

**VIOLENCE AMONG BOYS: THE CASE STUDY OF
NAIROBI ^**

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DECLARATION

This research project is my own original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University.

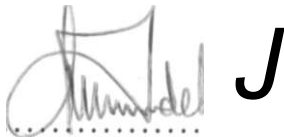


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DEDICATION

To my dear parents,

Alice Wangari & Joseph Mumjmbu.

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My sincere and immeasurable thanks to my supervisor Dr. Owuor Olungah who offered invaluable counsel and academic advice, reading the manuscripts and offering insights for its improvement. His continued encouragement and interest gave me the morale to improve on my work and aim for the best.

I appreciate the head teachers, the guidance and counselling teachers', students, counsellors and the news's editors who participated in this study by filling questionnaires and availing themselves for personal interviews; it would not have been possible without them. Together with all those who participated in the Focus group discussions, you profoundly enriched my study.

I am indebted to my lovely parents, for their unwavering support and encouragement. They truly are my pride! To Alex, my brother and Purity my Sister, they brought so much joy to me in the course of my study. To my friends, Salome, David and Joyce, I say thanks for your moral support. Special thanks also goes to Michael Wachira.

To Chris, my husband, my love and my best friend, whose love kept me going and motivated me to work harder. You truly are my inspiration!

Lastly to Jesus Christ! What can I do without Him? Nothing! He is my all in all; He gave me the strength to move on when I felt like giving up. I owe it all to Him!

To all I say: *Meici Deacoup*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

FGD's	Focus Group Discussions
WHO	World Health Organization
CREAW	Centre for Rights Education and Awar
UN	United Nations

ABSTRACT

Recognizing sexual violence as a hindrance to development is particularly important for addressing the social, cultural and economic arrangements that inhibit or suppress the realization of human rights. For violence costs development: - it depletes resources and its impact may be measured in terms of costs and efficiency.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the prevalence of sexual violence among boys in Nairobi, specifically to explore the extent to which boys in Nairobi are sexually violated, to find out who are most likely to be the perpetrators of sexual violence among boys and to explore factors that influence silence among boys when they are sexually violated. The data collection methods used were questionnaires, key informant interviews as well as Focus Group Discussions. A sample of two hundred and forty (240) students from four (4) urban high schools in Nairobi were randomly selected for the administration of the questionnaires. The Questionnaires were also administered to a purposively selected sample of twenty (20) University students. Four (4) guidance and counselling teachers, three (3) family counsellors and two (2) media houses were purposively selected and interviewed. Finally two (2) Focus Group Discussions were also conducted in two of the previously selected urban high schools.

To guide the study, objectives and research questions were formulated, the research was conducted and the data was thereafter analyzed and presented using pie charts and tables.

The study confirmed that despite the silence that surrounds sexual violation among boys, the boy child significantly suffers from sexual violence. The boy child has been left unattended and is therefore an endangered species as much concentration has been on the girl child. The study also revealed that the culture of silence is also very prevalent among boys and the patriarchal system only perpetuates silence and hinders the ability of boys to report incidences of sexual violence.

The society needs to decode the message that "the vast majority of victims of sexual assault are women and or girls". Implicit in this message is the suggestion that the "others" the victims who do not constitute the majority, simply don't count. The recommendations for the study include; the need to sensitize young boys on sexual violence, seek to re-orient them on the need to open up on all forms of sexual abuse and demand for justice if they experience any incidence of sexual violence. There is also need to encourage debate and dialogues on sexuality and masculinity within the institutions of learning and the country at large.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

I'm a Man

She washes my penis,
Rolling it around in her hands.

I feel aroused.

She puts her lips on it
kissing, gently sucking.

I feel it growing.

After all, "I'm a man."

I should be enjoying this.

Does it matter that
I haven't turned two yet?¹

Resulting from traditional gender socialization, we have become conditioned to view females as being at greater risk for victimization in general. Unfortunately, we seem comfortable with paradigms that view females as being at high risk for assault, violence, and/or discrimination. We are less familiar and probably less comfortable incorporating into our worldview the reality that males are also

¹ The poem, written by a poet and a writer who had been sexually violated as a child. Compiled by Menstuff. (MenstuffS) is a registered trademark of The National Men's Resource CenterTM, <">/ 996-2004, The National Men's Resource Center)

potential victims, such as in the case of sexual violence². We need to ask ourselves, whether boys are the neglected victims of sexual violence? Is there a likelihood that they are as much sexually violated as young girls?

Being sexually violated is one of the many painful and potentially damaging experiences that a human being may suffer in childhood.³ Yet sexual violence is an agony that is usually swept under the carpet, an act that cuts across the board regardless of color, creed and social status. Nevertheless you are more likely to find glaring statistics on sexual violence among girls unlike on sexual violence among boys. While it can be asserted that the girl child may be more vulnerable to sexual violence given the patriarchal set up of our society, there is also a dire need to find out how much the same patriarchal set up gives lee way for silence among the boy child.

With the current sexual violence sensitization in Kenya, the girl child tends to report being more profoundly affected by sexual violence than do boys. But is it likely that boys also undoubtedly suffer greatly? The danger herein could be that while a lot of effort may be vested on sexual violence among the girl child, the boy child could be left out as an endangered species.

²*Tip Male Sexual Abuse Victims of Female Perpetrators: Society's Betrayal of Toys*, by Kali Muiro, [http://iintm\inalcsiinn>or.oii.ca/eiiglisli/soaaliz\(itio\)i.htin](http://iintm\inalcsiinn>or.oii.ca/eiiglisli/soaaliz(itio)i.htin) - 13th March 2006

Sexual abuse of males, by Jim hopper, <http://unrw.jimhopperxoni/malc-ab/hopper> 2007. - 25th January 2007

We may think about the girls in the hands of the suspicious uncles and nephews, but we also need to think about the boys in the hands of the same and including the aunts, nieces as well as the house helps who are in most cases females.

Despite the influence of the patriarchal set up which dictates that males be strong, self-reliant, and in control (Whealin, 2005), the taboo nature of the topic also makes it difficult to collect reliable statistics on the prevalence of sexual violence in boys. In fact, our cultural expectation actually creates a mutually exclusive expectation in which the concept of male as victim of sexual violence exist in extremes and neither can they be interrelated. Within such an environment, it is extremely difficult for males to step forward and seek to address very personal issues related to experiences of sexual violence.

On the other hand, we cannot ignore the fact that, the sexual orientation is varied, as even men are now having sex with men (Onyango Ouma, et al, 2005), which is a sexual right. There are also possibilities that boys may experience sexual violation from the same male perpetrators who violate girls. This calls for an approach that enables the fight against sexual violence to address both the males and the females.

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1.1 Problem Statement

In 2005, The Cradle-The children foundation, in partnership with CARE Kenya, prepared a report entitled "Child Sexual Abuse". Some of the Part of the findings indicated that most victims appeared to be female, though there is growing number of boys who have fallen victims to both female and male sexual predators (Houston.& Otsieno 2005). However, though rape is an acknowledged widespread problem in Kenya, statistics are hard to come by. The culture of silence surrounding rape makes collection of data on this sensitive topic particularity challenging (UNAIDS 2006).

Therefore, it is the author's view that the concept of male victims and male survivors of violence is difficult for many to grasp, because the stereotype that categorizes men as strong and silent is still very preeminent. Gender research on men is also in its infancy and sexual violence of boys appears to be underrecognized, under reported, and under treated. Yet boys live in the same world, occupy the same space and are confronted by the same problems. It would only be sound to focus on boys as much as girls, as a matter of human rights.

The problem of child rape and molestation is growing in Kenya. There are frequent press reports of rape of young girls by middle-aged or older male rapists (See appendix VI). There have been repeated reports of molestation or rape of children by schoolteachers, mostly in rural areas. On the other hand, concern about sexual violence has nearly

always emphasized the victimization of girls and women⁴. This misleadingly implies that sexual violence among boys and men is rare. According to a new study by researchers at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, such wholesale societal shunning of the magnitude of the problem may contribute, in part, to the development of long-term psychosocial problems in the adult male victims of childhood sexual violence⁵. However, male sexual assault does occur and can include unwanted touching, fondling, or groping of a male's body including the penis, scrotum or buttocks, even through his clothes⁶.

Given the extent to which the rate of sexual violence among girls is prevalent in Kenya; one is left to wonder how safe the boy child is. Or to put it another way, we have been led to ignore that our boys have been violated, or are being violated and /or can be violated because we believe that girls are violated more often because of their vulnerability. While feminists believe that patriarchy is the system which oppresses women through its social, economic and political institutions and that throughout history men have had greater power in both the public and

The male experience of sexual violence:

February 2007

Working with adolescents - department of child and adolescent, health and development (cah), family and community health (fcll), world health organization, report 2000.

⁶*Brown University, Health Education*

http://www.brown.edu/Health_Education/sexual_assault/inalesurvivors.htm 1st February 2006.

private spheres⁷, it is the authors' assertion that the same patriarchal system does not encourage boys to speak out about violence against them, so they keep it to themselves. On the other hand, defilement takes predominance in most of the news that fill the daily newspapers, yet little is said in relation to sodomy among boys (See appendix VI).

One of the other most glaring deficiency is the wide variance that exists in the current laws of Kenya. Section 139 of the Penal code defines rape as "any person who has unlawful; carnal knowledge of a woman or a girl, without her consent or with her consent if the consent is obtained by force or by means of threats 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 personating her husband is guilty of the felony of rape" (Penal Code, Cap 63 Section 139). Therefore, such jurisdictions do not recognize sexual violence of a male as rape. Consequently, this acts as an impediment to addressing sexual violence among boys since the breadth of the problem is rarely accurately measured due to the one-sided definition of the same.

The need to investigate the prevalence of sexual violence among boys cannot be underestimated. According to Ward, the growing body of research on child sexual abuse has shed light on some common characteristics on this type of violence. Girls, for example are

'Different theories of feminism by Carol Stewart-
<http://unow.colostate.edu/Depts/Spcech/rccs/theoni84.litiii-> 15th January 2007.

significantly more likely to be abused than boys. In many parts of the world, however, boys' may be even less likely to report violence than girls, making the true extent of child sexual abuse against boys a critical area for further study (2005). Therefore our unity to fight against sexual violence in our society may be our only power if we do not exclude any gender. Otherwise, sexual violence towards boys will remain a silent scourge in our country.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.3.1 Overall Objective

To investigate the prevalence of sexual violence among boys in Nairobi.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

- 1) To explore the extent to which boys in Nairobi are sexually violated.
- 2) To find out who are most likely to be the perpetrators of sexual violence among boys
- 3) To explore factors that influence silence among boys when they are sexually violated

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS.

1. To what extent are boys sexually violated?
2. Who are the likely perpetrators of sexual violence among boys?
3. What factors influence the silence among boys when they are sexually violated?

1. 4.1 Basic Assumptions.

1. That boys experience sexual violence as much as girls.
2. That the perpetrators of sexual violence against boys are people close to them.
3. That the patriarchal nature of our culture highly influences the silence among boys who are sexually violated.

1.5 STUDY JUSTIFICATION

Many people believe that sexual assault is only committed by men against women. The majority of sexual assaults are perpetrated by men, but the fact is that 1 out of every 10 men is a victim of sexual assault.⁸

Yet, being sexually abused is one of many painful and potentially damaging experiences that a human being may suffer in childhood⁹. It is a traumatic, devastating experience for victims or survivors regardless of whether they are male or female. It takes enormous courage to face what has happened and embark on a journey of healing. For male survivors, there are many social pressures and patterns of male conditioning that make it difficult to acknowledge being violated, to speak out about it, and to seek appropriate help in overcoming the trauma.

Braun University, Health Education
http://univ.bwxm.edu/Student_Services/Intelli_Services/Health_Education/sexual_assault/malesurvivors.html - 1st February 2006.

⁹Sexual abuse of males, by Jim Hopper, <http://www.jimhopper.com/male-ab/topper>. 2007. - 15th January 2007

On the other hand, if there is one social ill of equally damaging proportions that society has so far refused to acknowledge is the sexual violence of boys. Much of the current thinking and discourse, both public and private, about violence and interpersonal violence is based on a woman-centered point of view. Sexual violence prevention efforts will therefore fail unless the strategies do not undermine the cultural and collective support against sexual violence among boys. The society must be equally concerned about where their sons are, who they are with, and ask them how they are. They must also create an environment that allows boys to feel safe talking about any sexual violation or potential violence they may have suffered.

The findings of the research will determine if there is need for the development of interventions that are focused and effective and which address both sexes in ending sexual violence. The research will aid in understanding the breadth of the subject of sexual violence among boys. It will also offer a better platform in offering gender sensitive recommendations and solutions on how to fight against the vice.

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1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The nature of the subject of study sounded uncommon to participants. Whilst they acknowledged its existence, they considered it private and personal due to the social stigma attached to it more so to the victims. Hence a male research assistant was incorporated to facilitate the Focus Group discussions in an attempt to find a common point of interaction; male to male.

The perceived cultural stereotypes on masculinity vis-a-vis sexual violence among boys posed a challenge. Similarly an understanding of what sexual violence is was encountered. This necessitated an explanation of what sexual violence constitutes.

The study's sample target was mainly minors, that is, below 18 years of age. However an additional age group (18-35 years) was purposively selected from male University Law students in a bid to gain insights on sexual violence among boys retrospectively from a mature and objective perspective as well as correlate findings from the former.

Finally, the study was also confined to high schools within Nairobi district, the University of Nairobi- School of law, media houses and counsellors. Therefore, the findings cannot be generalized to cover the entire country.

1.7 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Boy- A boy is a young male (usually child or adolescent) under the age of 18 years.

Sexual violence - sexual violence means any act which violates the sexual freedom of any member of the family unit through the use of force, intimidation, coercion, blackmail, deception or any other procedure which prevents or limits free will.

Feminist - a person interested in improving the situation of women, it can either be a man or a woman, and not all women are feminists.

Socialization - Socialization is the process by which human beings or animals learn to adopt the behaviour patterns of the community in which they live. For both humans and animals, this is typically thought to occur during the early stages of life, during which individuals develop the skills and knowledge necessary to function within their culture and environment.

Sexuality - According to the World Health Organization, human sexuality is a central aspect of being human throughout life and encompasses sex, gender identities and roles, sexual orientation, eroticism, pleasure, intimacy and reproduction. Sexuality is experienced and expressed in thoughts, fantasies, desires, beliefs attitude, values, behaviours, practices, roles and relationships (WHO working definition, 2002).

Patriarchy - this is a social, political and economic system that grants male power over women as reflected in the military, industrial,

religions and political rules in virtually all states of the world. This can also be referred to as male dominance in the society where the society's organization of its affairs cater for and sustain male supremacy over females.

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CHAPTER TWO

2. 0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews related literature on general sexual violence in Kenya, sexual violence among boys and the prevailing factors that influence the same; this includes patriarchy, masculinity, in relation to the prevailing culture of silence among the boys.

2.2 Sexual violence in Kenya

According to a study done in Kenya, 7% of Kenyan women and girls reported a rape experience in childhood. Of those reporting this form of violence, only 31% reported rape without any other form of sexual abuse such as sexual insults or unwanted touch. This is a sad reflection of male violence against girl children in the Kenyan society¹⁰. Peak vulnerability occurs in adolescence. The same study found out that 32% of the abuse occurs in adolescence, 45% in adult and late adult years while 23% occurs in childhood. This reflects that over 30,000 Kenyan girls would have been raped before they had reached their thirteenth birthday. Over 30% of Kenyan women in this sample reported an experience of forced sexual intercourse within their lifetime. The sexual abuse high-risk years (associated with increasing physical and sexual

¹⁰ Gender series - violence and Abuse of women and Girls in Kenya, population communication Africa-2003

maturity) appear to begin at age 12 and continue through the years of early adolescence 13-16 years. Of the total number of 755 girls interviewed, 24.9% were abused at between ages 12-13, 35.6% between ages 14-15 while 22.7% were sexually abused between ages 16-17.¹¹ Rape almost always involves compound abuse.

It was also found that of all the girls interviewed 12% reported an incestuous experience within their lifecycle. Most of this (forced) sexual intercourse within families is targeted upon the girls in late childhood and adolescent years. The principal rapists are male cousins, uncles and brothers. Of all abuse types, sexual abuse was least reported to persons in authority.¹²

According to a study commissioned by UN Habitat Safer Cities' Program, amongst a total number of 195 women interviewed in Nairobi, the most common types of sexual abuse within the city were found to include attempted rape at 23.6 %, and indecent assault at 39%. The most serious sexual abuse was found to be rape at 53%, gang rape 20%, physical sexual harassment-13.6% and verbal sexual harassment 6.1%. Other forms of sexual abuse constituted 7.3%. 77% of the respondents claimed to have suffered from serious sexual abuse at one time or the other. In 17% of the cases, a gun or knife was used to

"Gender series - violence and Abuse of women and Girls in Kenya, population communication Africa-2003

¹²Ibid

threaten the victims. The same study found out that women in Kenya are at risk of sexual abuse and harassment at any time and/or place>at home, work, in school or out in the streets irrespective of whether they be a child, an adolescent or a grown up woman.¹³

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2.3 Sexual violence among boys.

Recent research in the USA suggests that as many as 20 percent of males have been sexually violated as children (Wildwood, 1995). Hopper, a psychologist and for 15 years having participated in therapy and research with men and women subjected to unwanted sexual experiences and other forms of violence in childhood, indicates that approximately one in six boys is sexually violated before the age of 16¹⁴. It is well documented that as many as 1 in 3 girls is sexually violated before she reaches the ages of 16 ; what is still not widely known by the public and much of the psychiatric community is that as many as 1 in 5 boys are sexually violated before he reaches the age of 16¹⁵.

According to a newsletter produced by Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN), October, 27th -2005, the Kenya and police statistics indicated that more than 2,800 cases of rape were reported in 2004 - an increase of close to 500 compared to the previous year. The only challenge was that the statistics were those of sexual violence among

¹³ A Snapshot survey on Violence Against Women in Nairobi- UN HABITAT, April 2002

¹⁴ 'Sexual abuse of males, by Jim hopper, <http://umriv.jimhopper.com/tnale-ab/hopper>, 2007. - 15th January 2007

¹⁵The Secret Epidemic by Karl Tipple- <http://www.menstuff.org/issues/byissue/abusedboys.html>-27th

girls and none indicated any existing prevalence of sexual violence among boys.

A study done by the Population Communication Africa in Kenya on the violence of Nairobi school children, (N-231)¹⁶ indicated that two thirds of all reported unwanted sexual touch among boys involved touch by the same sex, and this is particularly so for young boys 13-15 years of age. 30.5% indicated opposite sex touch, while 69% indicated same sex touch by the perpetrator (Johnston 2004).

A research conducted in Nyeri, on the *"Experience of Sexual Coercion Among Young People in Kenya"* by Annabel S. Erulkar, indicates that among the sexually experienced, 11% of males and 21% of females had experienced at least one form of coercion. Among young people who had been coerced, the majority reported having been deceived or tricked into having sex, and many reported partner insistence or "not taking no for an answer"¹⁷.

It is also said that female perpetrators can just be as violent as men. We know this, yet the stereotype and reality of the "emotionally clingy"

¹⁶Number of the sample used to conduct the research.

¹⁷. The Experience of Sexual Coercion Among Young People in Kenya, By Annabel S. Erulkar
<http://www.guttniaclier.org/fwbs/joininls/3018204.litiil>, 1st of March 2006.

female perpetrator is given more attention because it confirms our beliefs that women are weak, emotionally dependent, and non-violent¹⁸

2.4 Patriarchy and sexual violence among boys

Because of the culture that exists in much of the world, men have additional constraints that impede their ability to cope with the aftermath of sexual violence. Men are expected to be macho, not to feel sad, to "always be in control," not to under any circumstances be vulnerable. Males are also expected to be dominant in any sexual situation; to be otherwise is an affront to the idea of the male as the "stronger vessel", the protector of women". Thus, to be male and a victim of rape or molestation poses issues that most people refuse to deal with¹⁹. The sexual assault of males by males supports and reinforces the patriarchal nature of our society. It builds and strengthens hierarchies of male power, and is an extension of male domination over females.

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Another essential component of patriarchy which goes hand in hand with masculinity is the expectation of men's domination over women. Thus, the "masculine ideal" cannot tolerate any recognition of victimization unless it focuses on the non-males and other males who

Male Sexual Abuse Victims of Female Perpetrators: Society's Betrayal of boys, by Kali Munw, <http://im?w.iiialesurvivor.oii.ca/eiiglisli/socializatwii.htm> - 13th March 2006

¹⁹The Secret Epidemic by Karl Tipple- <http://vwwwv.menstuff.org/issues/byissue/abusedboys.html-22nd> January 2007.

breach the code. Physical and sexual violence may be a prerogative of men, only with the "other." What the male code cannot accept is recognition that the male self can in fact be victimized, and in particular, sexually victimized.²⁰

The traditional gender role for men in our society dictates that males be strong, self-reliant, and in control. Our society often does not recognize that men and boys can also be victims. Boys and men may be taught that being victimized implies that they are weak and, thus, not a man (Whealin, 2005).

A major contributor to the problem is the prevailing shroud of myths that muddy the issue and allow perpetrators to continue their actions unabated. Some common myths include: "*only men are sexual predators,*" "*boys are not harmed by sexual contact if it is by a woman,*" "*boys want such contact if it is by a woman,*" and "*if a boy is sexually violated, it is because he wanted it or asked for it.*" As long as society clings to these and other commonly held mistaken beliefs, boys, men, their families, and society as a whole will continue to suffer.²¹

In Kenya the patriarchal culture heavily influences the way men perceive themselves and their value systems. Traditionally, girls in most Kenyan ethnic communities are socialized to be an exact replica of their mothers: obedient, submissive, and devoted to their husbands and

²⁰ Tlic Male Sexual Abuse Victims of Female Perpetrators: Society's Betrayal of Hoys, by Knli hhiim <http://unmi\nuih'siin>ivorMii.ai/Lniglisli/sociiilizitiion.htni> - 13th March 2006

²¹

The Secret Epidemic by Karl Tipple- <http://www.menstuff.org/issues/byissue/abusedboys.blml-22nd> January 2007.

males in general, while boys are trained to be warriors, superior and dominant in every aspect over women. The various aspect of life including training, duties, routines, and clothing focuses on the above. Some phrases that shape girls/boys lives include; *"boys should not cry"*- no matter the hardship, *"girls should not climb trees"*- even to pick fruits, *"boys shouldn't be beaten by girls"*- even if stronger. It is from such backgrounds that we are born then handed over to the formal education sector, which is also, regrettably dominated by patriarchal ideologies. For instance, courses are mostly aligned to certain genders, book illustrations, examples, and pictures are gender biased towards the male.²²

2.5 Culture of Silence and Sexual Violence Among Boys

"Beware of a silent water, a silent dog, and a silent enemy" Yiddish proverb²³

There are several factors that contribute to the epidemic of sexual abuse of boys and of children in general. Perhaps the single largest contributor is secrecy - secrecy within families, schools, day-care facilities, churches, and other organizations, as well as secrecy maintained by witnesses of the abuse and by the victims themselves.²⁴

Males are socialized to enjoy sexual encounters with females, and to see sexual contact with women as something to envy. Consequently, many males exploited by females often do not label their sexual experiences

²²Gender watchers network - <http://um'U>.geiidemuitchwrs.org/Ken\vaPage.htmi> - 16th March 2006

²³ Famous proverbs anil adages - <http://Mmno.corsinetxom/braincandy/proverb.html>- 7th February 2007

²⁴ The Secret Epidemic by Karl Tipple- <http://wuniiincnsluff.org/issucsAniissuc/abuscdobous.litinl-23rd> January 2007

as "sexual abuse" or "sexual assault" and may find it especially difficult to disclose their experiences. It is often the case that males sexually assaulted by females are fearful to disclose, because they may be seen as weak or unmanly and that they should have been able to protect themselves²⁵.

The myth that men can not be victimized particularly by women is firmly entrenched in many cultures. Many men who dare acknowledge that they were sexually violated by women are cruelly laughed at and humiliated. Most do not dare say a word about it for fear of feeling any more ashamed than they already feel.²⁶

Not only is it difficult for men to accept being sexually assaulted, it is also common for men to live in silence since the reactions of others compound the sense of being victimized. Just as the survivor finds it difficult to believe what has happened to him, so do others respond with disbelief. When a man discloses that he has been sexually violated, he is often punished further when his "manhood" and his sexual orientation are called into question²⁷. To be identified as a sexual victim makes many boys and men question their masculinity and/or sexual

²⁵The male experience of sexual violence: <http://www.uofaweb.ualberta.ca/SAC/pdfs/-7> February 2007

²⁶The Male Sexual Abuse Victims of female Perpetrators: Society's Betrayal of Hoys, by Kali Miinnh <http://inmiviiiah'sun>ivorviLca/c>iplisli/socializatio>i.litw> - 13th March 2006

²⁷Men, Masculinities and Gender politics - <http://fymmo.xyonline.net/Violence.shtml> - 15th March 2006

orientation. The shame that accompanies such doubts silences many boys about their experiences²⁸. *

On the other hand, parents often know very little about male sexual assault and may quiet their male children who are sexually violated by downplaying or denying the experience (Whealin, 2005). Because, so few people have information about male sexual assault, men also often suffer from a sense of being different, which can make it more difficult for men to seek help and hence the silence (Whealin, 2005).

In Kenya, issues of sexuality are not dealt with openly despite the increased sexualized mass media. Sexuality is shrouded in silence and secrecy and it often elicits feelings of shame and embarrassment rather than joy. The same is likely to influence the silence around the issues of sexual violence among boys.

To address the issue of accountability with reference to sexual violence, one needs to be awake to the culture of mystery and silence that shrouds sexuality in most African practices and traditions. This is informed by patriarchal attitudes that allow gender-based violence within our intimate relationships, to go on silently and unchallenged (Anam-Mogeni, 2005). We live in a culture that teaches boys courage and responsibility in working life but not in close relationships. We

^{2a}*The male experience of sexual violence: <http://umrw.uofawcb.ualberla.ca/SAC/pdfs/-711>, February 2007*

teach boys football and physical games but we do not teach them how to stand on their feet in their emotional life.

Another myth that stigmatizes and silences male survivors is the misconception that victims grow up to become victimizers.²⁹ This is based on the notion that male survivors of sexual assault, sexual abuse or incest experience a range of emotions and reactions including fear, anger, powerlessness, shame, depression, guilt or sadness. They may also experience an overwhelming sense of loss of control over their bodies and selves³⁰.

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²⁹*Men, Masculinities and Gender politics* -111 [tp://imm>.xuonline.net/Vwlence.shtml](http://imm>.xuonline.net/Vwlence.shtml) - 16th March 2005

³⁰*Rape Victim Advocates, when the survivor is male* <http://Amm'.rapevictiiuadi>ocates.org/male.html> - 1st February 2007

2.1.1 THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

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2.2.2 Feminist theory

Feminism is an organized movement which promotes equality for men and women in political, economic and social spheres. Feminists believe that women are oppressed simply due to their sex based on the dominant ideology of patriarchy³¹. They seek to realize equality of men and women in all areas of life, so that relationships are characterized by freedom and mutuality.

The feminist theory therefore aims to understand the nature of inequality and focuses on gender politics, power relations and sexuality. While generally providing a critique of social relations, much of feminist theory also focuses on analyzing gender inequality and the promotion of women's rights, interests, and issues³². By the 1980's, however, feminists started disagreeing on particular issues linked to feminism. What was once one theory began to branch out into many theories that focused on different feminist issues. Today, there are as many definitions of feminism as there are feminists. Each definition of feminism depends on a number of factors including one's own beliefs,

³¹Carol Stewart - Different theories of feminism-
<http://www.iolostate.edu/Depts/Specch/rccs/theory84.litm-> 15th January 2007.

³²Feminist theory, unkipedia -http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feminist_theory-24" Innuary 2007

history and culture³³. Some of the theories that emerged include the Radical Feminism, the Liberal Feminism, Socialist/Marxist Feminism, Cultural Feminism, and ecoFeminism among others. This study was guided by the Radical feminism theory in which radical feminists believe that women's oppression is caused by patriarchy.

2.2.3 Radical feminism theory

The theory observes patriarchy as the basic system of power upon which human relationships in society are arranged and seeks to challenge this arrangement by rejecting standard gender roles and male oppression. The radical feminism movement came out of the Civil Rights Movement, particularly the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. Some of the feminist pioneers of the 2nd wave were Shulamith Firestone, Kathie Sarachild, Carol Hanisch, Judith Brown, and others³⁴. They believed that men commit most of the violence on this planet and women are far more likely to be the victims. "When women commit violence, we are all horrified because they are not supposed to do that, but when men do it, it is just pretty much business as usual³⁵".

³³ Stewart - Different theories of patriarchy - <http://www.colostate.edu/depts/siwecli/rccs/llicoru84.lilii-15th%20jan/2007>.

Radical feminism, wikipedia - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radical_feminism - 23rd August 2006

³⁵ The 12-step program for discussing feminism and misogyny, submitted by Lucitila Marshall, http://www.log-zmag.org/ee.liuks/tlie.12_step_program_for_discussing_feminism_mid_misogyny?page=1-23 - August 2006.

Radical feminism is a branch of feminism that views women's oppression (which radical feminists refer to as "Patriarchy") as a basic system of power upon which human relationships in society are arranged. It seeks to challenge this arrangement by rejecting standard gender roles and male oppression³⁶

The radical feminists believe that, women's oppression is the most fundamental form of oppression. It is the model for all other kinds of oppression. For example, a prostitute in their view, does not act out of free choice but is a victim of coercion in both its most subtle and direct forms³⁷.

They believe that under the patriarchal systems male rulers control society and use women for their reproductive ability, and that individual men use the social unit of the family to exert power over women and children. This theory therefore tends to lay emphasis on the fact that women are always the slaves and men are always the master,

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hence the need for women to separate themselves from the influence of men. They challenge male dominance which leads to women oppression which they also say is located in the social institution of gender.

³⁶ Wikipedia - <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriarchy> - January 2007

³⁷ Radical feminism - http://www.feministissues.com/radical_feminism.html - January 2007

Through this kind of understanding, it has been concluded that gender-based violence which comprises of sexual violence involves *power imbalances* and therefore most often, men are the perpetrators and women are the victims. Violence therefore becomes a problem of significant proportions that affects all societies to a greater or lesser extent. Yet, most people are unaware of the magnitude, causes, and consequences of violence.

2.2.4 Relevance of the theory to the study

Radical feminism theory focuses on men as oppressors, yet says little about the possibility of the woman being an oppressor of other women or of men. Though feminists may want to see violence as a symptom of both a power structure over women, children and as a system of self-subjugation penetrating through our entire male culture and therefore affecting only women, it is the authors assumption that the very structure of power/powerlessness is likely to bring a bias in our culture against viewing the sexual violence among boys and men as prevalent. This therefore becomes relevant in the study of sexual violence among boys, since it has a tendency to build a notion that boys and men do not experience sexual violence and or any form of gender based violence therefore narrowing down sexual violence as violence against girls and women exclusively. The same values that support the male domination of women are likely to make the conceptualization of male victimization impossible. This may leave the male survivor unable to

accept his experience of sexual violence further compelling him to retain his sexual identity as a man.

Gender based violence must be addressed with full understanding of the word gender, hence looking at violence as perpetrated to and by both men and women. Sexual violence is a crime that scars both genders but because of society's sexual biases and male machismo, boys are often overlooked and are labelled as perpetrators more often than victims. Yet we must acknowledge that boys are violated just as women and girls without diminishing the reality of male perpetrated violence and female victimization.

We must be sure to note that silence provides a safe haven within which sexual violence occurs. Silence maintains the denial of sexual victimization, and the authority we abandon to its victims. It does little good to ask the 1 in 5 young men how to be sexually respectful towards women when their own story of victimization is ignored. Such sexual assault prevention messages as "gender inequity as the root cause of violence against women" can be seen as painfully incongruous when girls and boys, women and men are sexually violated (Goodwin, 2004).

A part from the power relations, the cultural construction of gender and personhood also highly influences how men perceive themselves. As Brettell and Sargent puts it,

"The cultural construction of gender in a particular society involves definition of what it means to be male or masculine, female or feminine and these definitions vary cross-culturally (1993).

The psychic structures of manhood are created in early childrearing environments that are often typified by the absence of fathers and adult men - or, at least, by men's emotional distance" (Michael, 2002).

On the sports field we teach boys to ignore pain. At home we tell boys not to cry and act like men. For example, through the rituals of manhood, the Sambia men of Papua New Guinea are progressively detached from the world of women, a world they occupy for the first seven years of their lives and which they must learn to both fear and value (Brettell and Sargent, 1993). This in a great way perpetuates the culture of silence among the boys who have been sexually violated and/or those who know of others who have been violated.

Therefore, while we must highly recognize the groundbreaking work of the feminist movement in decoding the complexities of genderized violence, we also need to recognize that the same underlying factors are likely to perpetuate violence against boys. The author's assumption is that patriarchy, which the radical feminists claim to perpetuate the domination of women, unless wholesomely addressed, is likely to be the very tool of oppression to men who experience sexual violence.

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2.2.5 Weaknesses of the theory

"Under patriarchy, every woman's son is her potential betrayer and also the inevitable rapist or exploiter of another woman"³⁸ As the story goes, there were some blind men who came across an elephant for the first time in their lives. Each grabbed hold of a part of the animal: the trunk, the tail, the leg, among others. When they were asked to describe how an elephant looks like, each could only relate to what they had touched. As a parable, we learn that they all are correct in their perception, and yet all are incomplete in their understanding. It is therefore likely that how we address sexual violence among boys is contingent on how we perceive it.

The radical feminism theory does not (easily) conceptualize the essentials of men's victimization in relation to sexual violence, nor of female perpetration - a reality in many men's lives (Goodwin, 2004). In reality however, a female can coerce a male into unwanted sexual activity just as a male could³⁹. Therefore, feminist analysis and service

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models may often minimize or deny men's reality of sexual victimization, either inadvertently or by its sole-gender mandate. Just like the perception of the blind men with the elephant, our individual lens of understanding is useful, but sometimes insufficient. However,

³⁸ Andrea Dworhin's criticism - <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patriarchy-30th> January 2007

³⁹ *The male experience of sexual violence: <http://ummkuofaweb.ualberta.ca/SAC/pdfs/TlicMaleExperiericeofSexualViolence.-7>* February 2007

the radical feminist's analytical lenses may give us some basis of understanding on how to explore the likelihood of prevalence of sexual violence among boys.

One of the most glaring limitations under the radical feminist theory is that men are typically not seen as the oppressed. Thus, the notion of male victimization tends to be seen as an enigma in this theory. VWhat they may not understand is that being privileged (as they would term men to be) and being oppressed can be the two sides of the same coin.

As Dutton puts it, radical feminism insists that men — all men — by their nature pursue power and control for its own sake. As a result, we become complicit in the myths of gender politics. So when a crazed individual male with a bizarre personal back story shoots women, we hold candlelight vigils. But when a vengeful woman cuts off a man's penis, he becomes fodder for stand-up comedians, while she is hailed as a symbol of female empowerment (2006).

CHAPTER THREE

3. 0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the procedures and strategies followed in conducting this study. Specifically, it focuses on the research design, site selection, research instruments, data collection methods and data analysis techniques.

3.2 Site selection

This study was conducted in Nairobi city, which is the capital city of Kenya and located in Nairobi Province. The study site was selected because the physical environment and the unique mix of its population which is drawn from the entire country. In addition, Nairobi has many learning institutions which contain the target group and are easily accessible. Nairobi is well served by all weather and tarmac roads therefore most areas can be reached by road hence very accessible.

3.3 Unit of analysis

The individual male respondents were the centre of interest in this study and are therefore the unit of analysis.

3.4 Target Population

Methodological and ethical challenges associated with interviewing young children make research into child sexual abuse difficult (Ward, 2005). The population therefore consisted of two hundred and sixty (260) young men from the age of thirteen (13) years to twenty six (26) years. Two hundred and forty (240) from four (4) urban high school and twenty (20) from the University of Nairobi. The researcher saw this age bracket as capable of articulating sexual violence issues as well as share past experiences if any.

The study also sought to engage three (3) family counsellors within Nairobi and four (4) guidance and counselling teachers in the four urban schools selected, so as to find out the extent to which students and young people report incidences of sexual violence meted on them. The researcher also engaged two (2) media houses - in order to find out what was the ratio of reporting of cases of sexual harassment among boys in relation to those among girls in Kenya.

Finally the researcher conducted two Focus Group Discussions (FGD's), from the already interviewed urban high schools.

3.5 Sample and sampling procedure

The researcher employed simple random sampling procedure in the selection of high schools. The researcher wrote down 20 names of boys (high) schools within the urban centre of Nairobi province as listed in a local Telephone directory on a small piece of paper, folded them, put them together in a box, shook the box to ensure that the papers were

well mixed up and thereafter picked out four (4) different schools. The schools sampled had four years of learning, namely form one (1), form two (2), form three (3) and form four (4). Thereafter, the researcher employed systematic random sampling to engage fifteen (15) boys from each of the four years of learning giving a total of sixty (60) boys per school. The researcher selected every n th case within the population of form one, form two, form three and form four. The researcher used the list of admission from the school to pick each of the n th case. Let us say there are one hundred and fifty (150) boys in one year of learning. The researcher determined the sampling interval by dividing the total population of the said boys by the sample size ($150/15 = 10$). Hence starting from the 1st student and then picked every 10th student. The total sample within the four urban schools was therefore, equal to 240 high school students and to whom questionnaires were administered. From the university, the researcher purposively engaged twenty (20) undergraduate male students pursuing law studies at the school of law, University of Nairobi.

Three (3) counsellors were interviewed. Telephone calls were made to the counseling services providers as listed in a local Telephone directory. The first three (3) that were comfortable were selected. The researcher also interviewed four guidance and counseling teachers, one (1) from each of the four (4) urban schools.

In an attempt to obtain an in-depth understanding of the meanings and definitions of the situation presented by informants through the administration of questionnaires, focus group discussions took place in

two high schools through simple random sampling, the researcher requested the counseling and guidance teachers to select a group of 8 boys whom the teachers thought (through experience and interaction) would be more open to the subject of sexuality.

From a list of media houses, the researcher purposively selected two media houses due to their perceived extensive coverage of social issues in both print and electronic media. The researcher thereafter, secured an appointment to conduct an interview with one media editor in each of the media houses.

3. 6 Research Instruments

The data was collected using questionnaires, key informant interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGD's).

3.6.1 The Questionnaires

The questionnaires were the main data collection instrument of the study. They were developed in order to address the study objectives. They were highly preferred by the researcher due to the suitability to the study as a means of rapid data gathering instruments.

The questionnaires used by the researcher included both structured (closed) and unstructured (open-ended) questions meaning that some questions required a "yes' or "no" answer while others demanded an explanation. This ensured that the findings were easier to analyze and quantify, while on the other hand, they permitted a greater depth of responses giving more insight to the feelings of the respondents. They

were self administered hence the respondents filled and or completed the questionnaires by themselves.

3. 6. 2 Key Informant Interview

This demands face to face situations with the interviewee in addressing questions. This instrument was therefore, designed to address the issues that form the basis of this study by seeking information concerning the prevalence of sexual violence among boys from the guidance and counseling teachers in high schools, and the media.

The interviews had both structured and unstructured items. This enhanced clarification and in-depth analysis of views of the interviewees concerning the possibility of the prevalence of sexual violence among boys.

3.6.3 Focus Group Discussions

A Focus Group Discussion (FDG) is a semi structured group session, moderated by a group leader, held in an informal setting, with the purpose of collecting information on a selected topic.

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With sexuality being a sensitive issue, the Focus Group Discussion allowed for group interaction that brought out in-depth information than did the questionnaires. The researcher was therefore able to further probe the aspects sought out by the questionnaires hence yielding more useful information. The FGDs further allowed greater insights into the "why" questions. The other reason was the need to explore and or discover attitudes and opinions that might not have

been revealed in the questionnaires. The FGDs also enabled the researcher to make follow up of the responses that needed further clarification.

3.6.4 Data Analysis

The use of descriptive statistics is fundamental in organizing research data as it serves to summarize the information collected. Data collected by the various instruments was presented in both quantitative and qualitative (i.e. using numerals and words) descriptions.

The data collected was organized according to the researcher's questions that guided the study. Data collected from the questionnaires was coded and analyzed using the SPSS statistical computer programme. Data from the key informants and the Focus Group Discussions has been analyzed on content basis to show emerging trend of the responses.

3.6.5 Data Presentation

The data has been presented inform of tables, pie charts, bar graphs and narratives.

3.6. 6. Ethical Considerations

In order to respect and protect the autonomy, rights and dignity of participants the researcher did not coerce anyone to participate in this research; it was voluntary and based on informed consent. The researcher also sought to respect the privacy, anonymity and confidentiality of all the information provided by participants. Pseudonyms were used in order to ensure that identity of participants was concealed.

The researcher observed the principle of non-exploitation and did not unnecessarily consume the time of participants or make them incur undue loss of resources and income, neither did the researcher expose them to risks in regards to participation in the research. In order to inculcate and practice sensitivity and respect for culture and the sensitivity of the sexuality subject, the researcher had a counselor on standby to address any immerging cases among the respondent. The researcher also sought the company of a male assistant to further assist in demystifying sexuality as a subject.

The researcher further observed the principle of beneficence by sharing
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the report with the guidance and counseling teacher's of the four (4) high schools interviewed in order to make a positive contribution towards the welfare of the boy's in high schools. The researcher observers all totality of responsibility and bears all responsibility for all

procedures and ethical issues related to the project. The researcher has ensured that there is no fabrication, falsification, plagiarism or other unethical practices at any stage of the research.

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CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the data collected and further discusses these findings. The study sought to investigate the prevalence of sexual violence among boys in Nairobi. The theme of the study was derived from the researcher's objectives and research questions.

4.2 Personal Profiles of Respondents

The respondents for this study were diverse, two hundred and forty (240) boys from high schools, four (4) teaches in charge of guidance and counselling, twenty (20) University students, three (3) three family counsellors and two (2) media editors. However, out of the two hundred and sixty questionnaires that went out, twelve (12) were missing upon return. During the stage of data processing which involves editing, coding, classification, tabulation and data validation, an additional forty (40) questionnaires lacked completeness, accuracy and /or uniformity and therefore were deemed not fit for analysis. Figure 4.1 shows the age of the high school boys and University of Nairobi male students who responded to the questionnaires.

Table 4.2

Age of the Respondents	N	Percent
Valid 13-15	99	47.6
16-19	85	40.8
20-22	23	11.1
23-26	1	0.5
Total	208	100.0

Source: Primary data

This shows the distribution of the valid respondents sampled using the questionnaires, which are within the age bracket targeted by the researcher.

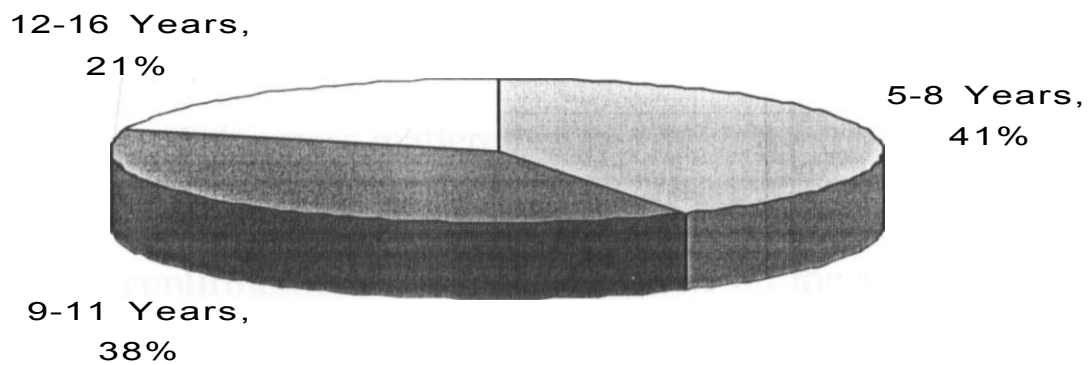
4.3 Age of coming into terms with Sexuality

In order to understand sexual violence, there has to be an initial understanding of one's sexuality. 41% of the respondents indicated that they came into terms with their sexuality between the ages of 5-8 years, 38% between the ages of 9-11 years while 21% indicated to have come into terms with their sexuality between the ages of 12-16 years.

(Sexuality in this particular context is defined as the appreciation of one's sex and sexual feelings)

See Fig 4.3

Age of coming to terms with Sexuality



Source: Primary Data

4.4 The Extent of Sexual Violation among Boys

In order to assess the extent of sexual violence, the study analyzed whether the boys were brought up in homes where there was a house help or not. 70.7 % of the boys indicated that they had house helps in their homes. 24.5% of those who had house girls indicated that they were just friends, 27.4% indicated that they were just casual friends, 10.6% said that they were close while 8.2 % indicated that the relationship with the house girl was very close.

The several categories were operationalized by the researcher to indicate;

- Friendly- meaning talked or engaged in a conversation when need be

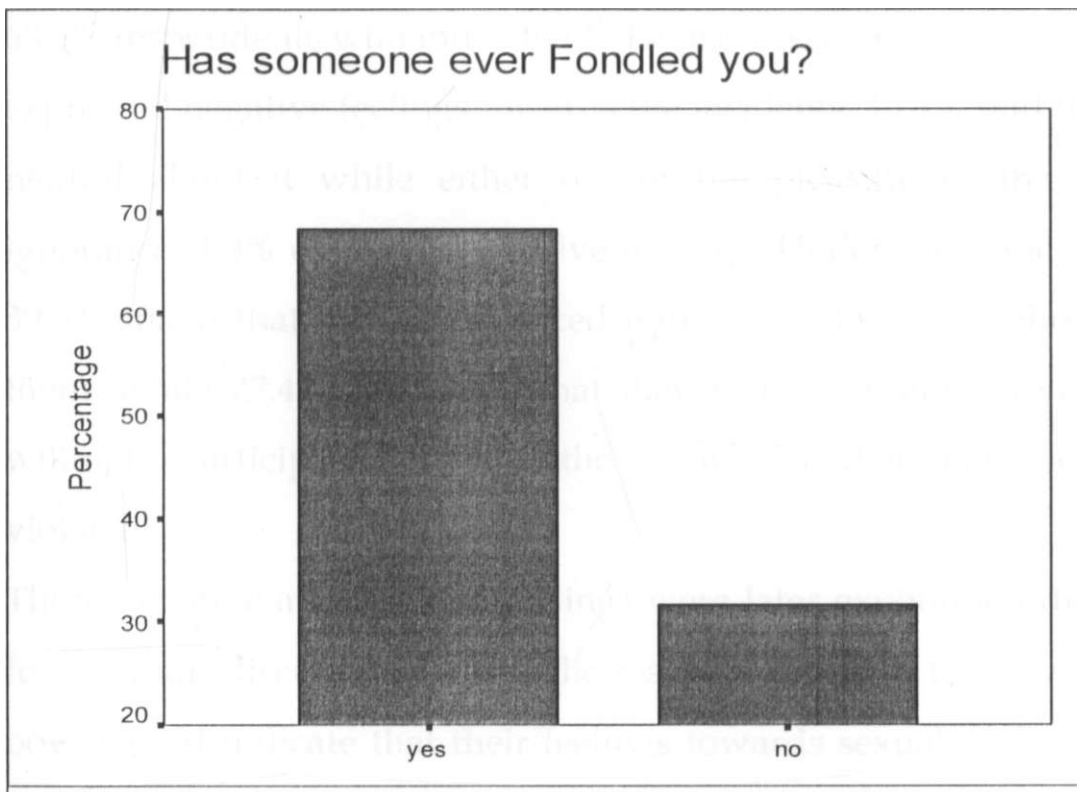
- Casual - their conversation did not just arise out of a need but were free to talk at anytime,
- Close - meant that they would actually enjoy each others company,
- Very close - to me mean they went on to the extent of being intimate.

The degree of closeness mattered, either by design or default 21.6 % of those who indicated that they had a close relationship with the house girls also confirmed that they slept together on the same bed at some point in their early age. The focus group discussions sought to probe this further and it appeared that sometimes parents tend to assume that when their male child sleeps with a house help it has no consequential harm. On the other hand, the discussants went on to say that while such scenario may have looked innocent to their parents, it also gave them the opportunity to explore their dormant sexual feelings and would therefore, not even mind sleeping with them. As they grow up, they start attaching sexual feelings to the house helps, even when the house girls leave and another one is employed, the cycle would continue and to some extent they would be the ones *"calling the shots"*.

Further to the same, the respondents indicated that they had been fondled (meaning some form of touching of the boys genitalia). 68.3% of the total number of respondents indicated having been fondled while 31.7 % indicated that they had never experienced such an act. It was clear during the focus group discussion that boys do understand what it means to be fondled. One participant said that it's a form of arousal

around the genitalia. Others said that it had to do with touching provocatively around the sexual organs in order to attain some form of sexual satisfaction and/or pleasure.

See Fig 4.4



Source: Primary data

Of those who said yes, as per the above figure, 16.3% indicated having been done so by their aunts, 17.3% by the house girls, 26.0% by other female friends, 5.3% by their brothers while 2.9% by their uncles, while the rest did not indicate who was the perpetrator.

The study therefore, established that most of the people who seemed to sexually take advantage in fondling the boys and hence perpetrate sexual violence were mainly females, who constituted 59.6 %.

Most of the respondents indicated that the same took place within the early stages of their lives; that is within the ages of 3-9 years. Out of the 68.3% respondents who indicated to have been sexually violated, 50.0 % expressed negative feelings towards the incidents, 15.4% said they were neutral about it while either out of the pleasure of the same or ignorance, 1.9% expressed positive feelings. Under the same category, 39.9% stated that they were forced into the act by those who violated them; while 27.4 % indicated that they were ignorant about it hence willingly participated without the knowledge that they were being violated.


These negative and positive feelings were later expounded during the focus group discussions where the researcher sought to know why the boys would indicate that their feelings towards sexual violence would be positive as well as the reasons as to why they would willingly engage in such an activity.

One of the participants said and I quote;

"Sometimes, even after being sexually violated you feel like you are the achiever after all we don't care about our dignity, virginity is just another state of being, its like I have never been a president, so what?"

*(Age - **76** years)*

The respondents also indicated having heard of similar experiences from their peers. 81.7% of all the respondents indicated that other boys



had shared with them about incidences of sexual violence in their lives while 18.3 % said that no one else had shared with them about being sexually violated.

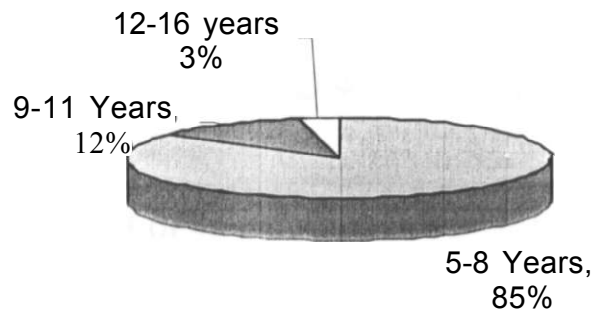
This was somehow an indication that there is a likelihood of boys opening up to each other and or at least their peers.

4.5 Sexual violence during childhood

There was a clear indication from the respondents that boys are usually sexually violated in their childhood. As they grow up, they learn to take care of the situation, and in many cases they have no option but to be in charge. During the focus group discussions, the participants expressed that the society has created a notion that a man cannot be raped, and any form of penis erection is mistaken to mean consent. The participants felt that the high concentration on the girl child as "if she was the only child" only perpetuates the kind of sexual violence that boys go through during their childhood years.

Fig 4.5

Age when Sexual violence is most prevalent



Source: Primary data

Out of the 68.3 % of the respondents who indicated that they were sexually violated through fondling, 85% of them indicated that the same happened at an early age of less than eight years.

During the FGDs it emerged that boys felt helpless at this age. Some of the participants indicated that, this was done to them because; they lived at the mercy of the perpetrators. *"It is a helpless situation; it is all about who has the power and who is weak"* (Age - 16 years) one participant stated.

4.6 Perpetrators of Sexual violence

Respondents indicated that relatives were the most likely perpetrators of sexual violence among boys. In addition, out of the 68.3 % of the respondents who indicated that they had been sexually abused, reported to have experienced the violation from people older than the

survivors themselves. The largest category of these people were approximated to be of the ages between 20- 25 years, 9.1 % being persons over 37years and above as per the responses from the participants. The question of power and control therefore emerged during the Focus Groups Discussions as well as during the key informant interviews, with the respondents indicating that power and control is at the root of sexual violence.

Table 4.6

How old was the person who abused you?

Age of the abuser	Frequency	Percent
15-19	6	4.3
20-25	64	45.0
26-30	41	28.9
31-36	18	12.7
37 - above	13	9.1
Total	" 142	100.0

Source: primary data

Out of the 68.3 % (142 no.) of boys who indicated that they had experienced some form of fondling, 40.1% also indicated that the same occurred 6-9 times. (Table 4.7)

Table 4.6b

How many times did it occur?

Times of occurrence	Frequency	Percent
2-5 times	29	20.5
6-9 times	57	40.1
more than 9 times	56	39.4
	142	100.0

Source: Primary Data

During the interviews with the counsellors, some case stories were narrated.

Case Study 1

"Either by design or by default, while the boy was growing up, at the age of 11 years, he shared his bed with their house girl. But he never understood why this was so. He wanted to believe it is because his parents trusted their house girl very much and more so they had a two bedroom house, hence he had to share a room with the house girl and to make matters worse a bed. This only happened for one year, but the boy said it must have been the longest year of his life. The house girl would touch his penis at night, rubbing it against her stomach, at first; he did not think much of it, until after two months when he felt that she was not bothered of how he felt as long as she did what she wanted. Sad enough, he never shared with his parents about it; he did not have

the words to express what was happening, so he would always pray that one day the house girl would leave".

Case study 2

"Kamau (not his real name) is the only child to a single mother. The mother is a business woman who used to travel to Uganda most of the weekends to get goods for her business. On such occasions, she would entrust her children to her sister in good faith. It was during such times that the aunt would take advantage of Kamau particularly when she was bathing him (at the age of 10 years). Kamau narrated that his aunt kept touching and fondling his penis to the point of erection. Later,^the aunt would kiss his penis in what Kamau explains today that it could have been oral sex. This was very frustrating to Kamau who did not know much about it. Because of shame, Kamau kept all this to himself until he went to high school where one of the boys started making fun of his genitals saying that he had a small penis unlike the other boys. Kamau attributed all this to what his aunt used to do while he was young. This became-very disturbing to a point of, affecting his studies".

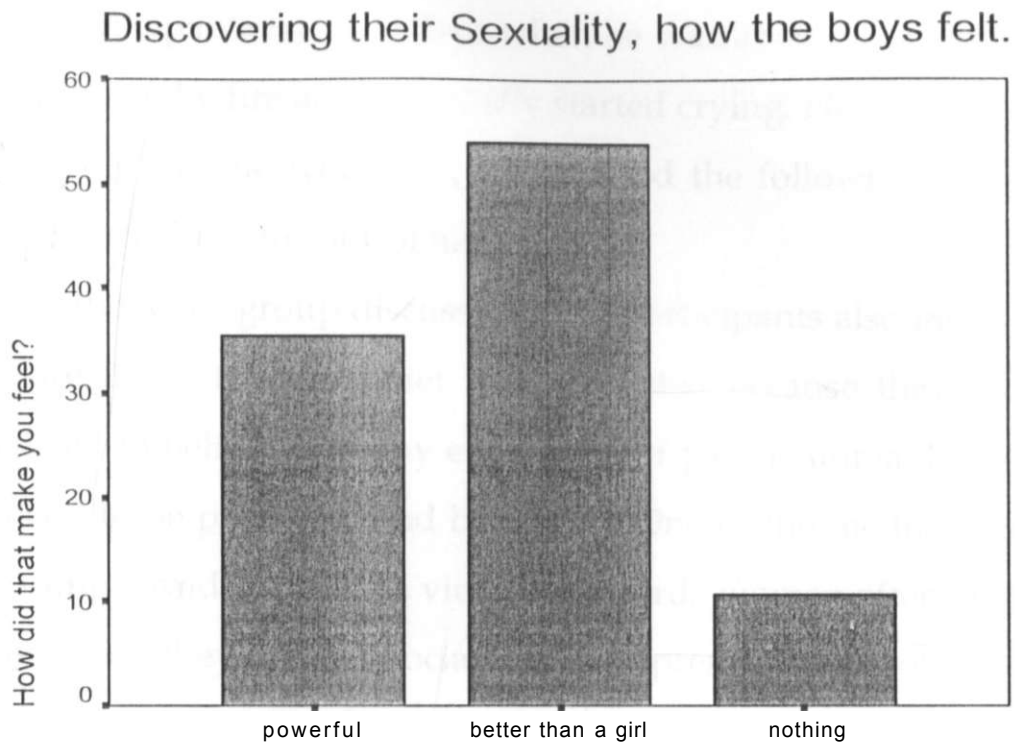
The media editors were very open on the subject of sexual violence among boys. They indicated that they have heard of incidences where boys have been sexually violated. The main challenge comes in when they seek the truth of the matter. The boys are not only shy in releasing the information, but that families are also careful not to let such information slip out.

4.7 The Patriarchal Influence towards the Silence

Society creates culture and determines it and its various meaning; it therefore exists only as a product of human activity. Therefore, a person's culture can be a force of liberation or oppression; a weapon or a tool.

According to the statistics, the biggest percentage of the respondents expressed the fact that they felt superior to a girl after coming into terms with their sexuality. 58.8 % of the respondents indicated that they felt better than girls while 35.6% indicated that they felt powerful. During the Focus Group Discussions, the participants indicated that the term "better than a girl" means that the boy had the upper hand; others said that the underlying meaning was that they are not supposed to cry like girls, you are of more value in the society, you have more responsibilities to take care of than the girl. They indicated that it has always been preached to them by their parents that they are the ones in charge of the *Boma* .(meaning their home). The word "powerful" brought with it similar sentiments only that this time they were more bent towards the physical strength. The participants expressed this to mean, they had more muscle power and one of their societal role was to protect the girls. One of the participants said "*Wavulana body, Wnsicluma mciyai*" meaning that boys have the body and strength, while girls are like eggs, meaning fragile.

Fig 4.7



Source: Primary data

The question of masculinity and personhood therefore, raises great concern on how boys perceive themselves in relation to their counterparts and how the patriarchal society continues to fan the same through the socialization process.

There was a clear indication from the focus groups that indeed boys will always be boys and that they are superior to girls. The participants indicated that the same has been hammered in their minds since their childhood years. They have grown up to know that they are in charge and their business is to emulate the aggressiveness of males in the society. The participants also indicated that as males, they are not

expected to make any mistakes, so they are always living in the constant fear that they may fail their families or the society large. One of the participants narrated that when he was about to be circumcised, he was burnt by fire and eventually started crying. His mother yelled at him saying that he would get circumcised the following month, after having learnt how to control his tears.

During the focus group discussions, the participants also indicated that they are likely to keep quiet when violated because they have been socialized to believe that any expression of pain is unmanly and hence the need to be persevere and be macho. One of the media interviewee for example said that men's violence towards women often stems from the fact that they are not socialized to express their emotions or vent their frustrations through crying. This is a weakness that children get as young as when they begin to comprehend. Related to this is the fact that males are vested with responsibility and are socialized to detest failure. This fear of failure is the root of male aggression.

The media editor continued to say that information given to them was very limited. Even in their endeavor to follow up cases of sexual violence among boys, they have always met opposition from the community especially from the men. *"Fathers are very hesitant to have cases of their hoy children reported, they see it as not only a shame to the boy but also to the father who did not have the capacity to protect his child "*, one of the media editor said.

The researcher therefore, concluded that due to their socialization process, most men avoid expressing pain, and would rather keep it hidden even when they are sexually violated due to the fear of being labelled as weak and a failure in the society.

The guidance and counselling teachers expressed the need to sensitize the boys and encourage them to open up if they ever experienced any form of sexual violence. All the counsellors agreed that the aspect of manhood that dictates the need for men to persevere while in pain seems to take much root in the minds of the boys. Hence the same only perpetuates a lot of silence around the issues of sexual violence.

4.8 Sexual violence vis-a-vis - the silence

During the focus group discussions, the participants expressed the fear of being labelled as cowards. Most of them said that they must ensure that they are not seen as to lack control of a situation, least of all when it has to do with sexual matters.

"The life of a man is supposed to be controlled by him not by the world", one participant said.

They continued to say that the sexual victimization of men and boys makes them feel like only men can sexually violate hence there is no need to alert the whole world that you have been sexually violated because they will not believe us anyway. The shame and stigma associated with such sexual violence was therefore, a clear indication of the massive silence and consequently, massive under-reporting.

Asked to comment on the issues pertaining to silence in relation to sexual violence among boys, one of the family counsellors indicated that throughout our lives, we are consciously or unconsciously shaped by what we see or hear, the habits of the old order of beings which holds us in bondage. The values we learn, either from our parents and/or our peers stick with us, setting structures that limit our actions. The shame of reporting which eventually presents a lot of silence among the boys can be easily attributed to the socialization process that is very patriarchal in nature.

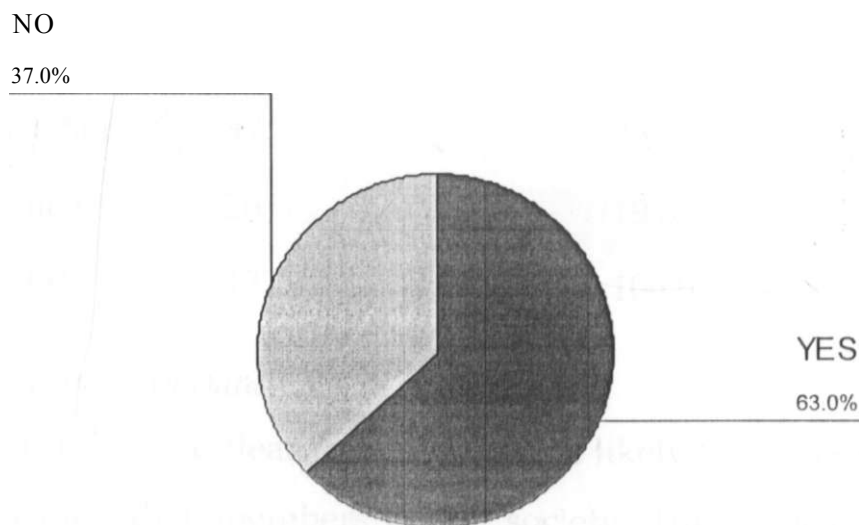
It is worth concluding that sexual violence among boys can be said to be shrouded in passivity which in one way or another is perceived, in many cultures, to be utterly inconsistent with masculine gender and sexual identities.

4.9 Reporting of sexual violence among boys

In order to assess the need for reporting in case of sexual violence, the researcher sought to ask if the respondents would report in the event that they were sexually harassed by anybody.

Fig 4.9

Willingness to Report



Source: primary data

63 % of all the respondents indicated that they would report while 37 % said that they cannot report the matter at all. The study therefore established that majority of the boys are willing to report unlike what the society traditionally believes. On the same note, this was a clear indication that there is an urgent need to demystify the shame of reporting.

Of the 63 % who indicated that they would report as indicated on the chart above, 44.3 % indicated that they would report to their parents, 35.9% to the teachers, and 19.8 %to the police.

Table 4.9b

To whom would they report to?

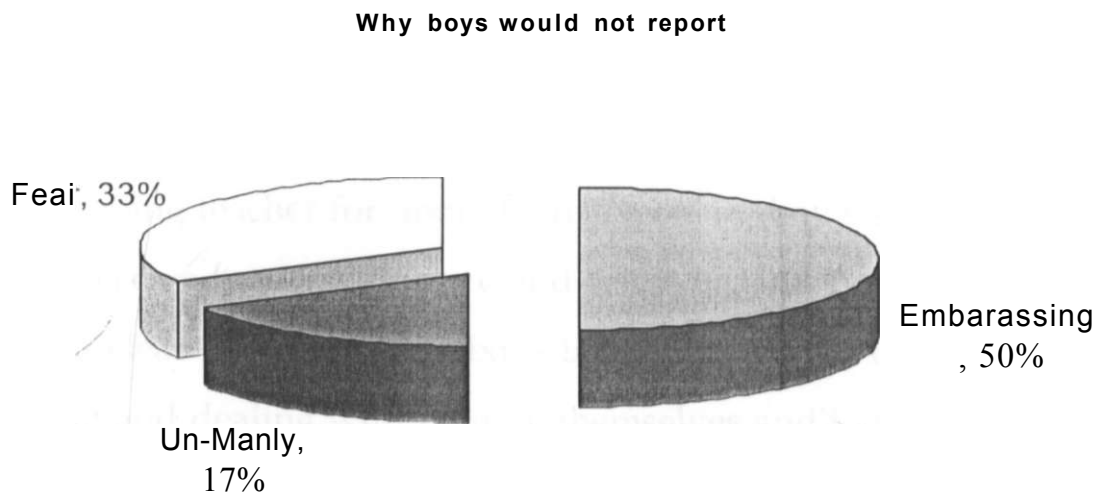
	Frequency	Percent
Parents	58	44.3
Teachers	47	35.9
Police	26	19.8
Total	131	100.0

Source: Primary Data

It was therefore clear that the boys are likely to open up to parents more than the other members of the society. This indicates that there is a great need for the parents to initiate sexuality debates and dialogues within their families.

Out of the 37 % who indicated that they cannot report, 50 % denoted that it was embarrassing to report, 32.9% said it was unmanly, while 17.1 % indicated that they would fear to do so.

Fig 4.9c



Source: Primary data

During the focus group discussions, the participants indicated that they would appreciate if there was a way in which boys would be encouraged to report without victimization. They indicated that they needed to feel safe in the hands of the society before they report any form of sexual violation. One of the participants said *"if I report that I have been sexually violated, there is likelihood that even the police will not believe me, so why bother"*

The counsellors indicated that it is a big challenge for boys to report sexual violence leave alone any other form of violence. One of the counsellors concluded the case of Kamau (case study 2) in this manner: "It's at this point that he sought to see the school counsellor. The sad part was that Kamau was not willing to open up and he kept attributing his poor academic performance to other things including the attitude^

from teachers and poor diet. Not until I decided to search deeper and only then did he open up. This was indeed a courageous effort". The counsellor concluded.

One of the teachers indicated that she has been a guidance and counselling teacher for more than 7 years in boy's schools yet she had only received sexual violence and related cases from three boys. This was a clear testimony that boys believe in being "manly". It is about hiding and dealing with pain by themselves and looking for a solution within and not without.

Another counsellor went on to say that, "in a boy's school, as guidance and counselling teacher, your department can easily be rendered "useless". It is a huge task to identify with the needs of the boys, after all, they will not open their hearts to you as much as you may wish and it requires a high level of trust for even one boy to open up to any need let alone sexual Violence".

The media editors echoed the same sentiments indicating that according to their reporting, they have more reports that they relate to the girl child than the boy child. The society doesn't seem to recognize the fact that boys are also victims of sexual violence.

4.10 Discussion

This study draws on a representative sample of male high school students, University students, counselors and the media houses to explore the prevalence of sexual violence among boys in Nairobi. Clearly, it is evident that as a society we cannot afford to ignore the

prevalence of sexual violence among boys any longer. The costs of not taking steps to prevent more abuse are too high to bear. Many people want to avoid any discussion regarding the sexual abuse of boys, finding it too uncomfortable, possibly because it shatters too many cherished beliefs. Regardless of whether people want to hear it, this is one secret that begs to be told.

Many scholars who have attempted to research on this subject affirm that much of the current thinking and discourse, both public and professional, about abuse and interpersonal violence is based on a woman-centered point of view. Because of this image of perpetrators as having a male face, violence in our society has become 'masculinised' and is blamed exclusively on 'men' and 'male socialization' ⁴⁰

Although there is without question a male gender dimension to many forms of violence, especially sexual violence, simple theories of male socialization are inadequate to explain why the society assumes that males are not targets of sexual violence as well. The findings of the research are also tantamount with other findings, a major contributor to the problem is the prevailing shroud of myths that muddy the issue and allow perpetrators to continue their actions unabated. The power relations and the question of socialization, patriarchy and masculinities also play a big role in the way the society perceives and understands issues related to sexual violence.

⁴⁰Gordon Clay- *Controversial Report Explores Male Victims of Violence*- <http://Amm>.hc-sc.pcxalippb/fainlyviolence/pdfs/invisib.pdf> - 9th July 2007

The nature of the subject also acts as a great hindrance towards reporting and responding to cases of sexual violence among boys. It is also important to note that most of our societies share the same myths in relation to sexual violence among boys, some of these common myths include: "only men are sexual predators," "boys are not harmed by sexual contact if it is by a woman," "boys want such contact if it is by a woman," and "if a boy is sexually abused, it is because he wanted it or asked for it." As long as society clings to these and other commonly held mistaken beliefs, boys, men, their families, and society as a whole will continue to suffer.

As a researcher, I would categorically echo Munro's words that "the reality that boys are sexually abused by women is not widely accepted. Some people view it as an impossible act - that a male can't be sexually assaulted by a female - and others view it as sexually titillating. The existence of female perpetrators and male victims confronts many of our most firmly held beliefs about women, men, sexuality, power, and sexual assault. It challenges our very notions about what sex is (2002).

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CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the study, conclusions and recommendations.

5.2 Summary of the study

The purpose of this study was to establish the prevalence of sexual violence among boys in Nairobi. The study involved the analysis of data derived from respondents who included students, guidance and counselling teachers, family counsellors and media editors. The researcher employed both qualitative and quantitative methods of collecting data. The results from each were used to cross-validate the study findings.

The study findings indicate that the sexual violence pandemic among boys is prevalent especially within the early years. However, the patriarchal nature of our culture as well as the socialization process that seeks to uphold the need for machismo has perpetuated a culture of silence around the subject. Sexual harassment is common among boys; this is meted on them by senior female friends, house girls, aunts and nieces. It was clear that such incidences left some of the boys with negative feelings about the experience, having been helpless to fight

and at times without the option of reporting. On the other hand, some boys were not sure if the acts were "heroic" in nature, offering them an opportunity to display what they would then call "a show case for the functioning of their manhood". As it is in all other forms of sexual violence, the issue of power and control was at the centre of sexual violence. The findings indicated that sexual violence was meted on the boys by older people. The reporting process seemed to have its challenges, despite the boys indicating their willingness to report; the feelings of shame and embarrassment were something to contend with. There is also a general feeling that the society is not concerned about the plight of the boy child as much as the girl child, hence making the reporting process even harder as the boys live with the assumption that no one listens to them. Therefore, regardless of how much the boys articulate and understand the need to demand for justice when their sexual rights are violated, there is need for a system that does not further victimize them after reporting, such as rejection by caregivers and more so by the families, as it only increases the potential for distress in the name of "preserving the reputation of the family other than the rights and the welfare of the boy child.

5.3 Conclusion

Studies of sexual behavior among young people in the developing world have generally neglected the circumstances in which sex takes place, most often assuming that when young people have sex, it is wanted and consensual. The few published studies on nonconsensual sex have often used highly selective samples, ignoring the experience of males.⁴¹ In this regard, sexual violence among boys is an area that must be given much strategic thinking, the need to encourage and or sensitize boys to open up to such issues will be a great beginning in addressing their plight.

Addressing the underlying epidemic of sexual abuse among boys requires societies to recognize, rather than minimize or disavow its impact on the boys. Most importantly, the state must acknowledge the rights and vulnerability of their children, both boys and girls and take measures to protect them. Even if boys are able to articulate their experiences and to recognize that they have been violated, they may correctly realize that reporting the abuse could result in rejection and or parental denial due to-the society's perception of sexual violence among boys. Sometime, reluctance to come forward can also be related to overwhelming fears of punishment by the perpetrators. Therefore, all the stakeholders and other duty bearers must be brought on board to take measures, by first of all acknowledging the existence of sexual violence among boys as well as taking action in protecting them. The

""Annabel, S. E. (2004) The experience of Sexual Coercion among Young people in Kenya.
<http://www.gutiniicliLr.org/piubs/journals/3018204.html> - 1st March 2006

media in particular, has a major role to play towards enhancing free flow of information in order to allow the society to be aware of what is going on. Otherwise, sexual violence among boys will remain a silence scourge and has the potential of being cyclic in that abused boys may become abusers in themselves in future.

5.4 Recommendations of the study

From the summary and the conclusion of the study, the following recommendations for application and/or intervention and further research can be made.

- > Breaking the silence - Despite the fact that sexual violence presents many difficulties to researchers and scholars due to the ambiguity of beliefs and attitudes in traditional cultures and religion in relation to sexuality issues, sexual violence among boys must be brought to the limelight. The society must be encouraged to talk about it; it cannot be swept under the carpet anymore.

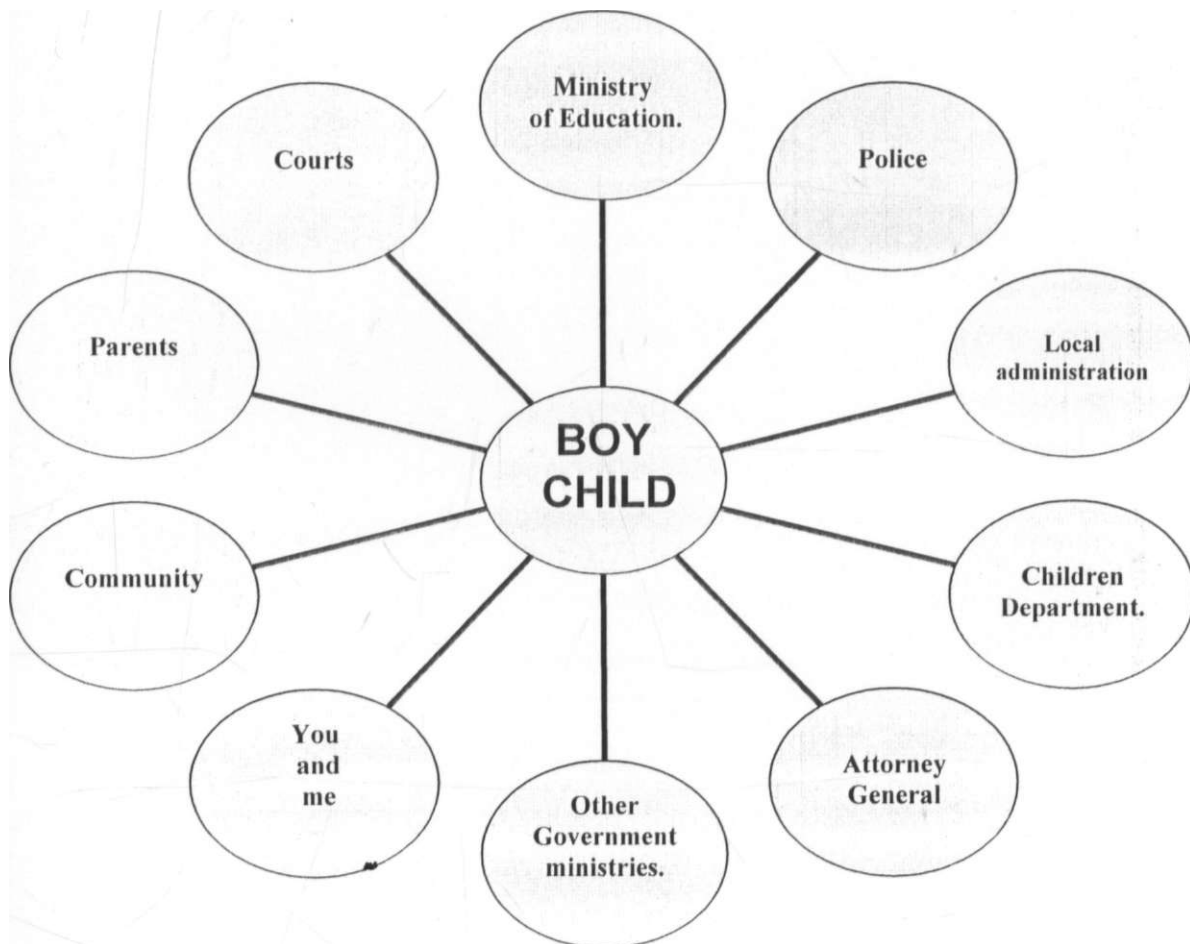
*m**

- > Education and Empowerment - There is need to educate the boy child and empower him to be in charge of his sexuality. The school curriculum should be revisited in order to incorporate issues that relate to sexual violence in the society including the reporting process. The Ministry of Education should produce manuals that can be supplied to teachers and students on sexual violence and how to address such cases in the society.

- /
- > Sexuality Activism - There is an urgent need for sexuality activism in Kenya. As a matter of policy, sexual violence must be addressed publicly and in the most vehement way. Any incidence regarding sexual violence must not slip out of the hands of justice. This must also be accompanied by changes in the rule of law, which seem to have eroded or disappeared. The government must step forward and fight for the need to uphold sexual rights. They must initiate the breaking of silence around the myths of sexuality and create an enabling environment where sexual rights and the fight against sexual violence can be realized.
 - > Implementation of the Sexual Offences Act-2006-Any law is as good as its implementation. Therefore, the sexual offences act offers a great platform for addressing sexual violence in the society, as it addresses the challenges faced by both genders. But further to the same, the judiciary must take upon itself to implement that which is on the act and make it practical to the people of Kenya.
 - > Parents- the primary agents of socialization - Parents have a great role in shaping the destiny of this nation, by ensuring that boys are able to freely address issues regarding sexual violation. As primary agents of socialization, they must be in the forefront in addressing the challenges that emanate from the patriarchal culture which highly influences the silence around sexual violence against boys.

- > Duty bearers - All the duty bearers must be brought on board; they have the power and the responsibility to address the plight of the boy child. This will include but not limited to the following;

Fig 5.4.6a



Source: Presentation by Ann Njogn, Executive Director - Centre for Rights Education, and Awareness (CREAW)

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5.4.7 Further Study

Finally, the study recommends that a further study be done to explore the intervention strategies that can help to break the silence around sexual violence among boys and explore ways through which sexual violence among boys can be mitigated.

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7.0 APPENDIX

7.1. APPENDIX 1 - CONSENT FORM

The following consent form is in English. All the participants were literate and hence there was no need for translation to the local language.

a) Informed consent (Key) informants

Hello, my name is Emmah Nungari, a student at the University of Nairobi. I am seeking to understand the prevalence of sexual violence among boys. I would like to know more about your experience on this subject as a counsellor.

b) Procedures including confidentiality

If you agree I would like to interview you on the subject of sexual violence among boys, if there any evidence of its existence, the silence surrounding the subject especially when it comes to reporting, the role of the patriarchal nature of our country society in all these as well as strategies.

To make sure that I do not forget or change what you are saying, I will write the answers you give. Everything that will be said or written down will be kept totally confidential. Your name will not be recorded or written down.

c) Risks, discomforts and rights to withdraw

During the interview I may ask you things that you find personal or you may feel uncomfortable and you can refuse to answer any question or stop the interview wherever you wish.

d) Benefits

This study will not help you directly but the results will help to improve the lives of boys and the society in general. If you do not want to participate, nobody will hold this against you.

e) Sharing results

After the assessment of the counselling is completed, I will be sharing the results with the University of Nairobi and the community at large. If you would like to receive a copy of the report, please let me know and will make this possible for you.

f) Consent and Contact

Do you have any question that you would like to ask?

Is there anything you would like me to explain again or say more about?

Do you agree to participate in the interview?

g) Contact Details

If you have any other questions about this study, you can contact me on 0722-693594

I have read the foregoing information, or it has been read to me. I have been answered to my satisfaction. I consent voluntarily to be a participant in this study and understand that I have the right to withdraw from (state method used) at anytime without it affecting me in anyway.

Name of participant

Signature of participant

Date

7.2 APPENDIX II- Self administered Questionnaire

Dear learner/student,

My name is Emmah Nungari, a research student at the University of Nairobi, conducting a research on the prevalence of sexual violence among boys in Nairobi.

,"

Here are some questions about you in relation to sexual violence. Please fill in the blank spaces and tick (V) against the word or sentence that is most applicable to you.

Note: The information you give is confidential and will not be available to anybody else but the researcher.

SECTION A

1. Age.....years old.
2. How many brothers and/or sisters do you have?
 - a) Brothers ()
 - b) Sisters ()
3. Where were you brought up?
 - a) Urban area
 - b) Rural area
 - c) Semi-urban area

J*

SUCTION B

4. At what stage of life did you start coming to terms with your sexuality, e.g. that you are a boy with a penis unlike the girls who have a virginal?
- a) Between 5- 8 years
 - b) 8-11
 - c) 12-16
 - d) 17 and above
5. How did that make you feel?
- a) Powerful
 - b) Better than a girl
 - c) Others (please specify)
6. Have you had any pressure from the society on what it means to be a man?
- a) Yes ()
 - b) No ()
7. If yes what kind of
pressure?..?^.

SECTION C

8. Did your parents employ a house girl or a house boy while you were young?

- a) House Girl () b) House Boy ()

9. What was your relationship with her/him like?

- a) Friendly ()
b) Causal ()
c) Close ()
d) Very close ()

10.If your answer to Number 5 was very close, please explain the reasons why you think you were very close.

11.Has someone ever fondled you (i.e., touched your genitals or other parts of your body) in a sexually arousing way.
YES____NO.

12.If yes....

- a. How old were you?
- i. Between 5-8 years
 - ii. 8-11
 - iii. 12-16
 - iv. 17 and above

- b. Who was the person? E.g. Auntie, uncle, niece , others specify_
- c. Was the person male or female
- d. About how old was the other person
- e. Where did the fondling take place?
- f. How many times did it happen
- g. For how long did it happen?
 - a) Weeks ()
 - b) Months ()
 - c) Years? ()
- h. Where did it take place?
- I. How do you feel about the experience?
 - a) Negative ()
 - b) Neutral ()
 - c) Positive ()

13. Were you in agreement to be touched by the person who touched - or did they force it on you.

SECTION D

14. Have you ever experienced any other form of sexual violence? (For example sexual harassment, sodomy)

15. From who? Kindly state

16. If you were sexually harassed today would you report?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

17. If the answer to the above question is yes, to whom would you report to?

a) Teachers ()

b) Police ()

c) Parents ()

18. If the answer is No, please state why you cannot report.

19. How many boys/ young men have shared with you that they have been sexually violated?

20. Did they inform you about the person who harassed them?

a) Yes

b) No

21. If yes, please state who?

SECTION E

Read the following statement given below and indicate what you feel in relation to sexual harassment to boys/men.

Circle what you think is the appropriate option from the four (4) given below in each question.

SA - Strongly Agree

A- Agree

D- Disagree

SD - Strongly disagree

22. Many boys in Kenya are sexually violated in their childhood

a) SA b) A c) D d) SD

23. Boys are likely to keep quiet when they are sexually violated

a) SA b) A c) D d) SD

/

24.Boys/ men keep quiet because they think as a man you should not be sexually harassed and hence they feel ashamed.

a) SA b) A c) D d) SD

25.There is need to address sexual violence among boys / men in Kenya

a) SA b) A c) D d) SD

26.Boys are more likely to be sexually violated by relatives than by strangers.

a) SA b) A c) D d) SD

27. a) Are there sexual violence -related issues affecting young boys that you consider not covered by this questionnaire?

1. Yes 2. No

b) If yes, please mention them.

28. In your view, what can be done to address sexual violence among boys if it truly does exist?

y

7.3 APPENDIX III- COUNSELLORS - KEY INFORMANT GUIDE

1. Your experience as a counsellor () years
2. Do you have male clients who report to have been sexually violated?
3. What percentage are boys/men in relation to your entire clients data base?
4. How do they open up in relation to sexual violation?
 1. Are they willing to share their experiences after opening up?
 2. What actions are they willing to take to ensure that the perpetrators are apprehended? If they do not take any, why don't they do so?
 3. Apart from your clientele statistics, do you think that boys are as much sexually violated as girls?
 4. Why are boys / men more silent than girls?
 5. What issues do you think the society needs to address in relation to sexual violence among boys?
 6. Do you think that parents are responsible for sexual violence among boys as they seem to be more concerned about the girls more than the bays?
 7. What can the parents do to enable boys to open up in case they are sexually violated?
 8. Do you think that our culture has highly influenced the way men perceive themselves in relation to sexual violence?
 9. Do you think this could be a reason as to why boys/men keep silent when they are sexually violated?
 10. If yes, kindly elaborate?

11. What strategies do you think should be put in place to rectify the situation?

a)

b)

c)

12. What three (3) actions can you as a counsellor adopt to help more boys/men open up and seek assistance?

a)

b)

c)

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7.4 APPENDIX IV-MEDIA EDITORS-KEY INFORMANT GUIDE

1. How many years have you been a media editor? () years
2. How much experience do you have in reporting incidences of sexual violence among boys and girls in Kenya?
3. What is the percentage of boys to girls in relation to reports on sexual violence?
4. Have you ever reported cases that are directly related to sexual violence among boys? How did the case go? (If there was any follow up)
6. Who was the perpetrator in the case?
7. What are some of the challenges that you have encountered in reporting cases that deal with sexual violence among boys.
8. In your view, do you think sexual violence among boys is underreported vis-a-vis that of the girls.
9. If your answer to the above is yes, please elaborate more as to why you think so. What could be the reason for this silence?
10. What strategies do you think should be put in place to rectify the situation?
11. What actions can you as a media editor adopt to help more boys/men open up to issues of sexual violence and seek assistance?

7.5 APPENDIX V -GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING TEACHERS - KEY INFORMANT GUIDE

1. How many years have you been a guidance and counselling teacher. () years
2. Do boys in this school report cases of sexual violations?
3. What has been your experience in handling students who report sexual violence cases to your office?
4. How do they open up in relation to sexual violation?
5. Are they willing to share their experiences after opening up?
6. What actions are they willing to take to ensure that the perpetrators are apprehended?
7. If they are not willing to take action, why do they do so?
8. Why do you think that boys/men keep quiet more other than girls when sexually violated?
9. Do you think parents are responsible when it comes to sexual violation among boys?
10. Do you think our culture has highly influenced the way men perceive themselves in relation to sexual violence?
11. Who do you think are the most perpetrators of sexual violence among boys?
12. What strategies do you think should be put in place to rectify the situation?
12. What three (3) actions can you as a guidance and counselling teacher adopt to help more boys/men to open up and seek assistance?

7.6 APPENDIX VI - FOCUS GROUP GUIDE

Thematic areas:

1. What is your understanding of sexual violence among boys?
2. Does sexual violence among boys exist and if so, who are the perpetrators?
3. Why do boys keep silent and refuse to report when sexually violated?
4. Does our culture perpetuate the silence and what role does patriarchy play in all these?
5. What pressures are there in the society in regarding to being a
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man r
6. Is there any link between the socialization process and sexual violence among boys, as well as the silence around it
7. What can be done to address sexual violence among boys?

7.7 APPENDIX VII - NEWSPAPER REPORTS

10 girls raped as they march out of school

»I do not want to say anything about what happened, I cannot talk on the phone. Please do not ask me about the girls who were raped. Mrs Kagame said, "I will not say anything further, Kagame said she is protesting against the government's high-handedness and that they were also demanding

that their wake-up time be changed from 4.30am to 5am.

Kagame said all the 700 girls stood suspended and that their parents must report to the school on Monday.

Education officers, who visited the school, said investigations showed that "at least 10 girls were raped". Their colleagues talked to us freely, but only three have come forward. There is nothing we can do unless the rest come forward," said an officer.

The acting Central Provincial

Director of Education, Mr Kennedy Sakwa, said: "The school has 700 students, who went out at night complaining about high handedness, inadequate food and detention of unruly students. The girls also wanted the wake-up time pushed to 5am from 4.30 am."

Another official said he was moved to tears when he talked to one of the girls in hospital.

"The girls are three. There is no denying what has been done to them. One of the girls' clothes were torn, another's soiled. We had to close

down the school indefinitely," he said. The hospital's Medical Superintendent, Dr Victor Muyembe, said the girls were brought in on Monday morning.

"It is true they have been defiled. I cannot give you more information and neither can I allow you to talk to them. They are in great shock. They are traumatised," he said.

He added that all three had been given anti-retroviral drugs to prevent them from contracting HIV.

By 3pm yesterday, several students were stranded in Nyeri Town.

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Man held over-sex attacks on six boys

Police are holding a man accused of sexually abusing six boys. The suspect, 22, who is due to appear in court soon, infected the boys with sexual transmitted diseases, said Thika district commissioner Peter Mooko. "You should take advantage of community policing to apprehend criminals who live with and terrorise their 'prey'," the DC told chiefs.

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Boy, 9, hospitalised after sodomy ordeal

BY VINCENT MORACHA

A NINE-YEAR-OLD boy is admitted to hospital in critical condition after being sodomised on Thursday evening at Kisumu's Nyalenda Estate.

The doctor in-charge at the Kisumu District Hospital, Dr Willis Ogwe, said he examined the boy and found bleeding in the anal region, indicating the boy had been sodomised.

The boy's mother said her son was abused when he went missing for about three hours from their Nyalenda residence.

A man who had come to a neighbour's house took my son to buy him sweets at six in the evening on that day," she said.

The boy was found by a passerby lying by the roadside near Nyalenda Chiefs Camp and brought him home at 9pm.

The woman said her son was shivering and could barely speak. "I thought my child had malaria and I offered him some anti-malaria tablets," she said.

She later took him to hospital and reported the matter at the Central Police Station.

The boy was in great pain and was unable to sit when *The Standard* visited him at the hospital yesterday.

The Suspect is still at large. Kisumu police boss Tito Kilonzi was not immediately available for comment

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in shock after sex assault

BY STANDARD TEAM

AN eight-year-old boy is in shock following an alleged sodomy at his school in Nairobi.

The victim is a pupil at a city primary school and claims schoolmates have sodomised him for over seven months.

He told his mother about the unnatural acts early this month after he experienced pain in his private parts. Doctors at the Aga Khan Hospital put the boy on ARVs to stem any HIV infection.

The victim has recorded statements with the police. His mother told *The Standard* yesterday that her son had been assaulted by two boys aged 13 and 14 at the school.

"He says he was being sodomised every day by the two boys under a staircase at the school," she said.

"They lured him to the trap using sweets," she said.

"Meanwhile, a six-year-old girl was defiled and her private parts ruptured by a charcoal burner who enticed her with sweets in Mbaruari village, Mbeere District. The 17-year-old suspect lured the nursery school pupil to the kiln where he was burning charcoal on Monday evening. The teenager, a neighbour, raped the girl before taking off.

Woman, 85, held for molesting boy

A 65-year-old woman has been arrested for sexually molesting a Standard Seven pupil. His parents claimed the abuse started in Mui Village, Lumbwa Location, when the boy, who is now 12, was just 10 years old. Cases of older men sexually harassing under-age girls have been common in the area, but not of old women molesting boys.

j/ lWivn

22

Priest jailed for sex with boy

DAK ES SALAAM, Thursday

A Tanzania!! court has jailed a Roman Catholic priest for 30 years for having sex with a 17-year-old boy.

It was the first time a priest has been convicted of a sex crime in Tanzania; where having intercourse with an underage companion and a member of the same sex are illegal. The court rejected pleas from a defence lawyer that Sixto Kimaro, 38, should be pardoned because he was also a young man.

"That is not a valid excuse for something that is not accepted in society. The clergy must be held in high esteem and so he should have been responsible for his actions," magistrate Pellagia Khada said. The magistrate sentenced Fatli Kimaro to 30 years in prison and said he should also pay the boy two million shillings (KSh111.15XS). (Reuters)

MP wants teachers held over sex case

By MIKE MVVANIKI

A cross-section of Kenyans yesterday reacted with anger over alleged cover-up in the sexual assault of a Form Two student admitted to a city hospital in serious condition.

Nominated MP Njoki Ndung'u called for the immediate arrest of Upper Hill Secondary School principal. Parents Teachers Association (PTA) chairman and the teacher in charge of the dormitory for attempting to cover up the sexual assault.

Ms Ndung'u expressed her disappointment following the turn of events, saying the attack on the student should be treated as a criminal offence.

"I would like to urge parents to remove their sons from this school until investigations by the police in the sodomy saga are completed," she said by telephone.

In a statement, the PTA dismissed as "false and malicious" claims by the boy's father that his son was sexually assaulted in the school.

It also took issue with Nairobi Women's Hospital over their earlier remarks that the student was attacked at the school.

Yesterday, the MP said she would lobby four of her colleagues who visited the 17-year-old student in hospital to raise the issue in Parliament.

Addressing journalists at the hospital, MPs

Mutula Kilonzo, Julius Arunga, Franklin Bett, Omingo Magara and Ndung'u appealed to President Kibaki to assent to the Sexual Offences Bill passed by Parliament two weeks ago.

During their visit, the MPs also called for the immediate arrest of those involved in the attacks.

Centre for Rights, Education and Awareness executive director Ann Njogu said the statement attributed to the PTA was meant to subvert justice.

"The school administration, PTA and the school board of governors should step aside immediately to allow police to carry out investigations into the saga," Ms Njogu said.

Yesterday, Ms Ndung'u said: "The President should prioritise the Act and ensure it becomes law to enable us minimise increasing sexual assault cases in our society."

The boy's relatives asked the school to reveal the identity of the students involved in the act.

Doctors said the boy — who joined the school a few weeks ago from a day school in the city — was likely to stay in the hospital for "sometime" as he was suffering from acute trauma.

The National Aids Control Council chairperson, Prof Miriam Were, also visited the hospital and said the increase in sexual assault cases was likely to reverse the gains made in the war against HIV/Aids.

Will like to Urge parents to remove their sons from this school'

if

Groups to sue students over sex attack

-By NATION Correspondent

Fourteen lobby groups plan to institute a private prosecution against students alleged to have sexually assaulted their colleague at a Nairobi school.

They issued a 14-day ultimatum to the police to arrest and prosecute those implicated in the assault, failing which they would act based on their own investigations.

Led by Centre for Rights Education and Awareness executive director Ann Njogu, officials of the human rights organisations asked the Upper Hill School administrators and board of governors to step aside to speed up the investigations.

They were addressing the Press at

Nairobi Women's Hospital, where the victim is admitted.

Yesterday, the school's board, led by chairman Aggrey Luseno, disowned an earlier statement signed by the Parents Teachers Association chairman Evans Gaturu, dismissing as "false and malicious" claims by the boy's father that his son was sexually assaulted in school.

Disowned statement

Mr Luseno observed: "As far as my board is concerned, the sentiments expressed in the statement were personal and were not sanctioned by either the board or other PTA officials."

Separately, Parliament was told that investigations into the incident, had delayed for two weeks because the student was traumatised.

Education assistant minister Kilemi Mwiria told nominated MP Njoki Ndung'u that police would record a statement from the boy when he recovers. The assistant minister said police had been invited to investigate the matter and that the culprits would be brought to book.

Dr Mwiria said the school head and board had recorded statements with the police.

"The minister for Education is strengthening rules and regulations in schools to ensure such acts are not repeated. We must all confront this problem as parents, teachers and MPs," he said.

Ms Ndung'u had asked the minister to explain why it had taken 14 days to record a statement from the victim.

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NATIONAL NEW

Man defiles girl, 5, and leaves her unconscious

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"I could not believe it when I
found my girl in pain and riy
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Klsowben-, Mai Maliuu
residents In N.iivasha have
arrested a 2l one-year-old iimu
who defiled a seven-year old
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Two girls are raped all night at city estate

F. PETERWAHAK
inj KFK) MMKNDV

Two teenage sisters were raped over main by four men suspected to be policemen.

The girls, aged 17 and 18, were seized by the officers at Naimbi's tiithurai estate and taken to a house where they were taped in turns at gunpoint.

They were released the following day. The younger sister has since gone missing, said the elder.

The 18-year-old girl yesterday said the four men — wearing police uniform and lined Willi lilies — kidnapped them. They were going to a ihup at 7pm on Thursday.

As they were walking around the estate, the officers humped into a man whom they asked for keys to his house. They then led the girls to the house and raped them overnight. The man who gave them his keys did not return that night.

She said of the ordeal: "They took us to a house in the estate where they raped us in units until 5am when they freed us."

She said she was taken away by Al's at a chiefs camp, when she went to

report the incident. It was then that a woman friend took me to Kasirani police station to report the matter. A female officer asked me for the underpants I was wearing during the ordeal but refused to record my statement," said the girl.

She explained that the officers told her they were taking her to Kenyatta National Hospital. A liter informed her that the hospital had refused to attend to her.

"They then took me to a hospital that they told me was in Limbii. I was attended to and I was given eight injections and drugs," said the Standard Seven pupil.

Kasarani division police boss said the officers took her to the Nairobi Women's Hospital. The hospital's spokesman said the girl had attended a sumo case on Sunday.

We were informed the rapists were police officers but have not established if they were our officers," said Mr. Unto.

Education assistant minister Beth M'Mi condemned the incident and urged the police to cover up for their colleagues. She said they took the girls' medical report and underpants which could serve as exhibits.

Were seized by men believed to be policemen

Man lynched over attack on daughter

Ily CKOUCE MUNEN
am SMON SII K

Residents of a village in Kirinyga yesterday killed a street preacher, accusing him of throwing his young daughter into a hole.

They pounced on Mr. Nashau Mwangi at Muragara of Nilia Division and stoned him.

But as they prepared to set him alight, police arrived at the scene and dispersed them. They then took him to the Kerugoya district hospital where he died as he was being treated.

It was said that Mr. Mwangi had picked up a quarrel with his wife Mary Nyagulii for reasons that were not immediately clear.

The preacher then grabbed his wife and daughter and hurled her into the 10-foot deep hole as he watched in horror.

He then tied through a maize farm as his wife raised the alarm.

The villagers retrieved the body from the site.

They then abandoned whatever they were doing and mounted a hunt for the preacher and flushed him out of his hideout.

Villagers who talked to the Nium said it was wrong and cruel for a father to vent his anger on an innocent child.

"We wanted to teach him a lesson (on committing such a serious offence)," on shouted.

His area police boss, Mr. Iasphic Ohati, said the man was a well-known local evangelist.

Although the man had committed the offence, he should have been arrested and handed over to the police.

The officer warned the public against lynching suspects, which he said no-one had been arrested in connection with the incident.

Two suspected carjackers were seen dead in police in Nakmii Town yesterday evening, but a third man was still being searched for.

They were said to have hijacked a taxi, but abandoned it on the road when they were being pursued by police.

Villagers accused of throwing child into a hole

Villagers stone farmhand to death for defiling 4-year-old

BY STEPHEN WAZALE
A 40-year-old man was stoned to death by a mob of villagers in Molo Division, Nakilru District. The villagers said the man had defiled a 4-year-old girl. The girl was taken to Molo Sulmili hospital for treatment.

A witness, Peter Kiuuija, said the girl was unconscious when she was being taken to hospital. Her mother said she was working in the garden when she heard screams. "I was confronted by the sight of my daughter on the ground bleeding profusely," she said. Doctors at the hospital said the girl's condition was stable and that she would be operated on. A nurse said they were yet to carry out tests on the girl to find out if she was infected with any sexually transmitted disease.

Doctors at the hospital said the girl's condition was stable and that she would be operated on. A nurse said they were yet to carry out tests on the girl to find out if she was infected with any sexually transmitted disease.

Serial rapist jailed for 40 years

Othava Resident Magistrate on September 5, last year — was a "sex pest, serial rapist" and a threat to girls.

Mwangi defiled the Class Six pupil on January 12 in Giktororo, Nyeri.

Chief Magistrate, Mr. Reuben Nyakundi, said the convict — who was handed the probation by

Nine-year-old raped

A NINE-YEAR-OLD girl is fighting for her life at the Kisii District Hospital where she was admitted after being raped by a neighbour's farm hand. The incident, which took place on Tuesday at Nyunye on the outskirts of Kisii town, left the Standard Three pupil unconscious, doctors attending to her said. Doctors described her condition as serious. The victim's parents said the

BY MOSES NJAGI
A TEENAGER described as a sex pest and serial rapist has been sentenced to 40 years in prison for defilement. Michael Kibocha Mwangi, 18, was serving a three-year probation for a

Man 'married Ms daughter'

Woman says husband of 40 years kicked her out of their home

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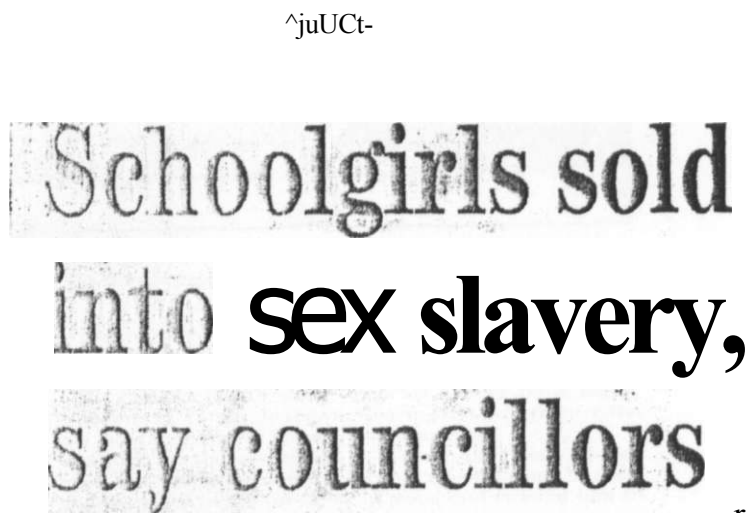
Hearing continues on iVtober •ll

The two are remanded at the Naivasha Annex IY(«on afler fail- ing to inise bond.

fWiv -Oct

Teacher arrested over rape of pupil

A te.uli'fV has been arrested on suspicion ol defiling llls pupil in Thika District. **Relatives of the 16-year-old girl** said the ollenco. < was committed a week ago and accused the school administra- tion ol attempting to cover up tlm piatler. But, the police were alerted and the teacher arrested alongside the school manager, the leadleacher and another employee. The latter three were, however, freed.



Hy HUFFSElin VUOL1-LAHI

North Eastern provincial commis- sioner Kitiitt Wamac c.mlioncd gullible parents against marrying off llicirdtiugh' ters to strangeis. Re|Miiits indicate that tiiddleioen. some of whom arc hoteliers in the area, facilitate the selection of the girls and at limes parade as many as 511 girls before potential stilulrs ai a local hotel.

After llic suitors pick their choice, the lransai tion is scaled and the down payment of the dowry, locally known as "guff", is made after which lhc "bridetVig olficially presented the "suitor"

Hie DC said high poverty levels and rural-urban migration caused by diought had played into the hands of imstrupif, lous foreigners who often pick girls from the province on the pretext of marrying lhem but were only interested in using them as sex slaves.

lie said no suspects Jjave been arrested over lhc eases buflrlrjed victims lo come forward and report the crimes.

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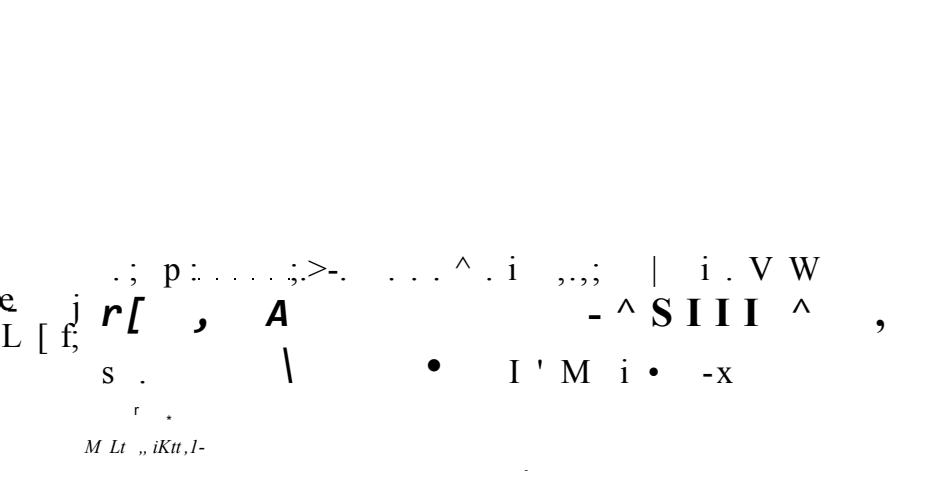
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Four-year-old girl is raped and strangled

9 Standard TEAM

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Rape incidents Soaring, says hospital otncliai

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Driver abducts girls

But police rescue two minors after 10-day ordeal

Two primary school girls were abducted and abused for 10 days by a driver in Midori town where he intoxicated and allegedly assaulted them. Yesterday, the joy for the parents after Administration Police officers raided the house and rescued them. Sinking to the police station, the shakru minors said the inspector promised to marry them if they dropped out of school.

Man who raped Ms daughter, 8, gets four years

By NATION Team

were yesterday displayed in a local court. The gun, the court heard, had been stolen from a district officer before it was used in a robbery in which Mr Itancis Njiti was killed. He was testifying in a case in which Mr Flians Muih alias Nyamu and Mr Ilijali Mulhee alias Kunyiha have denied the offence. The hearing continues on Thursday.



He assured his wife that life would be okay if she dropped out of school, they said. The man also infected the girl with a disease. He committed several times. He committed several times. He committed several times.

An eight-year-old girl who was abducted and raped by a man in a village in Nyeri county has been rescued and is recovering in hospital. The man was arrested and charged with the offence.

A case in which four people are charged with the offence of defiling a minor was brought to court, and it continues on December 12.

Elsewhere in Malindi, a family's visit to their garage in Shoutela village turned tragic when four children disappeared. Neema Ghabiri, 12, Shahril, nine, Maita Sliabiri, Ave, and Ibrahim Sltanbr, four, are pupils at Mtangazi Primary School in Malindi.

A woman appeared before court charged with abandoning her three-week-old baby at a police station, saying she had rescued it from a garbage bin. Ms Jackie Mulhoni Macharia walked to local police station on October 11 and presented herself as a Samaritan who had rescued an infant.

A woman and her son who had been charged with killing a relative were yesterday acquitted by a Nyeri court for lack of evidence. High Court judge Michael Kltamori freed Ms Jacinta Njoki and Mr Livingston Maiua, saying that the prosecution had failed to prove the case against them.

Mrs. Chandra Chijigiri told the court that she and her husband were married on September 22. She is appealing to anyone with information to contact the Malindi Police Station or call her on 0727701212.

Mr Shadrack Uaelira Maiua, the Manager of Mukaima Luuor Academy in Telu division was charged with defiling a girl. He denied the charge and was released on a Ksh100,000 surety of similar amount on November 11.

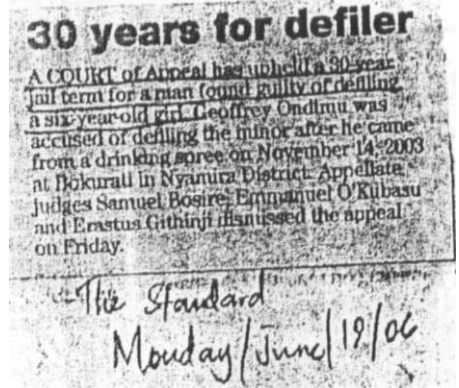
Reported by Jnrns Kitiki, Wilfred Mm hire, Stephen Muniyiri and Solomon Mhuru

Defiler sougri

The driver of an allegedly defiled minor bus was arrested and charged with the offence. The driver was arrested and charged with the offence. The driver was arrested and charged with the offence.

Defienien arge

The manager of a private academy in Nyeri has been charged with defiling a girl. The manager was charged with the offence. The manager was charged with the offence.



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A PRIMARY school teacher in
 Nyeri is suspected to have seduced
 more than 10 pupils and impreg-
 nated at least one.
 Victims of the 63-year-old teacher of
 Rendani Primary School in Kiari are
 said to be as young as 10 and have
 allegedly been lured with as little as
 Sh10.
 But although the randy escapades of
 the teacher have been brought to the
 attention of the local education offi-
 cials, the teacher has retained his job.

Rape suspect held

POLICE axi holding a mnii who
 allegedly attempted to rape a patient
 at a private hospital In Naivaiha. Local
 OCE'D, Mt Simon KiraRu, yesterday
 Maid the man, 22, had masqueraded as
 H preacher going to pray for patients at
 the Mt Longonot Hospital. He said the
 suspect sneaked into a women ward,
 but other patients raised the alarm
 when they heard commotion at the
 victim's bed.. ^ (W

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-When I enquired who the father of
 the child was, my daughter told me not
 to bother," she said.
 She said she confronted her husband
 over the issue but he denied being the
 father of the child.
 Her husband has been charged with
 having sex with his daughter on various
 dates between January 1, 1991 and
 August 6, this year.
 The daughter was charged with allow-
 ing the father to have sex with her know-
 ing that they were related.
 The hearing continues on the October
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 at the Nairobi Maximum prison after

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Witness in court

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Girl dies after sexual assault

Father of Standard Two pupil to be charged with murder/say police

Policeman held over rape of schoolgirl, 1

• Boniface Gikani

A police officer attached to a police post in Vainanga, Nairobi, has been arrested for allegedly raping a primary schoolgirl in Gacharage-ini village on Wednesday.

The Standard Eight pupil was allegedly topped by two police officers near Gacharage-ini market who dragged her to the police lines before sexually abusing her.

According to her parents, the 17-year-old schoolgirl had been sent to collect some goods

from her aunt's house around 1pm.

The officers allegedly stopped her near the market at around 1.1 and dragged her to the house. She was found shortly after 1.15pm.

Sneaking at Muran Police Station, the parents accompanied relatives said they would demand justice.

A senior police officer who declined to be named confirmed the incident, saying the reports were being investigated and the officer had been arrested.

ITATION Text

A 17-year-old schoolgirl who was allegedly sexually abused and raped by a police officer.

The Standard Two pupil was arrested on Monday in the Nairobi District.

The girl had been arrested and charged with murder.

"Matters touching on children are treated very seriously

and a murder charge would definitely be preferred against the man," he said.

The girl was the last member of the family. Her mother died of breast cancer in year 2000.

A Nyahuru court yesterday jailed a man for five years for raping his 22-year old mentally handicapped niece.

He had denied raping the woman in a maize plantation on August 25 last year at Kwa Meja area in Nyandarua District.

A man facing a defilement charge was set free by a Naivasha court after the police failed to produce his file.

Mr James Kinuthia was freed after prosecutor Francis Kihara said he was not ready to proceed with the case, since the police file was not available.

However, Mr Kinuthia stunned the packed court when he objected to his

release, saying he feared being re-arrested for the offence of defiling a minor he is accused of abusing at Kinungi Village on February 14.

At the same time, a man suspected of raping a girl was taken to Nyahuni court where the prosecution could not produce witnesses during the seven years the man was in custody waiting to be tried.

Mr Simon Kimotho Ngare was freed by after the prosecution sought another adjournment to trace the doctor who did a postmortem on the woman; who he was accused of killing on

December 29 1998. Kiri Settlement in North Kinangop Location in Nyandarua.

A farmer and mechanic were yesterday jailed for 10 years each for indecently assaulting two housewives.

Nyeri chief magistrate Reub Nyakundi convicted the two after finding them guilty of touching private parts of the complainants, but discharged them on the count of attempting to rape them on June 6 last year and January this year in Mweiga, West Kieni Division Kiganjo within Nyeri municipalities.

A murder suspect, who has been remanded for six years, was yesterday freed by the Nyeri High Court due to insufficient evidence.

Reported by George Munene Kijiriki, Mac'harm Mwangi, Muchire and Lorraine Anyan

Rapist jailed for life after year-long trial

DRESDEN, THURSDAY - A GERMAN man was sentenced to life in prison today for the rape of a young girl.

had written and dropped during the trial. The man, 36, was named as Miro Mederake.

Stephanie, 13, was snatched from her way to school on January 11 and held captive for 30 days in the convicted sex offender's apartment.

The case resembled the harrowing story of Austrian kidnap victim Natasa Knapusch who escaped from her captor in August after spending eight years in the basement of his garage.

Stephanie, now 15, was freed by police after a passerby picked up an SOS message she

apartment, he put Stephanie into a small, wooden box and screwed on the lid so she could not escape.

Mederake was found guilty of kidnap, sexual abuse and repeated rape. The judge said he constituted a danger to the public because a psychiatrist's report suggested he would re-offend if released.

The court sentenced Mederake to the maximum 13 years in jail and he will remain detained indefinitely in an institution for sex offenders.

— Rimitiix



NfV 7/Cfr

Guard gets 20 years for attempted rape

A school guard who tried to rape an eight-year-old pupil was yesterday sentenced to 20 years imprisonment with hard labour. Peter Machok* had appeared before a Kisil court which found Mm guilty of committing the offence on July 19, 2004. Acting senior principal magistrate Samuel Softa told that the Standard Three girl was waiting to be picked up from school when she was attacked.

Girl, O. defiled

A 14-year-old girl who stays with her brother has been in hospital since last Wednesday night. The incident took place at a teacher's home where relatives raid the minor has been frequenting. Consequently, police arrested the suspect a teacher at a private primary school in the neighbourhood.

Ex-chief In trouble over sex with girl

An ex-divisional chief in the Mithra Division of Ryer District is being investigated for allegedly having sex with a schoolgirl. The man was being held in police custody yesterday. Mathra district officer Danjot Oborta confirmed the arrest, saying the suspect would be taken to court.

Pupils faint" during emotional burial of rape, murder victim

• Michuki Ngama

SCORES of pupils fainted at an emotional burial of a rape and murder victim in Kamukunji.

Tears flowed freely as hundreds of mourners thronged Kamukunji village in Nyanjira District on Tuesday, when Cecilia Wangeci, 12, was laid to rest.

pupils received first aid after being taken ill when the casket was lowered to the grave at around 10 pm. Kamukunji Primary School, where the deceased was a Standard Five pupil, remained closed the whole day to enable pupils and teachers attend the funeral held a few metres from the compound. "This is a very sad affair and shows how low the

society has sunk," said a teary-eyed head teacher, Joseph Kariuki. The mourners condemned Wangeci's rape and murder, and called for stiffer penalties against sexual offenders. The victim's body was discovered in a pyrethrum plantation last Monday. The suspect was found lying a few metres away from the plantation.

NATIONAL NEW

Man defiles girl, 5, and leaves her unconscious

BY ANNY GIMUA

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD girl is admitted to the Naivasha District Hospital after being sexually abused by a man in Naivasha.

The girl was found unconscious at her home in Naivasha. She was taken to the hospital where she is receiving medical attention.

According to a nurse, the girl was in stable condition following an operation that lasted more than three hours.

The minor's unemployed mother said she had left the girl at home while she looked for work.

"I could not believe it when I found my girl in pain and crying," she said.

Elsewhere, Mai Maliiu residents in Naivasha have arrested a 21-year-old man who defiled a seven-year-old girl over the weekend.

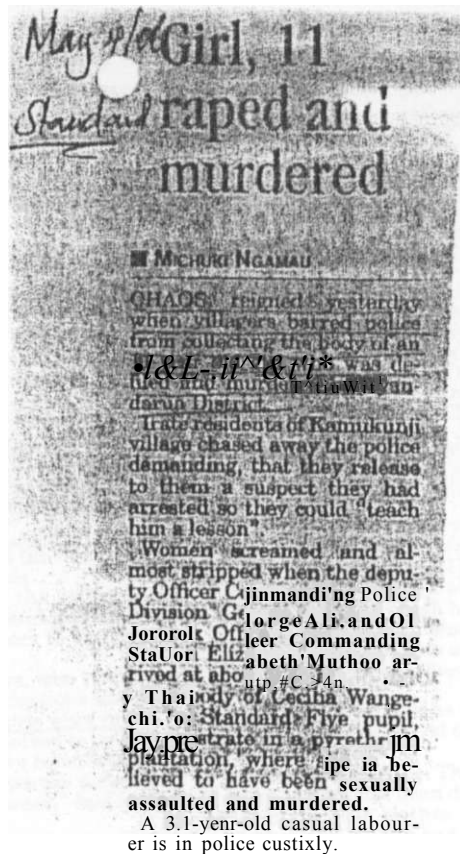
According to the Naivasha District Officer, the suspect, a mechanic, was identified at his hideout at a friend's house. He allegedly waylaid the girl as she walked home from school and forced her into a maize plantation before escaping. According to residents, the minor was sexually assaulted and murdered. A 31-year-old casual labourer is in police custody.

Labourer gets 14 years in jail for raping pupil

■ MOSES NJAGI

A CASUAL labourer who defiled a pupil in Nyeri District, Kenya yesterday sentenced to 14 years imprisonment. Nyeri District Magistrate Margaret Kintan Gitonga, who found the labourer guilty of defiling the 13-year-old pupil, ordered that he be imprisoned for 14 years. The court said the evidence was sufficient to prove the labourer guilty. The magistrate said the

labourer was beyond reasonable doubt, especially after the minor positively identified him. The court dismissed his defence that he was being framed by the complainant's mother because of a long-standing land dispute. The magistrate asked why the mother had not challenged the labourer during cross-examination. The minor told court that the labourer came to their home and demanded drinking water, upon ascertaining that her parents were not at home, pushed her into the house and defiled her.



Increasing rape cases concern judge

HAROLD IATPDO • V

A JUDGE has expressed concern over increasing rape and defilement cases in Rift Valley Province.

Justice Luka Kimaru, who sits in Nakuru, said an average of 40 rape and defilement cases were filed at the court annually.

"The numbers are mind-boggling, eight out of 10 criminal case appeals I listen to every Wednesday involve rape and defilement," said Justice Kimaru.

He said the numbers could be higher at the Eldoret, Naivasha, Kericho, Bomet and Molo courts.

Justice Kimaru said many other sexual offenders went unpunished.

He said the numbers could be higher at the Eldoret, Naivasha, Kericho, Bomet and Molo courts. Justice Kimaru said many other sexual offenders went unpunished.

Kimaru was addressing (TverifO) headteachers from (in) provinces during their annual meeting at the Secondary School in Kiwumu on Friday.

"We have swept under the rug sexual offences under the carpet for too long. That may have been the reason for the increasing incidents," he said.

The judge also took issue with the infamous remark by Kapul-Kabondo MP Paddy Abenda that an African woman meant "Yes" when she said "No" to sexual advances.

"Does any of you headteachers believe that a girl aged three or five years can say no to a sex attacker and actually mean yes?" he posed.

He said the time had come to save women and minors from sex pests.

The headteachers vowed to throw their weight behind the Bill that proposes stiffer penalties for sexual offenders.

held over rape of schoolgirls

By MWANGI MHKANGU

Use more students of the secondary school in Nyeri District have been arrested in connection with the riot.

Acting provincial CHIEF OF POLICE boss Joseph Ngesa said yesterday that the riot was rounded up on Tuesday night. Acre named by an attorney as a police officer.

Mr Ngesa told the Press in Nyeri office that the riot was rounded up on Tuesday night. Acre named by an attorney as a police officer.

"The incident is a... why he tried to inform the police and other relevant authorities immediately the school. The girls broke into the school and looted the school during the weekend," said Mr Ngesa.

"The report about the riot was made to the police by a concerned villager," he said.

"Some of the school's staff reside within its compound and it is not clear why they failed to inform the police about the riot, including the one on that fateful night," he added.

At the same time, the Catholic lunch and the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights said at the Okiya Hotel in Nyeri yesterday that the school's management and the local education officer were to blame for the incident.

The principal should be suspended immediately and the school's board of governors disbanded," said Mr Peter Kiama, a senior programme officer in charge of education in the commission.

He added "An independent investigation should be carried out". He said from the Ministry of Education headquarters since local officials are part of the problem and we don't expect them to give an accurate report."

Father Gabriel Doan, the chairman of Catholic Justice and Peace Commission at the church's Kitale Diocese, described the incident as horrifying and called on MPs to speed up the passing of the Sexual Offences Bill.

CID summons principal and duty watchman

10 girls raped as they march out of school

From Page 1

march. "I do not want to my anything about what happened, I cannot talk on the phone. Please do not ask me the names of the girls who were attacked," Mrs Kisumu said.

Pressed further, Kagame said slier was unaware of neither the rape nor the reasons for the walkout.

Some students told The Standard they were protesting against the management's high-handedness and poor diet. They were also demanding

that their wake-up time be changed from 4.30am to 6am.

Jvayume said all the 100 girls allowed to march and that their parents must report to the school on Monday.

Education officers, who visited the school, said investigations showed that "at least 10 girls were raped". The Co-ordinator talked to us freely, but only three have come forward. There is nothing we can do unless the rest come forward," said an officer.

The acting Central Provincial

Director of Education, Mr Kennedy Sakwa, said: "The school has 700 students, who went out at night complaining about high handedness, inactivity and detention of unruly students. The girls also wanted the wake-up time pushed to 5am from 4.30 am."

Another official said he was moved to tears when he talked to one of the girls in hospital.

"The girls are three. There is no denying what has been done to them: One of the girls' clothes were torn, another's soiled. We had to clone

down the school indefinitely. The hospital's Medical Superintendent Jnr Victor Muyemr the girls were brought in this morning.

"It is true they have been raped. I cannot give you more info, and neither can I allow you to see them. They are in great pain; they are traumatised," he said.

He added that all the girls were given anti-retroviral drugs to prevent them from contracting HIV.

By 3pm yesterday, seven girls were stranded in Nyeri. They

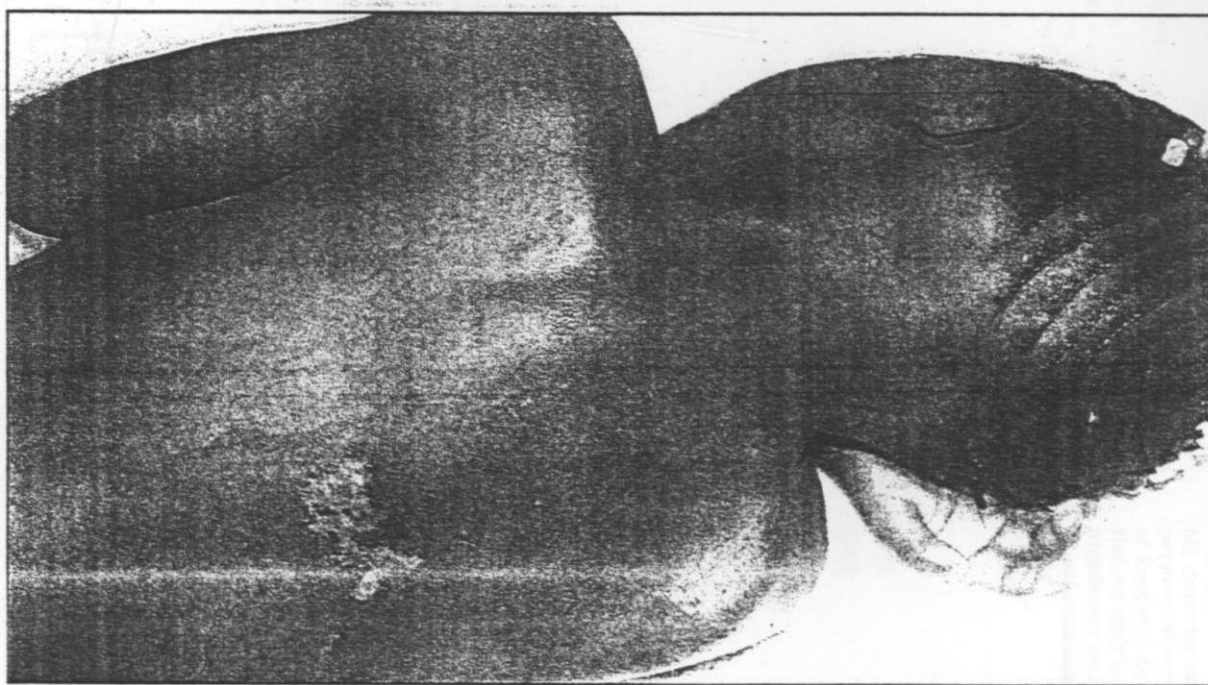
End the violence

The Sexual Offences Bill

an anti-racist

1

in the light of increasing rape deaths and gory sexual assaults, writes MILDRED NGESA



This two-year-old girl was raped, stuffed with mud in the mouth, then dragged on tarmac

Photo/Joan Pereruan

So, Kasipul Kabondo member of parliament Paddy Ahenda admits he had to "sweet-talk a shy creature into marriage" for him to get his way? With more men like him, it's no wonder the rising cases of sexual violence against the meek and vulnerable!

This is the same attitude used to woo and cajole innocent little children into the dens of sexual beasts: and when "sweet-talking" according to Ahenda does not seem to work, then the only way is force, why? Since he, Mheshimiwa, reckons that an African woman says no to sexual advances when she actually means yes.

On the onset of the debate on the Sexual Offences Bill 2(X)6, a presumably dignified member of parliament expected to vouch for a panacea for rising sexual violence against women and children, exposes "the monster within - the same responsible for sexual violation. Now we know.

Yet another claims he cannot vote for a Bill that would put his community's cultural practices in jeopardy. In his community. We daime, women opt for genital

20- 43 with families and children. "So, did you rape the child?" was my standard question. "No. I did not," most said. But the brutes were as guilty as hell. One admitted to "hurting his chiiT not rap-

HUMAN DIGNITY

Why you should support the Bill

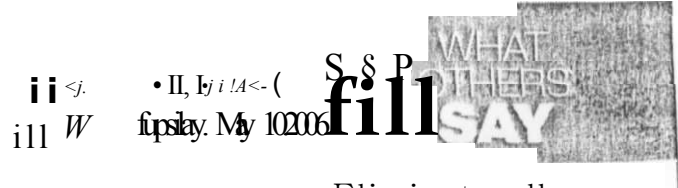
The Sexual offences Bill, 2011, was presented in Parliament for debate last Wednesday, giving Kenyans a chance to make a difference on a matter of grave concern.

When the original Bill was drafted, there was discontent. Various groups but over the last year much work has been done to address these concerns. The Bill was amended to reflect the values and sensibilities of our society.

It seeks for the first time in Kenya to enact legislation to make provision for sexual offences, their definition, prevention and protection of all persons from harm from sexual offences. The Bill also seeks to prescribe suffer sentences

Facts and myths

lion /Tuesday. Scpicmliet x 2KH



5 BRIEFS fa

Pastor gets 10 years for raping boy

By NATION Correspondent

A pastor was yesterday jailed for 10 years for sexually assaulting his 13 year old follower.

Eliud Mugandi Choeo of African Divine Church (ADC), Kenyatta Region, Nairobi, was convicted by Kibera principal magistrate Hellen Wasilwa.

"hogo, 49, committed the offence between March 15 and 19.

Mrs Wasilwa described the offence as serious.

"You are a pastor and you are supposed to show a good example, by leading your flock, but instead you decided to have carnal knowledge of the boy against the order of nature," she said.

The accused was also charged with indecently assaulting the boy

'Grudge against him' The court dismissed the accused's contention that he was set up by his parents who had a grudge against me!

"The boy was very brave when he gave evidence and you did not challenge him. You did not challenge the evidence against his father. Your allegation is an afterthought," the magistrate told the accused.

She continued: "The boy said you were going in the same church with him and you were his pastor"

[The court heard that the boy went to the pastor's house after his mother chased him away on allegations of stealing her Sh2.

The pastor gave him supper and they slept in the same bed where he committed the offence, the court heard.

Seven sodomy convicts are freed

1 BEATRICE OBWOCHA

THE Nakuru High Court yesterday freed seven men who had been jailed for 10 years each for sodomising two boys.

Justice Daniel Musings said there was no conclusive evidence to warrant the conviction of the accused, and blamed the police for shoddy investigations

I live no longer that the boys were sodomised but the investigations were poorly conducted, and the prosecution was no better. The investigating officer did not even testify," said the judge.

George Kamau, James Muriimi, John Waweru, Patrick Muigai, John Otonodi, Jijon Kamau and Paul Maina had been charged with sodomising two boys, one of whom was mentally retarded.

They allegedly committed the offence on diverse dates between March 1, 2003 and June 5, 2003 at Mugumo in Bahati, Nakuru.

In his ruling, Justice Musinga observed that the boys had testified that they were sodomised by a group of men who enticed them with sweets and cakes.

He said a doctor who examined the boys also testified that they had been sodomised. However, he said the parents were to blame for the failure of the accused to testify.

Eliminate all sex pests from school

THE reported sodomy incident in Upper Hill Secondary School has left many parents fearful

It was a wake-up call for Government to investigate the reportedly high levels of sodomy and lesbianism in secondary schools.

School heads know that this immorality exists in their schools and yet they do nothing. Sexual harassment in schools may be the cause of numerous cases of drop-outs and truancy.

This also raises the issue of drugs which is closely related to sexual predators. Denying the existence of such evil is wrong. Face it and tackle it now

Alice Wanyachi, Nairobi

Child prostitution rampant at Coast

REPORT

MEDIA reports have extensively covered the child prostitution vice in Mombasa. However, society has turned a blind eye to the problem and poor girls are still involved in Ujijika.

This is because law enforcement agencies have not taken the matter seriously. From Mtwapa to Ukunda, barely a day passes without cases of sexual abuse of children being reported.

Sodomy charges

A 22-year-old man was yesterday charged with sodomising a nine-year-old boy.

Mulin C. Njogu denied before Naivaslia magistrate, Jennifer Timlin, that on the night of June 11 and 12, he committed the offence in Mitiyora, Kinangop. Dressed in a worn out coat, and ginnboots, Njogu was remanded after he failed to get a bond of Sh20,000 with one surety of Sh100,000. Hearing was set for September 22. Meanwhile, police in Magimill, Kinangop, have wrenched a third suspect over the raping of a 19-year-old girl.

Police blamed in sodomy case

BY CYRUS OMBATI

NOMINATED MP Njiragu Ndutigu has accused police of laxity in investigating a case in which a Form Two student was allegedly sodomised at school two weeks ago.

Njoki claimed that no action had been taken even after the 17-year-old Upper Hill School boy, in Nairobi, gave details of how he was sodomised by fellow students.

She said she would raise the issue in Parliament and demand a ministerial statement from Education and Internal

Security ministers. "This is a serious crime yet the authorities are reluctant to take action," she said.

She asked police to finesse the school head teacher and get to the root of the matter.

Njoki was reacting to denial by the school's Parents Teachers Association chairman, E T Gatuni, that no such crime took place.

She accused Gatuni of covering up the incident, adding that he needed to be interrogated.

"How can he say such serious claims? How can he have the mandate to speak when someone is nursing wounds in hospital?" she posed.

Human rights activist Ann Njogu too criticised Gatuni, accusing him of trying to block investigations

Gatuni had issued a statement denying claims, that fellow students attacked the boy.

He termed the claims baseless, false and malicious and "meant to ridicule the institution in the eyes of right-thinking members of the community"

Yesterday, the

Nairobi Women's Hospital said the boy was sodomised, adding that his rectum required reconstruction.

They said he would take time to heal. The boy had said he was drugged, tied to his bed and gagged before being sodomised.

Police said investigations were underway, adding that the hospital had not allowed them to interrogate the victim.

They said they were waiting for the boy to stabilise before proceeding with the investigations.