DETERMINANTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN NAIVASHA DISTRICT, NAKURU COUNTY, KENYA.

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A RESEARCH THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH (EPIDEMIOLOGY & DISEASE CONTROL) IN THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

DECEMBER, 2014
DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my dear wife Nancy Wangeci Chege and beloved daughters Stacy Wanguui Chege and Shantel Muthoni Chege.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My sincere gratitude goes to God Almighty for granting me the energy and opportunity to study and above all good health. To all those whose effort immensely contributed to this great work, starting with my very dedicated supervisors Dr. George O. Otieno and Dr. Justus Osero, thank you very much for being patient with me and guiding me throughout the entire process. In addition, I would wish to thank Dr. Isaac Mwanzo and Dr. John Paul Oyore for hope and encouragement they gave me throughout my course of study.

To my loving parents Mr. Charles Maina Mwaura and Mrs. Margaret Wangui Maina as well as my brothers: Paul, Boniface, Fr. Peter, David and sisters: Janet, Sr. Peninah, Eunice, Jane, Judith and Mary thank you very much for the support and encouragement you gave me during my study.

To all other people who assisted me in any way to ensure I achieve my dream thank you very much and May God bless you abundantly.
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# Abbreviations and Acronyms

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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASRH</td>
<td>Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>Centre for Disease Control</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEDAW</td>
<td>Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women</td>
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<td>CRC</td>
<td>United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children</td>
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<td>DRH</td>
<td>Division of Reproductive Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>FGM/C</td>
<td>Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting</td>
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<td>GTZ</td>
<td>German Technical Cooperation</td>
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<td>ICC</td>
<td>International Criminal Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>KDHS</td>
<td>Kenya Demographic and Survey</td>
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<td>KNBS</td>
<td>Kenya National Bureau of Statistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>KUERC</td>
<td>Kenyatta University Ethical Review Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>LBW</td>
<td>Low Birth Weight</td>
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<tr>
<td>MHEST</td>
<td>Ministry of Higher Education Science and Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoMS</td>
<td>Ministry of Medical Services</td>
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<td>MoPHS</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation</td>
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<tr>
<td>NACOSTI</td>
<td>National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovations</td>
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<td>NYP</td>
<td>National Youth Policy</td>
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<tr>
<td>PID</td>
<td>Pelvic Inflammatory Disease</td>
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<td>PIH</td>
<td>Pregnancy Induced Hypertension</td>
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<td>PTSD</td>
<td>Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAFAIDS</td>
<td>Southern Africa Aids Information Dissemination Services</td>
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<td>SEA</td>
<td>Sexual Exploitation and Abuse</td>
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<td>SGBV</td>
<td>Sexual and Gender-based Violence</td>
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<td>STDs</td>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Diseases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>YFC</td>
<td>Youth Friendly Centre</td>
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<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Education, Scientific &amp; Cultural Organization</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children Funds</td>
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<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
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<td>VVF</td>
<td>Vesico-Vaginal Fistulae</td>
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<tr>
<td>RVF</td>
<td>Recto-Vaginal Fistulae</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Age at first marriage: How old one was when being married.

Age: How old one is in years.

Alcohol use: Alcohol consumption by survivors or perpetrators of sexual violence.

Early/forced marriage: Being married off unwillingly before attaining 18 year.

Family dysfunction: Family disharmony/difficulties.

Gender: Social characteristics assigned to men and women based on social origin.

History of sexual violence: Experience of sexual violence in one’s own family.

Weak laws: Lack of legal action against perpetrators of sexual violence.

Knowledge about sexual violence: Knowing what sexual violence is and its preventive measures.

Level of education: Highest education level attained by an individual.

Low income: Income less than Ksh. 6 000 per month.

Marital conflicts: Disagreements between couples.

Marital status: Whether one is married, single, divorced or separated.

Male dominance/Patriarchy: Man being viewed as the sole authority in the household.

Normalization of sexual violence among women: Acceptance of sexual violence of women by the community.

Availability of pornographic stores: Ease with which one can access, buy or watch pornographic materials.

Public drunkenness: Appearing in a public place under the influence of alcohol to the degree that one endangers oneself or another person.
Sexual graffiti: Sexual drawings/photos being displayed in public including toilets.

Sexual violence: Is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the survivor, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.

Women’s lack of legal right to divorce: Culture where women are not entitled divorce even in a state of dysfunctional marriage.

Work status: Whether or not one is employed.

Young people: People aged 10-24 years (UNFPA, 2010).
ABSTRACT

Sexual violence is a serious public health, social and human rights problem affecting millions of people each year throughout the world. It affects both sexes but women and girls are the most affected. This study sought to determine prevalence and pattern of sexual violence, determinants of sexual violence and assess the knowledge level of young people on sexual violence in Naivasha District. This was a descriptive cross-sectional study where both quantitative and qualitative methods were used to collect data. Two hundred and fifty five young people were interviewed, Focus Group Discussions conducted and observations done. Semi-structured questionnaire guide was used to collect quantitative data while FGD guide and KII guide were used to collect qualitative data. Data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 17, summarized using tables, pie charts and bar graphs. Chi-square and Fischer’s Exact Test were used to measure association between independent and dependent variables with \( P=0.05 \) being considered significant. On the other hand, binary logistic regression analysis was used to determine independent determinants of sexual violence (95% CI). On overall, prevalence of sexual violence among young people was 36.9%. Results showed that 50% of the survivors were age <15 years. More females (72.3%) than males (27.7%) experienced sexual violence. The majority (55.3%) of the respondents reported that the perpetrators were acquaintances, 12.8% boyfriends and cousins, 7.4% uncle, strangers (6.3%) and husbands (5.3%). Most (66.3%) cases of sexual violence were reported in the evening especially over the weekends followed by those which occurred at night and daytime over the weekends (65%). About 43.6% of sexual violence occurred over holidays or in festive seasons with 33% of them occurring under the influence of alcohol. The study found the determinants of sexual violence to be age (\( P=0.022 \)), gender (\( P = 0.001 \)), marital status (\( P=0.047 \)), education level (\( P=0.028 \)), work status (\( P=0.023 \)), income level (\( P=0.023 \)), number of sexual partner one partner (\( P=0.001 \)), age at first sexual intercourse (\( P=0.022 \)), alcohol consumption (\( P=0.001 \)), divorce (\( p=0.021 \)), weak laws (\( p=0.001 \)), conflict with parents (\( P=0.004 \)), pornography (\( P=0.034 \)), prostitution (\( P=0.043 \)), insecurity (\( P=0.001 \)) and knowledge level (\( P = 0.006 \)). Independent predictors included age 10-14 years (OR=0.418; CI, 0.219–0.796) and age15–19 years (OR=0.700; 95CI, 0.351–1.398), gender (OR = 2.520; CI, 1.457 - 4.356), Marital status (OR=1.799; CI, 1.003–3.226), low education levels as primary (OR= 2.036; CI, 1.047–3.959) and secondary (OR= 1.022; CI, 0.489–3.226),unemployed (OR = 0.550; CI, 0.327–0.925), low income (OR =1.820; CI, 1.081-3.062), Multiple sexual partners (OR = 0.274; CI, 0.134 - 0.559), divorce (OR = 0.542; CI, 0.321 - 0.914), conflicted with parents (OR = 0.469; CI, 0.279-0.789), pornography (OR = 0.576; CI, 0.345-0.962), prostitution (OR = 0.586; 9CI, 0.348-985), insecurity (OR = 0.409; 95 CI, 0.235-0.714) and low knowledge level (OR = 3.646; CI, 1.612-8.248) and average knowledge level (OR = 1.667; CI, 0.867-3.204). On overall, 56.1% of the respondents had average level knowledge, 24.6% low knowledge level and 19.2% high knowledge level on sexual violence.
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Sexual violence refers to nonconsensual completed or attempted penetration of the vagina or anus, nonconsensual completed or attempted oral sex, nonconsensual intentional touching of a sexual nature or nonconsensual non-contact acts of a sexual nature such as voyeurism and verbal or behavioral sexual harassment (Saltzman et al., 2009). Perpetrators of sexual violence include a friend/acquaintance, a current or former spouse or partner, a family member, or a stranger (Saltzman et al., 2009; USAID/UNICEF, 2004).

There are myths in African as well as other parts of the world that sexual violence occurs between strangers, takes place in dark alleys or other remote locations, involves physical brutality and is provoked by women who are perceived to act promiscuously or who dress in a particular style of clothing, or walk alone at night (USAID/UNICEF, 2004).

Sexual violence is a serious public health, social and human rights problem affecting millions of people each year throughout the world (UNAID, 2009). Between 7% and 48% of girls and young women aged 10-24 years in the world report their first sexual encounter as coerced (UNAID, 2009 and Pinheiro, 2010). American Medical Association reported that one in every five women is a survivor of sexual violence before age 21. Even though it is women and girls who are the survivors of sexual violence, children of both sexes are also affected (IGWG, 2006).

According to UNESCO (2013), a high percentage of women in Eastern and Southern African countries report having experienced sexual violence at some point in their lives. The rates of sexual violence are 15–35 per cent in the nine countries for which data are
available. Higher rates were reported among women aged 20–24 years than those aged 15–19 years.

Coerced sex is widespread in sub-Saharan Africa, with cross-generational sexual relationship (Sugar Daddies/Mummies) in exchange for money (Betron & Doggett, 2006). This is associated with early initiation of sexual activity among girls than boys (WHO, 2003). In South Africa and Tanzania, reports show that 28% and 40% of those aged 10-24 years experienced coerced first sexual encounter, respectively (WHO, 2007). In Kenya, 22.2% of girls aged below 15 years, 12.5% aged 15-19 and 6.4% of those aged 20-24 years had experienced forced initial sexual intercourse (KDHS, 2008; UNDP, 2009). However, published literature shows reporting of sexual violence in Kenya is limited (Maternowska et al., 2009). Normative behaviour and limited knowledge on sexuality, relationships and their implications make young people vulnerable (WHO, 2003).

According to Garcia-Moreno et al., (2006), the true extent of sexual violence in the world is unknown due to under reporting although available statistics indicate that worldwide one in five women and one in 10 men report experiencing sexual abuse as children (WHO, 2007). It is further estimated that 16% - 59% of women from Africa have experienced sexual violence from intimate partners and 18% - 43% of young women (< 15 years) are more likely to report forced first sex (Maternowska et al., 2009). Approximately 24% of sexually active girls report experiencing forced sex on their first encounter. According to a nationwide study of women 12-24 years old in Kenya, 25% reported they lost virginity as a result coercion. In addition, the Kenyan government has

1.2 Statement of the problem

Sexual violence remains a major problem in Kenya with yet so much to be done in order to curtail the vice. Lack of data and reliable records regarding sexual violence at the community level related cases hinders efforts to combat it. Sexual violence can impact negatively on the health of an individual as it leads to psychological and emotional disorders such as shock, anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder or rape trauma syndrome. Victims of sexual violence may also experience disturbed sleep, low self-esteem, sexual dysfunctions behavioral and eating disorders. Psychological and emotional trauma can manifest itself in physical reactions such as stomachaches, headaches and back problems. The victims are more likely to attempt or to commit suicide. According to medical records (2012), 3-4 cases of sexual violence on average were reported daily in Naivasha District Hospital with about 7-10 cases occurring over holidays or festive seasons.
1.3 Justification of the study

Worldwide, the reported cases of sexual violence ranged from 6% to 59% while proportion of girls and women physically forced into intercourse ranged from 4% to 46% (WHO, 2005). The rates of sexual violence in the world are high. These high numbers of sexual violence are of great concern, especially in light of the HIV epidemic and other health consequences. Therefore, a comprehensive public health response is demanded in prevention of sexual violence, early identification of cases, providing survivors with the necessary treatment and referring the survivors to appropriate care.

1.4 Research questions

1) What is the prevalence and pattern of sexual violence among the young people in Naivasha District?

2) What are the socio-economic and demographic determinants of sexual violence among the young people in Naivasha district?

3) What are the cultural determinants of sexual violence among the young people in Naivasha district?

4) What are the environmental determinants of sexual violence among the young people in Naivasha district?

5) What is the level of knowledge on sexual violence and its prevention among the young people in Naivasha District?
1.5 Hypothesis

Sexual violence among young people in Naivasha district is associated with economic, cultural and environmental or proximate determinants.

1.6 Research objectives

1.6.1 Broad Objective

The study sought to determine the prevalence and determinants of sexual violence among young people in Naivasha District, Nakuru County, Kenya.

1.6.2 Specific objectives

1) To determine prevalence and pattern of sexual violence among the young people in Naivasha District.

2) To determine socio-demographic and economic determinants of sexual violence among the young people in Naivasha District.

3) To assess cultural determinants of sexual violence among the young people in Naivasha District.

4) To determine the environmental determinants of sexual violence among the young people in Naivasha District.

5) To assess the level of knowledge on prevention of sexual violence among the young people in Naivasha District.
1.7 Significance of the study

This study was significant to individuals and groups in local, national, regional and international level in developing interventional programmes on prevention of sexual violence. It would also be significant to sexual violence survivors, human rights advocates, legislators, law enforcers and opinion leaders among other stakeholders in dealing with sexual violence.

1.8 Limitation and delimitation

The study sought to establish the prevalence and patterns of sexual violence, economic, cultural and environmental/proximate determinants of sexual violence as well as the level of knowledge on sexual violence and prevention measures among the young people (10-24 years) in Naivasha district. Major limitations of the study were the fear by some respondents to open up their experiences of sexual violence and insufficient finance to conduct a detailed study.
1.9 Conceptual framework for determinants of sexual violence

Socio-demographic and economic determinants
- Age
- Sex
- Marital status
- Religion
- Level of education
- Work status
- Low income

Socio-cultural determinants
- Number of marriages
- Age at first marriage
- Use of SV to settle disputes
- Weak sanctions against sexual violence
- Male dominance/Patriarchy
- Normalization of sexual violence among women
- Women’s lack of legal rights (including access to divorce)
- Weak laws
- Early/forced marriage
- Polygyny
- Alcohol use

Environmental/Proximate determinants
- Public drunkenness
- Sexual graffiti
- Crime rate
- Dilapidated buildings
- Presence of pornographic stores
- Knowledge about sexual violence
- Public safety.
- A history of sexual violence in the perpetrator’s or survivor’s family of origin
- Marital conflicts
- Family disharmony

Outcome
Sexual violence

Figure 1.1: Conceptual framework: Adapted and modified from Jewkes, 2002.
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Determinants of sexual violence

Determinants of sexual violence range from socio-demographic, economic, cultural and environmental factors.

2.1.1 Socio-demographic and economic determinants of sexual violence

Being married or cohabiting is one of the determinants of sexual violence perpetrated by an intimate sexual partner (NCPD, 2003). Early marriage is still prevalent in certain parts of Kenya and is manifested in forced marriage of girls as young as 12 years to older men, as well as in most willing unions between young people (NCPD, 2003). Even though poverty is often the driving force behind child marriage, factors such as maintaining the sexual purity of a young girl and protecting her from premarital sex, HIV infection and unwelcome sexual advances are also reasons commonly given by families to justify such marriages (Antonowicz, 2010).

Compared to older women, young women aged below 17 years are reported to be more at risk of sexual violence (UNICEF et al., 2012; Pinheiro, 2006). In Sub-Saharan Africa, younger children are targeted by sexual predators as they are thought to be less likely to have HIV and also because of the widespread myth that sex with a virgin/child/daughter may cure HIV (Lalor, 2008). Some forms of sexual violence are closely associated with a young age, in particular sexual violence taking place in schools and colleges, and trafficking in women for sexual exploitation (Rusnak, 2010; UNFPA, 2010). Early female sexual maturation compared to males implies early female susceptibility to
unwanted advances, seduction by often older, more experienced males, earlier sex debut and early marriage. Men may also take advantage of the reduced female physical ability (Nduna et al., 2011).

Alcohol and other drugs consumption/abuse may increase vulnerability to sexual violence. Consuming alcohol or drugs by women makes it difficult for them to protect themselves by interpreting and effectively acting on warning signs. It may also place women in settings where chances of encountering a potential offender are greater. Alcohol may act as a cultural leisure time, providing the opportunity for antisocial behaviour that lead men to act violently when drunk as they do not consider being held accountable for their behaviour. Group sexual violence are associated with drinking where consuming alcohol is an act of group bonding and inhibitions are collectively reduced with individual judgement made in favour of the group (NCPD, 2003; WHO, 2009; UNAID, 2009).

Previous sexual abuse incidence is linked to experiences of sexual abuse in childhood or adolescence with victimization during adulthood (Rusnak, 2010). A national study of sexual violence against women in the United States found that women who were raped before the age of 18 years were twice as likely to be raped as adults, compared with those who were not raped as children or adolescents (CDC, 2007).

Young women who have many sexual partners are at increased risk of sexual violence (UNFPA, 2009). Women who had experienced attempted or complete rape during childhood or adolescence were more likely to have a higher number of sexual partners in
adulthood, compared with non-abused or moderately abused women (USAID, 2009; Rusnak, 2010).

Socio-cultural factors predisposing young women to sexual injury range from lack of education or awareness of their sexuality to unequal power relations among male and female members of the society (Nduna and Swaartbooi, 2011). On the contrary, some studies indicate that women who are more educated and thus more empowered are at increased risk of sexual violence by intimate partner than those who are less educated. Women who are working are much more likely to report forced sex by a spouse than those who are not working (WHO, 2009; KDHS, 2008). The likely explanation is that greater empowerment brings with it more resistance from women to patriarchal norms, so men resort to sexual violence in an attempt to regain control (Antonowicz, 2010).

Poor women and girls may be more at risk of rape in the course of their daily tasks than those who are better off, when they walk home on their own from work late at night, or work in the fields or collect firewood alone. Children of poor women may have less parental supervision when not in school, since their mothers may be at work and unable to afford child care. The children themselves may, in fact, be working and thus vulnerable to sexual exploitation. Poverty forces many women and girls into occupations that carry a relatively high risk of sexual violence particularly sex work. Poverty, economic stress and unemployment are linked to both the perpetration of sexual violence and the risk of being a survivor (Katy M., 2009).

Early forced or arranged marriages are also associated with poverty (Katy Mitchell., 2009). In addition, poor girls may engage in transactional sex with teachers, school staff
or other adults to financially support their education with some parents turning a blind eye in their children’s sexual relations with teachers or other adults to mitigate lack of cash to support their schooling (Antonowicz, 2010; Lyles et al., 2009; Hope, 2007; Nduna and Swaartbooi-Xabadiya, 2011). Poverty is one of the causes of unequal access to education (UNAID, 2012). Equality for the girl child is a right and first step for women to realize their full potential and become equal partners in development. Educated and healthy young women equipped with life skills will stay in school longer, marry later, delay childbearing, have healthier children and earn higher incomes (ICPD, 2012).

Global trends towards free trade have been accompanied by an increase in the movement around the world of women and girls for labour, including sex work. This has increased the likelihood of sexual trafficking, forced sex and sexual violence (Nduna and Swaartbooi-Xabadiya, 2011).

2.1.2 Cultural determinants of sexual violence

The social environment within a community is usually more important than the physical surrounding. Community beliefs in male superiority and male entitlement to sex greatly affects the likelihood of sexual violence taking place and the general tolerance in the community of child marriage (Holman and Stokols, 1994; Antonowicz, 2010). Childhood environments that are physically violent have been associated with sexual violence. Sexually aggressive behaviour in young men has been linked to witnessing family sexual violence and having emotionally distant and uncaring fathers. Moreover, men raised in families with strongly patriarchal structures are likely to become violent, rapist and use
sexual coercion against women including abusing their intimate partners (Antonowicz, 2010). Furthermore, sexually violent men direct their acts at women whom they already know (KDHS, 2008). Factors that increase the risk of a man committing rape in such circumstances relate to attitudes, beliefs and behaviour arising from situations and social conditions that provide opportunities and support for abuse. In many cultures, marriage is regarded as entailing the obligation on women to be sexually available virtually without limit (UNFPA, 2010). In many religions women have been barred from leadership positions, prevented from attaining education as well as being given inferior status (Ehrman, 2003).

While various factors operate largely at local level, within families, schools, workplaces and communities, there are also influences from the laws and norms working at national and even international level. Antonowicz (2010) identifies weak laws for perpetrators of sexual violence as a contributing factor to the repetition of such a crime. For instance, studies show the only sanction for teachers who had been found guilty of sexual abuse against children was to be transferred to another school. Education authorities turn a blind eye to the incident in order to protect the reputation of their colleagues and by so doing they contribute to the trivialization of sexual abuse and exploitation. Other factors such as weak community sanctions, lack of institutional support from police and judicial systems, restrictive laws on divorce, dysfunctional and unhealthy relationships characterized by inequality, power imbalance and conflict are associated with sexual violence as well (UNAID, 2009).
2.1.3 Environmental or proximate determinants of sexual violence

Physical environment refers to spatial layout and interior design of the home, temporal patterning of household activities and family size and residential density. The environmental design features afford opportunities for child sexual abuse (CSA) by constraining children's privacy and defensible space, household activity patterns may influence surveillance processes, family size and household density may increase stress and negative effect (Holman and Stokols, 1994). Local environment-high crime area (UNHCR, 2003) and location of facilities such as toilets, whether separate for boys/girls, teachers/students and whether they have secure doors also affect incidence on the likelihood of sexual violence and abuse particularly against girls (Antonowicz, 2010). In addition, there are popular myths in parts of the East and Central African / East and South African region and other parts of the world that most rape occurs between strangers, takes place in dark alleys or other remote locations, involves physical brutality, and is provoked by women who are perceived to act promiscuously or who dress in a particular style of clothing, or walk alone at night (USAID/UNICEF, 2004).

Geographic isolation of the home, average length of residence among families in the neighborhood, social activities such as public drunkenness, gangs, prostitution, graffiti, vandalism, dilapidated buildings and presence of pornographic stores can undermine supportive social networks among residents. The presence of pornographic stores may symbolize sexual moves that are conducive to CSA (Holman Stokols, 1994; UNHCR, 2003; Rusnak, 2010).
2.2 Sexual violence preventive measures

2.2.1 Laws, policy formulation and enforcement

Lack of policies to engage men and boys to change male norms and women to become empowered should be formulated, education on women’s rights, child rights and human rights by men, job creation, recreational facilities, involvement of young people in program development, poverty and inequality lead to increased sexual violence (MOH, 2009). In addition, alcohol and other drugs consumption if not addressed by enforcing laws by the police service can lead to sexual violence among young people (UNAID, 2009). Weak sanctions which see many perpetrators go free are the reason many sexual violence cases go unreported (MOH, 2009). The health workers, the police force/military force, the social workers, the community leaders, humanitarian personnel and parents if not sensitized on young people’s sexual and reproductive health rights, women’s, children’s and human rights’ may exacerbate the menace (Anette and James, 2010). Breaches in policy, allegations and suspicions of child sexual abuse should be responded to quickly and appropriately make it hard to curb sexual violence (CDC, 2007). Policies that address sexual violence perpetrated by teachers or students should be strengthened (MOH, 2009). Lack of information on sexuality and reproductive health rights by young people contributes to sexual violence (Anette and James, 2010).

2.2.2 Life saving skills

Lack of life saving skills among young people about the bystanders approach, lack of empowerment to intervene when they see inappropriate or harmful interactions between adults and young people or between young people, encouraging young people to tell
trusted adults about inappropriate or harmful things that have happened to them, not checking with adults before doing activities, going places alone instead of with friends and not identifying trusted adults lack of education on healthy sexuality by young people, not recognizing inappropriate behavior as well as not avoiding exploitative behavior can subject one to sexual violence (Harvey et al., 2007).
CHAPTER THREE: MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the study design, dependent and independent variables, location of the study area, target population, sampling procedure and sample size determination, research instruments, pretesting of tools, data collection, data analysis and ethical consideration.

3.2 The study design

This study used a cross-sectional descriptive study that aimed to collect data from households in Naivasha district at one point in time without follow-up or repetition. Both quantitative and qualitative methods were used to collect data.

3.3 The study area

The study was carried out in Naivasha District of Nakuru County with an area of 2,837.4 Km². The district borders Nakuru district to the North West, Kajiado and Lari to the East, Narok north to the South and Nyandarua South to the North (District Development Plan, 2008). It has a population of 376,243 with males totaling 190,082 and 186,161 females. It has a population density of 124 per square kilometer. Youth’s population is estimated to be 78,084 (KNBS, 2009). The District has three divisions namely Kongoni, Central and Mai Mahiu (appendix 6.1). Central division is densely populated as a result of high influx of both skilled and unskilled workers at the flower farms making it a low economic population (District Development Plan, 2008).
3.4 Target population

Target population was young people aged between 10-24 years old residing in Naivasha district which is estimated to be 78,084.

3.4.1 Study population

The study population constituted of young people residing in Naivasha District. In addition, health workers who included a nurse, a clinical officer and a Medical laboratory Technologist participated in the study. Others were local administration, Community Health Workers and social workers from whom key information was sought.

3.4.2 Inclusion criteria

a) Young people aged 18-24 years from the selected households willing and able to give informed consent.
b) Those below 18 years whose parents/guardians gave informed consent.
c) Young people who were willing to participate in a focus group discussion.

3.4.3 Exclusion criteria

Young people aged 18-24 years who did not give consent, those below 18 years whose parents or guardians did not give consent as well as those who were from outside Naivasha District. In addition, the very sick or mentally sick were also excluded from the study as they could not concentrate or give reliable information.
3.5 Variables

3.5.1 Independent variables

The independent variables comprised of socio-demographic, economic, cultural and environmental/proximate determinants of sexual violence among the young people.

3.5.2 Dependent variable

The dependent variable was sexual violence. This was measured by establishing whether the respondents had ever had forced sex, ever been asked to have vaginal/anal sex when they were not willing, ever been forced to undress, touch or be touched on sexual organs, ever been forced to kiss, hug or any other sexual act without penetration.

3.6 Sampling technique and sample size

3.6.1 Sample size determination

The minimal sample size whose target population was more than 10,000 people, was determined using Fisher et al., (1998) formula i.e.

\[ n = \frac{Z^2pqD}{d^2} \]

Where:

- \( n \) = the desired sample size,
- \( Z \) = normal deviation (1.96) corresponding to 95% confident interval,
- \( p \)=proportion of the target population estimated to have the desired characteristics (National prevalence of SV among young people which is 0.33) (UNICEF et al., 2012)
- \( q \)=1-p, that is 1-0.33 = 0.67.
\( d = \text{degree of freedom} \)

Hence, 
\[
\begin{align*}
    n &= 1.96^2 \times 0.33 \times 0.67 \times \frac{1}{0.05^2} \\
    &= \frac{0.6373}{0.0025} \\
    &= 254.9 \\
    &\approx 255.
\end{align*}
\]

Therefore, the study used a sample of 255 respondents drawn from the sampled households. Non-response was catered for by replacement of the respondent with the next respondent who met the inclusion criteria.

### 3.6.2 Sampling techniques

The survey was designed to collect information from young people selected from the sampled households. A multistage sampling technique was employed where purposive non probability sampling was applied to identify the study area. One division (Central division) was selected using simple random sampling technique. The same approach was applied in selection Lake View and Sokoni locations. Four villages (clusters), Kihoto and Manera from Lake View location, KCC and Sokoni from Sokoni location were selected. The sample was distributed to villages (clusters) by probability proportionate to size technique (Table 3.1). At the village level a systematic sampling technique was used to select households while simple random sampling technique was applied to select the respondents. Every 11\(^{\text{th}}\) household was selected. At the household level, only one respondent was selected using simple random sampling technique.
Table 3.1: Distribution of respondents according to villages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>No. of young people</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
<th>Sample size per village (Households/respondents)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naivasha</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Lake view</td>
<td>Kihoto</td>
<td>841</td>
<td>2532</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Manera</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>1739</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sokoni</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>2198</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KCC</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2829</strong></td>
<td><strong>8482</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>255</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.7 Research instruments

The study used semi-structured questionnaire guides to interview the participants. Key Informant Interview schedule guide was used to carry out in-depth interviews on two Chiefs or Sub-chiefs, four village elders and one police officer. Four focus group discussions (FGDs), two for each gender, were conducted with young people, each consisting of 12 participants. The interview schedule and FGD guide were developed thematically based on study objectives.

3.8 Validity and Reliability

3.8.1 Validity

Research instruments were pre-tested at Karagita village which was not among the four villages selected for the study. Eighteen respondents participated in the pre-testing.
Research assistants were recruited and trained. Quality was assured by providing confidentiality and use of coding system.

The questions were standardized during the pre-test to ensure they provided desired answers. Data completeness and consistence was checked daily while in the field.

3.8.2 Reliability

To ensure reliability the enumerators were trained on the use of instruments and pretesting done with necessary corrections being made. Monitoring was done to ensure competence and correct administration of semi-structured interview guide.

3.9 Data collection technique

Semi-structured interview schedule guide was used to collect quantitative data while focused group discussion (FGD) and key informant interview guides were used to collect qualitative data.

3.10 Data Management and analysis

Data obtained from the field were analyzed along the study objectives. Quantitative data was coded and analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 17). All questionnaires were entered twice for verification and to ensure that data was accurately keyed in. Chi-square was used to test the association between the independent variables and dependent variable. On the other hand, binary logistic regression was used to determine independent predictors of sexual violence. Qualitative data, on the other hand, was analyzed along the major research themes and used in triangulation.
3.11 Ethical consideration

Approval was granted by KUERC (Appendix 6.7) while permission was given by the NCST (Appendix 6.9). Informed consent was sought from respondents or parent(s)/guardian(s) for respondents below 18 years. Numbers instead of names were used to maintain confidentiality. Privacy was maintained through one-on-one interview basis. The participants were assured that the information they gave would not be shared with anybody else. Data collected was also kept under lock and key to prevent unauthorized accessed.
CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents.

According to results, 34.9% of the respondents were aged between 10-14 years and 20-24 years, followed by ages 15-19 years at 30.2% respondents. With regard to gender, 58.8% were females and 41.2% were males. On marital status 76.1% of the respondents were single, 16.5% were married and 7.5% divorced/separated or widowed. Majority (63%) of the respondents had primary education, followed by those with secondary education 29% and the least were those with post secondary education at 8%. The results also revealed that 72.5% of the respondents were unemployed while only 27.5% were employed (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Frequency (n = 255)</th>
<th>Proportion (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 – 14 years</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 – 19 years</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>30.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 – 24 years</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>58.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>76.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced/Separated/Widowed</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level of Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>63.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post secondary</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Work status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>72.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 The Prevalence and pattern of sexual violence among young people

According to results, 94 (36.9%) of young people who participated had experienced sexual violence with the prevalence standing at 14.9% for males and 22.0% for females (Figure 4.1).

It is reported that between 7% and 48% of girls and young women aged 10-24 years worldwide had experienced sexual violence (UNAID, 2009; Pinheiro, 2010). In South Africa and Tanzania, reports show that 28% and 40% of those aged 10-24 years experienced coerced first sexual encounter, respectively (WHO, 2007). In Kenya, 22.2% of girls aged below 15 years, 12.5% aged 15-19 and 6.4% of those aged 20-24 years had experienced sexual violence in form of coerced first sexual encounter (KDHS, 2008; UNDP, 2009). Though both sexes are affected, females are more affected than males (IGWG, 2006).

![Figure 4.1 Prevalence of sexual violence among young people](image_url)

**Figure 4.1 Prevalence of sexual violence among young people**
4.2.1 Types of sexual violence reported

When asked about the form of sexual violence they had encountered, rape/attempted rape was the most commonly reported form among the girls (48.8%), followed by forced kisses (41.6%) and forced hugs (41.5%). Other forms reported include being forced to undress (35.5%), forceful touching of private parts (34.4%) as well as forced sex (25.0%) (Table 4.2).

Among the boys, sodomy was the most commonly reported form of sexual violence reported (66.7%) followed by forceful touching of private parts (15.6%). Other forms reported include stalking (13.5%), emotional stress (12.3%) and forced sex (12.5%). Generally results indicated that females bear the brunt of sexual violence more than their male counterparts (Table 4.2). On overall, the prevalence of sexual violence among young people was found to be 36.9% (n = 255).

According to a report by UNAID (2009), between 7% and 48% of girls and young women aged 10-24 years in the world reported their first sexual encounter as coerced. In yet another study, it was reported that 28% and 40% of young people aged 10-24 years in South Africa and Tanzania respectively experienced coerced first sexual encounter (WHO, 2007).

However, results further revealed that 25.1% of young people had multiple sexual partners and 6.3% had been involved in early marriage (Table 4.3). During the FGD, a discussant had this to say: “Young people are forced to have many partner by other friends, poverty alcohol”. Another discussant added that, “early and premature marriage leads to breakage of marriage forcing one to marry another man”.
Even though having multiple partners was not found to be significantly associated with sexual violence, it is documented as a risk factor for sexual violence (UNFPA, 2009).

Table 4.2: Types of sexual violence reported

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of sexual violence</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n</td>
<td>Proportion (%)</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were forced to do against will</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced to undress</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced to touch or be touched on private parts</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced to kiss</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced to hug</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodomy</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stalking</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional abuse</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape/attempted rape</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2.2 Survivor’s relationship with the perpetrator

On the relation between the victim and the perpetrator, majority (55.3%) of the respondents reported that the perpetrators were actually known acquaintances. A further 12.8% of the violence was reported to have been committed by boyfriends and cousins while 7.4% was committed by an uncle. Other perpetrators reported by the respondents were strangers (6.3%) and husbands (5.3%) as shown in figure 4.2.

During the FGDs it was observed that most perpetrators of sexual violence are actually known to the survivors. This was emphasized by one discussant who said “… you see,
many incidences are committed by people known to the victim and with whom the victim confides. Only a few cases are committed by strangers”.

The findings are similar those by Saltzman et al., (2009), who reported that the perpetrators of sexual violence are a friend/acquaintance, a current or former spouse/partner, a family member, or a stranger. The same findings were reported in KDHS (2008); Maternoska et al (2009).

![Figure 4.2: Survivor’s relationship with the perpetrator](image)

**4.2.3 Days and time when sexual violence occurs**

Further, the study findings indicate that with regard to the day and time of occurrence of the violence, majority (66.3%) of the sexual violence was occurred in the evening mostly over the weekends followed night and daytime also over the weekends (65%) as
illustrated in table 4.3 below. About 43.6% (n=94) happened over holidays or in festive seasons.

For instance, according to FGD participants, “sexual violence occurs at night especially around 7:00 pm”, with a number of them happening “over the weekends and holidays”, “during ceremonies as burials and weddings”, “in parties,” “during the day when parents are at work”, and “in the evening and Cold days or seasons.” In addition, “in boarding schools sexual violence occur at night, during evening and morning preps”, said a FGD discussant. A Key informant had this to say, “most cases of sexual violence occur in the evening hours and weekends when children are not in school” others occur at “night and end month,” Added another Key informant.

![Figure 4.3: Days and time when sexual violence occurred](image)

**Figure 4.3: Days and time when sexual violence occurred**
4.2.4 Where sexual violence happened

With regard to where sexual violence occurs, the study findings indicated that most of the violence occurs at the survivor’s home (47.0%), 22% at perpetrators home and 17% occurring in school. Furthermore, sexual violence occurred in other such as bushes (6%), lodgings (5%) and in cars (3%) as shown in figure 4.4. Sixty percent of the respondents reported that physical force was used to indulge into sexual violence while forty percent reported intimidation and threat was used.

Other studies have reported similar findings where most sexual violence occur between strangers, takes place in dark alleys or other remote locations, involves physical brutality, and is provoked by women who are perceived to act promiscuously or who dress in a particular style of clothing, or walk alone at night (USAID/UNCEF, 2004).
4.3 Determinants of sexual violence

4.3.1 Socio-demographic and economic determinants of sexual violence

Comparing age to SV, results show that 50% of the survivors were aged 10-14 years, 28.7% were aged 15-19 years and 20% were those aged 20-24 years. Age ($\chi^2 = 7.707; df = 2, P = 0.022$) was significantly associated with sexual violence (Table 4.2).

In Kenya, girls aged below 15 years were found to experience sexual violence followed by age 15-19 years and 20-24 years (KDHS, 2008; UNDP, 2009; UNVAC, 2010; Pinheiro, 2006). Early forced or arranged marriages are associated with poverty (UNFPA, 2009). Another study established that younger children are targeted by sexual predators as they are thought to be less likely to have HIV and also because of the widespread myth that sex with a virgin/child/daughter may cure HIV (Lalor, 2008). Some
forms of sexual violence are closely associated with a young age especially those taking place in schools and colleges and trafficking in women for sexual exploitation (UNVAC, 2010; Rusnak, 2010; UNFPA, 2010).

The study established that gender ($\chi^2 = 11.230; \text{df} = 1, P = 0.001$) was associated with sexual violence. The findings concur with those by Nduna et al., (2011) where females’ early sexual maturation compared to males implies early susceptibility to unwanted advances, seduction by often older, more experienced males, earlier sex debut and early marriage. Moreover, men may also take advantage of the reduced female physical ability.

Marital status ($\chi^2 = 3.928 \text{ df} = 1, P = 0.047$) was found to be significantly associated with sexual violence with those that are single (OR = 1.799; 95% CI, 1.003–3.226); P = 0.049, being more likely to be survivors of sexual violence compared to those who were married/had ever been married (Table 4.3). A study by Pinheiro (2006) had similar findings.

Education level ($\chi^2 = 7.128; \text{df} = 2, P = 0.028$) was found to be significantly associated with sexual violence (Table 4.3). Similar finding have been reported where it was concluded that educated and healthy young women equipped with life skills will stay in school longer, marry later, delay childbearing, have healthier children and earn higher incomes (ICPD, 2012).

Work status ($\chi^2 = 5.133 \text{ df} = 1, P = 0.023$) was significantly associated with sexual violence. Monthly earning was also found to be associated with sexual violence ($\chi^2 = 5.133 \text{ df} = 1, P = 0.023$). In addition, number of sexual partners on had ($\chi^2 = 15.926; \text{df}$
= 2, P = 0.001) and Age at first sexual intercourse ($\chi^2 = 7.657; \text{df} = 2, \ P = 0.022$) were found to be statistically significant associated with sexual violence (Table 4.3).

Economic factors appear to be a predisposing factor of sexual violence as reiterated by one Key informant, “... lack of money, lack of education, overcrowding in flower farms’ residence, early marriage (15 years old girls), low pay among flower farm workers (about Ksh. 5000 per month) and prostitution has contributed to the increase of sexual violence. Economic status of the respondents below 18 years was based on the parents/guardians economic status because they are still dependants. When parents/guardians are not able to provide for basic needs their children become engaged in some form of income generating activities to supplement household income which makes them an easy prey to sex predators.

The finding seem to agree with other findings that reported poor women and girls may be more at risk of sexual violence than those who are better off as they walk home on their own from work late at night or work in the fields or collect firewood alone. Children of poor women may have less parental supervision when not in school, since their mothers may be at work and unable to afford child care. The children themselves may, in fact, be working and thus vulnerable to sexual exploitation. Poverty forces many women and girls into occupations like sex work that put them at high risk of sexual violence. Poverty, economic stress and unemployment are linked to both the perpetration of sexual violence and the risk of being a survivor (UNFPA, 2009). In addition, poor girls may engage in transactional sex with teachers, school staff or other adults to financially support their
education to mitigate lack of cash to support their schooling (Antonowicz, 2010; Lyles et al., 2009; UNAID, 2012; Nduna and Swaartbooi-Xabadiya, 2011).

Table 4.3: Socio-demographic and economic determinants of sexual violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Sexual violence</th>
<th>$\chi^2$ (df)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes n (%)</td>
<td>No n (%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>10-14 years</td>
<td>47 (18.4)</td>
<td>54 (21.2)</td>
<td>7.707 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-19 years</td>
<td>27 (10.6)</td>
<td>52 (20.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-24 years</td>
<td>20 (7.8)</td>
<td>55 (21.6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>26 (10.2)</td>
<td>79 (31.0)</td>
<td>11.230 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>68 (26.7)</td>
<td>82 (32.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>65 (25.5)</td>
<td>129 (50.6)</td>
<td>3.928 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Married/ever married</td>
<td>29 (11.4)</td>
<td>32 (12.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of education</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>41 (16.1)</td>
<td>98 (38.4)</td>
<td>7.128 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>30 (11.8)</td>
<td>36 (14.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Postsecondary</td>
<td>23 (9.0)</td>
<td>27 (10.6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work status</td>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>45 (17.6)</td>
<td>54 (21.2)</td>
<td>5.133 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>49 (19.2)</td>
<td>107 (42.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly income</td>
<td>&lt;6000</td>
<td>49 (19.2)</td>
<td>107 (42.0)</td>
<td>5.133 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;6000</td>
<td>45 (17.6)</td>
<td>54 (21.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sexual partners</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>45 (17.6)</td>
<td>60 (23.5)</td>
<td>15.926 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two or more</td>
<td>27 (10.6)</td>
<td>31 (12.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>22 (8.6)</td>
<td>70 (27.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at marriage</td>
<td>10-14 years</td>
<td>8 (13.1)</td>
<td>8 (13.1)</td>
<td>0.055(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-19 years</td>
<td>15 (24.6)</td>
<td>17 (27.9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-24 years</td>
<td>6 (9.8)</td>
<td>7 (11.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at first sexual intercourse</td>
<td>10-14 years</td>
<td>27 (17.4)</td>
<td>25 (16.1)</td>
<td>7.657 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-19 years</td>
<td>28 (18.1)</td>
<td>53 (34.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-24 years</td>
<td>14 (9.0)</td>
<td>8 (5.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant
4.3.2 Cultural determinants of sexual violence

The study found out that only 85% (n=94) of incidences of sexual violence went unreported. According to one FGD participant, survivors of sexual violence do not report the incidents because “no action is taken against perpetrators as chief, police and parents are bribed.” Another participant said “when the perpetrators are arrested, they are freed without the knowledge of the affected parties.” “Perpetrators go scot free since the survivor decides to go silent about the harassment because of shame”, added another participant. According to an FGD participants, some survivors “fear being hurt by the perpetrator while others feel ashamed or shy.” Among the 7% of the cases reported, the perpetrators were warned never to repeat the act again while nothing was done on the rest of the cases. One Key Informant said: “Some sexual violence cases are solved at family or community level and compensation may be given. Only a few of the survivors report to police or chief”, he added.

In response to sexual violence, the community mostly responds by “mob justice, that is, lynching by the villagers or being beaten to death”, said a FGD participant. Some “Community members fear being witnesses since they can be victimized”, said a discussant. Since “sexual violence is too common, the community views it as normal so no action is taken in case of an incidence”, said yet another participant. In a few incidences “the community protests to attract the attention of concerned authority or just report to the authority”, added another participant. One KI felt that the community members some community members “fear the perpetrators or protect them.” In addition, “some community members solve cases of sexual violence with the survivors and the perpetrators at home while a few others report to the police”, said another KI.
The findings on low reporting rates of sexual violence concur with the findings by Garcia-Moreno et al., (2006) that reported the extent of sexual violence in the world as unknown due to under reporting.

Among cultural factors associated with sexual violence according to the study were divorce ($\chi^2 = 5.323; \text{df} = 1, P = 0.021$) as well as weak laws ($p=0.001$), were found to be associated with sexual violence according to Fischer’s Exact Test (Table 4.4).

When asked whether divorce is allowed in the community, 63.5% were negative indicating that once a woman is married cannot come out of the marriage. Concerning resolving marital/family conflicts, result show that marital/family conflicts were resolved through relatives, elders or chiefs (66%), mutual understanding (9%). The rest had no idea. Further, the study indicated that 36% of respondents were aware that divorce was allowed by law as a form of marital/family conflict resolution (Table 4.4). Sixty seven (67%) percent of the respondents who were aware of the existence of divorce indicated that it was done locally under the guidance of elders/chiefs and only 33% said it was done in a court of law ($n=255$).

According to Antonowicz (2010), weak laws for perpetrators of sexual violence are a contributing factor to the repetition of such a crime. Moreover, weak community sanctions, lack of institutional support from police and judicial systems, and restrictive laws on divorce are associated with sexual violence (UNAID, 2009).

The findings of the study showed that, 33% of the survivors reported that at the time of violence, either they or the perpetrators were drunk. Further analysis showed there was a
statistical significant association between alcohol consumption and sexual violence (P < 0.001) as illustrated in table 4.4. Alcohol and other drugs consumption/abuse may increase vulnerability to sexual violence. Consuming alcohol or drugs by women makes it difficult for them to protect themselves by interpreting and effectively acting on warning signs. It may also place women in settings where chances of encountering a potential offender are greater. Alcohol may act as a cultural leisure time, providing the opportunity for antisocial behaviour that lead men to act violently when drunk as they do not consider being held accountable for their behaviour. Group sexual violence are associated with drinking where consuming alcohol is an act of group bonding and inhibitions are collectively reduced with individual judgement made in favour of the group (NCPD, 2003; WHO, 2009; UNAID, 2009; UNFPA, 2010).

On partriarchy, male dominance or attitude, results show that 65% of the respondents felt men should be the sole decision-makers as far as household income expenditure is concerned. About 45% of the respondents felt men should not help with the household chores. When asked when and who to marry, 91% of young people felt they should be left to decide on their own while 9% felt marriage issues be decided by parents. An estimated 35% of young people were for the opinion that a woman should accept a man’s decision when she does not agree with him. When there is no enough money in the family, 32% of the respondents felt boy child should be given priority to go to school.

The responses to questions in this section were scored by giving to appropriate responses a score of “ONE” and a score of “ZERO” to inappropriate responses. The respondents who accumulated a score of 0-3 were rated as having a positive (high) attitude towards
girls and women while those with scores of 4-6 were considered to have a negative (low) attitude towards girls and women.

According to results, 43% of the respondent had negative attitude towards females (Table 4.4). Though it was not found to have any statistical significance with sexual violence, other studies have shown that community beliefs in male superiority and male entitlement to sex greatly affects the likelihood of sexual violence taking place and the general tolerance in the community of child marriage (Holman and Stokols, 1994; Antonowicz, 2010). Another study reported that young men who are raised in families with strongly patriarchal structures are likely to become violent, rapist and use sexual coercion against women (Antonowicz, 2010; UNFPA, 2010).

Table 4.4 Cultural determinants of sexual violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Sexual violence</th>
<th>$\chi^2$ (df)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permission to divorce</td>
<td>Divorce allowed</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>44 (17.3)</td>
<td>5.323 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Divorce not allowed</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>49 (19.2)</td>
<td>112 (43.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attitude against girls/women</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>61 (23.9)</td>
<td>4.297 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative (Score ≥4)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>33 (12.9)</td>
<td>78 (30.6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fisher’s Exact Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Sexual violence</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weak laws or sanctions against perpetrators</td>
<td>Warned</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>7 (2.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nothing</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>87 (34.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol consumption</td>
<td>Survivor/victim drunk</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>31 (12.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Survivor/victim not drunk</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>63 (24.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant
4.3.3 Environmental determinants of sexual violence.

4.3.3.1 People living with the respondents

The findings of the study indicate that (56.5%) majority of the respondents were living with their parents followed by those who were living with their spouses (16.5%). A further 15.3% were living alone while 11.8% reported that they were living with either siblings or relatives (Figure 4.5).

![Figure 4.5: People living with the respondents (n=255)](image)

4.3.3.2 Conflict with parents during childhood or teenage

When asked about their relationship with parents, most of the respondents (41.6%) indicated that they had conflicts with their parents during childhood, with a further 48.2% reporting that they had tension with their parents during childhood/teenage as illustrated in table 4.4.
4.3.3.3 Public insecurity

Results show that 35% of the respondents had ever been insulted in public by mostly strangers while 65% had never been insulted. About 54% of those publicly insulted had experienced the incidence severally, 19% had experienced it twice while 7% were publicly insulted at least once. In addition, 18% of the respondents had ever been persistently followed by someone while 82% had never been persistently followed by anyone. The result show that 60% of the respondents had severally been persistently followed by someone, 27% had once been persistently followed and 13% had twice been persistently followed by someone. The results further indicate that 67% of the respondents knew the persons who persistently followed them while 33% were persistently followed by strangers. One KI cited “environment and insecurity” as causes of sexual violence.

4.3.3.4 Availability of pornography stores, bars or clubs or public drunkeness and drugs, abadoned buildings, sexual graffitti, brothels and prostitution.

The findings show that majority of the respondents (88.2%) reported availability of bars or clubs or public drunkenness and drugs within their neighborhoods, 54.5% had some sort of exposure to prostitution while 46.7% had access to pornographic material. Those who reported presence of criminal gangs within their environment were 26.7% with a similar proportion of 26.7% reporting availability of sexual graffiti within their environment (Table 4.5)
Conflict between parents and the young people ($\chi^2 = 8.280; \text{df} = 1, \text{P} = 0.004$) was associated with sexual violence (Table 4.4). Childhood environments that are physically violent and sexually aggressive behaviour in young men have been associated with sexual violence (Antonowicz, 2010).

Pornography was severally mentioned during KIs and FGDs as being readily available and accessible to the young people in the community. For instance it was reported by a KI that “... a mother denied about 11 incidences of her 12 year old boy sodomized by a sibling brother as they watched pornography. The boy was later taken to an approved school in June 2012.” Another KI chipped in “... look, I remember those pornographic studios in KCC-Mirangi which were closed in August 2012 because children used to go there instead of going to school, still there are many like that”. Pornography ($\chi^2 = 4.478; \text{df} = 1, \text{P} = 0.034$) and prostitution ($\chi^2 = 4.093; \text{df} = 1, \text{P} = 0.043$) were significantly associated with sexual violence (Table 4.4). Insecurity ($\chi^2 = 14.937; \text{df} = 1, \text{P} = 0.001$) and knowledge level ($\chi^2 = 10.179; \text{df} = 2, \text{P} = 0.006$) were also found to be significantly associated with sexual violence (Table 4.5).

Results from other studies indicated that social activities such as public drunkenness, criminal gangs, prostitution, graffiti, vandalism, dilapidated buildings and presence of pornographic stores can undermine supportive social networks among residents (Holman and Stokols, 1994). The presence of pornographic stores may symbolize sexual moves that are conducive to CSA (Holman and Stokols, 1994; UNHCR, 2003; Rusnak, 2010; WHO, 2003; Antonowicz (2010).
### Table 4.5: Environmental determinants of sexual violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Sexual violence</th>
<th>$\chi^2$ (df)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conflict with parents</td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>49 (19.2)</td>
<td>8.280 (1)</td>
<td>0.004*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No conflict</td>
<td>45 (17.6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tension between parents during childhood/teenage</td>
<td>Tension</td>
<td>52 (20.4)</td>
<td>2.367 (1)</td>
<td>0.124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No tension</td>
<td>42 (16.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of pornography stores</td>
<td>Pornography stores</td>
<td>52 (20.4)</td>
<td>4.478 (1)</td>
<td>0.034*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No pornography stores</td>
<td>42 (16.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostitution</td>
<td>Prostitution</td>
<td>59 (23.1)</td>
<td>4.093 (1)</td>
<td>0.043*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No prostitution</td>
<td>35 (13.7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bars/clubs/public drunkenness/Drugs</td>
<td>Bars/clubs/drugs</td>
<td>86 (33.7)</td>
<td>1.519 (1)</td>
<td>0.571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No bars/clubs/drugs</td>
<td>8 (3.1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual graffiti</td>
<td>Sexual graffiti available</td>
<td>26 (10.2)</td>
<td>0.016 (1)</td>
<td>0.899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No sexual graffiti</td>
<td>68 (26.7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brothels</td>
<td>Brothels available</td>
<td>11 (4.3)</td>
<td>0.369 (1)</td>
<td>0.544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No brothels</td>
<td>83 (32.5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandoned/dilapidated buildings</td>
<td>Abandoned available</td>
<td>63 (24.7)</td>
<td>2.141(1)</td>
<td>0.144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No abandoned buildings</td>
<td>31 (12.2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal gangs</td>
<td>Criminal gangs present</td>
<td>26 (10.2)</td>
<td>0.075 (1)</td>
<td>0.784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No criminal gangs</td>
<td>68 (26.7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecurity</td>
<td>Public insecurity</td>
<td>38 (14.9)</td>
<td>14.937 (1)</td>
<td>0.001*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No public insecurity</td>
<td>35(13.7)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge level of young people on sexual violence and its prevention measures.</td>
<td>Low level of knowledge</td>
<td>14 (5.5)</td>
<td>10.179 (2)</td>
<td>0.006*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average level of knowledge</td>
<td>55 (21.6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High level of knowledge</td>
<td>25 (9.8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Significant

**4.3.4 Independent predictors of sexual violence**

To identify the variables that were independently associated with sexual violence binary logistic regression was performed.
According to regression analysis, those aged 10-14 years (OR=0.418; 95% CI, (0.219–0.796), and age 15–19 years (OR=0.700; 95% CI, 0.351–1.398); P = 0.023, were more likely to experience sexual violence than those aged 19–24 years. Females (OR = 2.520; 95% CI, 1.457 - 4.356; P = 0.001), were more at risk of sexual violence than males. Marital status (OR=1.799; 95% CI, 1.003–3.226; P = 0.049) with those who were single being more likely to be survivors of sexual violence compared to those who were married/had ever been married. Lower educational achievements such as primary (OR= 2.036; 95% CI, 1.047–3.959) and secondary (OR= 1.022; 95% CI, 0.489–3.226; P = 0.030), levels of education were more at risk of sexual violence than those who had attained postsecondary education. The unemployed (OR = 0.550; 95% CI, 0.327–0.925, P = 0.024); were more likely to be survivors of sexual violence compared to the employed. Those who earned less than Ksh. 6000 or nothing at all (OR =1.820; 95% CI, 1.081-3.062, P = 0.024) were more likely to experience sexual violence than those who earned more than Ksh. 6000. Number of sexual partners was found to be statistically significant with those with one partner (OR = 0.331 95% CI, 0.173 - 0.634) and those with two or more partners (OR = 0.274; 95% CI, 0.134 - 0.559); P = 0.001) being at more risk of sexual violence than those without sexual partners. Age at first sexual intercourse was found to be statistically significantly associated with sexual violence with age 10 – 14 years (OR = 1.620; 95% CI, 0.581- 4.516) and 15 – 19 years (OR = 3.312; 95% CI, 1.241 - 8.843); P = 0.024, being more at risk of sexual violence compared to age 19 – 24 years as shown in table 4.6.

Further regression analysis indicated that where divorce was not allowed (OR = 0.542; 95% CI, 0.321 - 0.914, p=0.022), one was more likely to experience sexual violence
compared to when divorce is allowed as a way of resolving conflict. In addition, young people who had ever conflicted with their parents (OR = 0.469; 95% CI, 0.279-0.789, P = 0.004), were more likely to experience sexual violence compared to those that have never. Those from areas where pornographic materials were readily available (OR = 0.576; 95% CI, 0.345-0.962, P = 0.035), being more at risk of experiencing sexual violence than those in areas where such materials were not available. Prostitution (OR = 0.586; 95% CI, 0.348-.985, P = 0.044), Public insecurity (OR = 0.409; 95 CI, 0.235-0.714, P = 0.002) and low knowledge level (OR = 3.646; 95% CI, 1.612-8.248) and average knowledge level (OR = 1.667; 95% CI, 0.867-3.204); P = 0.008, increased the risk of one being sexually violated (Table 4.5). Prostitution (OR = 0.586; 95% CI, 0.348-.985, P = 0.044), Public insecurity (OR = 0.409; 95% CI, 0.235-0.714, P = 0.002) and low knowledge level (OR = 3.646; 95% CI, 1.612-8.248) and average knowledge level (OR = 1.667; 95% CI, 0.867-3.204); P = 0.008, increased the risk of one being sexually violated (Table 4.6).
Table 4.6: Independent predictors of sexual violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Reference = 20-24 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10-14 years</td>
<td>0.418 (0.219 - 0.796)</td>
<td>0.023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-19 years</td>
<td>0.700 (0.351 - 1.398)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Reference = Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2.520 (1.457 - 4.356)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>Reference = Married/ever married</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1.799 (1.003 - 3.226)</td>
<td>0.049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education level</td>
<td>Reference = Post secondary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>2.036 (1.047 - 3.959)</td>
<td>0.030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>1.022 (0.489 - 2.137)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work status</td>
<td>Reference = Employed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>0.550 (0.327 – 0.925)</td>
<td>0.024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly income</td>
<td>Reference = Ksh. &gt;6000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ksh. &lt;6000</td>
<td>1.820 (1.081 - 3.062)</td>
<td>0.024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at first sexual intercourse</td>
<td>Reference = 20-24 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10-14 years</td>
<td>1.620 (0.581 - 4.516)</td>
<td>0.024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-19 years</td>
<td>3.312 (1.241 - 8.843)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorce</td>
<td>Reference = Not allowed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allowed</td>
<td>0.542 (0.321 - 0.914)</td>
<td>0.022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict with parents</td>
<td>Reference = No conflict</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>0.469 (0.279-0.789)</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pornography</td>
<td>Reference = No pornography stores</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pornography stores</td>
<td>0.576 (0.345-0.962)</td>
<td>0.035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostitution</td>
<td>Reference = No prostitution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prostitution</td>
<td>0.586 (0.348-0.985)</td>
<td>0.044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecurity</td>
<td>Reference = No insecurity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insecurity</td>
<td>0.409 (0.235-0.714)</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge level</td>
<td>Reference = High level of knowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low level of knowledge</td>
<td>3.646 (1.612-8.248)</td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average level of knowledge</td>
<td>1.667(0.867-3.204)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4 Knowledge of the respondents on sexual violence

4.4.1 Determination of sexual violence knowledge index

Ten questions were used to score the level of young people’s knowledge on sexual violence. A response was considered valid if it provided the correct answer ‘yes’ or ‘correct description’. One point was given for every valid response or description and zero for invalid response. A total of 17 questions were asked concerning sexual violence and its prevention measures. A sum of scores for every respondent was done. The scores were categorized as ≤ 7 (low knowledge level), 8-12 (average knowledge level) and ≥13 (high knowledge level). Total score for each respondent was compared to these categories. These were then coded as 1 = low knowledge (0-7 points), 2 = average knowledge (8-12 points) and 3 = high knowledge (≥13 points). On overall, 56.1% of the respondents had an average level knowledge, 24.6% had low knowledge level and 19.2% had high knowledge level on sexual violence and its preventive measures. Knowledge level according to gender and age are illustrated in figure 4.6 below.
4.4.2 Respondents who had ever heard about sexual violence.

Results showed that majority (74.9%) of the respondents had ever heard about sexual violence. Most (39.6%) of the respondents who knew about sexual violence got information from schools, mass media (15.7%), NGOs (10.6%), churches (3.1%) and health facilities (5.9%) as shown in table 4.7.
Table 4.7: Source of information on sexual violence (n=255)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Proportion (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass media</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facility</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4.4 Knowledge about the impacts of sexual violence by respondents

About 31% of respondents felt sexual violence resulted to early pregnancy, school drop out, sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS. The result further indicates that 26% of respondents were of the opinion that it led to school drop out only, 17% did not know the consequences of sexual violence, 15% felt it led to sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS and 11% felt sexual violence led to early marriage.

4.4.5 Contribution of social media/technology to sexual violence

According to 66% of the respondents, media/technology contributed to sexual violence while 34% felt media/technology did not contribute to sexual violence. Among the respondents who felt media/technology contributed to sexual violence 47% said that it exposes one to bad sexual behaviours, 42% argued that it causes curiosity or arouses sexual desires while 11% were not sure about the ways media/technology led to sexual violence.

4.4.6 Causes of sexual violence

Estimated 27% of the respondents cited poverty and lack of education as the cause of sexual violence, 24% cited alcoholism, drugs and peer pressure as the cause of sexual
violence, 18% did not know the cause of sexual violence, 14% cited poor parenting as the cause of sexual violence, 9% attributed sexual violence to indecent dressing and alcoholism and further 8% attributed sexual violence to media/technology and pornography. During FGD a discussant noted that “sexual violence is fueled by adolescence behaviour which exposes most ladies to sexual violence.”

“Young people lack knowledge thus they don’t know when they are exposing themselves”, said another discussant. “Sexual violence is caused by peer pressure”, noted another. In addition, “the mode of dressing especially by girls and pornography” especially on mobile phones and TV thus the young are likely to experiment what they see”, said another discussant. “Drug abuse”, said yet another participant. Other causes of sexual violence mentioned during KII are: Way of parenting, insecurity, poverty, early sexual exposure, lust/lack of self control, conflict with parents and urbanization and sharing of rooms with parents.

4.4.7 Armed or political conflicts as cause of sexual violence

The study established that carrying of weapons and political conflicts can lead to sexual violence (59%). For those who felt carrying of weapons or political conflicts led to sexual violence, 79% attributed it to insecurity which leads to raping of girls and women, 14% were not sure how carrying of weapons or political conflicts led to sexual violence the rest (7%) felt armed or political conflicts caused early marriage due to helplessness among girls and young women.
4.4.8 Awareness of laws/Acts prohibiting sexual violence

The study revealed that 46% of the respondents were aware of some laws/acts that criminalized sexual violence while 54% were not aware. Among the laws/acts mentioned are: Children Act 2001 (36%), constitution of Kenya (20%), Sexual offence Act 2007 (25%) and Human Rights Act (16%) while 6% knew about Sexual offence Act 2006 and Children Act 2001. On the other hand, 82% of the young people were not aware of any cultural norms that sought to prohibit sexual violence in the community. When asked whether sexual violence is preventable, 89% of the respondents felt sexual violence is preventable while only 11% were not sure. The foregoing was reiterated by one key infant who noted “enforcement of laws is difficult because details are not known by the village elders”. Another KI said, these laws are enforced to some extent by arresting the perpetrators and taking them to court.”

4.4.9 Ways sexual violence can be prevented

A number of ways through which sexual violence can be prevented include creating awareness on legal process/laws/acts among the public (40%); education, provision of information and creating awareness on sexual violence (26%); perpetrators to be subjected to harsh laws/or heavy fines/penalties (19%); economic empowerment of both men and women (7%) and good parenting (3%). About 3% of the respondents were not sure about how sexual violence could be prevented.

The same preventive measures were suggested during the FGDs and KIs. For instance, according to one discussant, “sexual violence can be prevented through educating community members on sexual violence related issues and by implementing guidance and
counseling programmes in school. Other issues that came out strongly during KII are: all village leaders and provincial administrators should be trained in counseling and legal issues relating to sexual violence; government should enhance security by constructing a police post, end weak laws on drug peddling and SV perpetrators; addressing drunkenness, pornographic shows in Kihoto, and educating young people about sex appropriate behavior.
CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the discussion of the results of this study and relates it to literature from related studies. It elaborates the similarities and differences between the results of this study and those done by others on the same topic. Furthermore, the chapter sums up the key findings, outlines the implications of the findings and gives conclusions based on the research findings. Recommendations and suggestions for further research are also given.

5.1 The Prevalence and pattern of sexual violence among young people

Sexual violence among young people in Naivasha District is high with females being more affected than males. The study revealed that most of the perpetrators were known to the survivors. Further, based on the study findings, majority of sexual violence was shown to occur in the evening over the weekends followed by those that occurred during night and daytime over the weekends. In addition, most of sexual violence was reported to have happened over holidays or festive seasons with a significant number of these incidences happening under the influenced alcohol. As to the locations where sexual violence occurred, survivors reported that it happened at the survivor’s home, at perpetrators home and in schools with a few cases occurring in bushes, lodgings and cars.
5.2 Socio-demographic and economic determinants of sexual violence

Socio-demographic factors such as age, gender, marital status, levels of education, work status, monthly income, number of sexual partners and age at first sexual intercourse were found to be significantly associated with sexual violence.

5.3 Cultural determinants of sexual violence

Cultural factors such as denial of legal rights to women such as right to divorce, weak laws and alcohol consumption were significantly associated with sexual violence.

5.4 Environmental determinants of sexual violence

Environmental or proximate factors such as conflict between young people with parents, prostitution, public insecurity and knowledge level were found to be statically associated with sexual violence.

5.5 Knowledge of sexual violence by the respondents

Even though majority of the respondents had ever heard about and knew where to find information regarding sexual violence, quite a number did not know the consequences of sexual violence and still were not sure whether or not media/technology contributed to sexual as well as preventive measures of sexual violence. Whereas most of the respondents knew some causes of SV such as poverty, lack of education, alcoholism, drugs and peer pressure, poor parenting, indecent dressing, media/technology, pornography and insecurity, still quite a good number did not know what the causes of sexual violence were. In addition, some respondents were not sure whether sexual violence was
preventable. The study further established that enforcement of laws such as Sexual offence Act and Children Act was difficult because details were not known by the village elders.

5.6 Recommendations

1) Government agents such as NACADA and law enforcers should strictly enforce laws regarding public drunkenness and ensure alcohol and other drug substances are not easily available to young people

2) Enhance youth-parent communication as a means of reducing sexual violence

3) Young people should be taught life saving skills through enhanced reproductive health knowledge so as to protect themselves from SV especially over the weekends day and night.

4) Since young age (10 – 19 years), being single, low education level (primary and secondary), unemployed, little or no monthly income, number of sexual partners and early sexual debut increased the risk of SV, parents/guardians should be encouraged to keep them in school. Early marriage should be discouraged by enforcing laws such as compulsory basic education to boys and girls as well as SOA and Children Act. Young people should also be encouraged to engage in IGAs so as to raise some income for themselves.

5) Divorce should be allowed as a way of solving conflicts in a situation where there is SV so as to curb further SV. Law enforcers should bring the perpetrators of sexual violence to book with heavy penalties given.
6) Community members as well as the survivors should report any case of sexual violence occurring anywhere including those perpetrated by the family members.

5.7 Suggestions for further research

1) A similar study should be carried out among young people working and residing in flower farms in Naivasha district.

2) A study of the same nature should be carried in other parts of the country especially in among slum dwellers.

3) A study should be carried out to assess the level of knowledge by the law enforcers and local administration on policies and laws prohibiting sexual violence.
REFERENCES


UNICEF (2006). The impact of harmful traditional practices on the girl child. UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre Florence, Italy


APPENDICES

Appendix 6.1 Map of Naivasha District

Source: Naivasha District Development Plan 2008-2012
Appendix 6.2 Consent form

My name is_________________________________________ and I am doing research to determine the prevalence and pattern of sexual violence, to establish socio-economic, socio-cultural and environmental determinants of sexual violence as well as assess the level of knowledge of prevention measures of sexual violence by young people in Naivasha district. I am therefore here to collect some information from some young people (10-24 years) on the subject. Your participation in this interview is voluntary. If you decide not to participate, you will not be penalized. Also, you can change your mind during the interview and choose not to participate.

This interview is private and confidential. I am not asking for your name, and your name will not be disclosed or used. You can also skip any questions that you do not want to answer.

Since your ideas are important to this study, may I ask you a few questions?

Yes: ______
No: ______

If client responds “yes,” the respondent should sign and date the statement below and continue with the interview.

Sign: ___________________________ Date of interview: ___________________________
Site: ___________________________
Name of interviewer: _______________________________________________________

In case of any complaints contact John Christopher Chege Maina (Principle investigator) on Cell phone: 0720421008 or Chairman KU-ERC: P.O. Box 43844, Nairobi-00100; Tel: 8710901/12
Appendix 6.3 Interview schedule guide

Questionnaire No: ________________

We know that many young people have had experiences such as unwanted sexual or violent experiences as children or adults. These experiences may not have been discussed with anyone because of their sensitive nature and thinking about them makes one upset. In some circumstances they are completely forgotten and in other circumstances they are frequently brought to mind. Please try and respond to the questions as this will help find working solutions to the problem locally and nationally.

Part one: Socio-demographic information

1) Age group (Years): 10-14 ☐ 15-19 ☐ 20-24 ☐
2) Gender: 0. Male ☐ 1. Female ☐
3) Highest level of education? None ☐ Primary ☐ Secondary ☐ Post secondary ☐
4) Marital status: Married ☐ Divorced/separated ☐ Widowed ☐ Single ☐
5) If single do you have a sexual partner? 0. Yes ☐ No ☐
6) How old is your partner? 10-14 ☐ 15-19 ☐ 20-24 ☐ 0 yrs older than you ☐
7) What is your religion? Christian ☐ Islam ☐ None ☐ Others (Specify:) ☐
8) How many sexual partners could you be having? One ☐ Two ☐ Three ☐ Four ☐ Others (Specify:) ☐
9) What do you think make(s) one to have more than one sexual partner? State: ________

10) If married, in how many marital unions have you been involved: One ☐ Two ☐ More ☐
i) What do you think would make one be involved in a number of marital unions? 
State: ____________________________________________

11) Are you in a polygamous marriage? 0. Yes ☐ 1. No ☐

12) How old were you at the time of your first marriage?
   10-14 years ☐  15-19 years ☐  20-24 yrs ☐

Part two: Socio-economic information

13) What is your occupation? Student ☐  Casual ☐  Business ☐
   Unemployed ☐  Professional ☐  Housewife ☐

14) How much do you earn per month? No income ☐  less than 3000 ☐
   3001 – 6000 ☐  6001 – 9000 ☐  Above 9000 ☐

15) Whom do you live with? Spouse ☐  Parents ☐  Siblings ☐  Other relatives 
   (Specify ____________)

Part three: Socio-cultural information

16) During your childhood or teenage years, did you have any serious conflict with your 
   parent(s)? 0. Yes ☐  1. No ☐

17) During your childhood or teenage years, did you notice any serious tension or 
   atmosphere of violence between your parents? 0. Yes ☐  1. No ☐

18) How are marital/ family conflicts/disputes resolved in your community? State: ______
   _____________________________________________________

19) In your community is divorce allowed in case of marital dysfunction? 
   0. Yes ☐  1. No ☐
   i) If yes how is it done? State: _____________________________________________

20) Should a man decide how household money should be spent? 0. Yes ☐  No ☐
21) Should a man help with household chores? 0. Yes ☐ No ☐
22) Should young people decide when and who to marry? 0. Yes ☐ 1. No ☐
23) If a woman’s opinion differs from her partner’s opinion must she accept his? 0. Yes ☐ 1. No ☐
24) When money is scarce and family cannot send all children to school boys should be sent to school before girls. 0. Yes ☐ 1. No ☐
25) During your life, have you ever been attracted to someone? 0. Yes ☐ 1. No ☐
26) Have you already had sexual intercourse? 0. Yes ☐ 1. No ☐
27) At what age did you have your first sexual encounter? State: __________________________
28) Was the first sexual encounter something you:
   i) Longed for at that time?   ii) Did not want but which you accepted?
   iii) Were forced to do against your will?
29) Has anyone ever asked you to have sex with him/her when you were not willing? (Vaginal/Anal) 0. Yes ☐ 1. No ☐
30) Was the person known to you? 0. Yes ☐ 1. No ☐
31) Has anyone ever forced you to do one of the following: to undress, touch or be touched on your private parts, kiss, hug, or any other sexual act without penetration? 0. Yes ☐ 1. No ☐
32) Was the person known to you? 0. Yes ☐ 1. No ☐

   i) If yes how? Explain: ________________________________________________________
33) What was the approximate age of the person? State age: __________________________
34) Where did the incidence occur? At home ☐ at School ☐ a car ☐

   Others (Specify______________________________)
35) When did the incidence occur? On a week day ☐ On a weekend ☐ During holidays/Festive season ☐ During dating ☐ Other (Specify__________________________)

36) At what time of the day did it happen? In the evening ☐ At night ☐ During the day ☐ Others (Specify__________________________)

37) How were you forced to indulge in such act?
   i) Threat to use or use of physical force, ii) Threat to use weapon such as knife/gun, iii) Intimidation, blackmail etc.

38) Did you report the matter to anyone?  0. Yes ☐ No ☐
   i) If yes to whom? Police ☐ Chief ☐ other (Specify)____________________

39) What happened to the perpetrator (s) after you had reported the matter?____________________________

40) Were you or the perpetrator drunk at the time of the incidence?
   0. Yes ☐  1. No ☐

Part four: Environmental information

41) In the recent past, have you been insulted in the streets, public transport vehicle or public places? 0. Yes ☐ 1. No ☐
   i) If yes, how many times? State:____________________________

42) Did someone persistently follow you on foot, by car, or motorcycle?
   0. Yes ☐ 1. No ☐
   i) If yes, how many times? State:____________________________
   ii) Was the person known to you? 0. Yes ☐ 1. No ☐

43) Are the following readily available and accessible in your neighbourhoods?
   i) Pornography stores 0. Yes ☐ 1. No ☐
ii) Bars/clubs/Public drunkenness 0. Yes □ 1. No □
iii) Sexual graffiti 0. □ 1. □
iv) Brothels 0. Yes □ 1. No □
v) Abandoned/dilapidated buildings 0. Yes □ 1. No □
vi) Criminal gangs 0. Yes □ 1. No □
vii) Prostitution 0. Yes □ 1. No □
viii) Others (Specify: ____________________________)

Part five: Young people knowledge on sexual violence and preventive measures

44) Have you ever heard of sexual violence? 0. Yes □ 1. No □

45) What do you understand by sexual violence? Please explain________________________

46) Where did you hear of sexual violence? Health facility □ NGO □
    School □ Church □ Mass media □

47) What do you think are the consequences of friendship/relationships among young people? State:___________________________________________

48) Do you think social media/technology contribute to sexual violence?
    0. Yes □ 1. No □

i) If yes how? Explain______________________________________________

49) What do you think are root causes of sexual violence among young people? State:___
    __________________________________________________________________

50) Do you think armed/political conflicts can lead to sexual violence?
    0. Yes □ 1. No □
i) If yes how? Explain:

51) Are you aware of any laws/Acts that criminalize sexual violence?
   0. Yes  1. No

i) If yes please mention a few:

52) Are you aware of any cultural norms that prohibit sexual violence?
   0. Yes  1. No

i) If yes mention a few:

53) Do you think sexual violence can be prevented? 0. Yes  1. No

i) If yes how? Give suggestions:

Thank you for your participation
Appendix 6.4 Key informant interview guide

1. What do you understand by sexual violence?

2. Do you know of cases of sexual violence in your location/sub-location/village?

3. What are the most frequent types of sexual violence that you have already recorded?

4. Which groups of people do you think feel at risk of sexual violence? (Age, sex)

5. When do you think sexual violence occur? (In the evening, at night, weekends)

6. Where do you think sexual violence occur?

7. What do you think are the root causes of sexual violence in the community? (economic, cultural, Environment, etc)

8. What kind of support do you provide to the sexual violence survivors?

9. Are you aware of any laws/Acts in force concerning the control of sexual violence in Kenya? If yes, how do you enforce it?

10. How do the survivors of sexual violence respond?

11. How does community respond to sexual violence?

12. What strategies do you recommend for the effective eradication of sexual violence in your location/sub-location/village? (Community approach, media, school based, legal etc)

13. Any comment(s)?
Appendix 6.5 Focused group discussion interview guide

1. What do you understand by sexual violence?

2. What are the types of sexual violence perpetrated on young men/women that you have witnessed, observed, or heard about?

3. Where are they most frequently observed? (Family, public spaces, workplaces, schools, clubs, matatu terminus, etc)

4. When do you think sexual violence occur? (During parting, at night, in the evening etc)

5. Who do you think are perpetrators? (Friends, step-parents, teachers, relatives etc)

6. What happens to the perpetrators?

7. What do you think are the root causes of sexual violence among young people in Naivasha District? (Economic, socio-cultural, Environmental, etc)

8. What are the reactions of young men/women who survive sexual violence?

9. How do you think the community responds to sexual violence?

10. What can be done to stop sexual violence perpetration on young people in Naivasha district?

11. Any comment(s)?
Appendix 6.6 Focused group note-taker’s form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTION</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>OBSERVATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>
Appendix 6.7 Ethical clearance from Kenyatta University ethical review committee.

KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE

Our Ref: KU/R/COMM/01/129

January 23, 2013

John Christopher Chege Maina
School of Public Health
Kenyatta University
P. O. Box 43844, Nairobi.

Dear Mr. John,

APPLICATION NUMBER PKU/084/I75 OF 2012 – "DETERMINANTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE IN NAIVASHA DISTRICT, NAKURU COUNTY, KENYA" – VERSION 2.

1. IDENTIFICATION OF PROTOCOL

The application before the committee is with a research topic, Determinants of Sexual Violence Among Young People In Naivasha District, Nakuru County, Kenya version 2 dated 18th January 2013.

2. APPLICANT

John Christopher Chege Maina
School of Applied Human Sciences
Kenyatta University
P. O. Box 43844, Nairobi.

3. SITE

Naivasha, Kenya.

4. DECISION

The committee has considered the research protocol in accordance with the Kenyatta University Research Policy (section 7.2.1.8) and the Kenyatta University Ethics Review Committee Guidelines, and is of the view that against the following elements of review,

(i) Scientific design and conduct of study,
(ii) Recruitment of research participants,
(iii) Care and protection of research participants,
(iv) Protection of research participant’s confidentiality,
(v) Informed consent process,
(vi) Community considerations.

AND APPROVED that the research may proceed for a period of ONE year from 23rd JANUARY, 2013.

5. ADVICE/CONDITIONS

i. Progress reports are submitted to the KU-ERC every six months and a full report is submitted at the end of the study.
ii. Serious and unexpected adverse events related to the conduct of the study are reported to this board immediately they occur.
iii. Notify the Kenyatta University Ethics Committee of any amendments to the protocol.
iv. Submit an electronic copy of the revised proposal to KU-ERC.

When replying, kindly quote the application number above.

If you accept the decision reached and advice and conditions given please sign in the space provided below and return to KU-ERC a copy of the letter.

PROF. NICHOLAS K. GIKONYO
CHAIRMAN ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE

[Signature]

Dated this day 24th of January 2013

cc. Vice-Chancellor
Director: Institute for Research Science and Technology
Appendix 6.8 Research authorization from

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Telephone: 254-020-2213471, 2241349, 254-020-2673550
Mobile: 0713 788 787, 0735 404 245
Fax: 254-020-2213215
When replying please quote
secretary@ncst.go.ke

Our Ref: NCST/RCD/14/013/65

Date: 31st January, 2013

John Christopher Chege Maina
Kenyatta University
P.O.Box 43844-00100
Nairobi.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application dated 24th January, 2013 for authority to carry out research on “Determinants of sexual violence among young people in Naivasha District, Nakuru County, Kenya,” I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in Naivasha District for a period ending 31st December, 2013.

You are advised to report to the District Commissioner and the District Education Officer, Naivasha District before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf of the research report/thesis to our office.

[Signature]

DR M.K. RUGUTT, PhD, HSC
DEPUTY COUNCIL SECRETARY

Copy to:

The District Commissioner
The District Education Officer
Naivasha District.
Appendix 6.9 Research permit

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:

Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Miss/Institution
John Christopher Chege Malma
of (Address) Kenyatta University
P.O.Box 43844-00100, Nairobi
has been permitted to conduct research in
Location: Naivasha
District: Rift Valley
Province: 

on the topic: Determinants of sexual violence among young people in Naivasha District, Nakuru County, Kenya.

for a period ending: 31th December, 2013.

Research Permit No. NCST/RCD/14/013/65
Date of issue 31th January, 2013
Fee received KSH. 1,000

Signature
National Council for Science & Technology