling Techniques

The study relied mainly on non probability sampling to select villages, households and families that were studied because the study was conducted over one year after PEV took place. First, purposive sampling was used to select four villages-two which were seriously affected and two which were relatively calm. Following this was the selection of 60 parents/guardians. Again due to the nature of the study it was difficult to come up with a sampling frame for all the respondents. Snowballing sampling- subcategory of purposive technique was used to select 60 parents who were interviewed-15 from each of the four villages. 60 children were also purposively selected from four schools for in-depth interviews, again 15 children from every village. Purposive sampling technique was used again to sample 36 respondents for FGD interviews and 20 respondents for key informant interviews.

For the FGD with children, five children were selected from every village while for the adult FGDs each village was represented by one parent, community worker, religious leader and a teacher making the composition of four per village. Criteria for selection of FGD members and respondents for household interviews was whether these people were present in Kibera at the time of crisis. As for the key informant interviews we targeted 20 people who directly responded to PEV crisis in Kibera.

3.7 Data collection tools

This study was both quantitative and qualitative. Specifically questionnaires were used to collect data from respondents in the study samples-this was done at the household levels with those who were affected by the violence (Children and their parents/guardians). Interview guides were used in the focused group discussions with (children, parents, teacher, religious and community leaders) and with various key informants such as government officials, agency representatives and aid workers.

3.8 Data Analysis

This study used both quantitative and qualitative analysis methods. Quantitative data was analysed using Statistical, Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and Excel applications. Using these methods, data was arranged in a manner that it was easy to understand and deduce-therefore descriptive statistics was used. Qualitative data was arranged into themes and coded. Inferences have been made from the various themes.

CHAPTER FOUR:

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the data analysis, interpretation and discussion of research finding from the two main categories of respondents namely children and parents/ guardians. The chapter examines, categorizes and tabulates the evidence so as to address the initial objectives of the study .The data to be analyzed was gathered through questionnaires, three FGDs and interviews with key informants.. The study targeted 120 households (60 children and 60 parent/guardians) for individual in-depth interviews. 116 respondents were successfully interviewed making the response rate of 96.6% (59 children and 57 parents). Four questionnaires were inadequately filled and were not fit for analysis.

Four focus group discussions were held with 41 people comprising of children, parents, religious leaders and community leaders. This number was slightly high by five people based on the original sample of 36 people. This happened due to overwhelming response. Out of the three FGDs two were with children reaching 27 children while one was with a group of 14 adults (parents, teachers, religious and community leaders). Interviews were also held with 16 key informants comprising of administrative leaders, social workers, agency representatives who were involved in PEV response, health workers and teachers. This number was slightly less by four people from the initial sample of 20 people. This was because we failed to get responses from two aid agencies i.e. Red Cross and Nairobi women hospital despite several attempts. Where it was possible gender and age representation was adequately considered in the choice of children who were interviewed.

4.2.0 Personal characteristics of the respondents

The first objective of this study was to find out the different characteristics of children who were affected by PEV. Therefore this study examined the different characteristics of respondents through observing age, ethnic affiliations, village of residence, gender, level of education, duration of stay in Kibera and marital status. We shall begin by first looking at characteristics of children, followed by parents.

4.2.1 Children characteristics

Table 4.1 Personal characteristics of children respondents (N =59)

Age(yrs)	Frequency(F)	Percentage (%)
6-12	8	14
11-15	32	54
16-18	19	32
Total	59	100
Gender		
Male	37	63
Female	22	37
Total	59	100
Ethnic affiliation		
Luo	19	32
Luhya	17	29
Kamba	8	14
Kikuyu	4	7
Other	9	15
No Response	2	3
Total	57	100
Village		
Makina	20	34
Laini saba	15	25
Kianda	13	22
Gatwikira	11	19
Total	59	100
Level of education		
Primary	39	66
Secondary	18	30
None	1	2
No response	1	2
Total	59	100

Findings indicate that majority of children respondents were ages 11-15 years 54%.16-18 years were 32%, while 6-10 years were only 14%. 11-15 years were the majority because 66% of the sample was drawn from primary school. In terms of gender there were more male respondents than female, 63% and 37% respectively. It was difficult finding children within their household and therefore we targeted schools. Targeting children through village representation, made it difficult for gender representation.

This accounts for the high male response among the children. But this could also imply that there are more male children in schools than female in Kibera.

The study received more respondents from Luo ethnic community (32%) followed by Luhya (29%). Kikuyu and Kamba community received only 7% and 8% respectively. Since our samples of children interviewed were drawn from school, this could imply that there were few children from Kikuyu community in these schools. Probably they were displaced and have not returned. Makina village received the highest children response (34%) followed by Laini Saba (25%), followed by Kianda closely (22%) and lastly Gatwikira (19%). Most children respondents were in primary school (66%) while 30% were in secondary school. Two respondents were interviewed from the village. One decline to reveal his level of education while the other had not gone to school.

4.2.2 Characteristics of parents

Table 4.4 Personal characteristics of children respondents (N =57)

Age(years)	Frequency(F)	Percentage (%)
<20	2	3
21-30	6	11
31-40	17	30
>40	32	46
Total	57	100
Gender		
Male	19	33
Female	38	67
Total	57	100
Marital status		
Married	30	52
Widowed	16	28
Single	6	11
Separated	3	5
Divorced	1	2
No response	1	2
Total	57	100
Ethnic affiliation		
Luo	5	9
Luhya	14	25
Kamba	3	5

Kikuyu	29	51
Other	4	7
No Response	2	3
Total	57	100
Village		
Makina	19	33
Laini saba	10	17
Kianda	14	25
Gatwikera	14	25
Total	57	100
Level of education		
Primary	29	50
Secondary	18	32
University	1	2
None	8	14
No response	1	2
Total	57	100
Duration of stay in Kibera (years)		
1-10	8	14
11-20	17	30
21-30	14	25
31-40	11	19
41-50	4	7
51-60	1	2
No response	2	3
Total	57	100

Majority of parents interviewed in this study were above 40 years (56%),30% were between 31-40 years .Only 2% of the parents were below 20 years. There were more females parent respondents (67%) as compared to 33% Male respondents. The interviews were conducted at household levels –this would imply that there were more women at home as compared to men. The question of marital status only targeted parents reducing the number of respondents to N=57.Majority of parents were married 30(52%) followed by those who were widowed 16(28%). There was one parent who did not reveal his marital status. General findings of the study show that majority of parent respondents were , Kikuyu 51%, Luhya 25% and Luo 9%.This implies that families from Kikuyu communities were worst affected by PEV. The respondents were adequately represented in the four sampled villages .The differences was between one to five respondents.

Makina received the highest response of 33% followed by Kinada and Gatwikira 25% each. Laini Saba received the least respondents of 17%. It was a bit challenging to find respondents from Laini Saba. This is because we were targeting those who witnessed 2007 PEV. We were informed that Laini Saba was badly affected by PEV since most residents living there are mainly Kikuyu and many of them were displaced and not all of them returned after the violence. In Makina, the case was different since only very few people were displaced and therefore it was easy to find respondents who witnessed 2007 PEV. Makina village is cosmopolitan having residents with diversified ethnic origins such as Nubians, Kisii, Kamba, Luo, Luhya and Kikuyu. Findings revealed that most parents have lived in Kibera between 10-40 years. Only one parent has lived in Kibera for over 51 years. In terms of level of education findings showed that 50% of the parents have obtained primary level of education, 32% secondary, 2% secondary and 14% none. The findings also revealed that majority of the parents and spouses were mainly small scale business men (60% & 26%) respectively. The small scale businesses ranged from vegetable, water and charcoal vendors. 56% of those who did not respond accounts for the number of parents who were singles, widowed, divorced and separated.

Conclusion

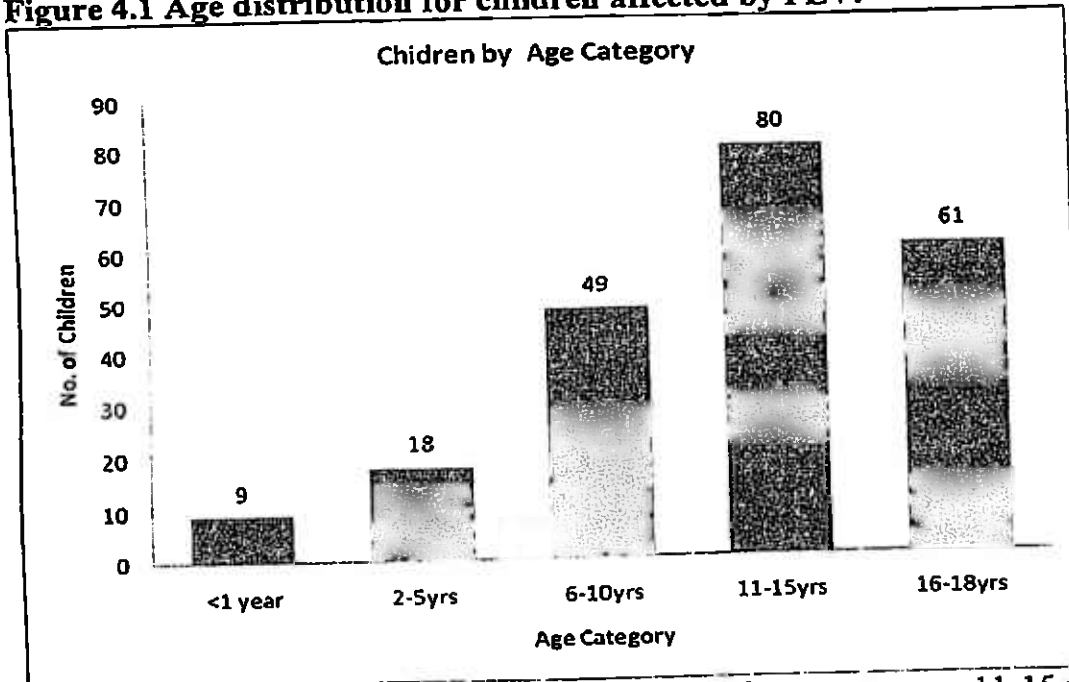
In general gender of respondents was fairly split, 52% being female and 48% being male. It was difficult finding children within their household and therefore we targeted schools. Targeting children from schools made representation by villages and gender difficult. This accounts for the high male response among the children. Most parents had attained primary level education and had lived in Kibera for over 40 years. This confirms the fact that majority of the respondents said that people were not justified to fight when we sought their perspective about the violence. People were not justified to fight since they had lived for many years as neighbours with no problem.

4.3.0 The extent of PEV crisis.

The second objective of the study was to establish the extent of PEV crisis by examining how many children were impacted and in what ways. Finding from the study revealed that 217 children were affected by PEV. These numbers include both children who were interviewed and those reported by the parents during household interview.

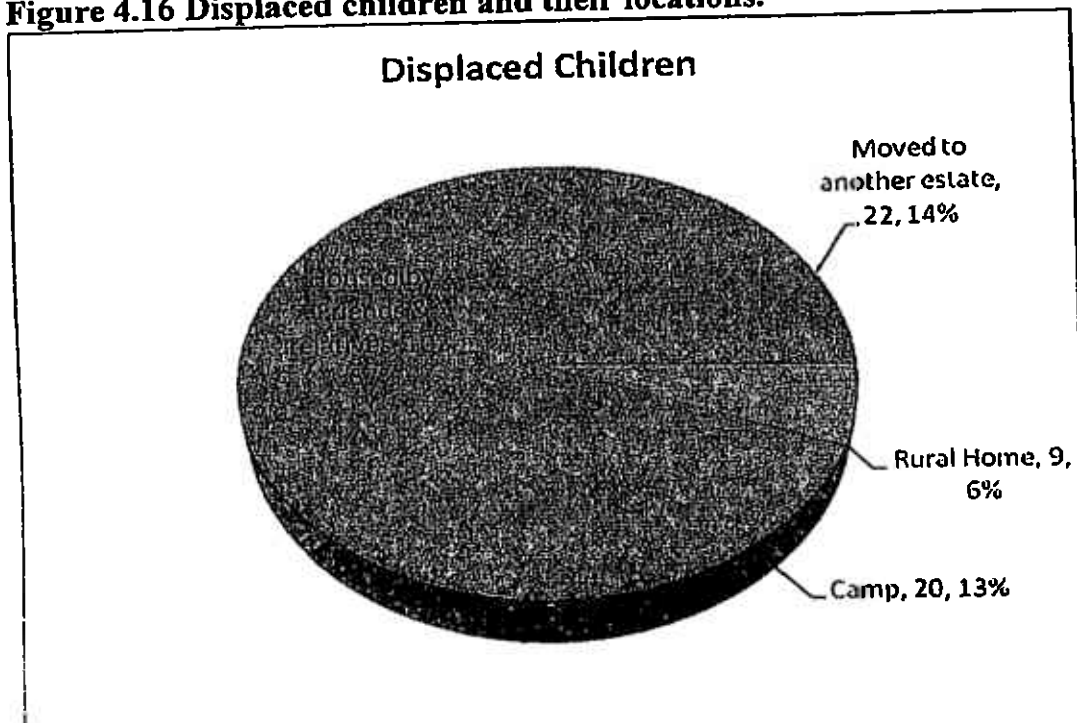
However, findings from FGD and key informant interviews put the figure to over 500 children who were affected.

Figure 4.1 Age distribution for children affected by PEV.



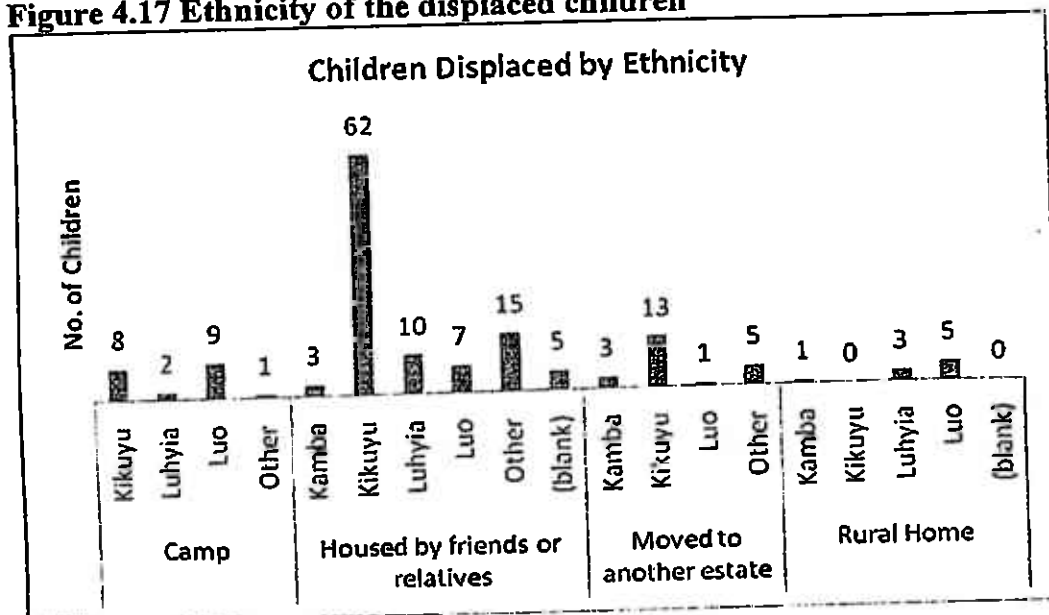
Findings indicate that majority of children respondents were ages 11-15 years 54%. 16-18 years were 32%, while 6-10 years were only 14%.

Figure 4.16 Displaced children and their locations.



Findings also show that only 153 children were displaced, 70.5% of the total children who were affected. Majority of the children who were displaced were housed by relatives (67%); 14% moved to other estates; 13% to the camps; while 6% moved to rural home.

Figure 4.17 Ethnicity of the displaced children



Findings indicate that majority of children who were displaced were Kikuyu 83 (54%) and they were mainly housed by friends and relatives. This is also confirming the fact that Kikuyu were the worst affected by PEV in Kibera.

Conclusions.

Most of the children who were affected were ages 11-15 years. Indeed this is a crucial time of their personality development and harsh childhood experiences have long term impact on their personality-this is according to Freud Psychoanalytic theory. Most children who were displaced moved to live with friends and relatives. This had a direct impact on children in those households as much as they were not directly affected.

4.4.0 Different types of Effects on children wellbeing

The third objective of this study sought to find out the different effects of PEV on children's socio-economic wellbeing. Findings in the preceding tables and figures present the various effects children have experienced as a result of PEV. The effects are ranging from physical, Material/economic, psychological and social.

4.4.1 Physical Effects:

Findings indicate that 22% of children were unable to find quick medical care due to increased level of insecurity, lack of transport and lack of money to pay medical expenses. Equally 8% of the children sustained injuries such as broken limbs, bruises, cuts and gun wounds while 3% were raped. The ages of those raped ranged from 12-18 years with aid workers and police workers being accused as some of the perpetrators. Due to destroyed family economic livelihood parents are unable to provide the required number of meals per day and balanced diets. 92% of the children were interrupted from going to school for at least a period of one month. Others 16% were interrupted for the period of more than three months. 25% of the children have not gone back to school - the main reason being lack of school fees. There were a few cases of pregnancies cited for girls.

4.4.2 Material/Economical effects:

Materially finding revealed that 146 (67%) of the children had their parent/ guardian family's households and business properties destroyed. This has impacted negatively in the living standards of children. Some of the areas cited were lack of sufficient funds to pay school fees; buy food; pay medical bills; and pay rent. Of all the areas cited, school fees ranked high especially for those children in secondary schools and colleges. Findings also show that only 40% of the parents are currently able to provide three meals a day for their children; 28%, two meals; and 25%, one meal. In terms of nutrition of what is provided the finding revealed that only 14%of parents are providing a balanced meal with three main types of food-carbohydrate, protein and vitamins to their children while 42% did not. This indeed is showing serious long term effects on growth and development for these children

Figure 4.4 Types of losses incurred from PEV.

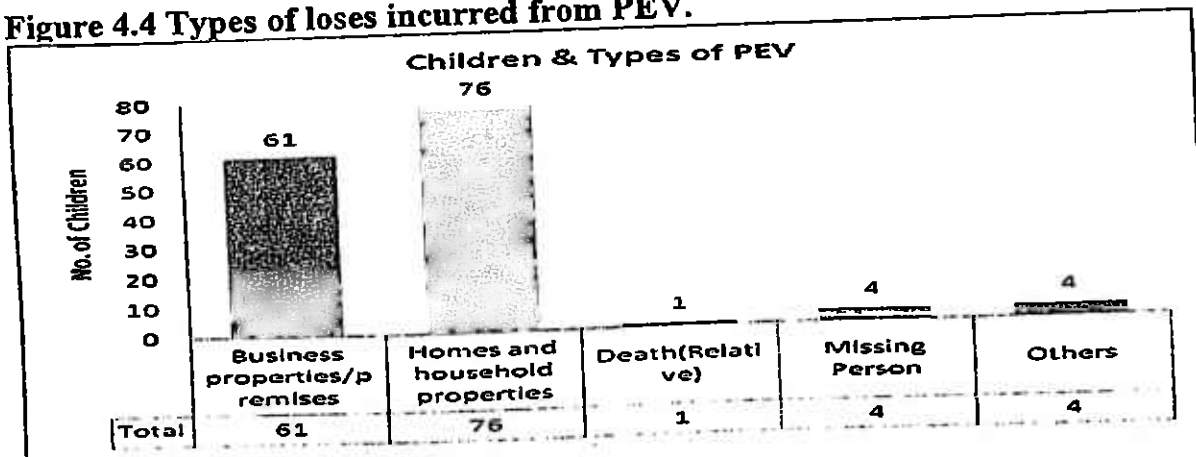
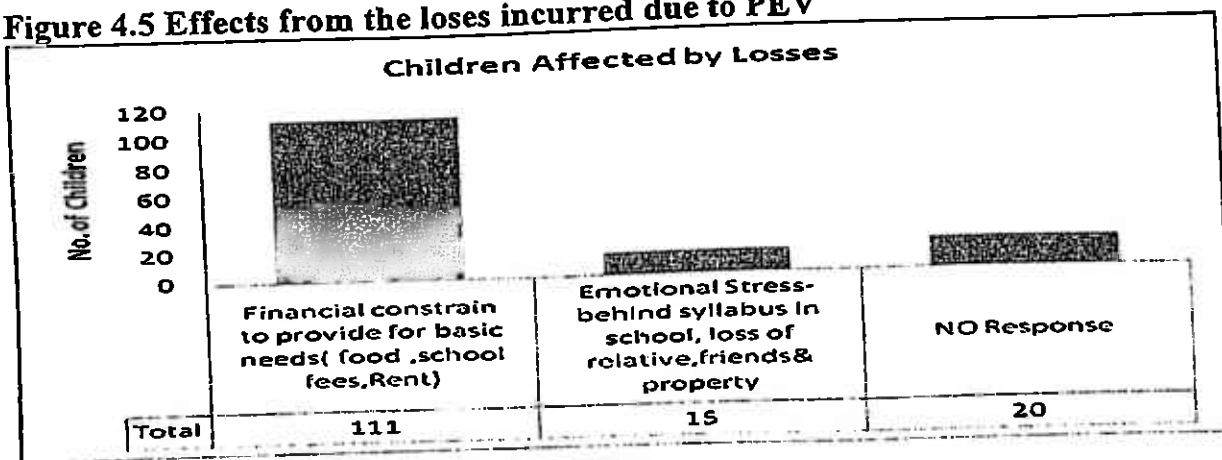


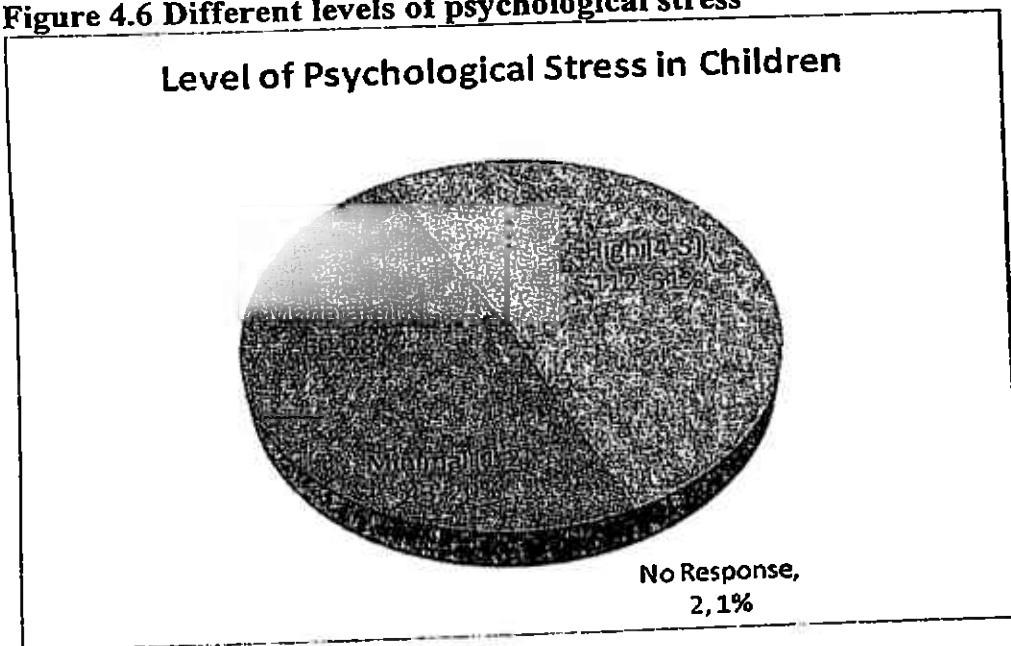
Figure 4.5 Effects from the losses incurred due to PEV



4.4.3 Psychological effects:

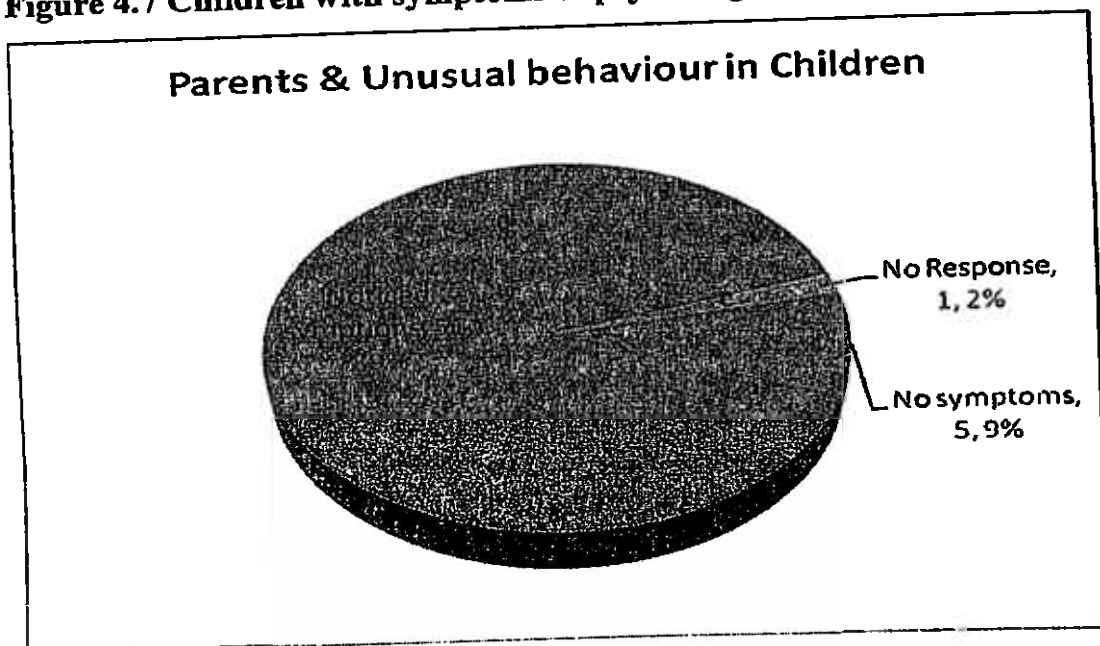
Psychologically, children were traumatized from what they witnessed and their emotions have not healed due to loss of friends, relatives and property. 10% of children are psychologically affected due to loss of friends, relatives and properties. Some are still lagging behind in syllabus.

Figure 4.6 Different levels of psychological stress



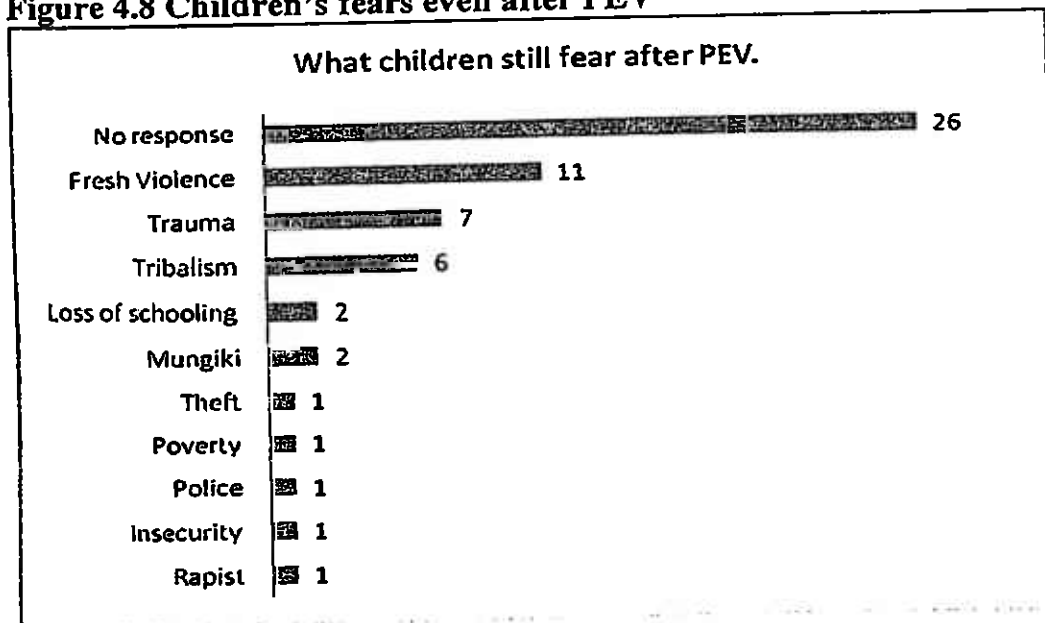
Findings indicate that 51% children have signs of high psychological stress following PEV.

Figure 4.7 Children with symptoms of psychological stress



This study shows that 89% of parents reported unusual behaviour with their children linking it to psychological stress after PEV

Figure 4.8 Children's fears even after PEV



The study is showing that children still have fears even after PEV ended. Their main fear is fresh violence and the trauma associated with it. There are also fears about tribalism.

4.4.4 Social Effects:

Findings reveal that PEV has led to changes in the relationships of children. Observation made indicate that 78% of the children have changed their friends mainly because they had relocated to different places and secondly due to tribalism. The astonishing part is that 22% of children had dropped some of their friends whose ethnic groups have been labeled as enemy tribes. 91% of the children were unable to play during PEV mainly due to increased insecurity and violence.

Figure 4.9 Reasons for changes in friendship

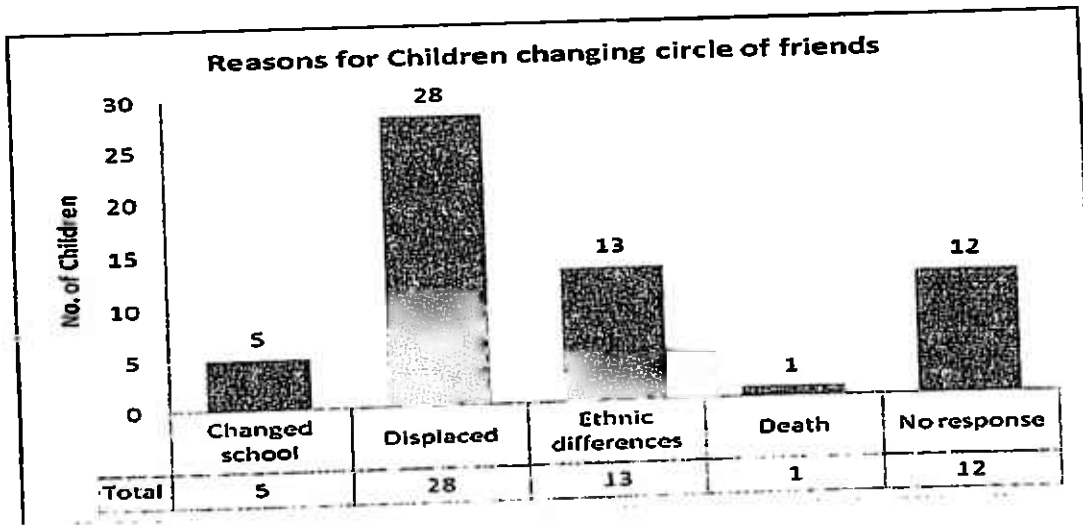
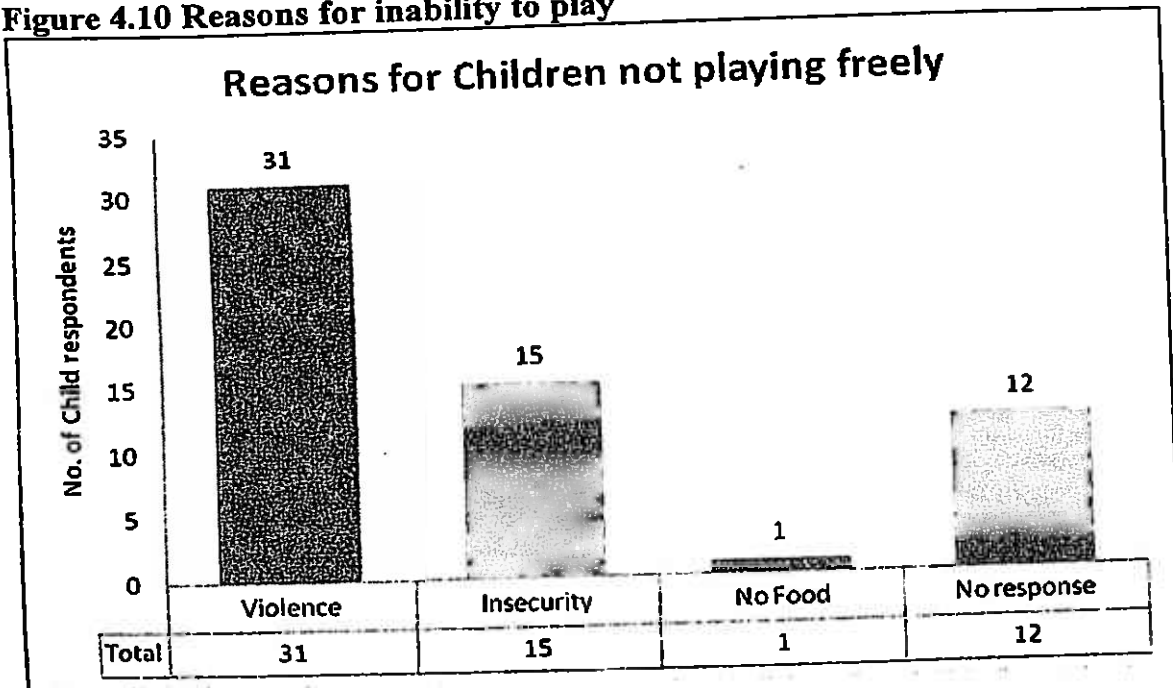


Figure 4.10 Reasons for inability to play



Tables 4.3 T-Test results of security before and after PEV

Paired Samples Correlations

	N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1 Before & After	56	-.071	.605

Paired Samples Statistics

	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1 Before	2.46	56	1.111	.149

Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
	After	2.23	.56	.934

Paired Samples Test

	Paired Differences	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
					Lower	Upper			
					Pair 1	Before - After			

On a scale of 1-4 of security with Very Bad =1, Bad = 2, Good = 3, Very Good = 4 we see the from a t-test ($t=1.157$, $p>0.05$) implying no significant difference in security before and after PEV

Conclusion

There are children who have not returned to school after PEV mainly due to lack of school fees. This is serious and should be addressed since education is the key to unlocking the potential of children and their future life. In terms of growth and development of children food is crucial and not only food but a well balanced meal. It is only 40% of the parents who are currently able to provide three meals a day for their children. In terms of nutrition of what is provided; only 14% of parents are providing a balanced meal with three main types of food-carbohydrate, protein and vitamins to their children. This indeed is showing serious long term effects on growth and development for these children.

51% of the children had symptoms of high levels of psychological stress. 89% of parents reported changes in behaviour of their children especially after PEV. Some of them dropped old friends due to tribal differences, some of them are withdrawn, some fear loud sounds and bangs; and some fear of policemen. These things trigger past memories of PEV. Apparently counselling was not widely conducted for children. Only a small number who were displaced to camps received some little counselling. Psychological effects are usually not very visible but the long term impacts are grave and hence the

need to assist these children who are traumatized, bitter and wounded emotionally. If this is not taken care, it will be detrimental to their health, education and relationships with peers and others. 91% of children were unable to play freely due to violence and insecurity. Even as much as the finding revealed no significant different in levels of insecurity before and after elections, the study revealed that children were too insecure to play and move freely during the time of PEV. Even though the situation has changed after calm returned, parents are still cautious which neighbourhood their children should play. This is due to issues of mistrust created by tribalism. However, there is great danger to the stability of the society especially if children's relationships and socialization are founded along ethnic inclination.

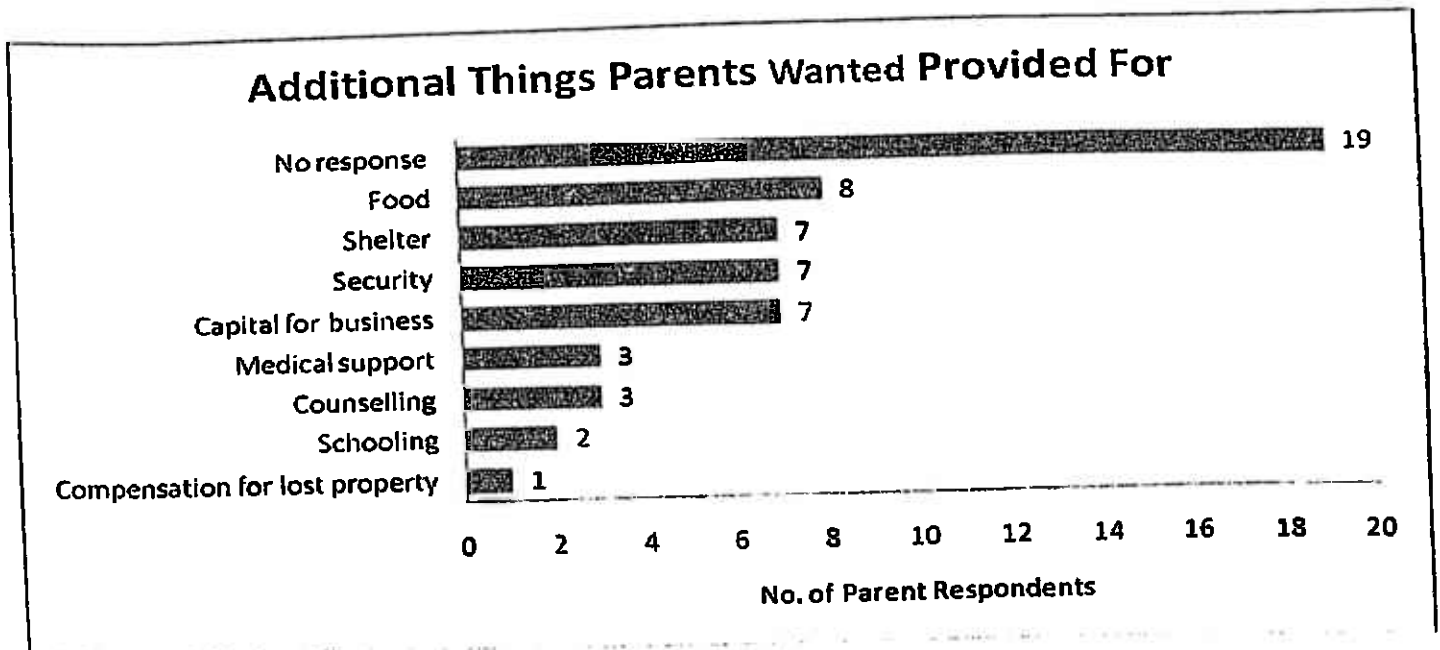
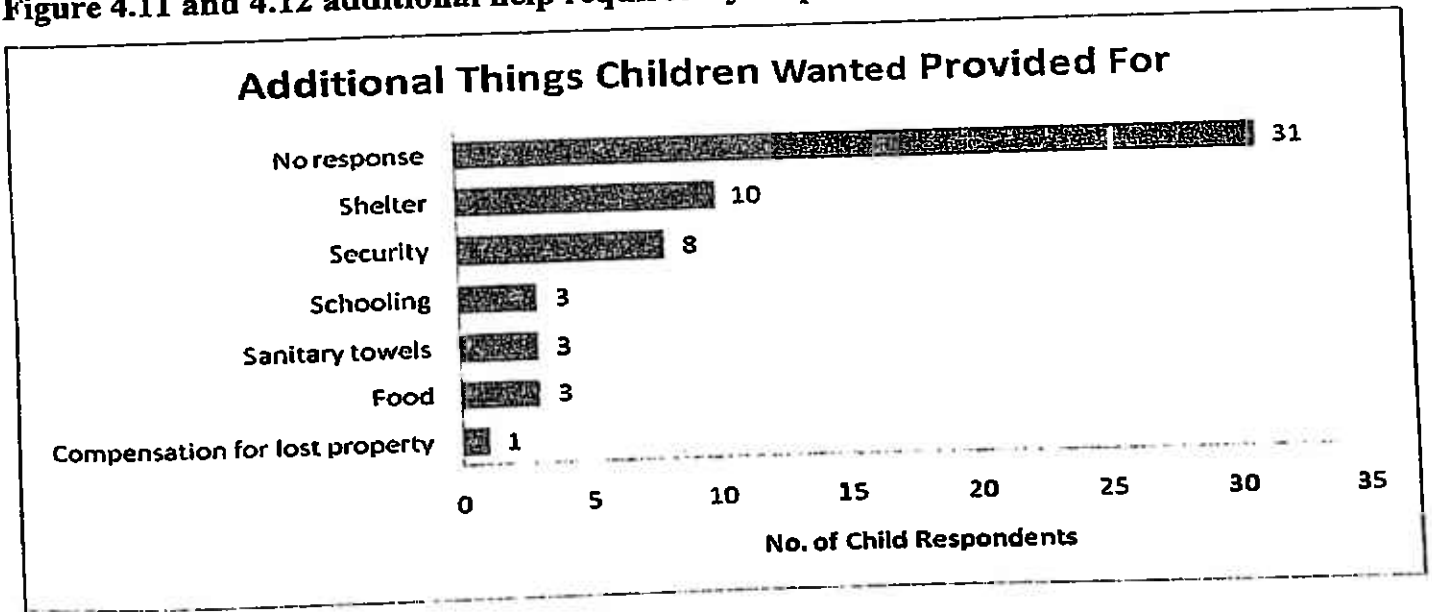
4.5.0 Measures taken to mitigate the impact of PEV on children.

The finding revealed that majority of families that received relief food were those displaced to camps even though some few agencies targeted households that did not move. 53% of the children who were affected (N=217) received some form of relief food. Relief ranged from maize flour, dry maize, beans and cooking oil. The relief food provided lasted between one to six days. In terms of service provision, 45% of the children benefited from these services entailed health education, provision of water, counselling and medical support. 39% of the children also received non food items such as beddings, water containers, clothing, mosquito nets and soap. 93% of the respondents said that the ration food provided was not enough. Both parents and children would have wished to be provided with more food, shelter and adequate security and among other things as presented below.

Table 4.4 Children who received relief support

Type of relief		N	Percentage (%)
Food ration	Received	114	53
	Not received	103	47
Non food Items	Received	85	39
	Not received	132	61
Services	Received	98	45
	Not received	119	55

Figure 4.11 and 4.12 additional help required by respondents

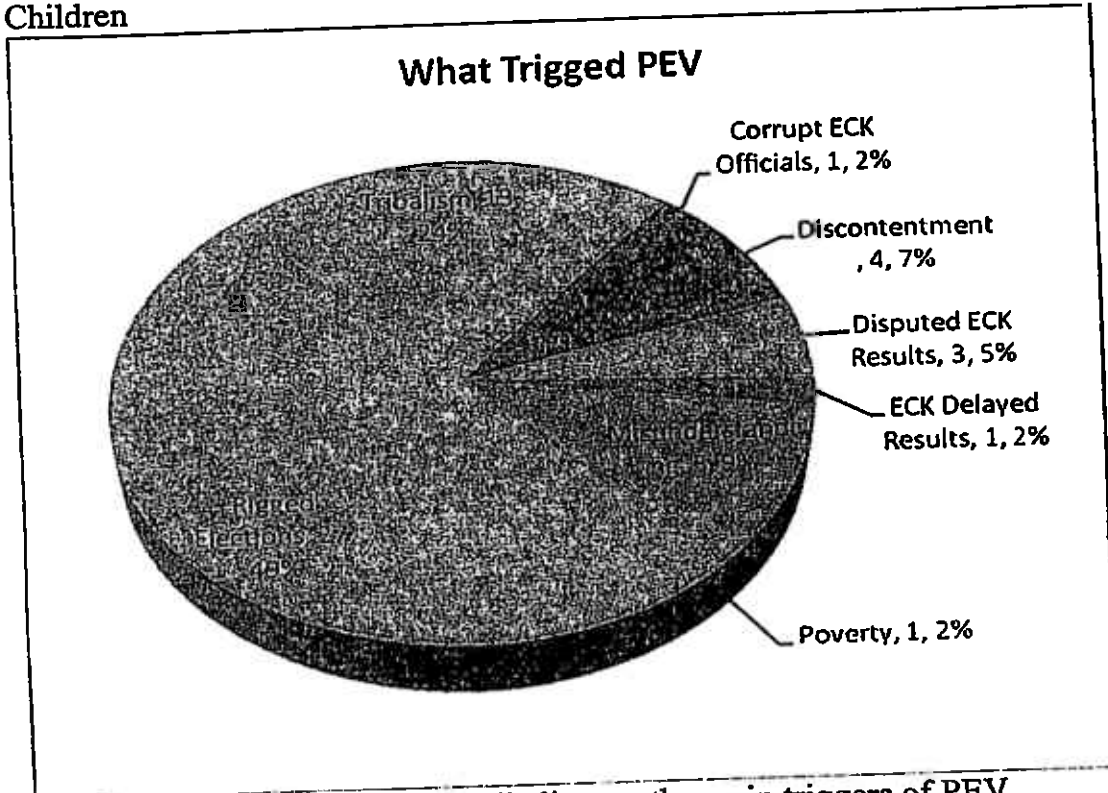


4.6.0 Perception of respondent towards violence

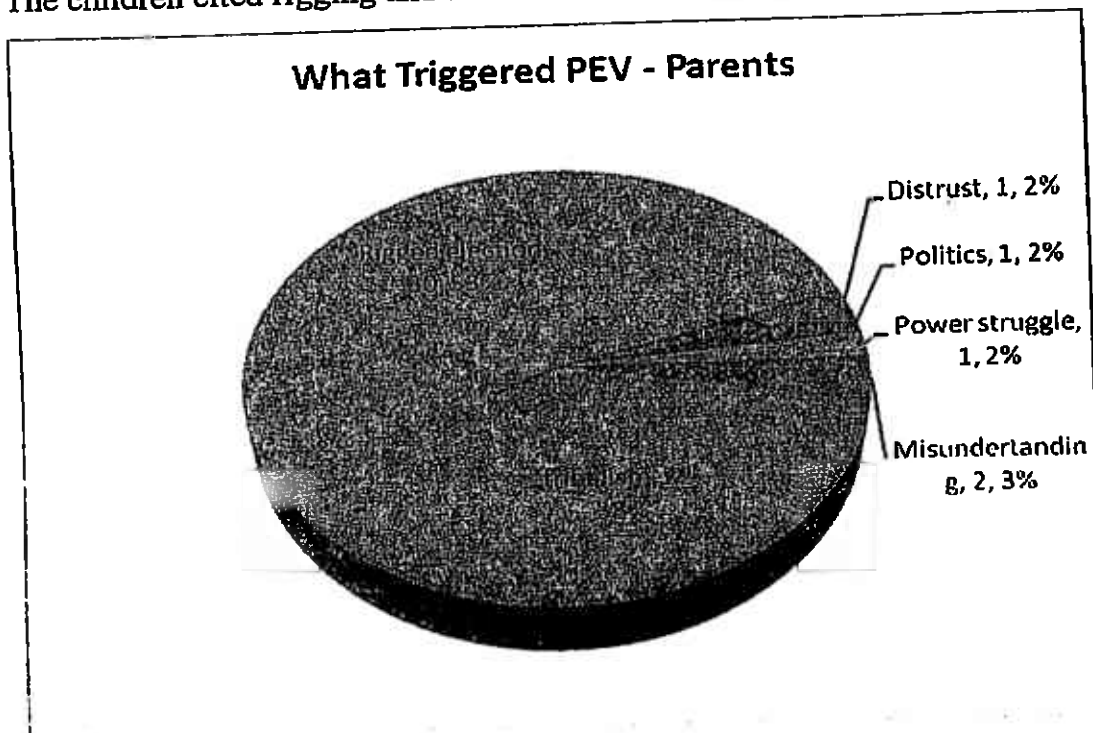
Opinions for both parents and children were sought about the 2007 violence and their views were not very varied. Two main reasons cited to have triggered PEV was tribalism and rigging of elections. Children and parents (100% and 95%) respectively did not see a good reason why people fought one another. They did not understand why people who had lived with one another for years were fighting. In our early findings the respondents had lived in Kibera between 10 to 40 years. However, 5% (three) of parents said people

were justified to fight mainly because they were demanding their rights especially after voting very peacefully.

Figure 4.13 and 4.14 Children and parents responses to what triggered PEV
Children



The children cited rigging and tribalism as the main triggers of PEV



Parents equally saw tribalism and rigging as the main triggers of PEV.

Figure 4.15 Measures cited by children that should have been taken to prevent violence:

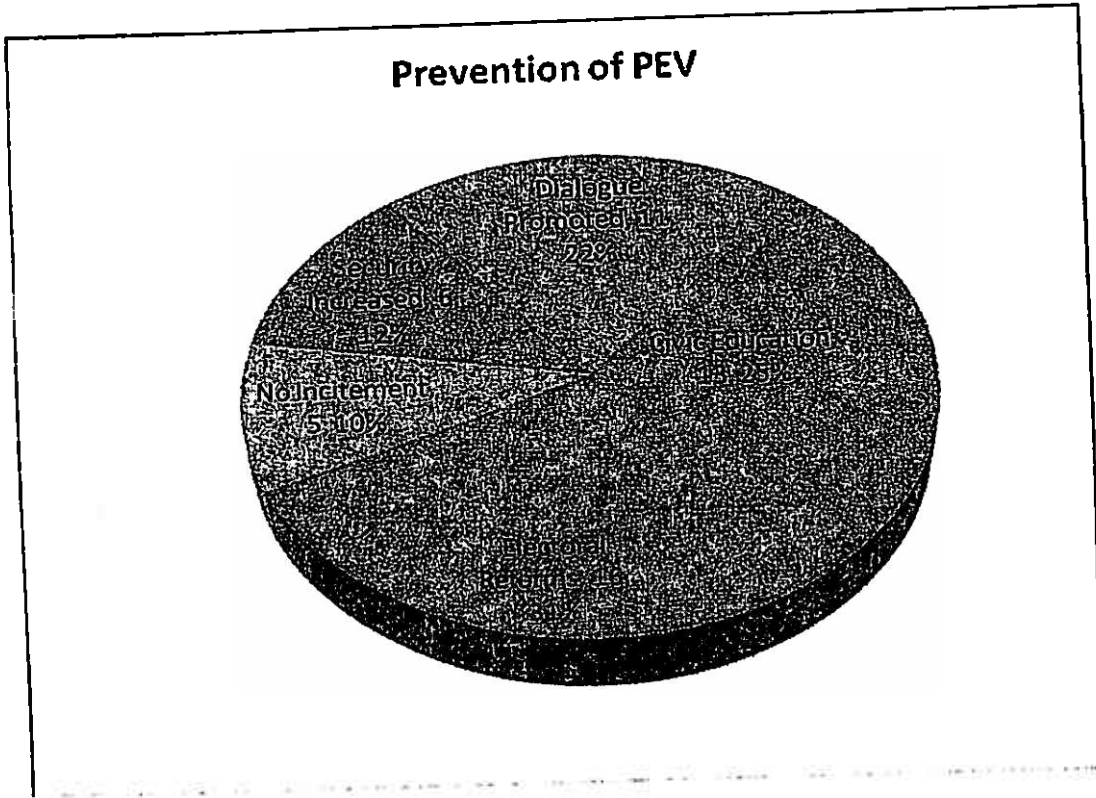
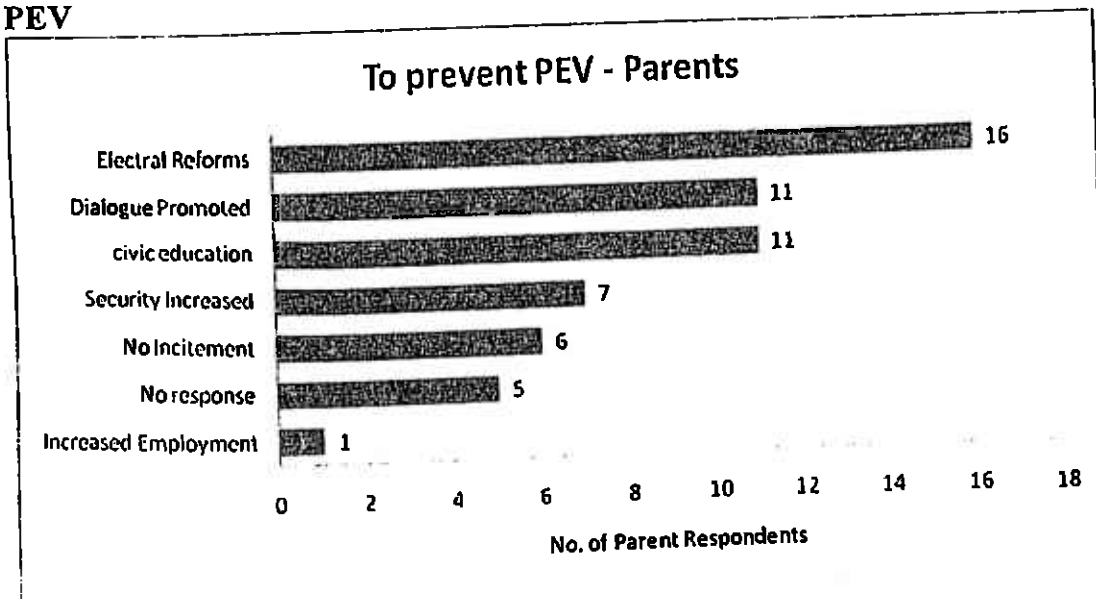


Figure 4.16 Measures cited by Parents which should have been taken to prevent PEV



Findings shows that parents would have preferred electoral reforms, dialogue and civic education as the key measures that should have been taken to avert violence.

Table 4.5 Recovery from the violence by children and parents.

Recovery from PEV	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Children who have recovered	26	44
Children Not recovered	33	56
parents who have recovered	3	5
parents Not recovered	54	95

Findings indicate that 56% of children have not recovered from PEV. On the other hand 95% of parents have also not recovered from PEV. The children who have recovered is mainly because normalcy returned. This implies that children really value peace and anything that threatens it destabilizes their functioning.

Figure 4.17 Children's reasons why they have recovered from PEV

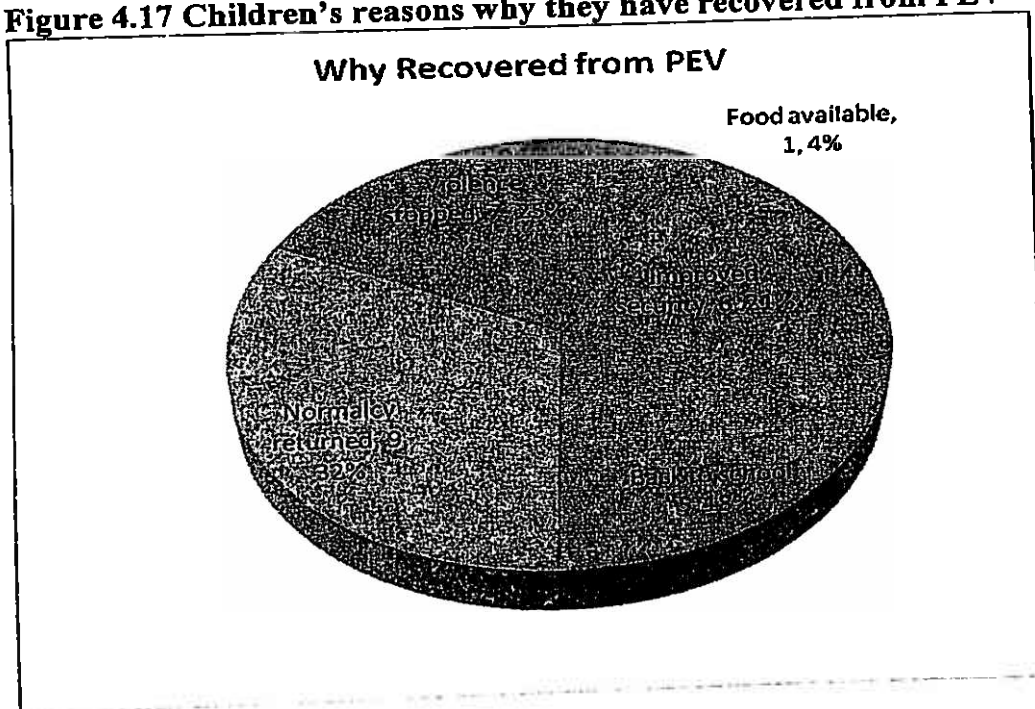
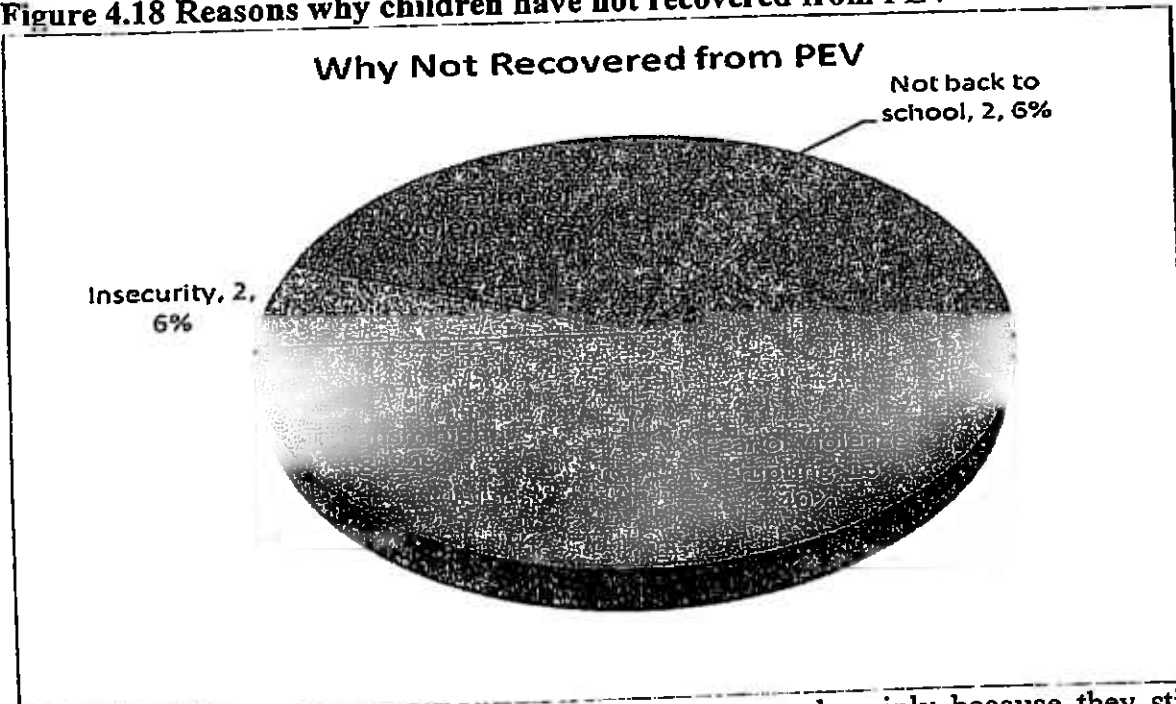


Figure 4.18 Reasons why children have not recovered from PEV



According to the findings, children have not recovered mainly because they still fear violence erupting again and secondly because of trauma and tribalism brought about by PEV

Figure 4.19 Reasons why parents have not recovered from PEV

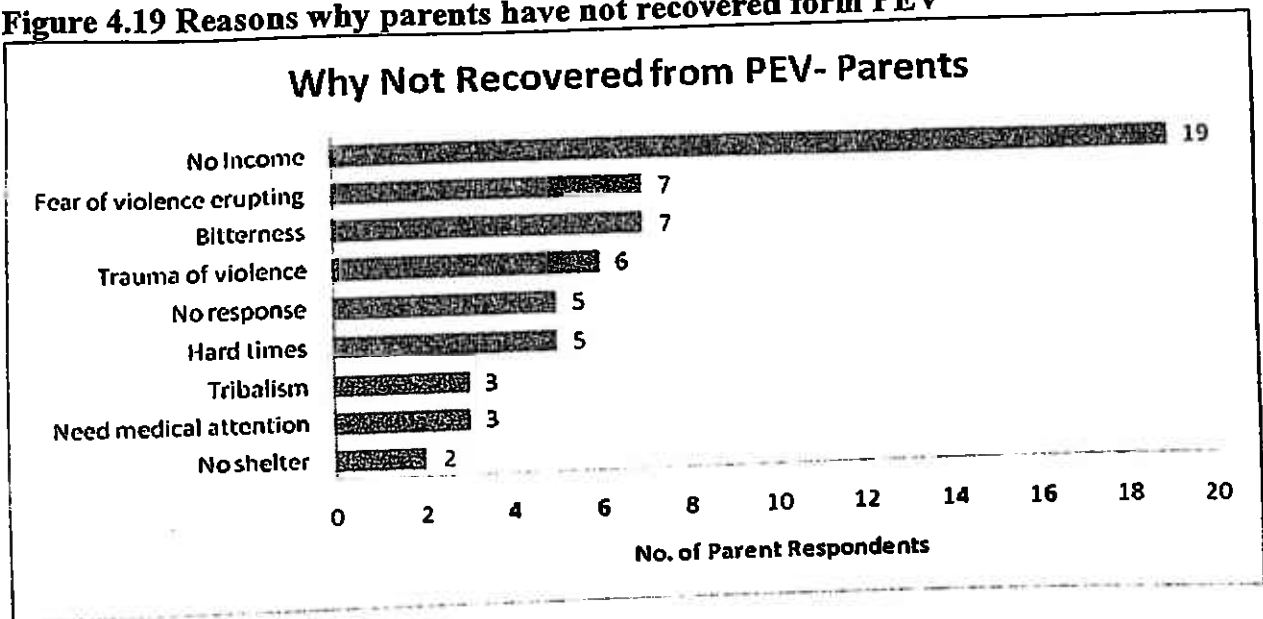


Figure 4.20 Measures that can help children recover from violence.

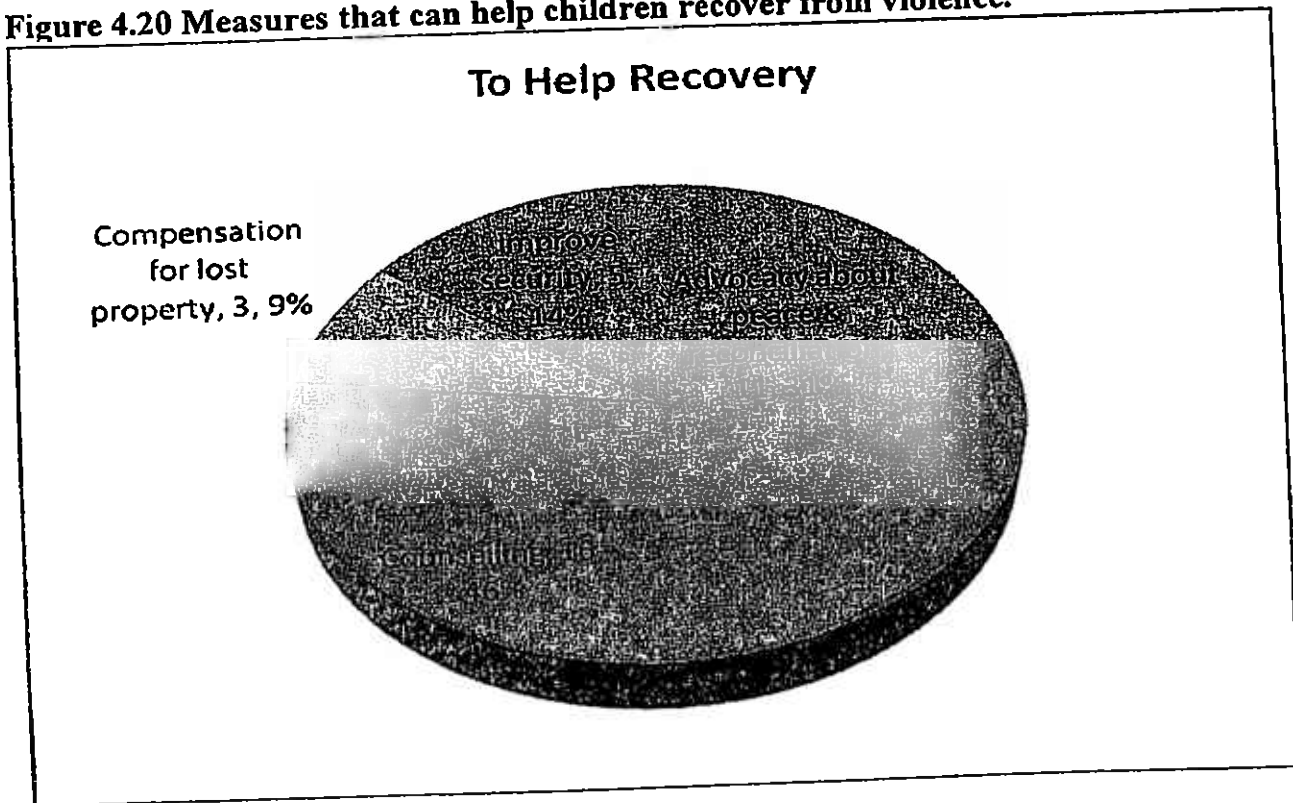
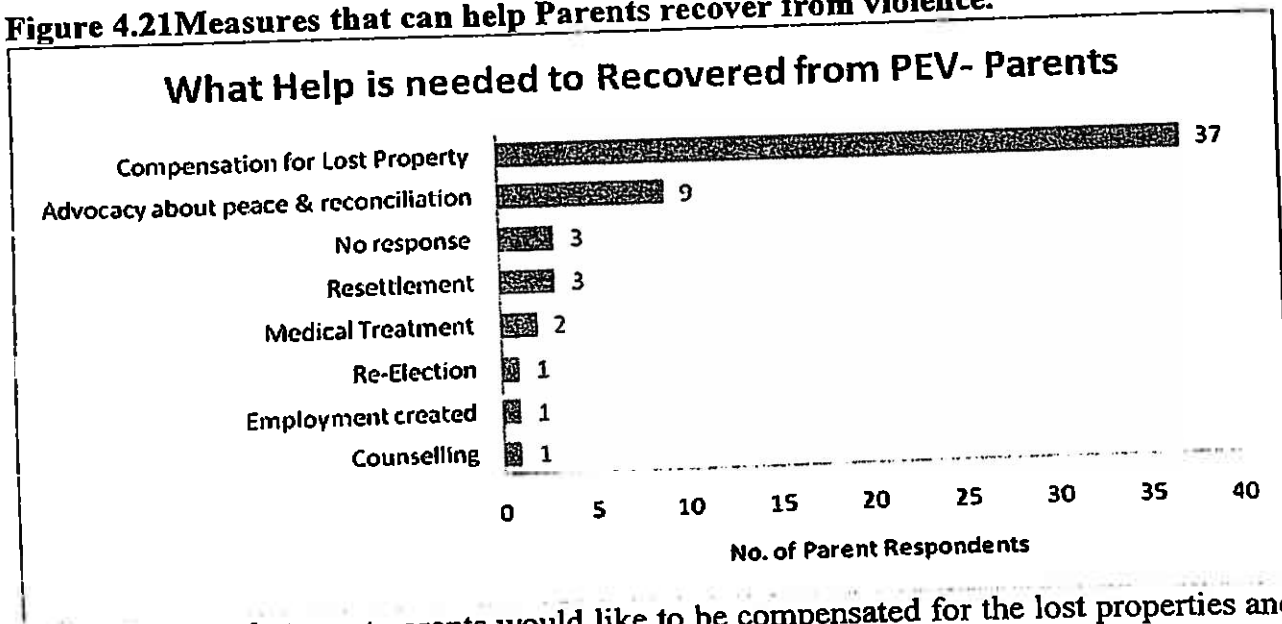
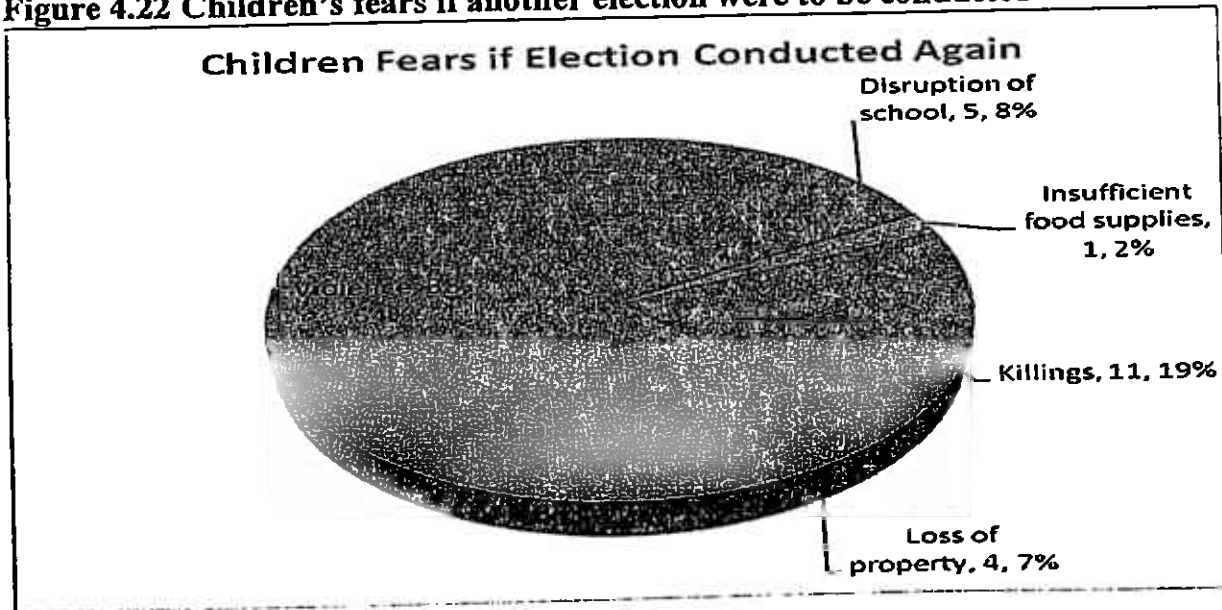


Figure 4.21 Measures that can help Parents recover from violence.



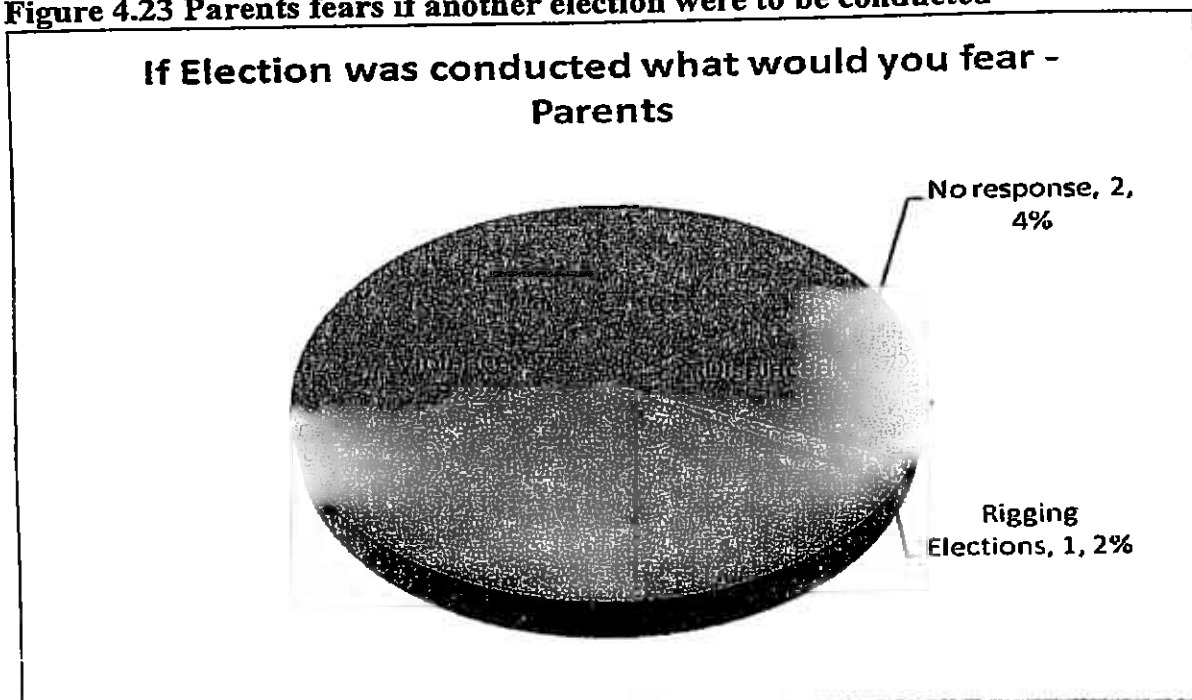
Findings show that most parents would like to be compensated for the lost properties and businesses. Secondly they would like to see peace and reconciliation initiatives.

Figure 4.22 Children's fears if another election were to be conducted



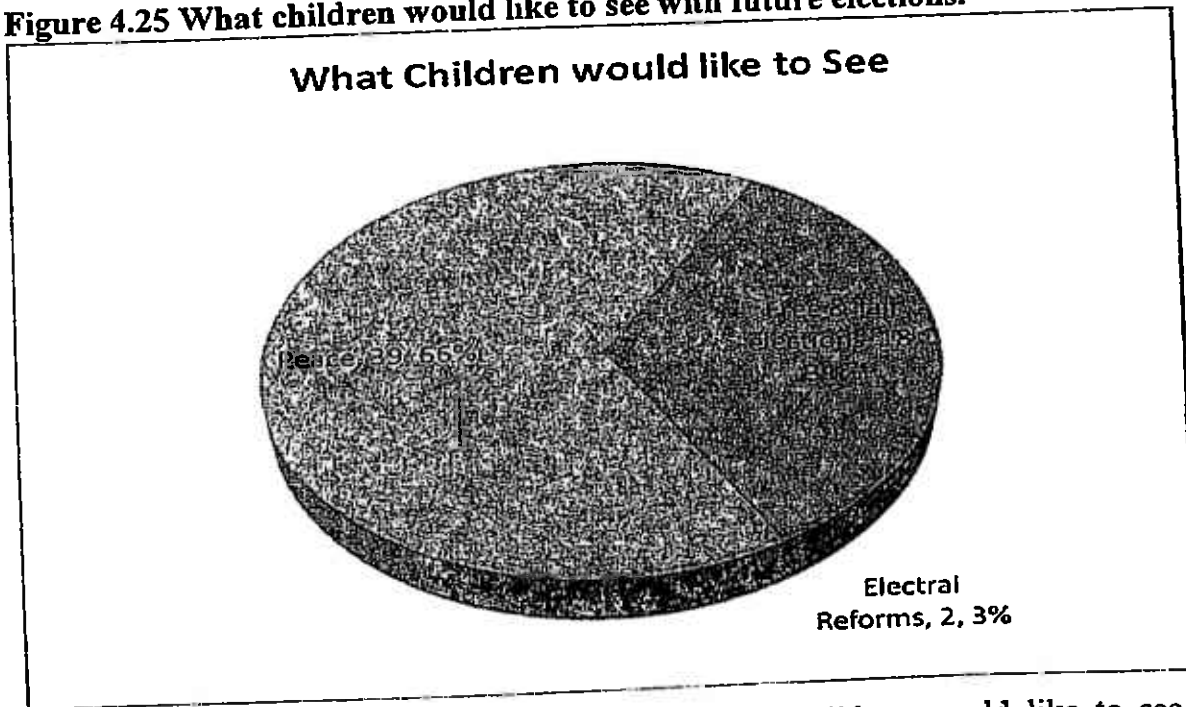
Findings have revealed that there are still fears considering if another election was to be conducted. (64%) of children fear violence erupting again.

Figure 4.23 Parents fears if another election were to be conducted



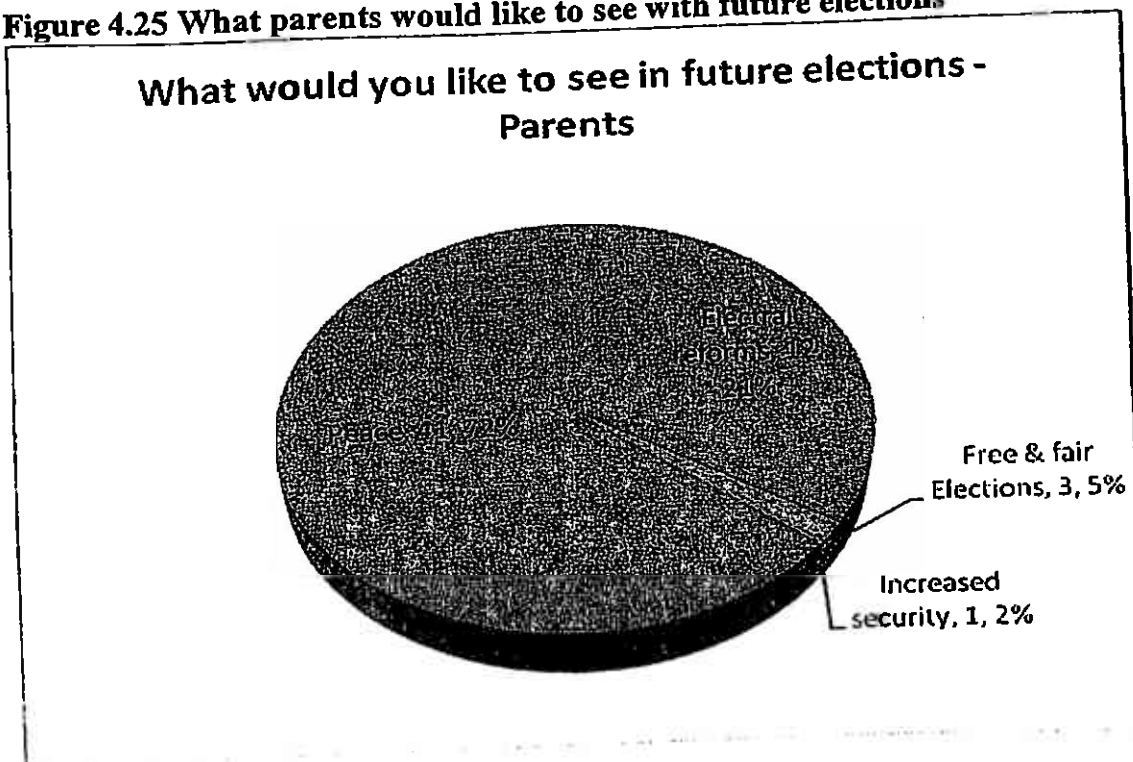
Findings reveal that 82% of Parents still have fears of possible violence if another election were to be conducted.

Figure 4.25 What children would like to see with future elections.



Pertaining to future elections findings indicate that children would like to see peace (66%) and free and fair elections (31%).

Figure 4.25 What parents would like to see with future elections



Parents likewise, would like to see peace (72%) and electoral reforms (21%) with future elections.

Conclusion

Parents and children alike saw tribalism and rigging of elections as the main reasons that caused violence. Civic education, electoral reforms and dialogues should have been promoted to avert violence. There is still immensurable fear with children and parents of possible violence if another election were to be conducted. It is the desire of children and their parent to have peace even with future elections.

4.7.0 Additional Information from FGD and Key informant interviews about PEV crisis.

In order to get insights about PEV crisis, various people were interviewed during FGD and key informant interviews. FGD was held with 41 people comprising of children, parents, community leaders and teachers. On the other hand interviews were conducted with 16 key informants.

4.7.1 Responses from Key informants

a. PEV effects on children

Key informants narrated what they witnessed during 2007 post election violence, these included: destruction of property; deaths of people through brutal murders; looting; eviction and displacement of people. *"I observed people fighting, evictions from houses on tribal lines, looting of property" ... "I observed planned youth violence, shouting, alignments on tribal lines, killings and stealing of property. "Children were displaced along with the parent to camps or to upcountry. Health wise they were affected by the tear gas .Children are traumatized as they fear police officers and the sound of gun shotsshortages of food and other medical facilities affected them too" "The children were affected as schooling stopped, they became fearful of police officers, they were injured as they tried to run away from the violence- some remained orphaned due to parents death"* Many children and their parents were displaced. Over 300 families were left homeless and had to live in the deplorable situations at the camps .The tents provided at the camps were not enough for everyone forcing children to squeeze themselves with everybody else in the household. The beddings provided were also not adequate making the children to persevere the cold and chilly nights. There were also cases of children who could not trace their parents. At the children's desk in Kibera divisional offices, 39 cases were received. However, the children's officer alleged that there could have been

many cases which were not reported. All the 39 children were reunited with their parents through the help of Red Cross. On the other hand there were 67 cases of unaccompanied minors at the Jamhuri camp.

Psychologically, children became frightened of policemen-since they witnessed people being gunned down. Some of them are still traumatized to date; they fear loud sounds, gun shots and dead bodies. Children could not socialize with the demonized tribes since children had been drawn into ethnic affiliations by the politicians. Following the violence, many children lost their parents and have hence become orphans. They are unable to ascertain whether the children who left their school are learning. The chief mentioned two cases of school drop outs due to pregnancy after being raped during the violence. Headmaster for Toi primary school gave an example of five children from his school that have moved to the streets after losing their parents. Health wise, the children were not spared either. There were women who developed complications due to effects of teargas and had miscarriages. The chief confirmed two cases he was aware of in one in Makina and Kianda respectively. Access to quick medical care was hampered due to violence. There were children who fell ill and could not get medical attention thus developing health complications leading to deaths. *"Yes, some children died due to lack of medication e.g. those who were HIV positive, or those who were sick and never received immediate medical attention"* *"My children fell sick and I could not get help"*

The chief cited a single case of the death of a five year old child. A social worker working at Stara centre cited a case of a mother who they linked to Red Cross for help since she could not get medical help. She was relocated to the camp together with his entire family. The services at the camp were relatively good compared to the villages. One was almost sure of getting food ration, water, and medical care despite dealing with huge populations. Reports from the children's office in Kibera confirmed 12 death cases of children. The officer reiterated that there could be more who died but were never reported. It's important to note that of the 12 deaths, two were from gun bullets and two were burnt to death in the house. Indeed there were also separations of families based on tribal lines. The children's officer shared how they dealt with not less than two cases

every day during the period of violence. The cases presented were mainly between Luos and Kikuyus seeking help with custody of children. Kikuyu women who had named their children according to Luo customs argued that they could not take the children to their paternal homes since they would not be accepted. Two social workers confirmed five cases they were aware of involving intercultural marriages between Kikuyus and Luos. These tribal divisions really affected children.

b. Situation at the Camp

When asked to comment about the situation at the Camp; most key informants commended the government, NGO's and other agencies for the efforts they made to contain the volatile situation following the violence. However, there were many areas where scarcity of services and facilities was evident, due to the huge population of the displaced persons. Food was provided to the residents but what was provided was insufficient. There was a big influx of outsiders who came for food even though they were not living in the camps. This brought conflict as people tried to fight for food. Fighting also broke with accusation of aid workers exercising partiality along ethnic lines. Provision of such services like water, toilet facilities was there but not sufficient. Jamhuri camp where majority of Kibera residents were based was one of the overcrowded in Nairobi and this compromised on the sanitation at the camp. *"The camps were highly congested thus made the sanitation to be bad". "The water was not enough in the camps; the mobile toilets were helpful but inadequate". "Sanitation was poor due to the congestion in the camps. Even when they were relocated to the chief camps, they were still many making the situation not good". "Distribution of food was purely on tribal lines; those IDP not in the camps used to frequent for the portions leaving the real IDPs hungry"* .Provision of non food items such as beddings, water containers and utensils was not adequate despite the government, non government organizations and individual donations.

Counselling for children was erratic since the professional counsellors were few and they had to serve all the camps in Nairobi. Following reports of sexual abuse of children in other various camps in the country, World Vision and UNICEF together with other small agencies for children provided child friendly spaces that enabled children to play and

interact freely without fear of being targeted. Medical services were adequate with children being targeted for immunization. There was also health education on the importance of maintaining cleanliness at the camps to avoid outbreaks of communicable disease; and education on HIV and AIDS. However, life in the camp also had its own intrigues. One social worker who worked at the camp pointed out how tribalism affected the delivery of services. Some Aid workers were partisan to certain tribes due to political affiliations. There were allegations of sexual trade between some aid workers and children in exchange for food. The desperation was so bad that even parents cared less- some encouraged their girls to befriend those who were distributing food. There were also sexual trade among the displaced people within the camps. This may require further investigation. Despite the security at the camp being relatively good, there were still cases of child abuse. The camp manager cited four cases at Jamhuri camp and Kibera chief cited four in the villages bringing a total of eight cases. *"Yes I have heard of about four (4) children who were sexually abused. They were aged from 12-18years. This was reported from the Jamhuri Camp. "I have handled four cases from the village of ages between nine (9) and eighteen (18) years"*. Police officers were accused of being perpetrators in some of the rape cases. This may also require further investigation.

c. What Triggered PEV.

Pertaining to what triggered PEV, tribalism ranked high followed by marginalisation of people which in turn has perpetuated poverty. *"The violence was triggered by the announcement of the presidential results". "Violence was perpetuated by tribal vigilantes that were set to protect their communities.*

The people in Kibera like many others in the country, have experienced oppression for many years .Wealth is created but doesn't trickle down to the poor, it remains in the hands of a few. It is these frustrations they depicted by way of destroying railway line that links Kenya to other east Africa countries. The key informants felt that resources should be equitable distributed so that the youth who were the main perpetrators of the violence do not find take part in such violence. These feelings were such that one some ethnic communities were advantaged since their kinsmen are in top leadership and thus denying others that opportunity of tapping the resources alike

d. What should be done to curb such violence in future

In terms of what should be done to curb such violence in future, the following were some of the response : Politicians should avoid incitement; There should be equitable distribution of resources, job creation to benefit the youth; Public education about peaceful coexistence; Communities should be sensitized about the effects of violence; There should be a transparent electoral commission. These are some of verbatim responses "*Creation of peace awareness campaigns among the different communities*" "*Equitable distribution of natural and economic resources*". "*Creation of employment for the youth who are idle*". "*In future, I think this kind of violence can be prevented by conducting free and fair elections in Kenya.*" "*Create job opportunities to the many idle youths who are often used to bring the chaos in the country*". "*Such kind of violence can be prevented by changing the voting systems and transparency in counting of election votes*".

4.7.2 Feedback from Focused Group Discussions (FGD)

Three focused group discussions were conducted; one with a group of children from primary schools ; one with a group of children from secondary schools; and the other with a group of religious leaders, teachers and community leaders. These groups were purposefully selected in order to fill in information gaps on areas that could not be adequately addressed by use of structured questionnaires. The FGDs were conducted one week after face to face household interviews had been conducted. The participants ranged between 12-15 peoples in each FGD .The discussions topics were based on a number of questions which has been highlighted accordingly.

a. FGD with Children.

Findings following FGD with 27 children were as follows:

a. Feelings about PEV

The children said that the violence brought sadness, hopelessness and fear among them. One child intimated how he felt suicidal because his ethnic group was not liked by everyone- he was not shy to mention the ethnic group which is Kikuyu. It is important to note that the children said that ever since post election violence took place a number of changes had taken place in their lives. Some of these changes are school drop outs due to lack of school fees having lost the bread winner, lack of proper meals, lack of friends,

increase in tribalism, feeling of insecurity with the fear that violence may erupt again. The issue of friendship and financial insecurity rose over and over again. Two children had this to say *"we have become paupers because we lost all our properties and businesses during violence"*; *"we have become poor because some people ripped where they did not saw-life has never been the same again"*. One child confirmed that she knew one girl who had dropped out of school due to lack of school fees.

b. Changes in the lives of children due to PEV

Pertaining to the changes in the lives of children during and after PEV, ranking very high in their responses were issues of food, insecurity, play and water. The children alluded to the fact that all food kiosks (shops) were closed and accessing food was a problem even if you had money. Secondly, there was mistrust due to tribal differences hence their parents were reluctant to buy food such as meat, fish, and fresh milk for fear of being poisoned. Thirdly, the prices of food shot up and affordability became an issue. *"We missed meat, fish, skuma wiki, bread...food generally became too expensive. Butcheries were closed and the women who used to supply fish were not there"*. *"We merely survived on soup"*. *"Meat was not trusted since people feared being poisoned"*. All the children interviewed confirmed that there were children who went without food for many days. Levels of insecurity increased in the neighbourhood, with the children having to dodge bullets and teargas canisters; it became impossible to play. They were locked indoors with their parent having to stay awake at nights to keep vigil for fear of being attacked. *"We couldn't sleep properly because of loud screams and gun shots at night- this caused so much fear of being attacked at night while asleep. We couldn't play because of insecurity-due to fighting, gun shots and tear gas"*. One child shared how he watched their neighbour who was a doctor being butchered to death. *"Our neighbour, who is a doctor and used to help us a lot, was brutally murdered because of his tribe"*. Getting water from the water kiosks was also a problem since they were all closed due to violence. Therefore, having showers became luxury to the children. *"We couldn't shower because there was no water- the pipes were destroyed"* Apart from food, security, water and play; the children also mentioned restricted movement hence they could not visit their friends and relatives; learning was disrupted in their schools; and they could not make school trips.

c. Loss of things the children hold dearly

The children were asked to share some of the things they hold dearly that were destroyed due to PEV; ranking high were homes, schools, churches, friends. One child narrated how their church was burnt to ashes and to date she is still bitter since they do not have a place for worship. Majority of the children shared their agitation of how they were homeless for several days and some of them had to move from one village to another. This is what some child had to say *"we lost our home, it was burned and now we stay with relatives"*. The schools were not spared either, some were burnt and this interfered with their learning. Friendships matter a lot to children. Loss of friends was mentioned repeatedly by a number of children during the discussions. Most of their friends relocated to places they do not know, some died and others they had to drop due to ethnic difference. *"Yes...some of our friends moved to other estates and others to their rural home ...Some transferred to other school, Some died-my friend due to PEV"*. Three children were brave enough to share how they had to break their friendship due to sharp disagreement along ethnic lines. Others mentioned how they are tired of being called thieves yet they did not participate in stealing votes as widely alleged. One child had this to say *"We have lost our friends due to tribal differences. Some of them are no longer close to us because we are Luos, they think we are not good people"*.

d. Whether children have recovered from the violence:

There is still fear and anxiety due to hatred among tribes. Some children had this to say *Children in Kibera haven't recovered yet from the PEV. This I can attribute it to the animosity among the different ethnic groups mostly among the Luo and Kikuyu communities. "Peace is there, we walk freely but there is anxiety since our expectations were not met land and property grabbers were not charged"*. Some loaning firms are favouring other tribes causing hatred. There is also a worrying trend of children resorting to violence when expressing their views instead of seeking dialogue. This is mainly exhibited in school as was shared by both children and their teachers. For example, the children from Raila primary school in Kianda, demonstrated against their school administrator for swindling school money by chanting *"haki yetu"* this clearly demonstrates that their memories of what took place during the violence have not faded away.

e. What should have been done to prevent PEV

When asked what should have been done to prevent violence; the children cited the following: Stop tribalism; Transparent elections; Leaders to fulfil the promises that have been made; Government to enforce laws; Reform in the constitution; Create employment so that they are no idlers ready to fight and cause chaos; Security should have been enforced deploying security officers everywhere on the day and after election ; Advocacy about peace and harmony among different ethnic groups should have been promoted.

f. What should be done to facilitate recovery from PEV?

For recovery to take place, leaders need to come to the ground and reunite people. The government officials should come and reconcile Kibera people. The children should be allowed to play freely and given psychosocial support. Convening, inter-village sport and other recreational activities should be promoted to help reconcile children. The corrupt leaders should be forced to resign and for the IDPs, they should be resettled elsewhere. About future elections, the children would like to see the following: Peace after election; transparent ECK; Unity among Kenyans; intolerance to corruption; Unity regardless of tribe; Enough food; Elections done without prejudice ; and Free and fare election. When asked how corruption was linked to PEV, the children were very categorical that if it were not for the greedy leaders who bought hooligans to cause mayhem, peace would have been maintained. About the issue of food, the children went hungry for days without food after the elections and that is why they would like to have enough food even after election.

b. FGD with parents, teachers, religious leaders and community leaders.

One FGD was conducted with a group of 14 people comprising of parents, teacher, religious leaders and community leaders from four villages; Makina, Kianda, Gatwikira and Laini Saba. It was a challenge finding administration leaders such as chiefs who were present during PEV –most of them had been transferred. However, we were able to get three village elders from Makina, Kianda and Laini Saba. The discussions lasted for two hours.

a. Different ways in which the lives of children were affected

Children were traumatized from brutal murders, burning of houses and properties. The manner in which gangs dragged people from their houses and hacked them to death was shocking, more so those who were burned to death. Some of these incidents are still very vivid in the minds of children and hence the need for counseling. The learning of children was interfered with due to increased levels of insecurity and as a result schools closed for a while, parents also found it safe to keep their children home to avoid the risks of being outside. Some children relocated to different areas- mainly to rural homes some of whom returned just recently. The head teacher for Toi primary school shared how the population for his school reduced significantly after PEV. Before the violence, the pupils were 1800 and now they are 900. The teachers also reduced from 20 to 11. The head teacher could not ascertain whether the children who did not come back were transferred to other schools. A teacher from Mashimoni squatter a community school in Laini Saba confirmed that they lost 160 children who did not return to school after the violence.

In terms health the children suffered common illnesses such as coughs and cold, malaria and diarrhea. This is because there were children whose parents were rendered homeless and later moved to the camps when the situation became grave. The tents which were pitched at the camps were inadequate. As a result children had to bear with the cold and chilly nights. Due to water problems and congestions at the camps, sanitation was compromised and this led to increase in diarrhoea. Back in the villages, clinics were closed and some doctors relocated in fear for their lives. One parent had this to say *“My two children who are HIV positive fell sick and I could not get help in the village, until Red Cross came and moved me to the camp where they were treated.”* At the camp there was also favoritism alongside ethnic groups and this brought serious conflicts. Children went for days without food, the only one open market- Toi which serves the bigger population in Kibera had been burned; shops were closed; and transport was a problem thus there was no food coming into Kibera. At the camps food was rationed and served at odd hours. Those with special cases suffered a lot. One parent with two HIV positive

children found it hard to comply with their drugs. Finding food to buy was big a problem even when you had the money. As much as PEV ended, the situation is not any better; it has been worsened by inflation that has caused food prices to go up. Instead of life getting better, it has become even more difficult. Children also had no freedom to move around and this affected their social life. Socializing was also restricted to ethnic groups considered friends but not to those considered enemies.

b. Deaths and rape cases of children

During the discussions, it emerged that five children died, two from bullet wound and the other two were slain. In probing further, we found out that these cases were different from the ones discussed earlier with the key informants. The children who died were ages 14, 15 (two of them), 17 and 18 years. One parent who lost her 17years daughter said this “My own daughter died after being raped and infected by HIV virus. She died last year March 2008”.One community leader also reported that a 14 years old child was raped in Sarangombe in Gatwekira village.

c. Recovery of children from the violence

Children have not recovered from the violence since they still have flashbacks of what happened. Their behaviour towards other tribes in schools and in the neighborhood leaves a lot to be discerned. Tension within the political arena keeps on spilling back to Kibera.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter gives summary of study Findings. It also presents the recommendations, conclusions and areas of further research. The data were analyzed using SPSS and Excel packages to produce the descriptive statistics. Frequency tables, pie charts, and bar graphs were used to draw conclusions on the findings.

5.2 Summary and discussion of Key findings

Indeed having observed the findings from this study, it is clear that PEV has had great impact on children's well being. Its over one year, but some of the effects are still continuing to bite. Children were raped, some have dropped out of school, relationships have been broken, some have been orphaned and more so their means of livelihoods destroyed. The children's health and safety; material security; education and socialization and family and peers relationships has been greatly affected by PEV. The rights of children have also been infringed in different way such as the right to freedom of association, right to live in a safe and secure environment, right to education and the right to play. Kenya is among the countries which have ratified the UNCRC but, in this case it failed to protect the rights of the children

In terms of magnitude, 217 children were directly affected; over 500 families were left homeless with some having to spend their nights in cold and chilly weather. There were many cases of unaccompanied minors and cases of lost children. Learning was interrupted and some children are still lagging behind the syllabus. As a matter of fact, there are school dropouts. The finding in this study established 19 cases of school drop outs. There has been reduction in school populations in Kibera due to the high number of children who were displaced-and what is not certain is whether these children are back in school. Children also sustained physical injuries, 17 of them; 14 rape cases were recorded with many going unreported; and 17 children died. Some of the deaths were due to gun shots.

Socially, children suffered in many ways during and after the violence. Relationships have been destroyed due to displacement and tribalism. Families and Children's peer relationships have been broken due to ethnic affiliations and differences. The fact that relationships have been reduced to ethnic affiliations is worrying especially to Kenya's social fabric. Children's freedom of interaction and rights of association has been affected. The fact that children have been forced to start new relationships especially after losing their old friends through PEV may have indirect effect on their survival and development. According to Freud psychoanalytic theory, the early years of a child's development are crucial for cognitive, social and emotional development. Environment also plays a key role in their development. Their growth is dependent on both deliberate and unintended learning experiences in the home, peer group, school and community. It's therefore important that they grow up in environment where their social, emotional and educational needs are met. Issues of insecurity and tribalism as have been revealed in this study must be dealt with.

Psychologically children were affected and are still affected. They witnessed people being brutally murdered, property being destroyed and people being forcefully evicted. These atrocities are still very vivid in their minds and have caused psychological stress. Children have wounds having lost their friends, relatives and property from the violence; living standards have dropped due to inflation that indirectly has been contributed by violence. The children require both individual and group counselling therapy for emotional healing. If this is not done, the long term effects will be worse because it is not good to bring up children who are filled with bitterness.

Materially children are currently bearing the brunt of PEV effects. The children are barely surviving after (67%) of their parents lost their means of livelihood. This study revealed that only 14% of parents were able to provide meals with balanced diets for their children. This has a long term effect on children's growth and development. The findings have revealed that most businesses and properties were destroyed. Some parents lost jobs and have not been successful in finding new jobs. Indeed Children's wellbeing is

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ANNEXES

Annex one - Participants for key informant interviews

Different categories of respondents	Number	Agency
CHIEF	1	Kibera Location
Social workers	3	Mashimoni squatter, Stara Centre and AMREF
Nurse	1	Mercline Clinic
Teachers	4	John Paul II and Sicilia secondary schools; Mashimoni and Toi primary schools
Camp manager	1	Jamhuri Camp
AID workers(CBO)	2	Kibera women for peace
AID worker(CBO)	1	Baraka Za Ibrahim
AID worker International NGO	2	(AMREF And World Vision)
District Children's Officer	1	Kibera
Total	16	

Annex Two -Participants for FGD with children

Name of school	Number of pupils
Stara Rescue centre primary school	8
Baraka Za ibrahim Seconadry school&	7
St. Pauls Secondary school	6
Mashimoni primary school	6
Total	27

Annex three - Participants for FGD with adults

Category	Number
Village elders	3
Imam	2
Pastors	3
Parents	4
teacher	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>

2) Were you injured during the violence? a) Yes b) No

2b) If yes, what kind of injury _____

3a) Were you interrupted from going to school during PEV time? a) Yes b) No

3b) If yes, for how long _____

3c) Are you back to school now? a) Yes b) No

6d). If No, why _____

7a) Did you suffer any form of sexual abuse? a) Yes b) No

8a) Did you lose your parent or guardian or somebody close to you to PEV? a) Yes b) No

8 b) If Yes, who? _____

8 c) How has this changed your life? _____

9a) Have the circles of your friends changed since Post Election Violence a) Yes b) No

b) If Yes why? _____

10) Were you able to play freely during PEV? a)yes b) No

11) If No Why? _____

SECTION C: PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS:

1) Did you experience some of the following symptoms during PEV(5=strongly agree,4 = agree ,3= not sure ,2=disagree,1 Strongly disagree.

		Intensity				
	Psychological effects	5	4	3	2	1
a	Sadness					
b	Withdrawn					
c	Anger					
d	Uncontrolled emotions					
e	Night mares					
f	Aggression					
g	Absent minded					

2a) Are there some things you fear or do not like seeing especially after PEV? a) Yes b) No

2b) If yes, please list some of these things _____

4) How safe do you feel in this neighborhood since PEV a) very safe b) safe
c) Not safe d) Not very safe

SECTION D: ADEQUACY OF MEASURE TAKEN TO MITIGATE EFFECTS OF PEV

1. What form of help did you receive from either government or aid agencies following PEV? Please list some of them.

Relief Food items	Non food items	Services
e.g. flour, beans ,unimix ,oil, maize	Beddings, mosquito nets, kitchen utensils ,clothes soap	Counseling, public health education, water and sanitation

3. Was it enough? a) Yes b) No

4. What other things did you think should have been provided for? _____

SECTION E: PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS VIOLENCE AND RECOVERY?

1. What caused PEV? _____

2. Why did people fight and kill one another? Do you think this was good or bad?

3. What do you think should have been done to prevent people from fighting and killing one another? _____

4. Do you think you have recovered from the violence? If yes how? and if no why? _____

5. Are there measures you think should be taken to help with your recovery? If yes which ones _____

4. If another election were conducted today, what are some of your greatest fears? _____

5. What would you like to see with future elections? _____

Interview questionnaire Two: parents

SECTION A: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Village Name _____

1. Gender a) Male b) Female
2. Age category (years) a) < 20 b) 21-30 c) 31-40 d) > 40
3. Marital status a) Married b) Single
c) Separated d) Widowed
e) Divorced
4. Education Level a) None b) Primary
c) Secondary d) Tertiary college
e) University
5. Ethnicity a) Luo b) Luhya
c) Kamba d) Kikuyu
e) Others (specify) _____
6. a) How many children do have in this household? _____
- b) List them by age (Years) a) <1 year b) 2-5
c) 6-10 d) 11-15
e) 16-18 f) >18
- 6) What is your occupation? _____
- 7) what is the occupation for your spouse _____

SECTION B: EFFECTS OF POST ELECTION VIOLENCE PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND MATERIAL EFFECTS

- 1) How long have you lived in Kibera? _____ years.
- 2) Were you living in Kibera when PEV occurred? a) Yes b) No
- 3a) If yes, were you displaced? a) Yes b) No
- 3b) If Yes, Where did you move to? a) Moved to another estate b) Rural Home

- c) Camp
- d) Housed by friends or relatives
- e) other specify _____

4) How many of your children were affected by PEV? list them by age _____

5a) Did any of them get injured? a) Yes b) No

5b) If yes, how many and what are their ages? _____

6a) Were your children interrupted from going to school during PEV? a) Yes b) No

6b) If yes, for how long _____

6c) Are all of them back to school now? a) Yes b) No

6d). If No, why _____

7a) Did any of your children suffer any form of sexual abuse during PEV? a) Yes b) No

7b) If yes what form and what was the age of the child _____

8a) Did any of your children fall sick during the period of violence? a) Yes b) No

8b) If Yes, were you able to access treatment immediately? a) Yes b) No

8c) If No why _____

9a) Did you or any of the bread winners to your family lose any property or means of livelihood from PEV? a) Yes b) No

9b) If Yes who and what? _____

9c) In what ways has this loss affected the lives of your children? _____

2b) If yes Please describe _____

3a) Are there some things your children fear or do not like seeing especially after PEV?

a) Yes

b) No

3b) If yes, please list some of these things _____

4) How confident are your children with their security in this neighborhood since PEV

a) very confident

b) Fairly confident

c) Confident

d) Not confident

SECTION D: ADEQUACY OF MEASURE TAKEN TO MITIGATE EFFECTS OF PEV

1) What form of help did you receive from either government or aid agencies following PEV? Please list some of them.

Relief Food items	Non food items	Services
e.g. flour, beans, unimix, oil, maize	Beddings, mosquito nets, kitchen utensils, clothes soap	Counseling, public health education, water and sanitation

2) For how long would food rations provided take you? _____

3) Was it enough for your family?

a) Yes

b) No

4) What other things should have been provided for? _____

SECTION E: PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS VIOLENCE?

1) What do you think triggered PEV? _____

2. Do you think people were justified to fight and kill one another? If Yes or No
Why _____

3. What should have been done to prevent people from fighting and killing one another? _____

4. Have you recovered from PEV? If yes how? If no why? _____

5. What measures do you think can be taken to help you recover? _____

6. If another election were to be conducted today, what are some of your greatest fears? _____

7. What would you like to see with future elections? _____

INTERVIEW GUIDES FOR KEY INFORMANTS (TEACHERS, AID WORKERS, ADMINISTRATION LEADERS AND AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES)

1. Kindly share what you observed during Post election violence?
2. In your opinion how were the lives of children affected?
3. Tell us some of the families who you know were displaced due to PEV?
4. Among these families share with us if their children were displaced? If yes how many?
5. Do you know of families who separated due to PEV? If yes please share with us?
6. Were there children who could not trace their parents? If yes how many?
7. Did some children die from the violence? If yes how many?
8. Are you aware of children who were sexually abused? If yes, how many and of what ages?
9. As the Aid worker, what was the sanitation like in the camps?
10. Please tell us if the water, mobile toilets provided at the camps were enough to serve the populations who were displaced? How about relief food? Were their conflict emanating from relief distribution?
11. Were there cases of lost children, unaccompanied minors? If yes how many? Were they all integrated back to their families?
12. Please tell us about the security situations in the camps and the surroundings?
13. Are there children who have dropped out of school due to PEV? If yes how many?
14. What types of services were provided to help children cope with the violence?
15. How readily were these services provided?
16. In your own perspective, what triggered the violence?
17. In your view, have children and the people of Kibera generally recovered from the effects of PEV? If no why and what do you think should be done to help with recovery?
18. What should be done to prevent such kind of violence in future?

**INTERVIEW GUIDES FOR FGD WITH PARENTS/GUARDIANS, TEACHER,
RELIGIOUS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS.**

1. How many of you witnessed the PEV?
2. In your on view who suffered most? (Children, mothers, fathers, youth, old people)?
3. In what ways were the lives of your children affected?
4. How many of you were displaced? Where did you go to?
5. In what ways would you say the displacement has affected the lives of your children?
6. How many of you lived in the camp? Share your experience in the camp? What are some of the services you received? Were they adequate?
7. Did you know of any child who died due to post election violence?
8. Do you know of any child who was sexually abused?
9. Did PEV interrupt your children from going to school? If yes for how long? Are they all back to school? If no why?
10. Were you able to provide meals to your children without any problems? If No what made it difficult? How about now?
11. Was there any problem accessing health services? If yes why?
12. Who among you had any sick child who needed to go to the hospital but faced some challenges?
13. Have the children and people in Kibera recovered from PEV? If No why? IF yes how?

INTERVIEW GUIDES FOR FGD WITH CHILDREN

1. Share some of your feelings about post election violence?
2. What were some of the major changes in your lives during this period?
3. Are there some changes in your lives presently that can be linked to PEV?
4. Share with us your daily schedule from the time you wake up to the time you are going to bed? In what ways was this interfered with?
5. Are there specific things you missed doing or places you missed going to during PEV period?
6. Are there specific things you could not eat during PEV period?
7. How many of you lost some things you hold dearly during PEV? What are some of these things?
8. Did you have any fights with your friends arguing over which president they supported?
9. Did you loose some your old friends after PEV? Why
10. Did you receive any form of counseling during PEV? How about after PEV? When was this?
11. What would you like to see when another election is held in Kenya
12. What do you think can be done to prevent this kind of violence?

Annex Five - Additional information about PEV from secondary data.

Pictures about PEV situation



IDPs at Camp in Kibera.



IDPs at a camp in Kibera

Testimonies from IDPs

"Initially, we used to queue in one line to receive aid, but with time they started receiving lists from ethnic group and direct discrimination started. One ethnic group was favoured. Luo woman during a FGD in Mathare Camp

"Service providers are ethnically biased. This has caused commotion and has not been perceived positively by the IDPs. Camp management staff from one of the Nairobi camps

"People distributing items favour IDPs from their own ethnic groups or their group's allies. Even when you are on the list, you find your name cancelled without reason. Youth during a FGD Jamhuri Camp

Source: World Vision PEV Report Jan 2008

"The camp is safer, but we can be attacked if they [Luo] don't get the food"
Kikuyu boy during interview at Mathare Camp

"We feel more secure here, inside the park. Outside is bad." One man went back to bring some of his belongings but he came back hurt, with panga wounds.
Kikuyu youth during an interview at Jamhuri Camp

"We can't go back home because there is nothing to go back to. Our houses were burnt down and the area is not safe. We fear for our safety. We have no place to live and no money to start a new life." Kikuyu youth during an interview at Jamhuri Camp

Source: World Vision - PEV reports Jan 2008

Case histories for children and adults who were abused

CVRC 66691

The above name is a 28-year-old housewife who resides in Kabera with her husband. She was received and treated at the Nairobi Women's Hospital on the 5th of January 2008 with complaints of physical assault. She has been physically abused sexually for over 17 years of marriage. She is a Kikuyu lady married to a Luo man. After the presidential results were announced and president Kibaki was declared the winner, he made negative comments concerning the Kikuyu tribe. He became violent at night and hit her on the head with a metal rod all over the body. Her witnesses were her children.

At the hospital she appeared somnolent, distressed and was being physically. She had no external injuries. She had a blood-stained red dress. Her general condition was fair and her vital signs were stable. Her abdomen had a small cut on the scalp. There was dried blood on her forehead. Her husband was a Luo man who had been in the Luo Party. Her husband had been violent to her since she was 11 years old. She had been sexually abused by her husband since she was 11 years old. She had been sexually abused by her husband since she was 11 years old. She had been sexually abused by her husband since she was 11 years old.

CVRC 66723

The above named is a 2 year old baby boy who resides in Kabera-Elvington. He was brought to Nairobi Women's Hospital by a Good Samaritan on the 3rd of January 2008. The incident occurred on the 3rd of January 2008 between 1:00-2:00 pm. The mother had an argument with the perpetrator concerning the election and UDA's victory. On the 4th of January she left her child and went to look for food. The perpetrator smothered her with hot soup and poured on the child's genitalia. The child had a degree burn on the right side of the penis whereby the skin was peeled and under

CVRC 66714

The above named is a 32 year old woman, a mother of 3 children. She is unemployed and resides in Kabera. She was reviewed and treated at the Nairobi Women's Hospital on the 5th of January 2008 with complaints of gang rape. The incident occurred in her residential house at Kabera. Unknown men carrying crude weapons invaded her house. They proceeded to undress her and rape her penis-anally in turns. This occurred on the night of 3rd January 2008 from 11:00pm to midnight. The incident was not reported to police.

At the hospital she appeared distressed. She had cleaned herself and changed her clothes. Her vital signs were normal. Her upper limb had a swelling and bruises on bilateral fingers. Her diet was also tender. The following lab tests were conducted: High Vaginal Swab (HVS), Bacteriologic Culture (BC), Pregnancy Test (PDT), VDRL and full haemogram (FHC). Whereby she tested HIV positive, hepatitis B positive, the bacteriologic results indicated gonococcal cells, slightly turbid and the rest of the tests were negative. The diagnosis was gang rape and she was given antibiotics and painkillers for treatment. She also received counselling and was referred for post-test care. At the hospital she appeared distressed. Her overall condition was fair and vital signs were stable. The child was diagnosed with

10/02/08

10. 2008

Ask Auntie Susan



I was raped too

Dear Auntie Susan,
I'm so glad that you were able to write about your experience with rape. I was raped too, and I know how hard it is to talk about it. I was raped by a friend of mine, and it was a really traumatic experience. I don't know what to do now, and I'm really scared. I don't want to tell anyone, but I need help. Can you please help me? I don't know what to do. I'm really scared and I need help. I don't want to tell anyone, but I need help. Can you please help me? I don't know what to do. I'm really scared and I need help. I don't want to tell anyone, but I need help. Can you please help me?

highlighting the rape problem
Nairobi

Dear Sally,

On the same day as the rape, I was also sexually abused by a friend of mine. I don't know what to do now, and I'm really scared. I don't want to tell anyone, but I need help. Can you please help me? I don't know what to do. I'm really scared and I need help. I don't want to tell anyone, but I need help. Can you please help me?

Help, I am pregnant

Dear Auntie Susan,

I'm 16 years old and I'm pregnant. I don't know what to do now, and I'm really scared. I don't want to tell anyone, but I need help. Can you please help me? I don't know what to do. I'm really scared and I need help. I don't want to tell anyone, but I need help. Can you please help me?

Aids war setback as 90 children raped during clashes

By NATION Correspondent

Increased cases of rape in the wake of post-election violence now threaten to roll back the gains made in the war against Aids.

Already, more than 90 children have been treated at the Nairobi Women's Hospital after being attacked and raped.

The hospital has so far attended to more than 200 survivors of sexual abuse. Most of the cases were perpetrated by gangs, according to hospital chief executive officer Saito Thanya.

This, he warned, was likely to increase the HIV infection rates.

Hospital records show 66 of the survivors are children below the ages of 16 years while 148 are adults.

The women's hospital has also attended to 42 survivors of physical abuse during the spate of violence experienced in various parts of the country.

Patients services manager Rajab Nguni told the Nation yesterday that out of the 242 cases, 213 were females and the rest, 29, were males.

She said 75 of the survivors had been admitted. Most patients stay for two to three days and come from Nairobi and its environs, she said. The hospital is still offering free services and further notices

she said, adding that it had received donations towards the treatment of survivors from well-wishers.

Last week, Dr Thanya warned that gains made in the fight against Aids were likely to be lost due to increased rapes.

According to the gynaecologist, rape was being used as a weapon of intimidation.

He said most of the sexual assault cases were through gang rapes of between two to 11 people, and thus exposed both the rapists and their victims to HIV.

The hospital with 450 volunteer counsellors spread across the country recently warned that it might not sustain free services for long.

Most such cases linked to attacks by gangs

Thursday edition
801/20/70
07/02/08