

**AN ANALYSIS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN NAIROBI SLUMS: A
CASE STUDY OF KOROGOCHO SLUM.**

ANNE NYAMBURA NJEHU

**A PROJECT PAPER SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTERS OF ARTS IN SOCIOLOGY
(CRIMINOLOGY)**

November, 2015.

DECLARATION

I declare that this project paper is my original work and has not been submitted to any other university for an academic credit.

Njehu Nyambura Anne _____ Date _____

C50/76495/2012

DECLARATION BY SUPERVISOR

This project paper has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University supervisor.

Dr. Beneah Mutsotso _____ Date _____

DEDICATION

This project paper is dedicated to my parents for their unending love, their encouragement especially in my education and support both emotional and financially.

I would also like to dedicate it to my husband who has been a good motivator towards my education and a good friend.

Thank you all and may god bless.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to acknowledge various individuals for their walk with me towards the completion of this research project. I wish to appreciate the cooperation, assistance, advice and support they accorded me.

In a special way, I acknowledge the support of my supervisor, Dr. Mutsotso. His availability, positive criticism, guidance and insights have made the completion of this project a success. I also wish to thank all my lecturers at the University of Nairobi.

The 80 respondents that were free to give information needed for the completion of the research are highly appreciated. I am grateful for their cooperation and for allowing me to use their information towards this project paper.

To the Chief in charge of Korogocho slum for allowing me to collect data in your area and also for providing security whenever needed, I am grateful. Also to the CHWs in the area of kariobangi, thank you for your support and information.

I also acknowledge my family for their prayers and support, and ultimately to God for His constant grace through it all.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge that the contents of this project paper are my own effort.

CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
DECLARATION BY SUPERVISOR	i
DEDICATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
CONTENTS.....	iv
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.1.1 Legal Framework	3
1.2 Problem Statement	4
1.3 Research Questions	7
1.4 Objectives of the Study	7
1.4.1 General objective	7
1.4.2 Specific objectives of the study	7
1.5 Justification	8
1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study.....	8
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	9
2.0 Introduction.....	9
2.1 Forms of Child Sexual Abuse	9
2.2 Myths of Child Sexual Abuse	12
2.3 The cycle of Child Sexual Abuse.....	15
2.4 Child Sexual Abusers.....	17
2.5 Sexually abused children	18
2.6 Investigation and Action	20
2.7 Breaking the Cycle of Sexual Abuse	22
2.8 Theoretical Framework.....	23
2.8.1 Integrated Theory of Sexual Offending	23
2.8.2 Attachment Theory	24
2.8.3 Anomie Theory of Deviance.....	25
2.9 Conceptual Framework.....	27
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	29
3.0 Introduction.....	29

3.1 Site description.....	29
3.2 Research Design.....	30
3.3 Unit of analysis	31
3.4 Unit of observation	31
3.5 Sampling design for the study.....	31
3.5.1 Non probability sampling design	31
3.5.2: Probability sampling method	31
3.6 Target Population.....	32
3.7 Methods of Data Collection	32
3.7.1 Key Informant Interviews	33
3.7.2 Household Survey	33
3.7.3 Document Review.....	33
3.8 Tools of data collection.....	34
3.8.1 Questionnaire	34
3.8.2 Key Informant guide	34
3.9 Validity and reliability of the study	34
3.10 Ethical considerations of the study	35
3.10.1 Informed Consent.....	35
3.10.2 Confidentiality and Anonymity	35
3.9.3 Data analysis and presentation.....	36
4.1 Introduction.....	37
4.2 Social and Demographic characteristics of Respondents.....	37
4.2.1. Gender distribution of the Respondents.....	37
4.2.2 Age distribution of the Respondents	38
4.2.3 Marital status of the Respondents	39
4.2.4 Household size of the Respondents.....	39
4.2.5 Monthly income of the Respondents.....	40
4.2.6 Source of livelihood of the Respondents	41
4.2.7 Education attainment of the Respondents	42
4.2.8 Religious affiliation of the respondents	42
4.3 Levels of awareness on key provisions of the Sexual Offences Act of 2006	43
4.4 What sexual offence is not?	44

4.5 Respondents understanding of sexual abuse	45
4.6 Forms of sexual abuse.....	46
4.6.1 Rape	46
4.6.2 Defilement.....	47
4.7 Reporting sexual abuse	47
4.8 Challenges faced by caregivers in protecting children against sexual abuse	49
4.8.1 Where children spend most of the time?.....	49
4.8.2 Children’s communication with caregivers	50
4.8 Sexual abuse cases	52
4.9 Reasons for high prevalent rate of child sexual abuse	53
4.9.1 Offenders are hardly punished	53
4.9.2 Children are enticed by ‘goodies’	54
4.9.3 Absence/ Poor Lighting at Night.....	54
4.9.4 Poor Housing	56
4.9.5 Shared facilities.....	58
4.9.6 Bars and brothels in Between Residential Units	59
4.9.7 Incomplete Parenting	62
4.10 Community Interventions against Child Sexual Abuse	63
4.10.1 Barazas/Public meetings	63
4.10.2 Religion.....	63
4.10.3 Teaching sexual education in schools	63
4.10.4 Law enforcement and security	63
4.10.5 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	64
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	65
5.0 Introduction.....	65
5.1 Summary	65
5.1.1 Level of awareness among care givers on key provisions of Sexual Offences Act of 2006.....	65
5.1.2 Challenges care givers face.....	65
5.1.3 Reasons for high prevalence rate of child sexual abuse.....	66
5.1.4 Community interventions.....	66
5.2 Conclusion	67
5.3 Recommendations.....	68

APPENDIX 1: CARE GIVERS' QUESTIONNAIRE 76
APPENDIX 2: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR KEY INFORMANTS 86

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework	28
Figure 2: Gender Distribution.....	38
Figure 3: Household Size.....	40
Figure 4: Levels of Awareness of (SAO) of 2006	44
Figure 5: What Sexual Offense is not.....	45
Figure 6: Parents'c Communication with their Children.....	51
Figure 7: Sexual Abuse Cases.....	55
Figure 8: Darkness	62
Figure 9: Poor Housing.....	57
Figure 10: Bars and Brothels in Residential Areas	61
Figure 11: Parenting.....	62

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Age Distribution	38
Table 2: Marital Status.....	39
Table 3: Distribution by monthly household income	41
Table 4: Distribution by type of labour.....	42
Table 5: Distribution of where Children spend most of their time	49

ABBREVIATIONS

CHW	Community Health Worker
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children Education Fund
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
W.H.O	World Health Organization
I.L.O	International Labour Organization
G.V.R.C	Gender Violence and Recovery Centre
SOA	Sexual Offences Act

ABSTRACT

Sexual abuse is a crime that is of concern to society. It is particularly more serious when committed against children, many of whom suffer in silence. The study was designed to analyze the extent of child sexual abuse in Nairobi slums, with a case study of Korogocho. Specifically, the researcher sort to: find out the level of awareness among caregivers on the key provisions of the Sexual Offences Act of 2006; identify the challenges that care givers face in the process of protecting their children against sexual abuse; establish why sexual offences against children remain high in the slums; and identify measures that the community is taking to protect children from sexual abuse.

This is a descriptive study. The research used both qualitative and quantitative methods of collecting data. The questionnaire was the main tool of collecting quantitative data. An interview guide was used for collecting qualitative data. A total of 80 care givers were interviewed using a questionnaire and 18 key informants were interviewed using an interview guide.

There were various reasons that the respondents gave as being the contributing factors to continued rise of child abuse in Nairobi slums. They included: poverty, illiteracy on Sexual Offences Act of 2006, lack of punishment of offenders, parental negligence, overcrowding, and lack of effective community interventions.

he study found out that 60% of the children in the area had never been sexually abused. Some of the sexual offences that are prominent in the area of study were defilement and rape according to 74% of the respondents. They also pointed out some other sexual offences such as child prostitution and incest; it was established that most of the caregivers got to know about their children through school. Most of the respondents stated that after reporting child sexual offences to relevant authorities, offenders were not arrested and many other respondents asserted that they were not aware of any convictions related to child sexual abuse in the area. Other factors that made children more vulnerable to sexual abuse were poor housing conditions such as poor lighting, shared facilities and the proximity of bars and brothels to the household dwellings.

Some interventions implemented according to the study include: use of *barazas*/public meetings, religion, schools, the government, NGOs and media for awareness, education, publicity, protection etc; some of the cultures in the society have defined this topic as taboo such as discussing the matter with children.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Child Abuse according to ANPPCAN, (2000) is the maltreatment of children by either hurting them or by purposely failing to provide for their needs, thus depriving them of their rights, and it is categorized into three: sexual abuse, physical abuse, emotional abuse and neglect.

The Kenya penal code defines sexual assault as “where any person has unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman or a girl without her consent. Consent obtained by force or by means of threat or intimidation of any kind or by fear of bodily harm or by means of false representation as to the nature of the act or in the case of a married woman, by impersonating her husband, is guilty of a felony called rape”.

Several countries signed the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. This was done due to the continued global concern on the persistence of child abuse. (Cohen and Davidson, 1990). The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child addresses socio-cultural factors that are specific to Africa in so far as child protection is concerned. However, there has proven to have been a difficulty in applying the existing laws to protect the children. This was summed up by a state counsel in the office of the attorney general as follows:

‘Safeguard of the law is meaningless unless it is enforceable where as Kenyan law embodies many provisions that can be invoked for the protection of the children in a variety of situations: for example all forms of sexual or physical abuse. Some of these provisions are undermined by legal technicalities and administrative problems’.

The UN Secretary General's Study on Violence against Children has given the following overview of the Situation of abuse and violence against children across the globe (Pinheiro, 2006). W.H.O estimates that almost 53,000 child deaths in 2002 were due to child homicide; An estimated 150 million girls and 73 million boys under 18 have experienced forced sexual intercourse or other forms of sexual violence involving physical contact; UNICEF estimates that in sub-Saharan Africa, Egypt and Sudan, 3 million girls and women are subjected to FGM every year; ILO estimates that 218 million children were involved in child labor in 2004, of which 126 million were engaged in hazardous work. Estimates from 2000 suggest that 5.7 million were in

forced or bonded labor, 1.8 million in prostitution and pornography and 1.2 million were victims of trafficking; only 2.4% of the world's children are legally protected from corporal punishment in all settings.

In the study by Max and Pevlis (1995), coercive sexual experiences recalled by female college pupil's involved family members in 43% of the cases acquaintances in 33% of the cases, and strangers in 24% of all cases. For male victims, the incidence of abuse by family members was 17% by acquaintances, 53% and by strangers 30%. Offenders averaged 32years of age in the case of female victims and 27 years in the case of male victim. The average of the male victims at the time of the offence was 10years and female was 11years. About half were victimized between the ages of four and six. Females between 6 and 12 years were twice as likely as males to be abused.

According to Gill (1991), Sexual abuse often does not result in lasting physical injuries or produce clear observable evidence; however, it can be associated with various psychological and behavioral problems well into adulthood. There is no single child abuse syndrome or single response pattern for children who have been sexually abused. Factors that influence a child's response include age, severity and duration, invasiveness of the acts, relationship to the perpetrator, and the support and reactions from others. Some of the signs and symptoms of sexual abuse may seem subtle and less likely to be related to sexual abuse.

Kehoe, P. (1987) note that while there is no typical child victim, it is possible to make some assumptions about risk factors for being sexually abused. More girls than boys are sexually abused, although it is believed that boys are less likely to report their abuse than girls. Children who are emotionally needy because of family problems, poor parental supervision, and low self esteem may be most vulnerable to sexual abuse because offenders deliberately target children who are responsive to their attention. Thus, force is frequently not needed. In some cases in which force, threats, or use of strength are involved, the offender is more commonly an adolescent.

Child sexual abuse is often a taboo subject because the public likes to believe that such kind of abuse does not exist or is not prevalent enough to warrant discussion. This therefore means that not all child victims and families respond to sexual abuse in the same manner. Each victim and

family has their way of responding to the problem. Their responses are influenced partially by the offender and the nature of abuse (Jones et al, 2003).

According to Kibe (1984), children that are victims of sexual abuse most of the time have a hard time accessing justice. This is mostly due to intimidation by cultural attitudes and state inaction to seek redress since doing so can lead to hostility from family, the community and the police, those who try to seek justice are normally confronted by a legal system that ignores, denies and even condones violence against child victims and protects perpetrators.

1.1.1 Legal Framework

1.1. I.1 The Constitution of Kenya (2010).

According to The Constitution of Kenya, it has provided for these rights to be enacted under article 53. Under this article, the children have a right to protection and care from parents. Section (d) of Article 53 says that a child has a right to be protected from abuse, neglect, harmful cultural practices, all forms of violence, inhuman treatment and punishment, and hazardous or exploitative labor.

1.1.1.2 The Children's' Act (2001)

The Children Act was passed into law in the Year 2001 as Act No. 8 of 2001. It came into force on March 1, 2002. The objective of the Act was to “make provision for parental responsibility, fostering, adoption, custody, maintenance, guardianship, care and protection of children; to make provision for administration of children's institutions; to give effect to the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child..”

1.1.1.3 The Sexual Offences Act 3 (2006)

According to the Sexual Offences Act 3 (2006), children are also included in the protection. Number 12 through to 16 of the act talks about children and their protection from various offences as follows: Promotion of Sexual Offences with a Child; Child Trafficking; Child Sex Tourism; Child Prostitution; Child Pornography.

1.1.1.4 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1999)

The African member states of the organization of the African Union are meant to adhere to the rights and welfare of the child. The Organization of African Union recognizes the paramountcy of Human Rights. The declaration on Rights and Welfare of the African Child was adopted by these heads of states in Monrovia, July 20th 1979.

1.1.1.5 International legal instruments

In the five years since the Stockholm Agenda for Action, there has been a remarkable flow of New international instruments focusing on standard setting and enforcement of children issues including child sexual abuse. Chief among are the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (1998); ILO Convention 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor (1999); the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (2000); and the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (2000).

1.2 Problem Statement

Maltreatment of children is an age-old phenomenon. Over the generations, children from all societies, in the process of normal upbringing, have been neglected, maltreated, abused intentionally or otherwise by their parents. However, the awareness in these aspects has recently caused concern among professionals and enlightened citizens, especially in the advanced countries where the problem has been reported to have increased to ten fold in the last decade. In India, references to child labor in earlier times and well regulated tolerance of child abuse by parents have been documented as an integral part of the cultural ethos of family units Bhattarchyarya (1983). In the third world countries with poorer societies and more so the slum areas, continuous socio-economic stress induces the parents to abuse their children, Banerjee(1999).

For children living in highly populated urban slums, life is fraught with danger and hardship. The Port au Prince area was once described by Mother Teresa as the worst few miles of slums anywhere in the world and is rife with criminal gangs, malnourishment, illiteracy and disease.

Children here are not only vulnerable to gang culture, but have very little to eat and no opportunity to learn to read or write. There are hardly any safe places where they can play with their friends. For those who still have families, many of their elders have been drawn into gangs and are unable to give them positive examples of how to live UNICEF (2010).

Onyango (1988) points out that in Kenya, a woman's status is entirely centered on children and therefore child abuse is quite an overloaded concept. Among the various ethnic dialects, the term "child abuse" is non-existent. The only evidence of the phenomenon that is available is press reports.

According to Pollack et.al (2003), most children that are sexually abused never tell anyone. This is because of self-blame and guilt that may arise following the violation of a trusted caretaker. The field of child sexual abuse in Kenya has continued to gain air time over the recent years, but even so, there is continued perpetuation of the same. Fogel et al(1990) cites that factors that continue to accelerate persistence are denial of the extent of the problem and stereo typing of the molesters.

Even with the implementation of The Children Act of 2001, there are still concerns about children not being protected adequately against sexual abuse among other child abuses and this has led to Kenya being ranked as sixth in the world in the use of child labor for instance (ILO, 2003). The incidence of child sexual abuse is still difficult to assess, but most professionals are now aware that sexual abuse of children occurs more often than previously recognized and they consider it a major social problem. This issue has only had air time in the recent years from the families concerned and the community members.

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) is explicit about the protection of children against sexual abuse. Article 53 provides for children to be protected from abuse, neglect, harmful cultural practices, all forms of violence, inhuman treatment and punishment, and hazardous or exploitative labor.

According to Cradle (2005), there is need for strict observation of The Sexual Offenses Act of 2006 by children handlers because there have been indications of the fact that children are still being abused and the same attention should be given to The Children's Act of 2001. The Sexual

Offences Act, section 14 and 15 emphasize on child sexual abuse offences such as child sex tourism and child prostitution and criminalize on the same. Section 15 of The Children's Act of 2001 provides for protection of children from sexual exploitation. It is for these reasons that there is need for looking at the factors that lead to the persistence of child sexual abuse.

Child Line Kenya (2012) received 1253 sexual abuses cases on children out of all the other abuse cases reported that year (2012) and the number was more than half of all the abuse reported cases. This shows that the risk and level of vulnerability of children to this gruesome act is high. The report showed that 35% of all children in the slums may be victims of sexual abuse before they turn 18years. Given the extent and vulnerability of children; it is therefore topical to examine the factors and extent of sexual abuse of children in Kenya and specifically in the slum environment.

Sexual abuses among children in the slums of Nairobi increased drastically between April 2012 and April 2013. Children under the age of 15 were abused mainly in the Nairobi slums. More than 50 percent sexual abuse cases were not reported to the relevant authorities. The report consequently indicated that these abuses are undertaken by people that are trusted in the community. (Gender Violence Recovery Centre and Child Line Kenya (2013)).

In Kenya, the study of sexual offences against children is an area that is relatively new as it gained prominence only recently following the enactment of the Sexual Offences Act of 2006. Therefore, there is little systematic information of child sexual abuse and this study is designed to make a contribution to this new area of study. According to UNICEF(1996), most of the systematic studies of child sexual abuse are based in America, British and Asia.

The aim of the study is to investigate and understand the extent of child sexual abuse in Nairobi slums in spite of the sensitization of the public and enhanced punishment to child sexual offenders being received in the Kenyan courts. Issues of the extent to which care givers understand the provision of the Sexual Offences Act are still not well documented hence this study is designed to investigate this fact in the informal settlements of Nairobi.

1.3 Research Questions

1. What is the level of awareness among caregivers on the key provisions of the Sexual Offences Act of 2006?
2. Which challenges do care givers face in the process of protecting children against sexual abuse?
3. Why are children in slums vulnerable to sexual offences?
4. What measures does the community take to make sure that children are protected from sexual abuse?

This study seeks to understand the causes of child sexual abuse even when sensitization of the public has been enhanced and punishment of child sexual offenders receiving far long sentences. The study further seeks to understand the extent to which the care givers are aware of their children's rights, the effects that come with persistent abuse on the part of the children, and possible solutions and recommendations that will see to it that the persistence of children abuse stops in the slums of Nairobi. The study will focus on Korogocho where there are still high instances of child abuse, though later it will generalize on Nairobi slums.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General objective

To analyze causes of child sexual abuse in Korogocho, a slum of Nairobi.

1.4.2 Specific objectives of the study

1. To find out the level of awareness among caregivers on the key provisions of the Sexual Offences Act of 2006.
2. To identify the challenges that Care givers face in the process of protecting children against sexual abuse.
3. To establish why children in the slums are vulnerable to sexual offences.
4. To identify the measures that the community in taking to protect children from sexual abuse.

1.5 Justification

Over time, millions of children in the urban slums in Africa and other parts of the developing world are experiencing instances of abuse either emotionally, physically, sexually and even as a result of negligence. Before 2006 according to Judges Colloquium (2011), there had been a perceived rise in the cases of defilement and rape. At the time, the penal system defined sexual crimes as offences against morality to a criminal code that enjoined maximum but no minimum sentences for sexual offences, and to a judiciary that appeared to treat sexual offences with not much gravity.

Sexual offences are old offences that have been redefined a new hence the impact on the society needs to be studied and understood. The Sexual Offences Act shows that child sexual abuse is an area of concern and hence the need to look at the factors that could define the extent of the same on children.

1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The study was conducted in Korogocho Slum in the following villages: High Ridge, Kisumu Ndogo, Korogocho and Ngomongo. The scope of this study was limited to: understanding the provisions of the Sexual Offences Act of 2006, prevalence of sexual offences against children, knowledge of the community leaders and caregivers, challenges, the factors explaining persistence and community response. The study aimed to handle the critical issues pointed out in the objectives such as establishing to which extend caregivers are aware of the Sexual Offences Act of 2006, the challenges that they continue to face in the process of protecting children against sexual abuse, the negative effects that children face after being sexually abused, and the community response towards child sexual abuse and factors for the high persistence of child sexual offences in the face of the Sexual Offences Act.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 Introduction

This chapter includes; forms of sexual abuse, myths of child sexual abuse, the cycle of child sexual abuse, child sexual abusers, sexually abused children, investigation and action, breaking the cycle of sexual abuse, legal frame work, theoretical framework, and conceptual framework.

2.1 Forms of Child Sexual Abuse

The Committee on the rights of the child convention, article 19, requires action to protect children from all forms of...maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse. This is expanded in article 34 that requires state parties to undertake to protect the children from all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation of children requiring states to take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

- a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity.
- b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices.
- c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and material.

UNICEF 2001 notes that some forms of abuse are rooted in century-old traditional practices. Others are quite new for instance the use of modern technology to disseminate child pornography and other forms of commercial sexual exploitation including organized sex tourism involving child prostitutes.

The committee on the rights of the children has expressed particular concern on traditional beliefs that lead to sexual exploitation of children, for instance believing that having sex with a virgin or a young girl can cure venereal diseases (Onyango, 1989). This belief is a big contributor to a lot of sexual abuses on children and especially by men who may be suffering from HIV/AIDs.

According to UNICEF (2001), commercial sexual exploitation of children is a form of sexual abuse. This is because it comprises sexual abuse of children by adults and the remuneration of money to the child or a third party that may supposedly “own” the child. The child is treated as a sex object in this case. This contributes to a form of coercion against children. Child

pornography is a byproduct of child sexual abuse. In this case, children may be forced to strip naked, their photos taken and put in magazines. On the other hand, they may be forced to have sex with adults. The sexual exploitation of children is an intolerable form of child labor.

Child prostitution also known as sex tourism is a problem in both industrialized and developing countries. Particular outrage has been focused on revelation of sex tourism, the availability of child prostitutes being advertised in the promotion of holidays for mostly western tourists in various countries including The Philippines, India, and Sri-Lanka. The question is, “what the practice so evil?” this is probably due to the calculated victimization of the most vulnerable in the society. It is the assault of the innocence and dignity of those least able to protect themselves. “The act of forcing a child into prostitution is no less than a sniper in a war who fixes the sights of his / her rifle on a child playing in the field and coldly squeezes the trigger!”(Statements from heads of states).

According to Practices and customs relating to Sexual Offences in Kenya (2011) a report on the audit and review of existing policies, laws, regulations, the study came up with different sexual abuse categories given by the respondents and in percentage of their frequencies according to the respondents. They included: defilement at 74.8 %, attempted defilement at 72.4 %, incest at 74.8%, attempted incest at 74.8%, early marriages at 95.9%, child prostitution at 91.1%, child sex tourism at 61%, child trafficking at 75.6%, child pornography at 63.4 % indecent act with a child at 65% and sexual assault at 83.7%.

According to UNICEF (2009) there were three main forms of child sexual abuse namely, incest and step-father abuse; non-family abuse (abuse that takes place outside of the family setting) and transactional sexual abuse. The first two forms of sexual abuse take place in an atmosphere of secrecy and are kept hidden. The key defining features found in intra-familial sexual abuse are: Secretive, invisible, silenced; Often multiple victims within a household with several siblings involved; May involve informal pedophiles networks - grandparents, uncles, brothers, cousins, sometimes abusing the same child. Main perpetrators said to be step-fathers, mothers’ boyfriends and biological fathers .Women often know but fail to act for various reasons.

The main features of non-family sexual abuse are: Most abusers are known to the child – stranger abuse was considered very rare since in small societies there is a very high chance the child knows their abuser; Abuser is usually a trusted adult (neighbors, teachers, shopkeepers etc.); Evidence of adolescent boys with predatory behavior targeting vulnerable girls and seeking out households with low levels of parental supervision; Some non-family abuse is ‘opportunistic’ – the abuser finds themselves in a situation where they can abuse a child (e.g. turning up to a house and finding a child alone). The key features of transactional sexual abuse are: Primarily older men and teenage girls; Increasingly boys are involved; Isolated examples of women targeting young girls and boys; High rates of transactional sex between young people which makes young people more vulnerable to being targeted by adult men; Often carried out openly; Is sometimes widely known about; In some circumstances is socially sanctioned.

According to American Psychological Association (APA) (2013), there is no universal definition of child sexual abuse. However, a central characteristic of any abuse is the dominant position of an adult that allows him or her to force or coerce a child into sexual activity. Child sexual abuse may include fondling a child's genitals, masturbation, oral-genital contact, digital penetration, and vaginal and anal intercourse. Child sexual abuse is not solely restricted to physical contact; such abuse could include noncontact abuse, such as exposure, voyeurism, and child pornography. Abuse by peers also occurs.

Sexual abuse takes many forms according to Schumit (1980). He defines sexual abuse as any sexual misuse of the child by the caretaker or any other adult. It includes incest, oral genital contact, sodomy, harassment, defilement, rape.

Rape is a form of sexual abuse where the child is subjected to violent sexual assaults. Mehta et.al(1979) notes that rape is feared by families around the world, suggesting that it is widespread and that it is particularly common in situation of rapid urbanization or social conflict.

Parental- child sexual abuse, Mehta, et al (1979) highlights that parent-child sexual abuse was not common years back but it is now common especially in the United States. One out of every twenty children by then suffered that sort of abuse. Schumit (1980) notes that children that suffer from this kind of sexual abuse appear to suffer from rejection/alienation from the entire family.

The dynamics of parent-child sexual abuse tends to thrive on the family situation, male domination and a feeling of inferiority of females among many societies.

Mehta, et al (1979) on child prostitution note that child prostitutes may be purchased from their parents or guardians for sexual purposes. Children who have run away from home may also be lured or forced into prostitution. Schumit (1980) notes that in some societies, men highly value sex with virgins or young children. Such attitudes create incentives for child prostitution. In some cases, child prostitution is fostered by international travel.

Onyango (1988) notes that in developing countries, due to economic conditions and inadequate legal constraints, men are able to obtain access to children in ways that they could not in their own countries. Available studies on sexual abuse and child labor in Kenya indicate that in some of the families with young girls working as maids, some employees or sons sexually abuse the young girls. In schools, unsuspecting girls have been sexually abused by some of their male teachers.

2.2 Myths of Child Sexual Abuse

Foleys et.al (1983), recognize that misconceptions about child sexual abuse exists in society. The myths and facts about child sexual abuse can be categorized according to: relation to the offender, child victim and sexual abuse.

One myth is that offenders are dirty old men, dangerous or insane men who grab children and molest them (king et al, 2000). This myth is not fully supported by the facts on reported cases on child sexual abuse for instance (daily nation 18th march 2004), where in London, a self-styled expert on pedophilia that organized conferences on child protection was jailed for seven years for systematic abuse of three young girls. Also (Daily Nation 1st may 2004), a twenty year old described by a court in new York as a beast for raping a twelve year old girl and was sentenced for twenty five years in jail.

From the above mentioned cases, the offender seemed to be aware of his acts and the extent of their illegality. However, Foley et al (1983) noted that most clinicians who treat such persons consider them to be emotionally disturbed and suffering from severe personality dysfunction in

many aspects of their lives. Perpetuation of the myth that the offender is insane is related to society's abhorrence of the vice and the need to arrive at an acceptable explanation for such an intolerable deed (Lancaster et al, 1994).

Through viewing a person as insane, one is able to objectify the offender and not see him or her as someone known, loved or perceived as responsible such as a father, mother, step parent brother or uncle would be under the assumptions that known, loved and responsible people would not commit such horrible acts. The net effect of such notion is to deny that child sexual abuse could happen or is happening under normal circumstances such as in our own homes, among neighbors, friends and relatives. However, in the real sense, such cases are there as reported on the daily nation 5th may 2004 where a 5 year old girl was in tears as she was narrating her rape ordeal that was committed to her by her own birth father in a Kericho court. The Standard (September 7, 2011), reported that a 40 year old father attempted to defile his five year old daughter but her mom was timely in her cries for help. The Star (July 30th 2013) reported that a twelve year old girl in Nandi was forced to drop out of school after being impregnated by a member of PTA in the primary school that she was attending.

Any child is a potential victim of sexual abuse. Both male and female children are victimized. Sexual abuse is reported to occur more frequently among young girls. Davo et al (1994) noted that younger children tend to be abused for longer durations. They are closely related to the perpetrator than the older children. This may be reason as why children may not report sexual assault.

Reported child sexual abuse cases show the average age of girl victims to be between eleven and twelve years. Foley et al (1983) note that a common occurrence "the myth" is challenged because research conducted by Peters et al (2003) found that often, child sexual abuse lasts several years. It is only at eleven and twelve years of age that a child victim is able to disclose the abuse. This however, does not mean that there are never cases where child sexual abuse is reported at an early age.

There are several myths surrounding intra-family sexual abuse. Foley et al (1990), say that incest incidences have normally been going on for an average of two years before they are discovered

unlike the myth that they normally are a one or two time occurrence. They noted that sexual abuse in this case begins between six and nine years and continues for many years. Incestual relationships do not only involve one child in the family as it is normally assumed. Foley et al (1990) note that most often, the oldest daughter is abused by her father or the step father and in cases where there are other children, subsequent daughters and sons may also be abused.

Skibinski et al (1995) acknowledge that child abuse is a very secretive crime and therefore there is no way that it would be assumed that mothers are always aware of what is going on in the family. Only the offender and the victim know about the abuse most of the time. This is because there is normally very little physical evidence because of lack of other collaborating evidence. UNICEF (2000) concurs and notes that sexual abuse is difficult to identify and recognize. Both the perpetrator and the victim conceal the assault. Baglow (1990), note that the child may be required to testify against the offender and be secondarily victimized as a result. This is because of the need by the family members to safeguard the family unit from disintegration.

Most of the sexual abuse that takes place in the family is known to the mother figure in the house but may lack to let it out to the authority mostly to protect the person that could have committed the crime. She might have fears of economic and emotional support from the abuser once it is known to the public. The mother figure may opt for silence as the only mode of survival for the family, (Kutash, 1987).

It is generally assumed that incest occurs only in lower socio-economic families. This is however not true as incest occurs across all socio-economic level. It is generally assumed so because it is easier for the law enforcement and the health care facilities to access such information from the lower socio-economic families (Dililo, 1994). They are more likely to ask for help from social services and its attention is caught while in the higher socio-economic levels help is sort from the private practice where the acts of incest may not be reported.

Russell 1986 contended that one of every three females and one of every six males experienced incest or some other sexual trauma. Russell's work has greatly contributed to the level of misinformation regarding the prevalence of child sexual abuse. Okami (1990) insists that Russell's study was severely compromised by how she selected and trained her interviewers. He

points out that her interviewers were taught to ask questions actively encouraging subjects to disclose a history of sexual abuse.

Gilbert (1991) argues that such biases promote "advocacy numbers" as opposed to legitimate data. Advocacy numbers attempt to persuade public opinion that the extent of some social problem such as child sexual abuse is significantly greater than previously recognized. Finkelhor (1986) emphasizes that research addressing questions related to the prevalence of child sexual abuse must acknowledge the inevitable shortcomings associated with retrospective data. The reliability of survey investigations declines the more removed they are in time from the events they are examining.

2.3 The cycle of Child Sexual Abuse

According to Wilshaw (1999), there is a very useful framework that is used to understand how a particular society recognizes and responds to child sexual abuse within that particular society. This framework helps in understanding the variations in reported incidences figures. This framework is called 'The step' model which includes a process that moves from denial to full acceptance and careful attention to the plight of the abused children.

Stage one: the society in this stage is in denial about the existence of any physical or sexual abuse. In this stage, if there is any abuse of the kind, then it must have been performed by drunks, psychotics or foreigners.

Stage two: the society here gives some attention to abuse but in its vague forms. There is normally an increase in effective responses to the physical abuse of children. The mother of the sexually abused child may see the physical evidence of sexual abuse and is therefore forced to admit that it actually happened.

Stage three: here, physical abuse is given full attention and more attention is paid to the sexually abused child. More forms of abuse are also recognized.

Stage four: the society is able to recognize emotional abuse and neglect. Patterns of severe rejection and emotional deprivation are recognized and documented.

Stage five: the society is now able to pay attention to the plight of sexually abused children this could be through for instance taking the abused children to institutions or homes that cater for such kind of children.

According to Nyman and Svenson (1995), the victim of the child sexual abuse later becomes the abuser. The process involved the re-interpretation by the male victim (for defensive reasons) of a situation in which they were defenseless, into a situation in which they are active and responsible.

In a study of 280 high-risk juvenile sexual abusers, only 71% of the sample that had been selected had been sexually abused meaning that a different explanation needs to be sought for the behavior of the 29% of non-sexually abused children. A limitation of this study was the lack of longer term follow-up to measure rates of sexual reoffending by the sexually abused and non-sexually abused children (Vizard, Hickey, French, et al., 2007).

An additional indicator of risk of perpetration of sexual abuse by juveniles seems to relate to 'exposure to a climate of intra-familial violence', particularly witnessing and experiencing physical violence including domestic violence (Bentovim& Williams,1998; Hickey et al., 2008; Skuse et al., 1998). It is possible that these experiences of physical violence and the breaching of personal boundaries by assault may in some way give permission for the young person to go on to inflict sexual violence on another child.

Overall, the research showed that only a minority (12%) of sexually abused children go on to sexually abuse others and that around 50% of juvenile perpetrators of sexual abuse have themselves been sexually abused (Bentovim& Williams, 1998, ; Salter et al., 2003).

Furthermore, although a significant minority of adult sexual abusers has been sexually abused themselves, many have not suffered sexual abuse, but may have experienced other forms of child abuse and significant loss in childhood (Glasser et al, 2001).

2.4 Child Sexual Abusers

Harvey et al (1995) notes that sexual abuse may occur to children of all ages, either sex and in any part of the society. The circumstances that cause child sexual abuse is not fully understood. They identify four preconditions for incest and interfamilial abuse as: a parent that is capable of choosing adult-child boundaries, a vulnerable child, the opportunity and the ability to overcome external and internal inhibitions. Risk makers/factors that Duff(1987) identifies are: Previous incest or sexual deviation in the family; New male member of the household with a record of sexual offence; Loss of inhibition to alcohol; Loss of maternal libido or sexual rejection of the father; Pedophilic sexual orientation especially in relation to sex rings and pornography.

Sexual abusers tend to be known to the victims according to Gary (1999). They have an established relationship of the same kind in which there is either an element of trust or power. The abuser in most cases is usually close to the family or in contact with the child.

According to National Association of School of Psychologists (2001), contrary to the myth that most perpetrators are strangers, children typically know and trust their perpetrator. Males perpetrate the majority (80–95%) of sexual abuse, though there are certainly some cases in which female offenders victimize male or female children. Girls are more likely to be sexually abused by someone within their family, such as parent, step parent, grandparent, uncle, cousin, or sibling, while boys are more likely to be sexually abused by someone outside of the family, such as a coach, teacher, neighbor, or babysitter. Adults, adolescents, and even prepubescent children may perpetrate sexual abuse.

Unlike other forms of child maltreatment, sexual abuse by definition does not have to involve a parent or caregiver. The Internet is the newest medium that offenders have begun using to reach vulnerable children. A recent study by the school surveying youths 10–17 years old found that 20% of those participants who regularly used the Internet (at least once a month) had received unwanted sexual solicitations and approaches in the last year. In some instances, the solicitor attempted to gain further access to the minor by phone, mail, or in-person meetings

Madu (2003) noted that there is a relationship between perceived parental physical availability and child sexual abuse in South Africa which revealed that “ the participant not leaving with the

biological mothers until he/ she was at least 16 years old and had ever had a step father or adoptive father until he /se was 16 predated child sexual abuse.

Glaser et al (2001), in their retrospective study of clinical notes, reviewed 843 persons - 747 males and 96 females who were attending a specialist forensic psychotherapy centre in London, UK, and found the following: a high percentage of the male subjects who were abused in childhood by a female relative became perpetrators of abuse. No similar link was found for the female subjects in this study. In other words, men who had experienced abuse as children were more likely than women who had been sexually abused to become perpetrators of abuse. While there were limitations to the study, it nevertheless throws light on this complex issue.

Cannon (2001) reminds us that 'there is however not just one causal agent for a single outcome' and there are other risk factors that may affect the likelihood of someone who has been abused becoming an abuser.

A study by Seghorn et al (1987) showed that child sex abusers who were sexually abused as children were more likely than those who were not abused to have had fathers with a criminal and/or substance use history, parents with psychiatric problems, sexual deviance within the family and a high incidence of childhood neglect.

2.5 Sexually abused children

According to Gill (1991), Sexual abuse often does not result in lasting physical injuries or produce clear observable evidence; however, it can be associated with various psychological and behavioral problems well into adulthood. There is no single child abuse syndrome or single response pattern for children who have been sexually abused. Factors that influence a child's response include age, severity and duration, invasiveness of the acts, relationship to the perpetrator, and the support and reactions from others. Some of the signs and symptoms of sexual abuse may seem subtle and less likely to be related to sexual abuse.

Gill also says that Some of the immediate and long-term consequences a child might experience as a result of being sexually abused include: Health and Physical Consequences(Pregnancy, especially in early adolescence; Sexually transmitted diseases; Difficulty walking, sitting, or

standing; Torn, stained, or bloody underclothing; Vaginal/penile discharge; Pain during urination or urinary tract infections; Bruises on the child's mouth, to the hard or soft palate; Sleep disturbances (difficulty sleeping, nightmares); Enuresis or encopresis; Self-injurious behavior (cutting, burning oneself, suicide attempts) : Cognitive Development and Academic Achievement(Age-inappropriate sexual knowledge; Sexually explicit drawings (not open to interpretation); Sudden changes in academic performance; Refusal to participate in certain activities ; Difficulty concentrating) :Emotional, Psychosocial, and Behavioral Development(Sexualized play (frequent sexual themes with toys or other children); Aggressive sexual behavior with use of force or verbal threats; Socially isolated or withdrawn; Extreme fear reactions; Dependent or clingy behavior; Poor social skills; Substance abuse or delinquency, especially in adolescents; Difficulty trusting others)

Most forms of behavioral disturbance have been described as resulting from abuse. Harvey et al (1995) observe that behavior that is constantly associated with abuse, evidence of sexualization and evidence of traumatization can tell it all. Evidence of sexualization includes abnormal sexual behavior such as preoccupation with his or her genitals, expression of genital or sexual interest in play. On the other hand, evidence of traumatization is less clearly identified but includes: anxiety, fearfulness, expression of guilt, panic, nightmares sleeps disturbances, withdrawal oppositional and conducts disorder. While aggression in children is relatively non-specific behavior, some abused children will replicate the aggression that they have experienced. Harvey et al (1995) note that about 70% of allegations eventually prove to be valued.

Kehoe, P. (1987) note that while there is no typical child victim, it is possible to make some assumptions about risk factors for being sexually abused. More girls than boys are sexually abused, although it is believed that boys are less likely to report their abuse than girls. Children who are emotionally needy because of family problems, poor parental supervision, and low self esteem may be most vulnerable to sexual abuse because offenders deliberately target children who are responsive to their attention. Thus, force is frequently not needed. In some cases in which force, threats, or use of strength are involved, the offender is more commonly an adolescent.

2.6 Investigation and Action

The acute management varies according to the way in which the child presents and also the agency which the allegation is brought.

Lauver and fogel (1990) note that in the past ten years, the reported incidences of sexual exploitation of children has increased markedly. Geer et al(1994) adds that although historically considering taboo, various writings have suggested that the manipulation of children for a variety of sexual purposes has long existed. The actual evidence of child sexual abuse is difficult to measure, since it is one of the most underreported forms of crime. It is estimated that only 10 to 20 percent of the sexual abuse cases are actually reported. Fear, embarrassment and concern about the possible response of social, medical and legal agencies most likely to contribute to under reporting (Fogel and Lauver, 1983).

According to Sloan (1983), sexual abuse is not often identified through physical indications alone, frequently, a child confides in a trusted teacher, counselor or nurse that he or she has been sexually abused. The physical signs that health professionals should look for include; sexually transmitted infections, bruising of or pain in the vaginal or anal area and pregnancy. In addition, there are certain behavioral signs that may be inactive of sexual assault: changes in personality, withdrawal, and sexually provocative behavior and play activities utilizing appropriate sexual knowledge.

In the study by Max and Pevlis (1995), coercive sexual experiences recalled by female college pupil's involved family members in 43% of the cases acquaintances in 33% of the cases, and strangers in 24% of all cases. For male victims, the incidence of abuse by family members was 17% by acquaintances, 53% and by strangers 30%. Offenders averaged 32years of age in the case of female victims and 27 years in the case of male victim. The average of the male victims at the time of the offence was 10years and female was 11years. About half were victimized between the ages of four and six. Females between 6 and 12 years were twice as likely as males to be abused.

King et al (2000) further note that in the incest case, most of the parents are living together and the fathers are extremely religious and among religious groups. Roman Catholics are the largest

in number among the perpetrators of child sexual abuse (Lancaster and Lumb, 1999). The reason may be due to the fact that worldwide, Roman Catholics are more in number as compared to other religious groups. The large number of Roman Catholics as perpetrators may be because the church orders its clergy (brothers, nuns and priests) to lead a celibate life. Conflict thus arises among the clergy who may result to sexually abusing children. For example, a Kenyan local daily reported an incidence whereby a catholic priest in Nyeri had been accused of sexually molesting a girl child in church.

Lancaster and Lumb (1999) suggest that most children abusers tend to have poorer employment records and alcohol plays a role. Offenders tend to see their wives as strangers than actually they are. Step fathers are more likely than biological fathers to commit incest and incestuous men tend to be older than other fathers of the same age children. Davo et al (1994:405) note, "... these women are usually withdrawn or emotionally distant from their spouses". In the study, they found out that the average of prepubescent female victims was 9, and that in over a third case, the incest had been going on for 1 to 3 years. The victim was typically the eldest daughter. The reason behind this may be because after child birth, many women are not expected by their cultures to be intimate with their spouses until after a given period of time, however, this is not a reason to justify men who sexually abuse children.

Butgess et al(1987) demonstrated that the same vulnerability or 'special child' quality that places the child at risk for other forms of abuse increase the child's risk of sexual abuse. These may be explained as most men see their young daughters as a young image of their wives who may be have neglected themselves after child birth or marriage.

Child sexual abusers maintain children's collusion by positive motivations such as money, alcohol and drugs. Negative motivators' uses; threats of harm, black mail, and extortion, Burgess et al (1987). This control over the children is intense and therefore disclosure is most often indirect.

According to the Gender violence and Recovery Centre annual report (2011-2012), Sexual Violence remained the most commonly reported form of abuse throughout the year, following a Pattern since the GVRC began its work. Women and girls bore the bore the greatest burden of

Pain and suffering. A total of 2954 cases of violence were reported in 2011-2012, the highest number since the centre opened. Sexual violence cases accounted for 86% of the total and physical violence Cases 14%.

In 2011-2012, the total number of sexual violence cases reported to the (GVRC) rose only slightly with 2532 cases reported just above the 2524 cases reported in 2010-2011. Among female survivors of sexual violence, children accounted for 51% of the total, the same percentage as in 2010-2011. It is not clear whether more children than adults are in fact being defiled or whether more children are being taken for treatment. What is clear though is that the data reflected a worrying trend; year on year the GVRC is now treating more female children than adults, indicating that large numbers of minors are being targeted sexual abuse.

2.7 Breaking the Cycle of Sexual Abuse

Fogel and Lauver (1990) note that sooner or later in most cases of child sexual abuse, some events break the cycle: discovery of pregnancy, rebellion by the victims, the victim's leaving home, divorce, a change in victim, or more rarely reporting of the problem they generally feel love for their fathers even when they are angry with them. This can be so since they may feel pain and guilt for humiliating and degrading their father and the threat of breaking up the family. According to Faulk (1994), after reporting the situation, the child may grieve the loss of her father or her intact family.

The mother of the incest victim who reports the problem often doubts the child, preferring to believe her husband instead (Geer et al, 1994). The mother who too is threatened by the possible breakup of the family system and loss of financial support more so if the husband was the sole bread winner. Farmer and Pollock (2003) agree with Geer et al and note that maternal support is consistently mentioned as an important predictor of children's wellbeing following disclosure of sexual abuse.

In cases whereby family members believe the child, they often condemn the child for publicizing the problem. A vicious cycle of blaming is established and often the child who may already be feeling guilty bears it all. Mothers who become aware of child sexual assault of their daughters by their husbands, are often ashamed that they failed to protect their children or that they failed

to see the signs and act on them. They blame themselves in addition to lashing out at their children and dealing with their husband's guilt.

2.8 Theoretical Framework

2.8.1 Integrated Theory of Sexual Offending

The integrated theory of sexual offending (Ward & Beech, 2006) covers and unifies previous theories of sexual offending, and also provides a neuropsychological explanation of why offending occurs.

It suggests that two developmental resources combine and interact to shape an individual's unique psychological functioning: Biological factors (essentially genetic and evolutionary factors); social learning factors (i.e., the social, cultural and physical environment, along with an individual's personal circumstances). Ward and Beech (2006) use the term ecological niche to refer to the potentially adverse environments facing the individual as they develop throughout their life. An individual's ecological niche can have a significant effect on the development of the brain and neurobiological systems, creating the clinical symptoms often seen in child sexual abusers, as well as having the potential, under some circumstances, to "override normal psychological controls to facilitate sexually abusive behavior" (Ward & Beech, 2006, p.5

Ward and Beech also draw on Pennington's (2002) description of three interlocking neuropsychological mechanisms, with distinct functions and structures that interact to produce all psychological processes (or pathways/dynamic risk factors): the motivational/emotional system - deficits here manifesting themselves as problems in intimacy; the action selection and control system - deficits here manifesting themselves in self-regulation problems; and the perception and memory system - deficits here manifesting themselves as maladaptive belief systems (i.e., pro-offending attitudes, distorted sexual scripts). According to Ward and Beech (2006), *deviant sexual arousal* (being sexually aroused by children) arises from a combination of deficits in these three neuropsychological systems, given that arousal itself is a mechanical process.

Ward and Beech further suggest that it is this neuropsychological level that represents the critical area for the development of our understanding of sexually abusive behavior. It is when the

integrity and function of these mechanisms are compromised that the clinical phenomena are in operation, increasing the risk of sexually abusive behavior.

2.8.2 Attachment Theory

According to attachment theory, humans have a propensity to establish strong emotional bonds with others, and when individuals have some loss or emotional distress, they act out as a result of their loneliness and isolation. As Marshall and Barbaree (1976) point out, the period surrounding pubescence and early adolescence is critical in the development of both sexuality and social competence. With adequate parenting up to this point in development, boys should have by now acquired appropriate inhibitory controls over sexual and aggressive behavior and, thus, the transition to adult functioning, with both social constraints against aggression and the skills necessary to develop effective relationships with age appropriate partners, should not be compromised. Parents also fulfill the role of instilling a sense of self-confidence in the developing boy as well as a strong emotional attachment to others.

Research indicates that there is a relationship between poor quality attachments and sexual offending. Marshall (1989) found that men who sexually abuse children often have not developed the social skills and self-confidence necessary for them to form effective intimate relations with peers. This failure causes frustration in these men that may cause them to continue to seek intimacy with under-aged partners. Seidman et al. (1994) conducted two studies aimed at examining intimacy problems and the experience of loneliness among sex offenders.

According to these studies, sex offenders have deficiencies in social skills (i.e., problems in accurately perceiving social cues, problems in deciding on appropriate behavior and deficiencies in the skills essential to enact effective behavior) that seriously restrict the possibility of attaining intimacy. The evidence suggests that deficiencies in intimacy are a distinctive and important feature of sex offenders. The rapists and non-familial child molesters in the sample appeared to be the most deficient in intimacy. Loneliness was also a significantly distinguishable variable in differentiating the sex offenders from controls and wife batterers. Mulloy and Marshall (1999) outlined Bartholomew's four-category model of attachment and make the following observations. A secure attachment style is characterized by the individual having a positive concept of both him and others. He is confident about his ability to make friends and interacts well with others.

An individual utilizing a preoccupied attachment style has a negative self-concept but a positive concept of others. He does not feel confident about his ability to deal with problems without the help of others. The fearful attachment style, wherein the individual has a negative concept of himself and others, finds that the individual is likely to blame himself for problems in his life and finds it frightening to go to others for help and to trust people around him. Those engaging in a dismissing attachment style have a positive self-concept and a strong sense of self-confidence. However, this individual has a negative concept of others and does not seek out others for help or support. This individual is likely to say that he does not care what others think of him and rarely has a strong emotional involvement in relationships. Marshall and Marshall (2002) cited Ward et al. (1995) proposition that sexual offenders who have a preoccupied insecure attachment style will characteristically "court" the child and treats him or her as a lover.

2.8.3 Anomie Theory of Deviance

Anomie according to the Merriam Webster's dictionary (2012) is a social instability resulting from a breakdown of standards and values and uncertainty that comes from a lack of purpose or ideals. The theory explains deviance as the outcome of social strains due to the way the society is structured. For some people, the strain becomes overwhelming to the point where they do deviance as a way to manage the strain. Often their deviance is due to their feelings of anomie. That is the feeling of meaninglessness due to lack of understanding how the social norms are to affect them. This is usually because the norms are weak, confusing, or conflicting and sexual offending is normally one of these forms of deviance.

Mork (2012) says that Merton believed in a structural-functional idea of deviance and anomie, specifically the idea that a person is motivated and influenced by the different aspects of the society they are a part of. Robert Merton's Anomie Theory of deviance is based on the idea that deviance is a natural occurrence within societies but it is not natural in nature. The fact that different levels of deviance have occurred in different societies at different times, he concluded that it must be a reaction to environmental or social changes.

Vito (1994) et al insists that this concept is similar to Emil Durkheim's use of Anomie to mean a situation where the norms that provide stability and control break down due to a rapid change,

for example Durkheim used Anomic suicide in which a person who has lost all their ties to social norms rapidly commits suicide. Merton believed that the dominant culture of a society may set norms and goals that a person is expected to reach, else they are seen slacker or failures.

(Agnew, 1985) created the framework for the General Strain Theory which focused on negative emotions or affects of strain. Negative emotions can lead an individual into crime or delinquency if positive adaptations or coping strategies are not present (Piquero & Sealock, 2000). In addition, three categories of strain are defined by Agnew (1992) and include: the loss of positive stimuli, the imposition of negative stimuli, and the inability to achieve one's goals. These strains are thought to result in crime because they elicit negative emotions. The effect of strain on crime, however, is said to be conditioned by other factors including, coping skills, resources, social support, self-esteem, and beliefs regarding crime. A range of strains impact crime, with part of this impact being explained by negative emotions.

GST has received much attention in recent years (Agnew, 2006).As a general theory, GST should be able to account for a vast array of criminal acts among various populations: this includes sexual offending towards children. This type of offending according to these studies is caused by individuals that choose to focus on negative effects of strain. They also choose not to use the right path to reaching their gratification and chose the easy what they know best and among this happen to be sexual abuse against children.

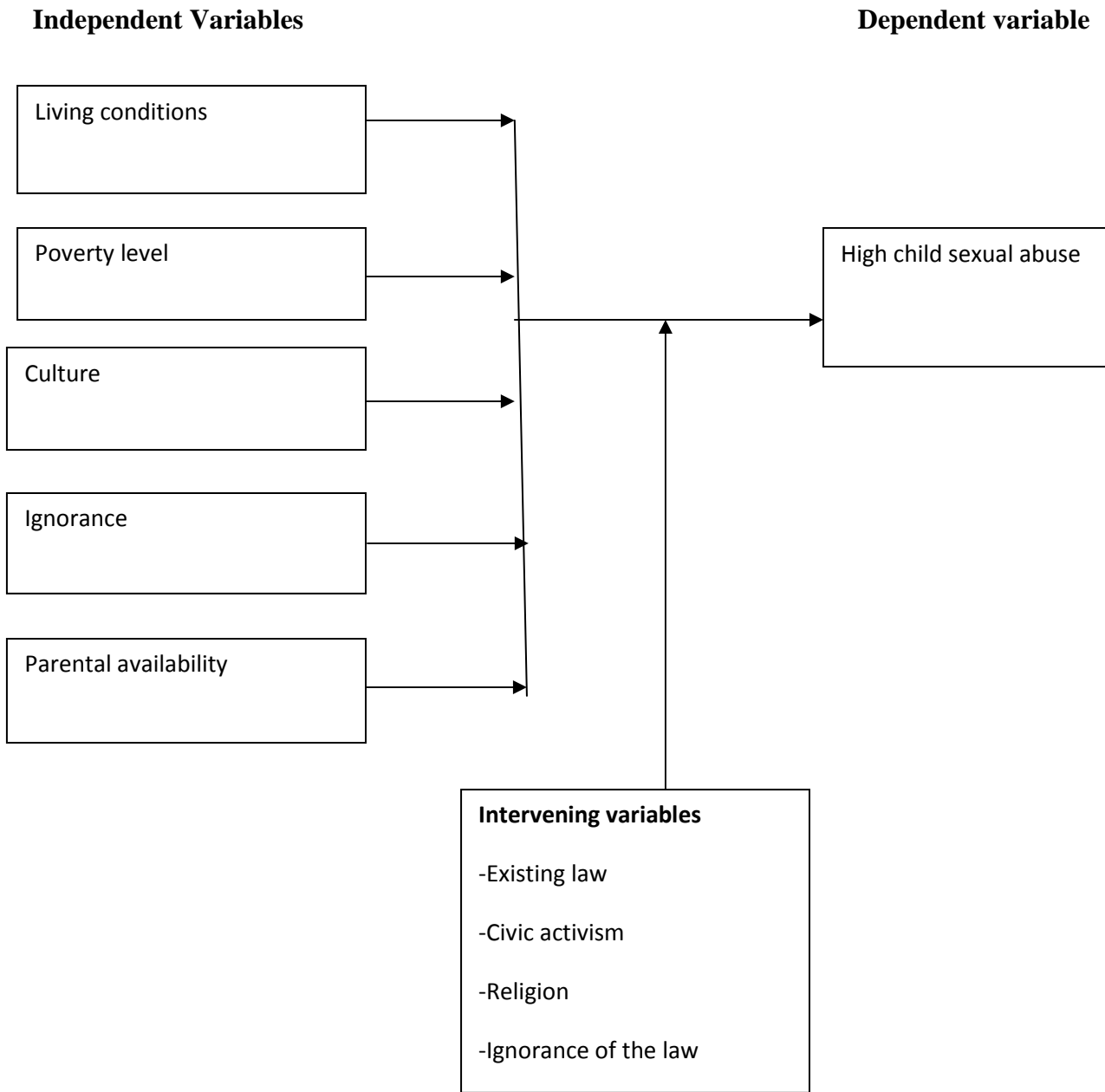
2.9 Conceptual Framework

According to Mugenda (2008), a conceptual framework is the structure that gives form and shape to the whole system but also supports and holds together all other elements in a logical configuration.

Child sexual abuse is a phenomenon that has been in existence for a very long time according to the reviewed literature and this has continued to recur due to various variables that have created an environment that is favorable. Some of these variables include the living conditions, children exposure, poverty level, new laws, cultural values, ignorance, etc.

Living conditions in the slums are characterized by semi-permanent housing and insecurity which are assumed to perpetuate sexual abuse of children; children are exposed when in a household you will find that there are no adults and such houses are headed by children and also in circumstances where the relatives in the household and community members become the abusers. This leaves children at risk of being sexually abused; poverty in itself does not cause child sexual abuse. However, lack of economic stability in the family or unemployment may contribute negative patterns that lead to child sexual abuse; culture is related to child sexual abuse due to beliefs that people hold, for instance, that after having sex with young children they will be healed as observed in the literature review and also when parents pass on as a result of disease and therefore leave their children with no adult to protect them against such a hazard, seeing sexual discussions in the family set ups as taboo; new laws also have contributed to the persistence of child sexual abuse being that there are laws that have been made specifically to protect these children but they do not seem to in the end.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) define methodology as the rationale and the philosophical assumptions that underlie the use of a set of methods. The underlying assumptions then provide the basis for choosing the appropriate methods. The researcher therefore assumes a stable reality that can be fragmented into concepts and variables. These variables should be described, observed and measured for predicting and explaining. Methods used can be qualitative or quantitative (Creswell, 2003; Patton, 2002).

The chapter captured various methodological issues in order to achieve research objectives and also ensure that it answers the research questions. The sections ranged from research design to data analysis and interpretation.

Kerlinger (1964) defines a research design as the plan structure and strategy of investigation conceived so as to obtain answers to research questions and to control variance. A research design guides the researcher in collecting, analyzing and interpreting observed facts.

3.1 Site description

According to representatives of Bega kwa Bega Development project, Korogocho is one of the largest slum neighborhoods of Nairobi, Kenya. Home to 150,000 to 200,000 people pressed into 1.5 square kilometres, northeast of the city centre. Korogocho was founded as a shanty town on the then outskirts of the city. In 2009 Korogocho Slum Upgrading Program estimated to be the fourth largest slum in Nairobi, after Kibera, Mathare Valley and Mukuru kwa Njenga. The name Korogocho is a Swahili term meaning crowded shoulder to shoulder according to Bega kwa Bega Development Project, (2009).

The land it occupies was originally owned by the government and it was a vacant outskirt when it was founded by rural migrants to the city in the 1960s. It borders one of Nairobi's main rubbish dumps, Dandora. The slum is a Location (a former subdivision) of Kasarani division, Nairobi Province, according to Korogocho Slum Upgrading Program,(2009) and is divided into seven villages: Highridge, Grogan, Ngomongo, Ngunyumu, Githaturu, Kisumu Ndogo/Nyayo and Korogocho. Korogocho residents come from more than thirty ethnic groups, although most are from the Kikuyu, Luo, and Luhya peoples.

Like any of the other slum settlements in Nairobi, it has a large poor population with no access to minimum services, living largely in structures made out of temporary and recycled building materials - or made out of timber, mud walling, and roofing made up of substandard materials such as sacks, carton paper and polythene. There is no Proper sanitation and waste management. Water reticulation is limited and the road network is inadequate.

The area is among slums in Nairobi that have high prevalence of child sexual abuse. . In addition, increasing violence and crime in Korogocho, which are often met only with a repressive response, create insecurity, reinforcing social tension, and undermine social cohesion in the slum. Unemployment rates are high in Korogocho; a majority of the unemployed are youth who lack the necessary skills and education for formal employment

3.2 Research Design

This is a descriptive study because it seeks to describe the state of child sexual abuse as it is presently. Descriptive research is concerned with determining the frequency with which an event occurs or the relationship between two variables. It requires a clearly defined specification of who, what, when, where, why and how of the research and requires clear planning with regard to data collection. The research used both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection also known as triangulation. Triangulation is a method used by qualitative researchers to check and establish validity in their studies. There are two types of triangulation that the study employed; data triangulation which involved the use of different sources of data by targeting the different categories of respondents for the study, methodological triangulation on the other hand involved the use of multiple qualitative and /or quantitative methods to data collection and analysis. The use of triangulation strengthens studies due to combination of methods Patton (2002). The use of many methods such as observation and interviews, ensured to more valid, reliable and diverse construction of realities of a research. The study incorporated different methodologies including in- depth interviews and survey questionnaires. Through triangulation, qualitative and quantitative approaches weaknesses were well addressed and this improved the quality of data.

3.3 Unit of analysis

Singleton (1993), a unit of analysis is an entity about who or which a researcher gathers information. Barbie (1995) adds that a unit of analysis is that which the study attempts to understand. In this study, the unit of analysis was the extent of child sexual abuse.

3.4 Unit of observation

Blalock (1972), a unit of observation is the unit described by the data that one will analyze. The scholar adds that units of observation could differ but under the same study. They all in the end point of a specific unit of analysis. In the case of this study, the units of observation were the care givers, local leaders and professionals.

3.5 Sampling design for the study

The study combined probability and non-probability sampling techniques so as to select a representative sample.

3.5.1 Non probability sampling design

This sampling design method has its samples gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chance of being selected (Babbie, 2001). The study used purposive sampling method. In purposive sampling design, the researcher relies on his or her expert judgment to select units that are representative or typical of the population.

To capture the perspectives of the local community on child sexual abuse, purposive technique was used to select key informants from the various villages: 4 teachers; 2 chiefs; 2 religious leaders; 1 NGO leader, 4 village chair persons; 1 children officer; 4 CHW's. The total were 18 key informants.

3.5.2: Probability sampling method

This is a sampling technique where the samples are gathered in a process that gives all the individuals in the population an equal chance of being selected (Babbie, 2001). The researcher used lottery sampling method to select four villages from the seven villages that make up Korogocho location which include:

- High ridge
- Kisumu Ndogo
- Grogan

- Ngunyumu
- Gitathuru
- Korogocho
- Ngomongo

The researcher wrote down all the villages on pieces of paper and folded them. She then put the folded papers in a box and shook it. Then at random, the researcher picked four villages which include:

- High ridge
- Kisumu Ndogo
- Korogocho
- Ngomongo

The villages that make up Korogocho slum are largely similar. The researcher therefore resorted to using systematic random sampling method to select representative households in each village where the plan was to interview the household heads. In each village, a permanent structure was identified from which the first household was identified, and then all directions were evenly sampled outwardly from the permanent structure. The researcher skipped four households and interviewed every fifth household. In High Ridge, a church was identified as the permanent structure. In Kisumu Ndogo, a bridge was identified as the permanent structure. In Korogocho, the Korogocho market was identified as the permanent structure. In Ngomongo, a primary school was used as the permanent structure. From each village, 20 household heads were identified for interviews. The total was 80 care givers.

3.6 Target Population

According to Singleton (1993), a target population refers to all members of a real or a hypothetical set of people, events or objects to which a researcher wishes to generalize the research results. Target population in this study was the slum dwellers in the city of Nairobi.

3.7 Methods of Data Collection

The study used both secondary and primary data to achieve its objectives. Secondary data refers to the data that is already in use for other purposes other than that of the researcher. For instance chief records on child sexual abuse, police records on the same, etc. primary data on the other

hand is the information that is to be gathered first hand from the respondents, by the researcher in the field.

3.7.1 Key Informant Interviews

According to Payne (2013), Key informants are those whose social positions in a research setting give them specialist knowledge about other people, processes or happenings that is more extensive, detailed or privileged than ordinary people, and who are therefore particularly valuable sources of information to a researcher. This study will rely to some extent on this design to get some information on child sexual abuse in the Korogocho area. The researcher used an interview guide with questions regarding the extent of child sexual abuse in the area. The key informants included: : 4 teachers; 2 chiefs; 2 religious leaders; 1 NGO leader, 4 village chair persons; 1 children officer; 4 CHW's. The total will be 18 key informants. The researcher scheduled meetings with the respective offices in the community.

3.7.2 Household Survey

Survey research design is a conventional research design used by sociologists. In survey design according to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), data is collected of phenomena which cannot be observed directly. This method was used to capture the views of the respondents.

This research method employed the use of standardized questionnaires to collect data about people and their preferences, thoughts, and behaviors in a systematic manner. This method is very popular for quantitative research in the social sciences (Malhotra et.al, 2006). This study adopted this method among other qualitative research designs to especially reach out to the care givers of children in the slum area.

3.7.3 Document Review

Secondary sources were sought from various categories of the respondents which were the local chiefs' camps, religious records and the local police in the area. Secondary data enabled the researcher observe trends of child sexual abuse in the area of study. Desk research was also used to source information from newspapers, published articles, journals and magazines. Other secondary data was sourced from the District Demographic Plan and the Kenya Household Demographic Survey and data from the 2009 population census. Stewart (1984) argues that

secondary data provides a comparative tool for research. This assisted to compare existing data with raw data for purposes of examining differences and trends.

3.8 Tools of data collection

3.8.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaires are a quantitative technique for gathering information and it was the major tool for primary data in this study. The questionnaires were semi- structured and contained questions relevant to the extent of child sexual abuse in the slums and the relevance of the law available to protect children from sexual abuse. This tool also allowed for face to face interactions with the respondents for further probing when needed.

This is a document according to Babbie, (1990) that contains questions and other types of items designed to solicit information appropriate to analysis on a specific topic. Questionnaires were therefore used in this survey research. It formed an opinion or conclusion according to the answers that the respondents gave. The research questions were firmly constructed to receive answers related to the chosen variables for this analysis. This tool was used in this case to get information from (household heads) care givers from the four selected villages. 80 questionnaires will be administered.

3.8.2 Key Informant guide

This tool is very important for conducting interviews. It was used to help direct the conversation toward the topics and issues that the researcher wanted to gather information about. The key informant guide guided the researcher in the discussion to know what to ask about, in what sequence, how to pose their questions, and how to pose follow-ups. They provide guidance about what to do or say next, after your interviewee has answered the last question (Kennedy, 2006)

3.9 Validity and reliability of the study

According to McMillan and Schumacher (2006), reliability and validity are conceptualized as trustworthiness, rigor and quality in the qualitative paradigm. This can be achieved by eliminating bias and increasing the researcher's truthfulness of a proposition about some social phenomenon using triangulation. To ensure reliability, the researcher conducted a pilot study in order to establish the instrument reliability in acquiring similar responses from the respondents.

The researcher then improved/ revised the instruments to enhance clarity of the items to the respondents. The tools also were subjected to peer review.

3.10 Ethical considerations of the study

According to Bhattacharjee, (2012), ethical issues are acceptable and non-acceptable behaviors in the professional conduct of science. For instance, scientists should not manipulate their data collection, analysis, and interpretation procedures in a way that contradicts the principles of science or the scientific method or advances their personal agenda. According to House (1993), ethical principals are abstract and it is not always obvious how they should be applied in given situations. However, there are basic grounds of ethics that relate to social research which the study applied during the study. The researcher also ensured that the privacy of respondents were maintained by not divulging information to other community members and also conducting the interviews in a private environment. The report also did not indicate the respondents' real names when giving illustrations. Confidentiality of the information that was provided was also an ethical concern which the researcher enhanced by assuring respondents that the information that they provided was for academic use only.

3.10.1 Informed Consent

Given the private and sensitive nature of the research topic in question of child sexual abuse, the researcher was required to acquire consent of the respondents to be studied. Informed consent implies that those interviewed or observed should give their permission in full knowledge of the purpose of the research and the consequences for them taking part. Therefore all the categories of the respondents were provided with the information concerning the study in the most understandable language that enabled them to make informed decisions to participate in the study.

3.10.2 Confidentiality and Anonymity

Confidentiality is a principle that allows people not only to talk in confidence, but also to refuse to allow publication of any material that they think might harm them in any way. Anonymization is a procedure which offers some protection of privacy and confidentiality. During the research process, participants were ensured of confidentiality of the information that they provide by not attaching their names to the responses and opinions on the study subject matter.

3.9.3 Data analysis and presentation

This study used SPSS computer package to analyze the data collected. Descriptive data was analyzed by use of percentages, pie charts, tables etc. Qualitative data was analyzed by use of content analysis and presented using case studies and situations.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents analyzed data and it comprises of demographic characteristics of respondents, awareness of the provisions of the Sexual Offences Act, common sexual offences, reporting of sexual abuse, challenges faced by care givers, factors that precipitate sexual offences and interventions by the community.

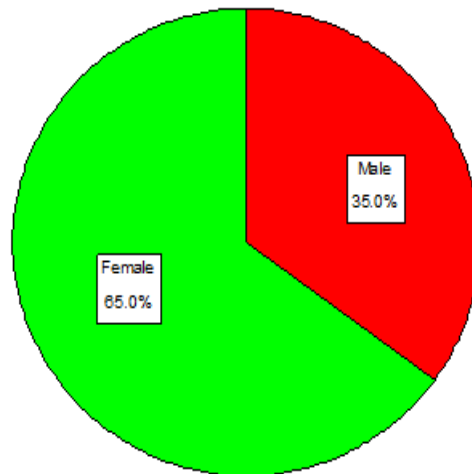
The statistical tools used to present the data of the study are arithmetic mean, percentages, tables, pie charts, bar graphs, case studies, and conversational analysis.

4.2 Social and Demographic characteristics of Respondents

4.2.1. Gender distribution of the Respondents

The study found out that majority (65%) of the respondents was of female gender while their male counterparts recorded a representation of 35% of the total respondents. This data implies that majority of primary caregivers were female who spend most of the time with children, hence placing them at a better position to volunteer information regarding causes of child sexual abuse, the extent of the problem as well as remedies to that effect.

Figure 2: Gender Distribution



4.2.2 Age distribution of the Respondents

In regard to the age bracket of respondents, majority (33.8%) of them fell under age bracket of 39+ years, 25-31 years (32.3%) as those aged between 18-24 years and 32-38 years recorded a representation of 22.5% and 12.5% respectively.

In his longitudinal study, Tang (2005) found that parents in the UK who were younger in age and with lower education level were associated with a higher likelihood of sexually abusing their children. Moreover, he posited local evidence suggesting that abusers of locally registered child sexual abuse cases were mostly parents, aged 31–40 and housewives.

Table 1: Age Distribution

Age of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1. 18-24 years	18	22.5%
2. 25-31 years	25	31.3%
3. 32-38 years	10	12.5%
4. 39 + years	27	33.8%
Total	80	100.0%

4.2.3 Marital status of the Respondents

Marital status of respondents was important for the study in showing a picture the kind of family set up those children in the slums live in. This would in turn indicate if these family set ups had an influence on child sexual abuse. In traditional African society, majority of children were born in nuclear families that were composed of a father, mother and children. This however has changed as a result of societal disintegration, which has led to the rising number of single parent households.

The presentation below indicates that majority (47.5%) of respondents were single, 7.5% were divorced as 31.3% and 13.8% reported being married and separated respectively.

Berger (2005) in his study found that sexual maltreatment against children was most prevalent in single-parent families of a lower income.

Table 2: Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
1.Single	38	47.5%
2.Married	25	31.3%
3.Separated	11	13.8%
4.Divorced	6	7.5%
Total	80	100%

4.2.4 Household size of the Respondents

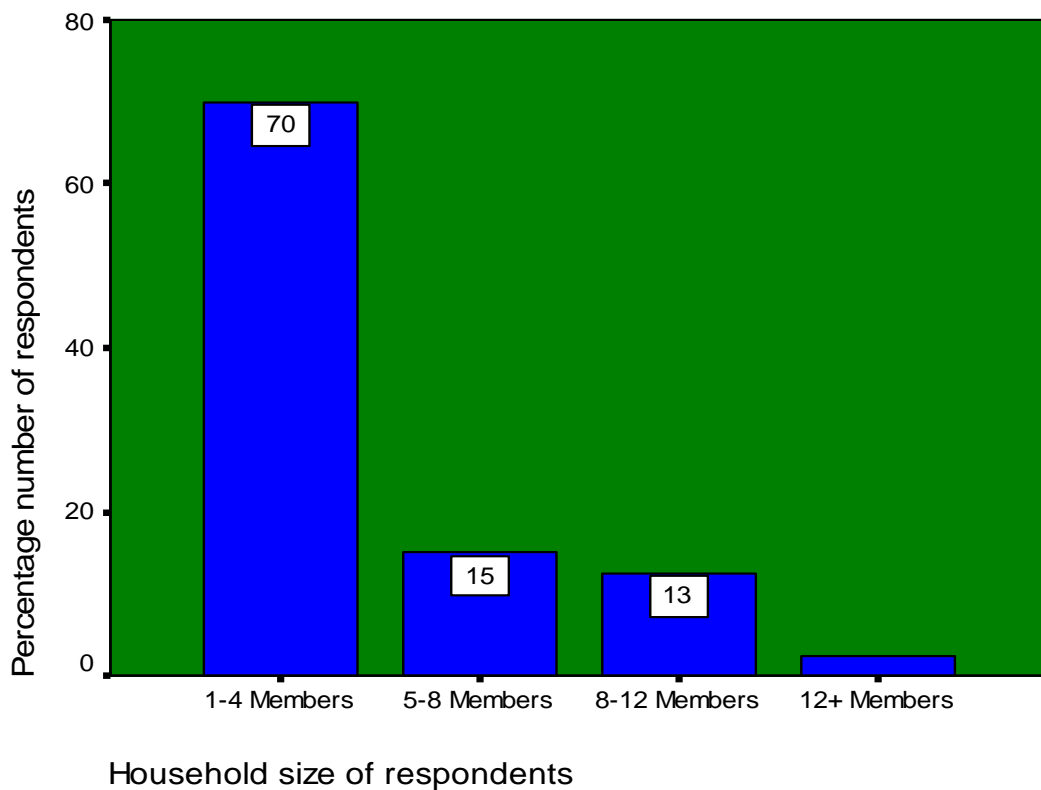
Household size and composition of respondents' families was essential for the study in establishing whether they influence child sexual abuse considering the poor housing set-up in majority of informal settlements where the respondents were drawn from. According to the data collected, 70% of respondents hailed from families of 1-4 members while on the other hand, the smallest number of respondents came from a family household size of more than 12 members

(2%). Respondents whose household size was of 5-8 or 8-12 members were 15% and 13% respectively.

Further, the study established that on average; most of the respondents lived in single rooms which mean that privacy during sexual activity between parents was nonexistent.

According to UNICEF (2009), multiple siblings in a family household could expose children to sexual abuse.

Figure 3: Household size



4.2.5 Monthly income of the Respondents

As indicated below, majority (36.3%) of the respondents reported earning a monthly income of Ksh. 0-3,000 recorded the highest number of those earning Ksh.6001-9000, Ksh 3001-6000, Ksh.9001-12000 and Ksh.12000+ , represented 28.8%, 26.3% 6.3% and 2.5% of the total respondents respectively. Lancaster and Lamb (1999) observe that child sexual abusers often have poor employment record. Parents who had not had a loving and supportive childhood (ontogenetic risk factor) and loses her/his job (exo system risk factor), might be of increased risk

of maltreating a child, but if that parent receives financial and emotional support from a partner (micro system supportive factors), and lives in a culture which does not approve of physical punishment as a disciplinary method (macro system supportive factor) the risk might be reduced (Lancaster and Lamb, 1999).

Table 3: Distribution by monthly household income

Monthly Household income	Frequency	Percentage
1. Ksh. 0-3000	29	36.3%
2. Ksh.3001-6000	21	26.3%
3. Ksh.6001-9000	23	28.8%
4. Ksh.9001-12000	5	6.3%
5. Ksh.12000+	2	2.5%
Total	80	100%

4.2.6 Source of livelihood of the Respondents

As shown below, majority (53.8%) of the respondents were self-employed, 33.8% were casual laborers, 8.8% were in formal employment while 3.8% had no job at all. These findings indicate that majority of slum dwellers are either self-employed or casual laborers with their monthly income not exceeding Ksh.10, 000. Additionally, this revelation brings out the aspect of poverty which triggers child sexual abuse in most slum set ups. On the relationship between employment and sexual abuse, Lancaster and Lamb (1999) notes that poverty and inadequate social support systems were recognized as a major contributor to child sexual maltreatment.

Table 4: Distribution by type of labour

Type of work	Frequency	Percentage
i. Casual Labour	27	33.8%
ii. Formal employment	7	8.8%
iii. Self employment	43	53.8%
iv. None	3	3.8%
Total	80	100%

4.2.7 Education attainment of the Respondents

Education level of respondents was examined and it was found that majority (48.8%) of respondents had primary education, 36.3% secondary education, 13.8% post-secondary education while 1.3% were illiterate. This data clearly shows that majority of slum caregivers are either primary or secondary education graduates, thus stand at an awkward position to understand provision of Sexual Offences Act, more specifically on preservation of evidence or judicial petitioning upon sexual assault on either of their children due to their economic status as well as lack of information on relevant institutions which offer support on matters of sexual offences. Duff (1987) outlines poverty and lack of education as risk factors to child sexual abuse. This means that children coming from impoverished households with un-educated parents or guardians are more susceptible to sexual abuse since their parents may not be in a position to meet their basic needs and hence can be lured easily to engage in sex in exchange of money.

4.2.8 Religious affiliation of the respondents

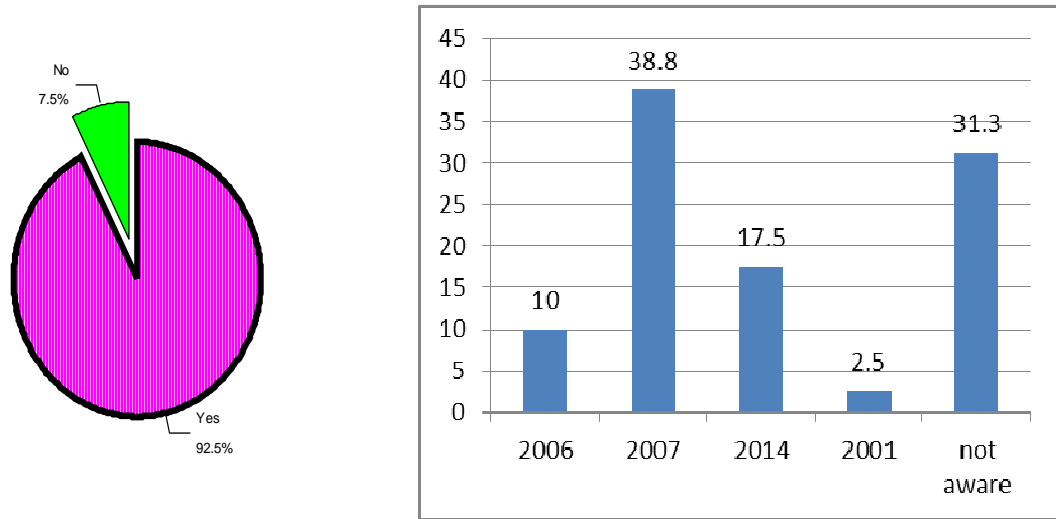
Respondent's religious affiliation was examined and it emerged that majority of them were protestants and Catholics who recorded a representation of 40% of respondents a piece. Respondents who were affiliated to Islamic, African tradition and other religions accounted for

10%, 1.3% and 8.8% of the total respondents respectively. Onyango (1989) once observed that religious activities such as 'Keshu' or night vigil could predispose children to sexual abuse and defilement. More often these church activities occur during the night and children who go to these events unaccompanied may take time off to meet their boyfriends or girlfriends. In some instances, unaccompanied children may be waylaid and assaulted sexually on their way home.

4.3 Levels of awareness on key provisions of the Sexual Offences Act of 2006

Most respondents 92.5% were aware of the Sexual Offences Act existence. On when it came into effect, 10% indicated 2006 but (38.8%) stated 2007, (17.5%) indicated 2014 while (2.5%) indicated 2001 but 31.3% were not aware of the year it was effected. This finding shows that majority of the respondents had knowledge about the existence of the Act but didn't know exactly when it came to force. According to Sexual Offences Act, 2006, commencement date as law is indicated as 21st July 2006.

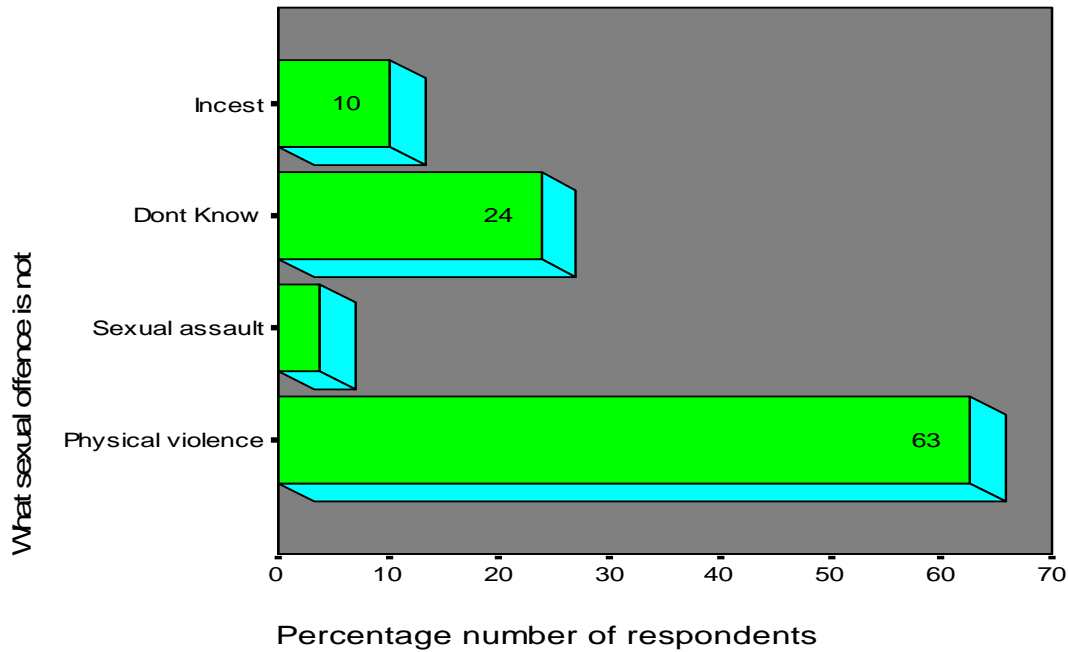
Figure 4: Levels of Awareness of (SAO) of 2006



4.4 What sexual offence is not?

In assessing respondent’s understanding of common sexual offences mostly committed, the researcher highlighted five examples relating to sexual abuse which included: Rape, defilement, incest, sexual assault physical violence and Don’t Know. Out of all these variables, the researcher asked the respondents to choose a variable which didn’t qualify for a sexual offence. Encouragingly, 67% of the respondents seemed to know some examples of sexual offences while 13% of the respondents knew rape and defilement as the only sexual offences as 24% of the respondents didn’t have a clue of what qualified for sexual offence or not. Nevertheless respondents were asked to give reasons behind enactment of Sexual Offences Act in Kenya with 61% stating correctly that the law was enacted to protect and safeguard all persons from unlawful sexual acts. This finding corroborates with assertions by Practices and customs relating to sexual offence in Kenya (2011) which outlines categories of sexual abuse as but not limited to: Incest, sexual assault, defilement, child pornography etc.

Figure 5: What sexual offence is not



4.5 Respondents understanding of sexual abuse

The respondents were asked questions that measured their understanding of sexual abuse. For instance, they were asked to explain what they understood by the term sexual abuse on children in particular. About 65% of the respondents indicated that the age of the child really determined their judgment of if the child was sexually abused or if it was intentional. They indicated that children aged ten years and below would be trusted but age 11 and above, their allegations would not be trusted. The respondents gave comments such as:

“..... A child above eleven years is big enough and should not claim to be sexually abused kwa sababu huwa wanajuana wanajitakia.”¹(²Akinyi, High ridge 09/07/2014).

The case study below validates this point.

¹ A child above eleven years is old enough so if they are sexually abused, it is because they want it.

² Not real name

Case study 1

A CHW from korokocho narrated that a standard seven girl Sharon*³ who was 15 years old was sexually abused on her way back from school after the evening tuition where the upper class pupils were left behind after the rest of the pupils went home. She got home around seven pm crying and when she told her parents that she had been sexually abused by a man she identified as her father's friend, they condemned her. They dismissed her saying that she was a woman now; there was no way she was sexually abused. They concluded that she just likes to sleep around. No action was taken according to the CHW.

35% of the respondents however did not concur. They felt that anyone could be sexually abused regardless of their age.

About 70% of the key informants however recognized that anyone who was below the age of eighteen is a child under the Kenyan constitution and is protected from any form of sexual abuse.

"..... if a child below the age of 18 complained of sexual abuse to an adult either in the community , hospital, school, the adult should take upon themselves to see that it is investigated and the child helped accordingly" (children's officer, Kisumu Ndogo 1/08/2014)

4.6 Forms of sexual abuse

4.6.1 Rape

According to 46% of the respondents, rape is described as when a person intentionally or unlawfully commits an act that causes penetration of his or her genitals in the others while 34% of the respondents defined rape as an act when another person does not consent or give permission to the sexual act. Besides, 16% viewed rape as sexual intercourse where consent or permission is obtained through force as 3% indicated that it refers to when another person has

³ Not real name

sexual knowledge of the other while 1% didn't know or were not sure. Further, 83.4% of the respondents understood the jail sentence for rape as more than 10 years while 10% indicated 5-9 years as 6.6% indicated 0-4 years. Sexual Offences Act 2006 section 3(1) terms rape as either: when a person intentionally or unlawfully commits an act that causes penetration of his or her genitals in the other's; if another person does not consent or give permission to the sexual act or if the consent or permission for sex is obtained by force or by means of threats or intimidation of any kind. Section 3(3) of the Act stipulates clearly that a person found guilty of rape shall be convicted to imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 10 years but which may be enhanced to imprisonment for life.

4.6.2 Defilement

According to 48% of the respondents, defilement is having sex with a child while 36% described it as having sex with a student, 22% described it as forcing someone into sex while 4% viewed it as having sex with a woman adult. About punishment for defilers, 72% indicated 6-10 years, 18% indicated 11-15 years while 6% and 5% indicated 1-5 years and more than 15 years respectively. These findings implies that more than 48% of the respondents understood defilement and its punishment because as indicated in the Sexual Offences Act 2006 in section 8, Defilement is defined as an act which causes penetration with a child. The Act goes on to state that a person who commits an offence of defilement with a child aged eleven years or less shall upon conviction be sentenced to life imprisonment; A person who defiles a child between the age of twelve and fifteen years is liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term not less than 20 years while a person who defiles a child between the age of sixteen and eighteen years is liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term not less than 15 years.

4.7 Reporting sexual abuse

Rape and defilement cases were said to be high in the respondent's area with over 74% of the respondents acknowledging that the two offences were common in the area as well as indicating that they reported such cases to the police, area chiefs, took the child to hospital, settled the matter with the offender, informed the neighbor or some kept quiet because they didn't know what to do. Shockingly, 72.5% of the respondents stated that after reporting child sexual offences to relevant authorities, offenders were not arrested with 75% of the respondents asserting that they were not aware of any convictions relating to child sexual abuse in the area. This data shows

that respondents were dissatisfied with law enforcers when it came to child sexual offences since majority of the offenders were neither arrested nor convicted.

The following case studies came from the key informants:

They depict the reporting and response of sexual abuse on children in the study area.

Case study 2

Area chief* admitted that there were many cases reported of sexual abuse. “...most of these cases are not acted upon because of very many challenges that I as a chief is not in control of such as financial resources, inability to proof the crime as availability of medical checkups is nonexistent, tracing the offenders is a challenge and lack of co operation within the community”

Pediatric NGO medic Leader* mentioned that identifying evidence of sexual abuse from the children is sometimes hard because children are brought to the clinic too late when most of the evidence traces cannot be traced mostly as a result of for instance, washing up, changing clothes. The medic observed that the community is not aware of the action to take in cases of sexual abuse and how to handle the abused person.

Teacher* from one of the local schools who is in charge of guidance and counseling said that the school has reported sexual abuse cases to parents and some cases they took to the area chiefs and police stations but no action was taken. The teacher admitted that with time, the reporting reduced due to lack of motivation on follow ups of the cases reported previously and also due to lack of cooperation from parents.

This finding is consistent with Wilshaw (1999) and Mahta et al (1997) who contends that poor response to sexual abusers perpetuates the occurrence of the crime as well as the study by Fegel and Laura (1983) who outlined the ramifications of not reporting sex abuse cases.

4.8 Challenges faced by caregivers in protecting children against sexual abuse

4.8.1 Where children spend most of the time?

The study found 75% of the children spent time in school, 8.8% at relative's place, 7.5% at home, 3.8% in church, 1.3 % with a neighbor or in daycare a piece. In regard to who cared or spent most of the time with children, the respondents indicated the following:

Table 5: Distribution of where Children spend most of their time

Caregiver	Frequency	Percentage
1. School	60	75%
2. Relative	7	8.8%
3. Home	6	7.5%
4. Church	3	3.8%
5. Neighbour	1	1.3%
6. Day care	1	1.3%
7. All above	2	2.5%
Total	80	100%

As indicated above, 75% of the respondents stated that their children spent most of the time under the care of teachers at school. The respondents said that they only had time with their children on Sundays after church and that time was not spent catching up with children as the respondents said that that was time to prepare for the next week and also time for children to play. This revelation attests that most of the parents have little time with their children implying a shift of caring responsibility to teachers who most parents have entrusted to instill moral values into their children. However, this leaves children vulnerable to sexual enticement since parents have not invested in inculcating and teaching their children about safe and protective behaviors against sexual abusers. Therefore this poses a great danger to school going children who solely depend on teachers for attention and care, which is hardly enough considering the large number of students in a school.

“..... Most of these children in school do not have time with their care givers as they are in school most of the time. Parents have left the responsibility of the children to us teachers and while sex education is not in the curriculum, there is a gap on who teaches these children on sexual awareness and what to do when sexually abused” (Head teacher, Ngomongo 9/07/2014)

This is similar to findings by Madu (2003) and Kahoe (1987) that identified that poor parental supervision and availability rendered children at risk of being sexually abused.

4.8.2 Children’s communication with caregivers

The presentation below indicates how caregivers gather information about their children’s wellbeing. Data collected indicated that majority of the respondents (45%) got the information from school teachers as those who inquired about their children’s wellbeing by talking with them, through a neighbor or other modes such as from house helps recorded 41.2%, 6.3% and 7.5% of the total respondents respectively. This finding shows that majority of caregivers rarely created time to discuss with their children about problems they faced hence leaving no room for children to confide with them any case of assault or abuse.

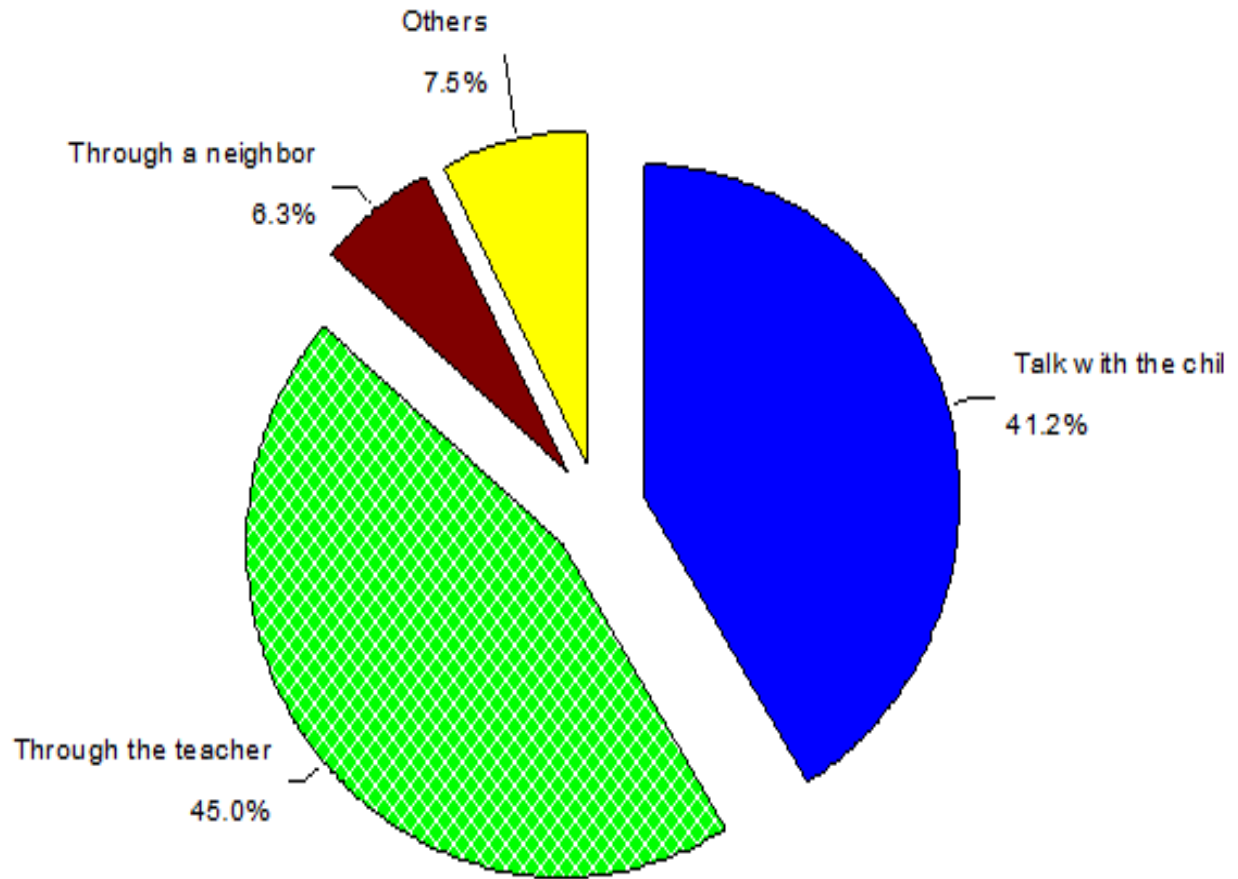
*“...nitapata wakati wapi wakukaa na watoto tuongee mambo yangono? Baba yao hatutafutii, analewa tu. Mimi ndio kila kitu kwa hii nyumba. Wakati mwingi natumia kuzunguka nikitafuta kibarua. Na pia nitaanza wapi kuongea nao mambo kama hayo?”*⁴ (⁵Mama Anne, Ngomongo 10/07/2014)

This finding is consistent with studies by Madu (2003) and Kahoe (1987) who discussed the role of parents on empowering children against sexual abuse.

⁴ Where will I find time to discuss sex with my children? Their father does not feed us, he only abuses alcohol. I am the bread winner. I spend most of my time looking for casual work. Furthermore, how will I start to discuss sexual issues to my children?

⁵ Not real name

Figure 6: Parent's Communication with their Children



4.8 Sexual abuse cases

As shown below, 60% of the respondents stated that their children had never been sexually abused while 40% indicated that their children had once been victims of sexual offending. Seventy per cent of the respondents whose children had been victims of sexual abuse indicated that they reported those cases to either area chief, head men, or the local police but no immediate action was taken to bring the offenders to justice.

When the researcher discussed this matter with the key informants, 61% of them indicated that they most of the time over whelmed with more child sexual abuse cases than they could handle at a time while 39% did not get over whelmed.

Below is a case study of a frustrated care giver:

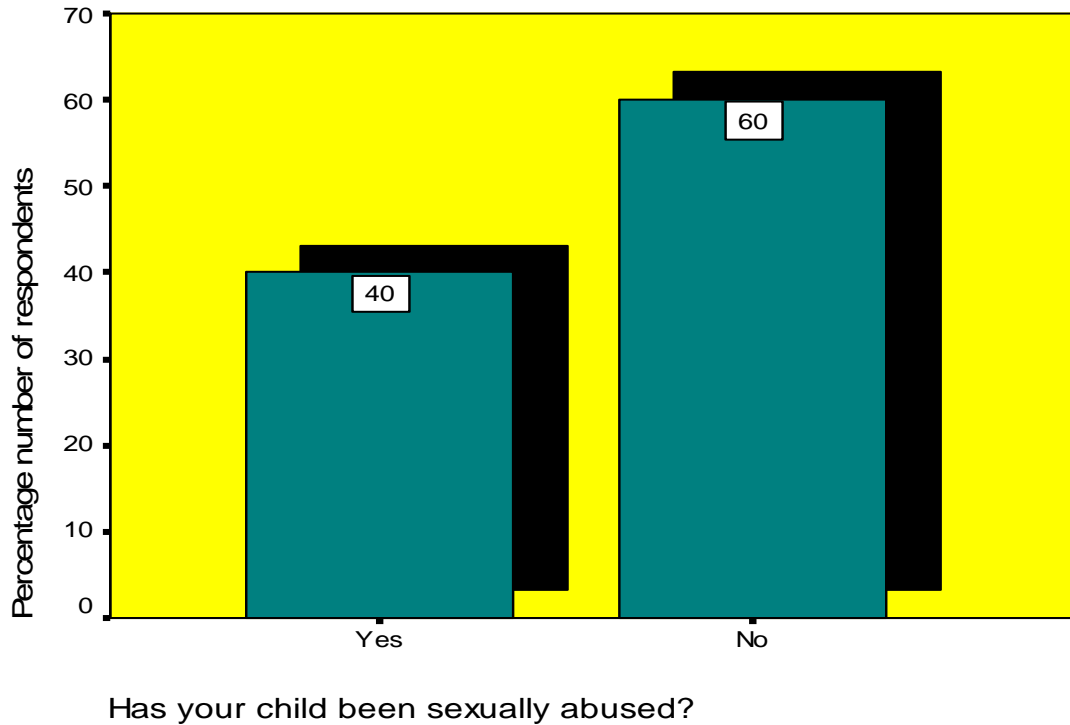
Case study 3

Mama Sabina*⁶ is a mother to a 14 yr old girl who was gang raped in Ngomongo area. She said that that gang is known in the area and everyone is scared of them. The mom however gathered the courage to report the case to the area chief and she reported that up to date, no action has been taken on the gang. She added that the gang still terrorizes girls in the area. Her child dropped out of school due to pregnancy as a result of the rape. The girl is also HIV + as a result.

18% of respondents didn't know which step to take while others settled the matter at the community level while 12% had the courage to take the offended children to hospital for treatment. This data is consistent with Gill (1991) who discussed about sexual abuse and its implication on a child and asserted that most parents fail to take action upon realizing maltreatment of their children for lack of awareness on preservation of evidence or actions to take.

⁶ Not real name.

Figure 7: Sexual Abuse Cases



4.9 Reasons for high prevalent rate of child sexual abuse

4.9.1 Offenders are hardly punished

The respondents opined that child sexual offences persist in the area because perpetrators either are not convicted or bribe to get their way out. According to them, failure to prosecute child sexual offenders de-motivates parents from reporting cases of child sexual abuse when they occur as reported by 80% of the respondents. 20% of the respondents were satisfied with the actions taken especially by the chiefs in their areas.

“... This is a community where everyone knows everyone and particularly the offenders. Every week you will hear that a certain offender did an offence such as rape but you will still see them walking free. I know this because being a CHW in the community, I am conversant with almost all issues that concern this community and I can tell you for free that 90% of the community criminals are still walking free despite numerous reports against them” (CHW ,High Ridge, 11/07/2014)

4.9.2 Children are enticed by ‘goodies’

The respondents (96.5%) indicated that child sexual abuse was high in the area because offenders lure children by buying them ‘presents ‘or foods such as(chips, sweets, money) as they advance their sexual desires until the children are trapped. After the act, they either promise them better things or threaten to kill them if they disclose to their parents about what happened.

Case study four

Martha*⁷ aged 6 years was one Sunday afternoon called into a neighbour’s house as he wanted to give her chips. According to her aunt, she was out playing with other children and her mother was in the house. The girl told the mother that when she entered to eat chips,

“.. nilikula chips alafu akainua nguo yangu, alafu akanitoa pantie, alafu akaingiza dudu yake kwa yangu”⁸ the mom reported that the child was telling the story so confidently like any other story. She did not understand what had really happened to her.

9“..Katika hivi vijiji njaa ni mojawapo ya shida kubwa tunazo Kisa na maaana, umaskini na pia wazazi hawana kazi ambapo wanaweza lisha watoto wao washibe. Ndiposa unaona watoto wadogo wengi sana hapa wameacha shule washugulike pia kujitafutia chakula. Shida kama hii inawaacha watoto katika hali ya kutumiwa wakishadanganyiliwa na chakula ama tam tam na kuthulumiwa kimwili.”(Religious leader 9/07/2014)

4.9.3 Absence/ Poor Lighting at Night

Darkness as a result of poor or unavailability of lighting system was reported by more than 30% of the respondents as the main reason for high cases of sexual abuse in informal settlements. According to them, most sexual offenders lurk in the dark as they wait for non-suspecting children and after sexually abusing them, they vanish unnoticed.

⁷ Not real name

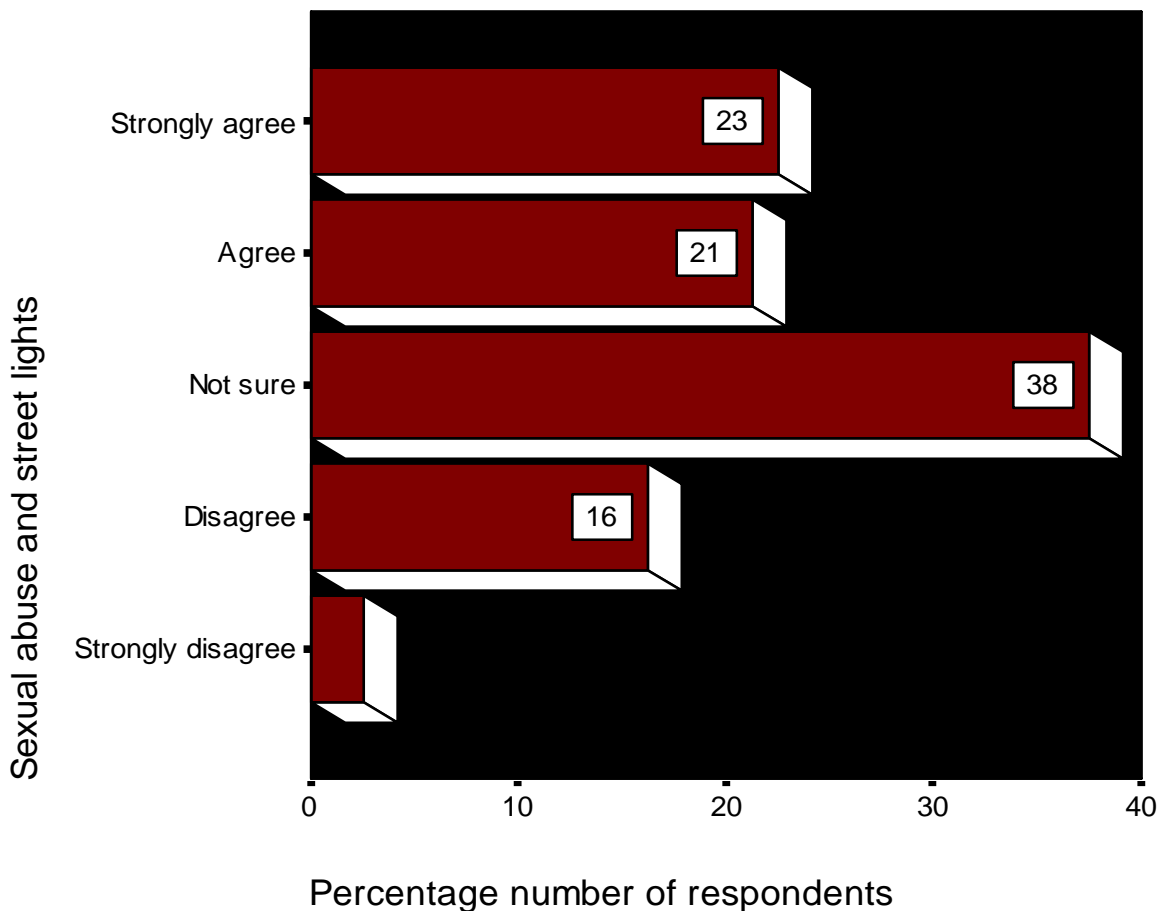
⁸ I ate chips, then he lifted my dress, then he removed my pant, then he entered his thing in mine

⁹ In these villages, poverty and unemployment is making it difficult for care givers to provide food for their children and this makes children even leave school and find ways to feed themselves. This creates a very vulnerable environment for them to be enticed with goodies and sexually abused.

80 % of the key informants indicated that most of the children sexual abuse cases they had encountered did not happen at night and therefore refuted darkness as increasing prevalence of child sexual abuse. 20 % of them however said that they had either handled or heard of a case of child sexual abuse that had taken place at night when it was dark. In particular, a CHW admitted to have handled such a case.

“... I have attended to several care givers who called me to go help them handle sexual abuse cases of their children that had happened to them when they had been sent to the shops at night, when the children had been playing outside when it was dark, and some when they were coming from school in the evening”(CHW, Korogocho 10/07/2014).

Figure 8: Effect of darkness on prevalence of child sexual abuse



4.9.4 Poor Housing

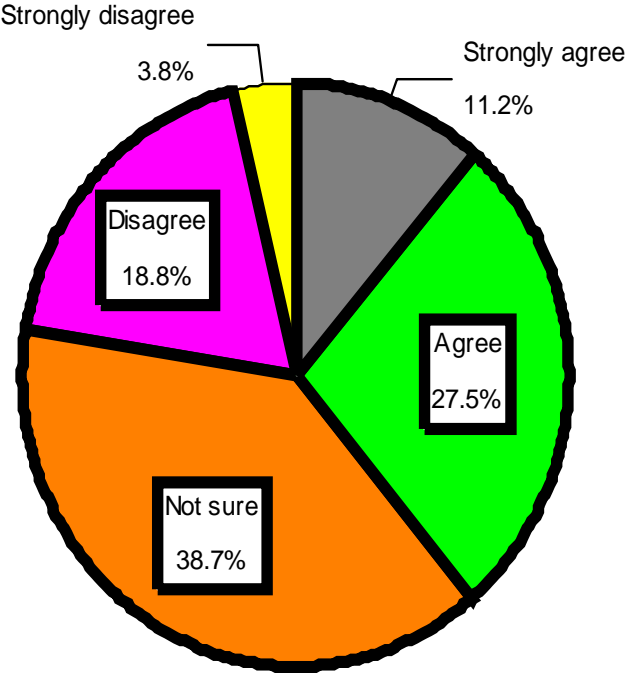
Poor housing described by the key informants and also as observed by the researcher in the area of study was typical of the Nairobi slums which they described as semi permanent type of structures that are not organized and are congested, lacking drainage, disposal methods of trash that has been used by the community and that are lacking proper roads. The community uses pavements that are very close to people's houses and that are created right in front of peoples' houses. Some pavements are so narrow and short that you really need to bend and find a way of passing through.

The slum houses as observed by the researcher during the study constituted of shanties that were build using mad, iron sheets, cartons and polythene materials. They are also made in a very congested manner and were small single rooms mostly. This kind of housing was mostly observed in korogocho Ngomongo and Kisumu ndogo area. There are some areas where respondents rented rooms in flats made of concrete such as High Ridge.

This type of housing posed exposure to sexual abuse through lack of privacy for parents and insecurity. This was illustrated by the various comments that the Key informants gave. For example,

"... Most community members live in single rooms with their households. Chances of exposure to sexual activities of their guardians are very high. The congestion of housing also exposes children to sexual abuse due to insecurity that the congestion brings."(Religious leader, Ngomongo 10/07/2014)

Figure 9: Poor housing has an effect on child sexual abuse



The data presentation above shows that majority of the respondents were not sure about the overriding effect poor housing had on sexual abuse(38.7%) with more than 30% of respondents generally agreeing that housing was a causative agent to child sexual abuse.

Case study five

One of the care givers who did not agree had this to say:

Grand ma Eunice*¹⁰ she is a granny who said that she had lived in that area since she got married. She said that her husband died and left the small room to her, her children and her grand children. She said that that environment had been her home for over three decades and none of her kin had been sexually abused. She blamed sexual abuse on the new generation parents and their inability and unavailability. She said that housing did not contribute to prevalence of child sexual abuse.

4.9.5 Shared facilities

The respondents were asked questions that measured if there was a relationship between sharing facilities such as bathrooms, verandas, latrines/toilets and sexual abuse of children. Of all the respondents interviewed, 95% of them shared all these facilities.

The researcher observed the description of these facilities as follows:

4.9.5.1 Shared Bathrooms

Most of the bathrooms were temporary structures made of polythene, iron sheets or wood. The materials that made these structures were not well attached and therefore you could easily see someone in the facility. Most of the bathrooms did not have roofing and were building over drainage of dirty water. The care givers said that when going to shower, they would use sheets to cover the holes. They were located mostly at the corner of the plot. One plot shared one bathroom on average.

¹⁰ Not real name

4.9.5.2 Shared Verandas

Most of the houses in a plot face each other in a parallel way. In between the houses were hanging lines and on the ground, a small drainage that separated the houses and also that was used by the tenants to drain water.

4.9.5.3 Communal Latrines/Toilets

The researcher observed that in the villages, there are no individual plot toilets and latrines. It was observed that they were communal. They are built in different strategic places in the community. The community members would use these facilities at a fee.

¹¹“...katika hizi nyumba tunaishi hakuna nafasi ya kujenga choo na bafu za kila mtu. Kwa hii plot tuko na bafu moja peke yake alafu choo tunalipa ile ya CDF. Sasa katika hali kama hii hatuwezi wachunga watoto sana. Mtoto wangu msichana siku moja akiwa bafu alipiga nduru. Wote kwa plot tulitoka nje. Nilipoenda kumwambia nilimpa ameshtuka sana. Aliniambia mwanaume alikuwa amempata kwa bafu akioga lakini akapiga nduru akatoroka. Msichana wangu alimfahamu mwanamme mwenyewe. (CaregiverKorogocho 10/07/2014)

70% of the respondents indicated that shared latrines/toilets and verandas and bathrooms create conducive environment for sexual offences. 30% refuted the statement that the above facilities promote sexual abuse in the community.

4.9.6 Bars and brothels in Between Residential Units

During the study, the researcher counted 61 bars/brothels in Korogocho, 34 in High Ridge, 59 in Ngomongo and 50 in Kisumu ndogo. Apparently according to the CHWS interviewed, most of these bars also acted as brothels where when people went to drink mostly local brew, they got connections with possible mates to fulfill their sexual desires. These facilities are all within the residential areas where the respondents live. This means that they used the same paths and residential areas are not detached from these facilities.

¹¹ In these houses we live in, there is no space to build individual facilities. We have one bathroom for the plot and we use the CDF toilet. In this kind of environment, it is difficult to keep watch of our children. My daughter was one day showering in the bathroom and heard her scream. The whole plot was shocked. When I went to check on her, she said that a man who she could identify had entered the bathroom when she was showering and wanted to sexually abuse her but she scream and the guy ran away.

One of the respondents business was actually selling *chang'aa*¹² and she did this in the same house that she raised her four children.

*“... mimi sina pesa ya kukodesha nyumba ya biashara hii yangu. Nalea watoto wangu katika hii nyumba. Sio kupenda kwangu kwa sababu hata msichana wangu wa class 8 alibakwa na customer wangu mwaka jana. Lakini nitafanya nini na nahitaji kuwalisha watoto?”*¹³
(Wairimu*¹⁴, Korogocho, 10/07/2014).

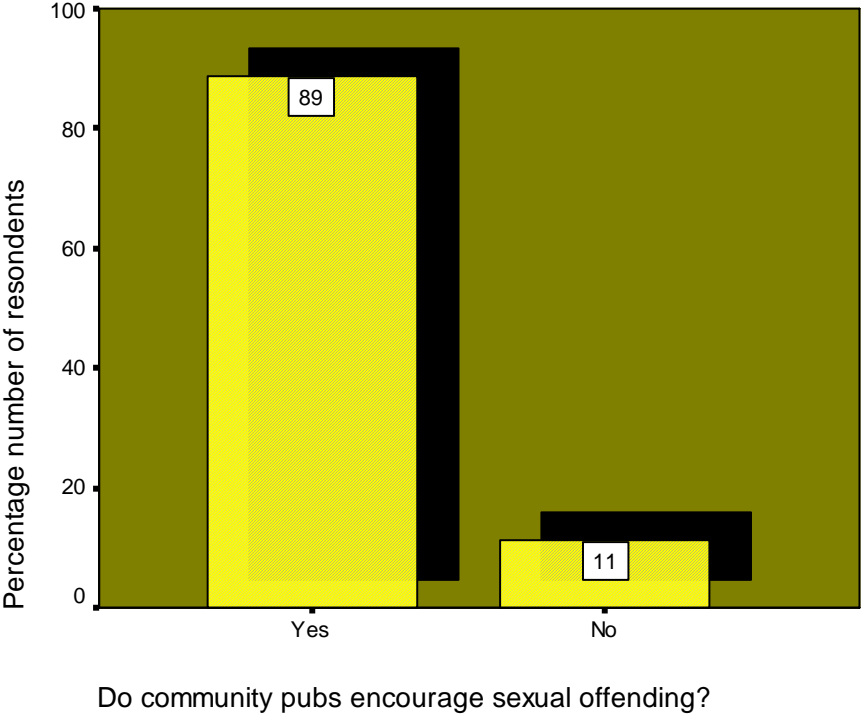
As shown above, the study established that availability of bars and brothels within residential areas promoted child sexual offences to a large extent. This finding implies that children can easily be lured to start taking alcohol or engage in premature sex due to large number of bars in the area as well as close proximity to their homes. Despite prohibition by the Kenyan law on allowing juveniles to enter pubs and brothels, many of these facilities more often defy these laws and permit youngsters to drink alcohol or practice prostitution illegally. This data is consistent with observations by UNICEF (2001) who identified commercial sexual exploitation avenues such as brothels and bars as the most peculiar risk factors for child sexual abuse.

¹² Local brew

¹³ I do not have money to rent a business premises that's why I use my own house and in the same house I raise my children. My class 8 daughter was raped in this house last year but what can I do and I need to feed my children?

¹⁴ Not real name

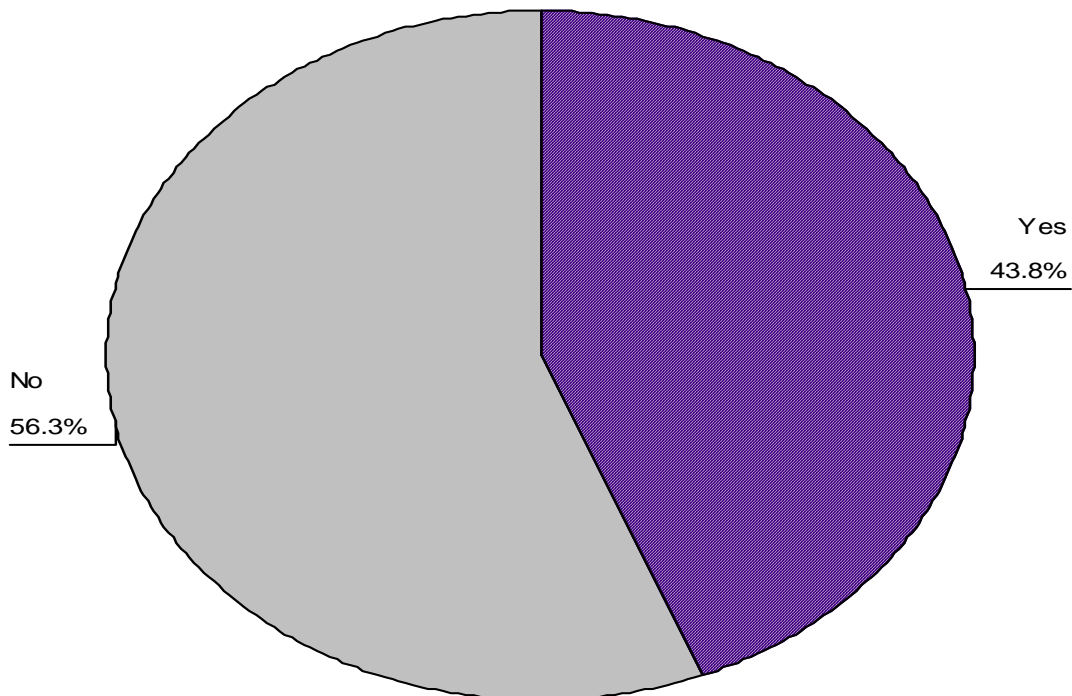
Figure 10: Bars and Brothels in Residential area



4.9.7 Incomplete Parenting

Parental discussion with children on risk factors of sexual abuse is paramount in ensuring children beware of sexual offenders. The study sought the views of respondents to ascertain whether parents were on the fore front in encouraging their children to be over vigilant on matters of sexual abuse. Majority of the respondents indicated not having discussed sexual abuses with their children (56.2%). Of the 56.2%, some 40 % indicated that discussing sex to children is a taboo, 30% indicated lack of time to sit down with children, and 30% did not really have a reason for not discussing sexual matters with children. 43.8% of the respondents indicated to have had a discussion on the same. This implies that parents are not doing enough to avert predisposing factors to child abuse. This study affirms findings by Madu (2003) and Kahoe (1987) that eluded that failure of parental availability and supervision on children poses a greater risk for children in falling into sexual abuse trap.

Figure 91: Parents openness with their children on sexual abuse



4.10 Community Interventions against Child Sexual Abuse

The study found out that the community is beginning to approach prevention of child sexual abuse.

4.10.1 Barazas/Public meetings

Respondents proposed some mechanisms their community had put in place in addressing cases of child sexual abuse. Majority of the respondents stated that parents had been empowered through 'Barazas' to talk to their children about sexual abuse subjects as well as the importance of notifying the relevant authorities in case they are sexually abused. The community did not actively participate in these meeting as they should according to the area chiefs.

4.10.2 Religion

Church was also proposed as an important avenue for preaching against child abuse as well as counseling and consoling victims of these heinous acts. The church has made this evident for instance through the Catholic "*jumuias*¹⁵" which are small groups in the church that meet weekly in various homesteads and they have made the topic of children sexual abuse part of their activities every time.

4.10.3 Teaching sexual education in schools

Other respondents fronted the aspect of incorporating sexuality education in the school curriculum so that students can be enlightened on the importance of reporting such cases whenever they occur. This is also a debate that is currently in the Kenyan current affairs. If this topic is added to the school curriculum, then it will help a lot.

4.10.4 Law enforcement and security

Moreover, the respondents faulted the government for not being lethal enough on sexual abuse offenders and thus recommended an overhaul of the whole law enforcement system in order to meet the demands of a new age.

The government however is establishing children departments, and is stationing children officers in police stations so that the cases of child abuse are attended to more promptly and also because the cases will have a direct handler which ensures more attention.

¹⁵ Church groups

The government is also lighting the slums. They have erected posts that have flood lights that are making sure that the slum areas are lit at night.

The government is also increasing community policing even in the slums according to the Key informants, which they hope will increase security in the area.

4.10.5 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

NGOs are continually fighting the battle against child sexual abuse. They are doing this through sponsoring walks that raise public awareness on child sexual abuse. They organize the day of the African child every year, where such topics as child sexual abuse are discussed. The Nairobi women's hospital is continually offering free medical care for the victims. CLAN, which is an NGO, has been offering free legal services to victims of child sexual abuse.

These findings confirm postulation by UNICEF (2000) and Gilbert (1991), both of who underlines the importance of community advocacy and mobilization against crimes such as child sexual abuse and children's reproductive health rights.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the study, conclusion and recommendations.

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 Level of awareness among care givers on key provisions of Sexual Offences Act of 2006

Many of the respondents seemed to have had knowledge of the existence Sexual Offences Act of 2006 at 92.5%. Majority of the respondents (67%) could mention some forms of sexual abuse such as rape, defilement, sexual assault, and incest. The rest could only identify one or none at all. 61% of the respondents were able to point out the reason which the Sexual Offences Act of 2006 was enacted which is to protect and safe guard all persons from unlawful sexual acts. Most of the respondents understood what rape is as compared to defilement. Majority of the respondents also knew where to report in case their child was sexually abused. The study established that the community awareness of the (SOA) is not satisfactory.

More surprising, there were a considerable number of the community leaders who were not aware of the basic content of the Sexual Offences Act standing at (25%) while those that were aware stood at (75%). This indicated that the Sexual Offences Act has not been fully understood or even been publicized in the community.

5.1.2 Challenges care givers face

The study established that children spend most of their time in school (75%) meaning that parents did not have ample time with their parents which would give time to parents to talk to their children on sexuality among other things.

It was established that majority of the care givers (45%) got to know about their children through school. They ascertained that they used most of their time fending for their families.

The parents did not also find it nice talking with their children about sex as some said that it is a taboo and therefore they also did not create an avenue where their children would freely express themselves on sexual issues. This indicated that the parents would not have a chance to know in any case their children got sexually abused.

5.1.3 Reasons for high prevalence rate of child sexual abuse

The study found out that (60%) of the children in the area had never been sexually abused while (40%) of the children had ever experience sexual abuse. The percentage of the children still being abused in the area is alarming having in mind that the sexual offences act came into effect in 2006. This means that the law protecting these children from sexual abuse has been in operation for now eight years. This act was meant to reduce sexual abuse drastically and with the results of this study shown above, it raises questions on children protection.

The schools in the community are over populated with children that close monitoring in not possible. Even with this challenge, only 41.2% of care givers took time to talk to their children on a daily basis to know about their wellbeing. This means that the care givers are out of touch with the day to day activities of their children and that is a risk. It showed that there is a gap in parenting. It was also realized from the study that most of the cases reported to the authorities were never attended to, some care givers are illiterate of the law protecting children against sexual abuse, and some care givers are just ignorant.

The respondents had high opinion on some of the reasons for high prevalence: lack of punishment of offenders, offenders had a way of enticing children through goods such as chips, some respondents blamed darkness in the slum areas, and poor housing was also mentioned as a contributor, shared facilities, and shyness from parents on discussing issues to do with sex.

5.1.4 Community interventions

The study found out that the community was beginning to take preventive measures towards child sexual abuse. It was established that *barazas* had become a great avenue to create awareness on the law on sex, sexual offences to mostly care givers.

The church was also pointed out as important in spearheading awareness for instance through the Catholic Church *jumu'ias* that take place weekly in different homesteads.

Other respondents fronted the aspect of incorporating sexuality education in the school curriculum so that students can be enlightened on the importance of reporting such cases whenever they occur. This is also a debate that is currently in the Kenyan current affairs. If this topic is added to the school curriculum, then it will help a lot.

Moreover, the respondents faulted the government for not being lethal enough on sexual abuse offenders and thus recommended an overhaul of the whole law enforcement system in order to meet the demands of a new age.

The government however is establishing children departments, and is stationing children officers in police stations so that the cases of child abuse are attended to more promptly and also because the cases will have a direct handler which ensures more attention.

The government is also lighting the slums. They have erected posts that have flood lights that are making sure that the slum areas are lit at night.

The government is also increasing community policing even in the slums according to the Key informants, which they hope will increase security in the area.

NGOs are continually fighting the battle against child sexual abuse. They are doing this through sponsoring walks that raise public awareness on child sexual abuse. They are organizing the day of the African child every year, where such topics as child sexual abuse are discussed. The Nairobi women's hospital is continually offering free medical care for the victims. CLAN, which is an NGO, has been offering free legal services to victims of child sexual abuse

5.2 Conclusion

The study took place in Korogocho slum which was a representative sample of Nairobi slums. It was observed that children are still being abused in the slums of Nairobi. However, the community gradually understands the legal instruments available to protect both the adults and children. The community is also creating awareness on child sexual abuse and the responses that should be adhered to when sexual against children take place. In conclusion, the causes of child sexual abuse were analyzed a slack of punishment of offenders, offenders had a way of enticing children through goods such as chips, some respondents blamed darkness in the slum areas, and poor housing was also mentioned as a contributor, shared facilities, and shyness from parents on discussing issues to do with sex among others.

5.3 Recommendations

- i. There is need for sustained education on child sexual abuse. This should be done by both the government and the private sector. Children should be sensitized that sexual abuse is a crime. This can be done in schools and by the parents. The community should be sensitized more on the Sexual Offences Act of 2006 and the children's Act. This is because the study established that awareness of the Sexual Offences Act is not satisfactory.
- ii. The community should take advantage of the community barazas that are organized through the chiefs. The chiefs pointed out that the community does not actively participate especially through attendance. The barazas should also be enhanced by including children officers and the police in the meetings so that they can teach the community on sexual abuse of children.
- iii. All churches in the community should take advantage of the trust that community has on them, to ensure that they are aware of child sexual abuse and prevention measures.
- iv. The government needs to win trust of its citizenry once more from the central administration, police and the judiciary. This is because 72.5% of the respondents in this study stated that after reporting child abuse cases to the police, no action was taken. 75% of the respondents also confessed of not having heard of any convictions of child sexual offenders in the community. These arms of government should now put in measures that are preventative.
- v. Community based child counselors should be trained and sent to different communities in Nairobi slums.
- vi. The arms of government should be trained so that they are able to provide holistic services to child abuse victims and also be able to prevent such from happening.
- vii. Parents should be sensitized on creating relationship with their children through creating time for their children. This can be done by community counselors that should be trained.
- viii. Parents should also be taught that cultural practices and beliefs should not compromise children safety. Parents should be able to communicate freely with their children on sexual issues without feeling like it is a taboo.

- ix. Hospitals should create a more hospitable environment for sexual abuse cases to be handled, such as encouraging patients through health talks on going to the hospitals in case of sexual abuse cases to their children and also to look out for neighbors.

REFERENCES

Agnew, Robert (2006) Pressured into Crime: An overview of General Strain Theory, Oxford University Press, New York.

American Psychological association (2013) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 5th Edition, American Psychological Association Press.

ANPPCAN(2000) **Annual Report** on Child Abuse.

Babbie, Earl (1995). The practice of social research (7th edition). Wadsworth publishing company: Mountain View.

Baglow, Lawrence (1990) “A multidimensional model for treatment of child abuse” in the **International Journal**, vol.6 (8): (1975-998)

BegakwaBega fund account and Accountability statement for the year that ended 28th Feb. 2009.

Blalock (1972) Structural Equations with Latent Variables. John Wiley and sons publishers.

Burgess, et al(1987) “ Sexual Assault of Children and Adolescents” in **American Journal of Orthopsychiatry**, vol. 49 (648-657).

Barunda , Albert (2000) Aggression; A Social Learning Analysis. Prentice Hall Publishers: London.

Bhattacharjee,A (2012)Social Research: Principles, Methods and Practices. University of South Florida

Cannon, s (2001) “Quality control f Tran membrane Domain Assembly in the Tetraspanin CD82”: **The EMBO Journal** vol.20 (10)

Comboni Missionaries annual report (2008) - Mission Projects.

Creswell (2003) Understanding Mixed Methods Research. Sage publications.

Daily Nation 18th March, 2004

Daily Nation 1st May, 2004

Daily Nation 5th May, 2004

- Davo et al (1994) “Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect”: Programmatic Interventions in **Child Welfare Journal** vol. 73(5):405.
- Dililo et al (1994) “Childhood Coping Strategies of Interfamilial and Extra familial Female Abuse victims” in **Journal of Child Sexual Abuse**, vol. 3:4-65.
- Farmer Elaine and Pollack Sue (2003) “Child and Family Work” in **Child Welfare Journal** vol. 8 (2): 101-120.
- Faulk, M (1994) **Basic Forensic Psychiatry** Prentice Hall Publishers: London.
- Fogel and Lauver (1990) Approaches to Human Sexuality W.B Sanders Publishers: North Carolina.
- Foley and Davis (1983) Rape: Nursing Care of Victims. Mosby Publishers: Missouri.
- Gender Violence and Recovery Centre Annual report (2011-2012)
- Geer, E (1994) Human Sexuality. Prentice Hall Publishers: Engle woods cliff.
- Gill, E (1996) Treating Abused Adolescents Guilford press: New York.
- Glasser et al (2001) “Cycle of Child Sexual Abuse” in **the British Journal of Psychiatry** vol. (6) 495-496
- Gordon, B and Schroeder, C (1995) Sexuality, a Developmental Approach to Problems. Plenum press: New York.
- Government Printer (2001) Kenya Gazette Supplement Act. The Children Act 2001 (No. 8).
- Harvey, D et al (1995) Community Child Health and Pediatrics. Oxford printing press: London.
- House (1993) Whose Data are They? Ethics in Case Study Research. Sage publications
- ILO Convention 182 (1999) on **Global March against Child Labor Journal**.
- Jill, S et al (2007) Public Perceptions about Sex Offenders and Community Protection Policies vol.7 no. 1 (1-25)

- Jones, B et al, (2003) “Prediction of Attributions of Self Blame and Internalizing Behavior Problems in Sexually Abused Children” in **Child Welfare Journal**, vol. 44(5): 723-813.
- Kennedy (2006) Key informants Interviews Purpose. University of California , Los Angeles.
- Kerlinger, Fred (1964) Foundations of Behavioral Research. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Incl: New York.
- Kibe, M (1984) “The Law of Offences with particular reference to rape and child defilement”. Unpublished M.A Thesis, University of Nairobi, Faculty of Law.
- King, L (2000) “Sexually Abused Children and Post Traumatic Disorder” in **Counseling Psychology Journal**, vol. 13(7):365-378).
- Kithaka,A(2008) “Enforcment of the Sexual Offences Act of 2006 in Kenya”in **Pambazuka News**
- Korogocho slum Upgrading Program (2009) Phase 1
- Kutash, Irwin et al (1987) Violence: Perspectives on Murder and Aggression. Jossey-Brass Publishers: London.
- Lancaster and Lumb (1999) “ Bridging the Gap: Feminist Theory and Practice Reality in Work with the Perpetrators of Child Sexual Abuse” in **Child and Work Sociology Journal**. Vol. 4(2): 119-140.
- Levenson, J. S., & Cotter, L. P. (2005). “The effect of Megan’s Law on sex offender reintegration.” **Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice**, 21(1), 49–66.
- Marshall, L. et al, (2002) Cognitive Behavioral Treatment of Sexual Offenders, Prentice Hall Publishers, London
- Max and Pelvis (1996) “Victim Recantation in Child Sexual Abuse Cases” in **Child Welfare Journal**, vol. 75(3):219-250
- Madu, N (2003) “Child Abuse and Neglect in Japan” in **Pediatrics Intervention Journal**, vol. 44(5)580-581.

- Mehta et al (1979) Sexually Abused Children and their Families. University of Colorado, Denver.
- McMillan and Schumacher (2006) Research in Education: Evidence-based Enquiry. Pearson/Allan and Bacon publishers.
- Mugenda, Mugenda (2008) Research Methods, Abel Gitau Publications: Nairobi
- Mutsotso, B (2014) “The Reality of Sexual Offending in Kenya: Are Sex Offenders finally cornered?” **In Journal of Sociology and Social Work** vol.2 (2)
- News of the world. (2005). Young persons poll. Retrieved August 10, 2006, from <http://www.icmresearch.co.uk/reviews/2005/NOTW%20-%20June%202005/notw-poll-Jun05.asp>
- Okila, C (2009) Making the Law count, Kenya. An audit of legal practice on Sexual Violence Ramco printing ltd
- Onyango, Philista (1989) Child Abuse and Neglect. Initiative Publishers: Nairobi
- Patton (2002) Quantitative Research and Evaluation Methods. Sage publications, California.
- Payne (2013) Kesey Concepts in Social Research. Sage publishers, University of Columbia
- Peters, John (1988) “Children who are Victims of Sexual Assault and the Psychology of the Offenders” in **American Journal of Psychiatry**, vol. 30(4):398
- Pinheiro, P (2006) “Violence against Children” in **World Report Journal** vol. 2 (20-39)
- Saito, Nakumura (1998) “Childhood Sexual Abuse and Dissociation in Japan” in **Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosis**, vol. 52(7): 515-520
- Saito, Nakumura (1994) Abuse: Crisis Intervention. Kongo Press. Tokyo.
- Seghorn et al (1987) Sexual Deviance: Theory, Assessment and Treatment. Guilford press, Amazon.
- Schmidt (1980) Hard book of Child Sexual Abuse: Identification, Assessment and Treatment Wiley Publications, Paris.

- Singleton, A et al(1993) Approaches to Social Research (2nd edition), Oxford University Press.
- Skibinki and Gregory (1995) “Child Sexual Abuse” **In Child Welfare Journal**, vol. 7(5):975
- Sloan Edward (1983) Child Abuse Governing Law and Legislation. Dobbs Ferry Publishers: Oceana
- SMART (2014) Journalon Global overview of Sexual Offender Registration and Notification systems/ [www.inovations.havard.edu/105361.pdf\(30/09/2015\)](http://www.inovations.havard.edu/105361.pdf(30/09/2015))
- Stewart,W (1984) Secondary Research: Information Sources and Methods. Sage publications, University of Minnesota
- The Coalition on Child Rights and Child Protection in Kenya, (2002) “A report on Training Workshop for Doctors and Clinical Officers”Annpcan Publishers: Nairobi.
- The Standard 7th September, 2011
- The Star 30th July, 2013.
- Thio, Alex (1978) Deviant Behavior. Houghton Mifflin Company: Boston
- UNICEF (2001) A Situational Analysis of Sexual Exploitation of Children in the Eastern and Southern Africa.Annpcan Publishers: Nairobi
- UNICEF (1996) Approaches to the Prevention Psychosocial recovery of Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation. UNICEF Publishers: Geneva
- UNICEF (2009) UNICEF’s state on the World’s Children report: Where is the worst place in the world to grow up? UNICEF Publishers: Geneva.
- United Nations Convention against TrnsnationalOrganised Crime and **Journal the Protocol Thereto**, United Nations, New York, (2004)
- United Nations Children fund(2010) Violence against children in Kenya, Findings from a 2010 National Survey. Annpcan Publishers: Nairobi.

Withaka, Gladys (2004) An Investigation into the Causes and Effects of Child Sexual Abuse in Kibera Slum. A Masters Project in Counseling in University of Nairobi

Ward and Beech (2006) Theories of Sexual Offending, John Wiley and sons Ltd. Southern Gate, Chichester

Wilshaw, Gary (1999) "Perspectives on surviving Childhood Sexual Abuse" in **Advanced Nursing Journal**, vol 30(2):303-309

WWW.annpcan.org(11/05/2015)

WWW.pulp.up.ac.za/pdf/./2009-11.pdf(26/02/2015)

WWW.Kenyalaw.org (18/03/2015)

WWW.coastweek.com/ a report by GVRC and Childline Kenya (01/09/2014)

www.omct.org/pdf/situation of violence against women and children in Kenya/cradle (01/09/2014)

APPENDIX 1: CARE GIVERS' QUESTIONNAIRE

My names are Anne Nyambura pursuing a Masters Degree of Arts in Sociology (Criminology) at the University of Nairobi. I am undertaking a study on: **The causes of child sexual abuse in Nairobi Slums**. Your community has been chosen to participate in this research study. All information provided will be kept anonymous and confidential and will only be used for academic purposes only.

SECTION A

1. Age

- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| 1) 18-24 | 2) 25-31 |
| 2) 32-38 | 4) 39 and above |

2. Sex

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1) Male | 2) Female |
|---------|-----------|

3. Marital status

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1) Married | 2) Single |
| 2) Separated | 4) Divorced |

4. Household size

- 1) Male adults.....
- 2) Female adults.....
- 3) Children.....

5. Monthly household income

1. 0-3000
2. 3001-6000
3. 6001-9000
4. 9000-1200
5. 12000+

6. What kind of work do you do to earn a living?

- a) Casual labor 2) Formal employment
- 3) Self employment 4) None

7. Highest level of education completed

- 1. No school
- 2. Primary level
- 3. Secondary level
- 4. Post secondary college
- 5. University

8. What is your religion?

- 1) protestant 2) catholic
- 3) Islam 4) African Tradition
- 5) Hindu 6) other specify.....

9. What is your family status?

- 1) Mother () 2) Father ()
- 3) Aunt () 4) Uncle ()
- 5) Grandparent () 6) other (specify) ().....

SECTION B

OBJECTIVE ONE: Levels of awareness of the key provisions of the Sexual Offences Act of 2006

10. Are you aware of the Sexual Offences Act?

- 1) Yes () 2) No ()

11. When did you hear of it first?

12. When did it come into effect?

- 1) 2006 2) 2014
- 2) 2001 4) 2007
- 5) Don't know

13. Which one among these is NOT a sexual offence?

- 1) Rape 5) Sexual assault
- 2) Defilement 6) physical violence
- 3) Incest
- 4) don't know

14. Why did the Sexual Offences Act come into effect?

- 1) To protect all persons from unlawful sexual acts
- 2) To protect children from male sexual offenders
- 3) To help the police catch offenders
- 4) To punish men

15. What is Rape?

- 1) If a person intentionally or unlawfully commits an act that causes penetration of his or her genitals in the other's.
- 2) If another person does not consent or give permission to the sexual act
- 3) If the consent or permission is obtained through force

- 4) If another person has sexual knowledge of the other
- 5) Don't know / not sure

16. What is the punishment recommended for a person who commits rape?

- 1) 0-4 yrs
- 2) 5-9 yrs
- 3) 10 yrs and above to life imprisonment

17. What is Defilement?

- 1) Having sex with a child
- 2) Having sex with a student
- 3) Having sex with a woman adult
- 4) Forcing someone into sex

18. What is the recommended punishment for defilement?

- 1) 1-5yrs
- 2) 6-10 yrs
- 3) 11-15yrs
- 4) Over 15 yrs to life imprisonment
- 5) Don't know/ not sure

19. What is a cultural Offence?

- 1) Forcing another person into sexual acts because they belong to an ethnic community
- 2) Forcing a child to get married to an adult
- 3) Forcing a person or a child into sexual act due to cultural beliefs
- 4) All of the above

OBJECTIVE 2: To identify the challenges that care givers face in the process of protecting children against sexual abuse

20. Is/Are your child/ children enrolled or have they ever dealt with any institution? (E.g. NGO, hospital, school, children’s homes, E.t.c)

- 1) Yes ()
- 2) No ()

21. If yes, do you make follow-ups on where your child is enrolled?

- 1) Ye s ()
- 2) No ()

22. If yes, on what aspects?

.....

23. If no, why?

.....

24. Who takes care of your child/ children most of the time?

- 1) Self
- 2) Church
- 3) School
- 4) Neighbor
- 5) Relative
- 6) All of the above
- 7) Day care
- 8) other (specify).....

25. If not you, how do you get information about how your child has been during the day?

- 1) Through conversing with your child
- 2) Through the teacher
- 3) Through the neighbor
- 4) Other(s) specify.....

26. Which are the common ways children are abused in this area?

.....

27. Are sexual offences against children common?

- 1) Yes 2) No

28. Has your child /children ever been sexually abused?

- 1) Yes 2) No

29. If yes, what did you do?

- 1) Report to the local chief 2) Report to the police

- 3) Take the child to the hospital 4) inform to the neighbor

- 5) Did nothing out of fear 6) did not know what to do

- 7) Resolved the matter with the abuser

30. What are the key problems do you face regarding sexual offences?

.....

OBJECTIVE THREE: To establish why sexual abuse among children remain high in the slums

31. How often do you hear or witness sexual offences against children in this area?

- 1) Once 2) a few times
- 3) Many times 4) never heard or witnessed

32. If sexual offences against children are still high in this community, why do you think it is so?

- 1) The area is dark at night
- 2) Offenders go into hiding
- 3) Offenders are hardly punished
- 4) Poor housing that exposes children
- 5) Children are mostly lured by food
- 6) Parents do not know what to do

33. Do you know of any sexual offenders arrested in the area?

- 1) Yes 2) no

34. What happens to those that are not arrested?

- 1) They continue committing the same crime
- 2) The community takes action
- 3) The offenders move to other communities
- 4) Don't know/ not sure

35. Are you aware of any sexual offender that has been convicted?

- 1) Yes 2) No

36. Do you agree that lack of street lights in the community leads to child sexual abuse?

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Agree

3. Not sure
4. Disagree
5. Strongly agree

37. Do you agree that the types of houses that you live in promote sexual offending against children?

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Not sure
4. Disagree
5. Strongly agree

- 1) Yes 2) No

38. Do you agree that sharing of the following facilities encourage sexual offending against children?

a) Bathrooms

- 1) Strongly agree
- 2) Agree
- 3) Not sure
- 4) Disagree
- 5) Strongly agree

b) Toilets/ Latrines

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Not sure
4. Disagree
5. Strongly agree

c) Verandas

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Not sure
4. Disagree
5. Strongly agree

39. Do you think too many pubs in the community encourages sexual offending?

- b) Yes 2) No

40. Does the existence of brothels next to residential houses encourage sexual offending?

- 1) Yes 2) No

41. Do you ever discuss with your children about sexual offences?

- 1) Yes () 2) No ()

42. When last did you do it?

.....

43. Is the chief/headmen in your area co-operative when you need their help?

- 1) Yes () 2) No ()

44. Do you think parents discussing with children will protect children from sexual offences?

- 1) Yes () 2) No ()

OBJECTIVE FOUR: To identify the measures that the community is taking to protect children against sexual child abuse

45. What is the community doing to protect children against sexual abuse?

Explain

.....
.....

46. Do you attend chiefs' barazas?

- 1) Yes () 2) No ()

47. If yes, how regular are sexual offences against children discussed?

- 1) Few times ()
2) Many times ()
3) Never ()

48. If no, why don't you attend barazas?

1. I don't know when they are held
2. The days when they are held are not made known to the community
3. Not interested in attending
4. I have all the knowledge I need

APPENDIX 2: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR KEY INFORMANTS

1. Profession
2. Have you ever dealt with a child abuse case before?
3. Of what nature was it?
4. What are some of the forms of sexual abuse that you have dealt with?
5. What are some of the characteristics of child sexual abusers?
6. In your opinion which age groups of children is prone to sexual abuse more?
7. In your opinion, which gender of children is more vulnerable to sexual abuse?
8. What reasons in your opinion contribute to high incidences of sexual abuse against children?
9. Which factors lead to such cases being reported and after how long?
10. On a scale of 1 to 10, to what scale do you think such cases are reported? And why? Please explain
11. As a representative of this community, what measures have you taken to contribute to the reduction of child sexual abuse cases in this community?
12. What effects does sexual abuse of children cause to the child, family, community and the society?
13. What action should be taken to an identified offender?
14. What strategies/preventative measures is the community taking to prevent the escalation of this form of abuse in your opinion?
15. Do you think the care givers in your community are self aware of the rights of their children and more so the Sexual Offences Act of 2006?
16. If the caregivers are not aware, what measures should be taken to increase awareness among them?
17. Do you think there are too many cases of sexual abuse against children than you can handle in you capacity?

18. Is the community you live in constrained by strong cultural belief that encourage child sexual abuse? Please explain
19. In your opinion, what are the chances that a caregiver in your community would report a sexual offence against their child to you?
20. Is there bribery of caregivers in regards to children sexual abuse?
21. Does collusion between caregivers and offenders affect your ability to deal with sexual offences cases?
22. Do you have a statistical reference of the number of cases reported to you?
23. Please describe one incident you clearly remember and what happened.
24. What is your recommendation on the extent of child sexual abuse in this area?