

An Assessment Of The Factors Leading To Increased Sexual Abuse Of Children In Informal Settlements In Kibra, Nairobi, Kenya

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ABSTRACT

Sexual abuses have become a source of great concern globally. The global statistics indicate a surge in the cases of sexual abuse among children. In Kenya, most reported cases of sexual abuses are from the slums. The effect of sexual abuse is often devastating among children as it affects them psychologically, socially, behaviorally and emotionally. It is on this premise that this study investigated the factors leading to increased sexual abuse of children in informal settlements in Kibra, Nairobi in Kenya. The study was guided by the social disorganization theory. A descriptive research design was relied on in the study. In conducting this research, the target population was 134 comprising 35 parents of Kibera primary school, 87 victims of sexual abuse in Kibera slums and 12 staff under the children's department in the area. A sample of 41 respondents was selected from the population. Data collection was done through the use of questionnaires and interviews while the data analysis employed descriptive and content analysis which were done through the use of Statistical Package of Social Sciences. A pilot test was carried prior to data collection. Additionally, a reliability and validity of the research instrument was tested prior to data analysis. A drop and pick later method was employed in the collection of data through questionnaires. In terms of the presentation of data, tables, charts and figures were used. Based on the study's outcome it was found out that the major causes of sexual abuse among children in Kibra slum were; poverty, single parenting, insecurity, overcrowding and weak legislations on sexual abuses. Based on the findings it was found out that counseling departments among schools in Kibra need to be activated. It was also found out that reporting of sexual cases is one of the solutions to the problem in Kibra slums and that existing legislations like the sexual offence Act needs to be strengthened. Finally, it was found that the parents need to educate children at young age on sexuality and abuses so they can become aware and report such cases. Secondly, the study recommends that reporting of sexual cases is one of the solutions to the problem in Kibra slums and that existing legislations like the sexual offence Act needs to be strengthened.

Keywords: *Sexual abuse, Informal settlements, personal security*

Date of Submission: 08-12-2023

Date of Acceptance: 18-12-2023

I. Background of the Study

All over the world, sexual abuse, particularly to children is widely recognized as the great violation of the human rights and it has remained a global issue yet despite this recognition, sexual abuses continue to be witnessed especially among children. Around the world, sexual abuse among children is estimated at the prevalence of 18%-20% and 8% for girls and boys respectively (Finkelhor, et.al, 2015). Further estimates around the world show that 40-47% of child sexual abuses are assaults which are perpetrated against girls aged below 15 years and 15-25% on boys within similar age as that of their girl counterparts while 26% of the cases are women (Hall & Hall, 2011).

In United States of America, 15-25% of the children are annually assaulted. In India, Hébert, et.al, (2016) and the Ministry of Women and Child Development (2016) reported that 53.2% of the children are reported to have been abused sexually. In India, less than five percent of the children whose recorded instances of sexual abuse received personal security and legal assistance of the cases and this in some cases result in recurrence of the cases threatening the lives of the children even further (Carson, Foster &Tripathi, 2013). In the United Kingdom (UK), personal security of children is mostly reported in form of violence, coercion, intimidation and assaults which makes them very vulnerable to sexual abuse (Melrose & Pearce, 2013).

In Africa there have been many widely reported cases of sexual abuses. In Rwanda for instance Binagwaho (2012) paints a complex picture of various issues that threatens the security of children in Rwanda and observes that sexual abuses and transactional sex is an emerging issue that severely threatens the lives of children in Africa. The cases are triggered by among other things; inability of the parents to take their children to school as they cannot afford paying school fees for them, poverty and overcrowding especially in informal settlements.

In Kenya, the rate at which children are being sexually abused in Kenya especially in slum areas is so alarming that both girls and boys are affected (Secor, et.al, 2015).. Statistics from Nairobi Women Hospital-the Gender Recovery Center (2018) indicate that between March and September 2016, a total of 1067 survivors of sexual abuse were attended to. According to Wangamati, et.al, (2018) incest account for about 74.9% of the child sexual abuse in slum areas, where the perpetrators include fathers (40%), neighbors (27%), relatives (23%) and teachers (8%). This therefore has an implication that children in Kenya are not safe at home, within the society or even at school. Parcesepe, et.al, (2016) indicate that the available institutions as well as laws are not in position to safeguard sexual abuse among children.

Statement of the problem

Despite the efforts to deal with sexual abuses in Kenya through legislations such as the sexual offence Act of 2006 and the Kenyan constitution of 2010 article 53, there has been an increase in sexual abuses in Kibra slums targeting mainly the school going children between the ages of 10 to 14 years. Further fifty percent of the school children at the early age of 14 years have already had sexual intercourse due to high level of exposure in Kibra. The survey by CMI (2015) finds that children living in Kibra slum were three times more likely to be exposed to sexual activities when compared to those who live in non slum areas of Nairobi. According to Goodman, et.al, (2017), most of these cases of sexual abuse among children are reported during school days as compared to weekends and holidays. This increased trend in sexual abuse among children is alarming and demand urgent efforts to contain the situation. This is because consistent increase in cases of sexual abuse among children without immediate policy response is deemed as a violation of the fundamental rights of children (Chiang et al. 2018).

Several factors are seen to contribute to the increase in sexual abuses in Kibra slums. According to CMI report (2015), there is a lot of congestion in Kibra which forces children to share many facilities with adults and this exposes them to sexual activities at a very early age. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2015) points out that only 20% of Kibra Slum has adequate lighting by the Kenya Power & Lighting Company (KPLC). In Kibra slum, enhancing personal security of children in places with high number of sexual abuses remains a challenge due to lack of resources, low investment in the child protection systems and poor comprehension of sexual abuses. Overcrowding in slums for instance can pose a security threat to young children who are likely to be exploited sexually. Others take advantage of their poverty and lure them with gifts to abuse them sexually (UNICEF, 2005). This study therefore aims at comprehending the factors leading to increase in sexual abuse among children in Kibra, Nairobi Kenya.

Objective of the study

The main objective of this assessment was to examine factors leading to increased sexual abuse of children in Informal settlements in Kibra, Nairobi

Research Question

What are the factors leading to increased sexual abuse of children in Informal settlements in Kibra, Nairobi?

II. Literature Review

The theoretical, empirical assessment and the study's conceptual framework as discussed in the section.

Theoretical review

The theory through which this study was anchored was the social disorganization theory in explaining the factors that are likely to contribute to increase in sexual abuses among children in informal settlements.

Social Disorganization theory

The social disorganization theory was proposed by Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay in 1942. This theory is based on the concept that the social and physical environment that a person lives influences the behavioral choices that a person makes. The environment according to the theory also influences the situations that a person goes through. At the centre of the social disorganization theory is the idea that the location in which a person is matters a lot in the prediction of illegal activities and crime. For instance, Shaw and McKay (1942) observed that location with the highest rates of crime have three problems; poverty, physical dilapidation

and culture mixing. Therefore, according to the theory, delinquency is a response to abnormal conditions (Cullen & Wilcox, 2014). Under the theory, there are several assumptions; first is the assumption that there is a collapse of controls within communities hence people within disadvantaged locations respond to environmental conditions. Secondly, the theory assumes that the rapid immigration to urban areas puts the locations at a disadvantage due to increase in criminals. Thirdly, the theory assumes that as the disadvantaged come together, they develop values that tend to replace the societal values considered normal. This theory therefore suggests that a residential location of a person influences certain criminal activities in the neighborhoods. This theory was applicable to the current study in understanding the factors leading to increase in sexual abuses among children in the informal settlements like Kibra slums. In the current study informal settlements like Kibra slums represented the location. In the informal settlements, there are certain conditions that may cause increase in crimes. For example, congestion and lack of sufficient social amenities and poverty in these areas may make people to resort to crime. Congestion for instance may expose young children to conditions where they can be sexually abused.

Empirical review

This involves analyses studies done by various scholars on factors that may lead to increased sexual abuse of children in Informal settlements

Factors leading to increased sexual abuse of children in Informal settlements

According to Baker, et.al, (2016) it is vital to note that there are several causes of sexual abuses among children and this include sexism, obscenity, substance abuse, a lack of social assistance for working moms, overcrowded housing, a lack of resources to sustain the household, and the presence of violent interactions in the residence enhance a child's susceptibility to child molestation. McCrann, et.al, (2006) in their study, investigated on the childhood sexual abuse among the university students in Tanzania. The study was aimed at assessing the sexual experiences during childhood, duration of abuse, the perpetrators, force involved and the possible causes of childhood sexual abuse. The study findings showed that the overall prevalence rate for child sexual abuse was 27 percent, with major factors contributing being superstitions and poverty. The study nonetheless ignored the aspect of how the victims were affected by these experiences.

Jerop, (2009) did an examination into the sexual abuse of school age children in Kenya. The study sought to examine the reasons behind sexual abuse and the extent of it. 70 schools were targeted in the study and the data collected from 1206 children. The results indicated that 29 percent of the boys and 24 percent of the girls had been forced to have unwarranted sex with the major contributing factors being poverty and overcrowding. In another study, Celik and Baybuga (2009) examined the sexual and physical abuse among children on the streets in Ankara, Turkey. A descriptive and qualitative study was conducted and five focus group discussions were held with forty children. The findings of the study showed that almost 50 percent of the street children had experienced physical and sexual abuse. Their condition of living was identified as the main cause of abuse.

Odoro (2016) looked into cases of sexual assault involving boys attending public preschools At the MukuruKwaNjenga ghetto in Nairobi County, Kenya. Boys in four public schools in the ghetto between the ages of 10 and 18 who had experienced sexual assault were the demographic that the study focused on. The outcome from the data analysis revealed that the prevalence of sexual violence among the boys were 75.3 percent. Further, the outcome revealed that boys from a single parent were five times likely to experience sexual abuse. It was also shown that 58 percent of the perpetrators were strangers while 28 percent were their peers with the crime occurring mostly when their parents were absent.

III. Research Methodology

This part describes the study' s methodology. It details the study design to be used, target populace; sample size and sampling process, data collection and procedure for data analysis.

Research Design

This study was premised on the case study design which as described by Collins (2002), encompasses fact finding and making enquiry of various types by discussing affairs as it currently exists by looking at a specific event, individual or entity. The reason why the researcher found this research design appropriate is that the study aims at understanding various factors leading to increase in sexual abuse among children in informal settlement of Kibra in Nairobi, Kenya.

Target Population and sample size

The study targeted children in school in Kibra Slums. The Statistics from the Ministry of Education estimate that there are 180 primary schools in Kibra Slums. In the current study, Kibra primary school was the

main focus. From the record available from the ministry of Education, the school has a student population of 2,385 out of which 1,117 are boys and 1,268 are girls with 43 teachers. There are approximately 3,300 students out of school in Kibra slums. The choice of Kibra school was driven by the fact that it is the the school with the highest number of students in Kibra slums and has had highest reported cases of children abuse (CMI, 2015). In the current study, the teachers of the school were considered as the key informants along with the staff from the children department in the area. The purpose of engaging the key informants is to provide additional information on the data that was collected.

The sampling utilised a stratified random sample technique, with 30% of each stratum being chosen. The method was thought to be the best choice since it ensured that different groups (or strata) of the population are fairly represented, allowing for accurate demographic estimates (Kothari, 2014). The sample size was thus 54 respondents. The population and the study sample are presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Target Population and Sample size

Category	Target population	Proportion sampled	Sample size
Parents	35	30%	11
Teachers	43	30%	13
Children department	12	30%	4
Victims of Sexual abuse (school children)	87	30%	26
Total	177	100.0%	54

Source (Researcher, 2023)

Data Collection procedures

Interviews were employed in the collection of key information from the key informants and teachers. The questionnaires were distributed to the parents and staff from the children department in the area since they can comprehend the questions in the questionnaires. The parents have the advantage of interacting with the children on regular basis while the children department has a list of reported cases of sexual abuse in the area. Additionally, they can read and write. Interviews were mainly administered to the victims of sexual abuse with the aid of five research assistants. The essence of using the interviews among the victims was to get comprehensive information on the kind of sexual abuses they encountered and how it has impacted on personal security.

Reliability and Validity

The test for reliability and validity was carried out prior to data collection and analysis. The essence is to ensure that the research instrument being relied upon is capable of giving the correct results

A cronbach' s alpha was utilised to determine if the instrument used is reliable. Under the cronbachs alpha, the threshold is 0.70, a value that is below 0.70 implies that the research instrument is not reliable (Kothari, 2014). Table 3.2. Presents the reliability test.

Table 3.2: Reliability Test Outcome

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Comment
Factors contributing to sexual abuse	.712	Reliable
Overall Reliability coefficient	.712	ReIiable

Source: Research Data (2023)

Based on the findings in Table 3.3, it is apparent that the instrument used was reliable since the cronbach' s alpha coefficient was greater than 0.70.

Data Analysis.

Using SPSS version 24, description and thematic analysis was utilized to examine the data. In order to effectively display occurrences, proportions, means, and standard deviations, qualitative data was produced and presented as graphs and tables. Kothari (2014) asserts that descriptive statistics aid in highlighting the fundamental characteristics of the gathered data in terms of proportions, means, standard deviations, and occurrences. Qualitative data from open ended questions and the interviews were analyzed using content analysis. Content analysis enabled the researcher to make a summary by critically examining various aspects obtained from the respondents through the interviews and the questionnaires (Krippendorff, 2004). Content analysis also enabled the researcher to objectively examine the content of the information given.

IV. Research Findings and Discussions

The findings of the research and interpretation of the results on the basis of the demographic characteristics of the respondents, rate of response, descriptive statistics and inferential statistics are discussed herein.

Rate of Response

Based on the findings, the rate of response was 83% while the non response was 17%. The rate of response is 83 percent which was sufficient enough for carrying out a data analysis. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) a response rate is considered good enough for an analysis if it is more than 60 percent hence the rate of response for this study was adequate.

Descriptive Statistics on factors leading to increase in sexual abuses among children in informal settlements

The participants were asked to offer responses on various statements on factors leading to increase in sexual abuses among children in informal settlements and the responses are as depicted in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1. Factors leading to increase in sexual abuses among children in informal settlements

Statement	Strongly disagree	disagree	neutral	agree	Strongly agree
To what extent do you agree that poverty is the cause of sexual abuses among children?	21.0%	23.0%	3.0%	31.0%	22.0%
Single parenting is one of the major causes of sexual abuses among children in Kibra slum	13.0%	15.0%	2.0%	37.0%	33.0%
The insecurity in Kibra slum is the reason behind increased cases of sexual abuse among children	9.0%	17.0%	2.0%	38.0%	34.0%
The perpetrators target children because they have no awareness on sexual abuses.	33.0%	34.0%	3.0%	21.0%	9.0%
To what extent do you agree that overcrowding in Kibra slum is the cause of sexual abuse?	11.0%	16.0%	4.0%	44.0%	25.0%
There are weak legislations on sexual abuses hence perpetrators take advantage	20.0%	25.0%	3.0%	27.0%	25.0%

Source: Research Data (2023)

The extent to which the respondents agreed that poverty was one of the major causes of sexual abuses among children in Kibra slum was sought and from the findings in Table 4.3, fifty three percent of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed that poverty is one of the major causes of sexual abuses. Most of the key informants also stated that poverty was one of the major causes of sexual abuses. One of the key informants stated;

“ Poverty provides good grounds for sexual abuses against school children since most people in the slum cannot afford decent housing hence most facilities are shared and criminals take advantage to sexually abuse children.”

One of the victims of sexual abuse stated:

“ We eat two meals in our home and one day one of our neighbors bought me food when I was hungry. He did this on many occasions and one time he started raping me.”

According to the social disorganization theory, locations with the highest rates of crime have three problems; poverty, physical dilapidation and cultural mixing. This implies that poverty is a contributor to crimes including sexual abuses. With regard to physical dilapidation, when shelter of building where one resides is dilapidated or in poor condition, there will be high chances of getting exposed to sexual abuses as the house becomes easily accessible. Finally in the case of cultural mixing, certain cultures may view the other gender as weak and hence may take advantage of their vulnerabilities to abuse them. The findings are also consistent with the findings by Langevin, et.al, (2015) which established that among many other causes of sexual abuses, poverty is the main contributor. UNICEF (2011) also stated that poverty is a major precursor to sexual abuse.

The respondents’ level of agreement with whether single parenting was one of the major causes of sexual abuses among children in Kibra slum was also sought and the findings in Table 4.3 shows that seventy percent of the respondents agreed while twenty eight percent had a contrary opinion. Some of the respondents who were victims of sexual abuses stated that they were from single parents families and the instances of sexual abuse took place in the absence of their parent. The reason behind increase in sexual abuses for children with single parenting especially for single mothers is because such children tend to lack a father figure who also acts as a source of protection hence sexual abusers take advantage of the fact that these children are emotionally deprived. A key informant from the children’ s department stated;

“ Most single parents especially single mothers have become prey to men who take advantage of their situation by sexually abusing their children whenever they are away looking for money to fend for their families. Some appear in the lives of these children pretending to fill the gap left by their absent fathers and in the process abuse them sexually.”

One of the victims of sexual abuse stated;

‘ I live with my mother alone and I was sexually abused when my mother had gone to the market to buy food stuff and she had left me alone in the house.’

The findings are consistent with the findings by Jerop (2009) which established that children from single parent families are much more vulnerable to sexual abuses as people take advantage of their situation. A report by WHO (2005) also singled out single parenting as a precursor for sexual abuses among children and this is especially exhibited among young parents without the support of their extended families.

The respondents were also asked as to whether they agreed that rampant insecurity in Kibra slum was the reason behind increased cases of sexual abuse among children and based on the outcome in Table 4.3, seventy two percent of the respondents agreed that rampant insecurity was the cause of sexual abuse while twenty six percent disagreed. The key informants from the children’ s department also agreed that there has been a correlation between the level of insecurity in Kibra slum and increased cases of sexual abuse. The reason stated is that high insecurity is an indicator of increase in the number of criminals who in some cases include sexual abusers who take advantage of young and vulnerable children to abuse them. Further increase in insecurity tends to weaken social bonds as stated under the social disorganization theory and this contributes to increase in such crimes. A key informant thus stated;

“ Kbra slum has experienced many incidences of insecurity making the area totally insecure. As a result criminals including those who engage in sexual abuses take advantage by kidnapping and raping school going children while threatening them not to disclose their actions.”

One of the victims of sexual abuses stated;

“ I live in constant fear because of insecurity in Kibra, as perpetrators threaten us not to disclose their crimes.”

The findings are in line with the findings by Baker, et al (2016) which stated that insecure locations tend to have high number of sexual abuse cases. The social disorganization theory also seems to bring out this perspective clearly. As stated under the social disorganization theory, the location of the victims plays a role in their exposure to risky situations like rape and other sexual abuses. If a person is in an insecure location for instance the chances of that person suffering from the consequences of insecurity is very high.

The extent to which the respondents also agreed that the perpetrators target children because they have no awareness on sexual abuses was also sought. Lack of awareness in this sense meant the innocence and lack of understanding among children on whether sexual abuse is wrong or right. In this case it is the responsibility of the guardians or parents to advise and educate their children on the evil nature of such sexual abuses. Sixty seven percent of the respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that this was one of the major causes. However, thirty percent of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed. This implies that it is not lack of awareness that drives the sexual abusers to engage in their heinous acts but will still do it if they want to. This was affirmed by a key informant from the children’ s department which stated;

“ A criminal is a criminal and the sexual abusers don’ t look at the level of awareness when they are committing their heinous acts, as long as they know they are physically strong of course than the victims they will do it and intimidate them.”

One of the victims of sexual abuses stated;

“ I was not even aware that what the man who sexually abused me was doing something wrong since he kept luring me, it was only later that I learnt that this was wrong and I became very afraid.”

This implies that some of the victims only come to realize that the acts committed against them are wrong after that happens to them repeatedly. Most studies done do not cite lack of awareness as a major cause in fact UNICEF (2011) indicated that most victims will always be aware of what happened to them during sexual abuse but will keep quite due to dramatization.

The respondents were also asked to give their view on the extent to which they agreed or disagreed that overcrowding in Kibra slum was one of the causes of sexual abuses among children. Overcrowding in this sense was assessed in terms of the number of families sharing a room or a house and sanitation which lead to interactions and eventually and vulnerability to sexual abuse. A family with more than five people in a single room was considered overcrowded. From the findings in Table 4.3, sixty nine percent of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed while twenty seven percent disagreed or strongly disagreed. Most of the victims interviewed stated that the places they reside in are largely overcrowded. One victim stated;

“ We live in a single room that is overcrowded. Other houses within our place of residence are also overcrowded and I became the victim of one of our neighbors.”

The key informants from the children’ s department also agreed that overcrowding in the slum has contributed to the increase in sexual abuse cases as most facilities are shared and children get exposed. The findings are consistent with a study by Baker (2016) which observed that overcrowding among other factors play a major role in facilitating such heinous acts. According to a report by WHO (2005) overcrowding in informal settlements increases the children’ s vulnerability to sexual abuses.

Finally, the extent to which the respondents agreed that there were weak legislations on sexual abuses hence perpetrators take advantage was also sought. Article 53 of the Kenyan constitution recognizes the rights of children to be protected from harm, violence, abuses and inhumane treatment. The sexual offence Act of 2003 is also in effect in Kenya and serves to protect women and children from sexual abuses. Based on the results in Table 4.3, fifty two percent agreed while forty five percent disagreed. The key informants stated that while there were legislations, they are weak and in most cases they are not implemented as should. However, those who disagreed stated that already there is the sexual offence Act which gives stiff penalties and sentence to any one engaging in sexual violence. A key informant from the children’ department stated;

“ Yes there are legislations, but the biggest challenge has been the lack of awareness by the victims of the existence of such legislations like the sexual offence Act therefore this explains the increase in unreported cases of sexual abuse.”

A global research done by UNICEF (2011), cited inadequate legislations as one of the indirect causes of sexual abuse among children in most African nations.

V. Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

Summary and conclusion of the Study

The objective of this study was to assess the factors leading to increase in sexual abuses among children in informal settlements in Kibra Nairobi, Kenya. From the findings, it was established that the major factors contributing to sexual abuse among children in Kibra slum were; poverty, single parenting, insecurity, overcrowding and weak legislations on sexual abuses. From the findings, it was found that poverty in Kibra slum was one of the leading causes of sexual abuses. Most of the key informants and victims stated that poverty was one of the major causes of sexual abuses since poverty provides good grounds for sexual abuses against school children since most people in the slum cannot afford decent housing hence most facilities are shared and criminals take advantage to sexually abuse children.

The study also found that single parenting was one of the major causes of sexual abuses among children in Kibra slum as indicated by seventy percent of the respondents. Some of the respondents who were victims of sexual abuses stated that they were from single parents families and the instances of sexual abuse took place in the absence of their parent. The reason behind increase in sexual abuses for children with single parenting especially for single mothers is because such children tend to lack a father figure who also acts as a source of protection hence sexual abusers take advantage of the fact that these children are emotionally deprived.

The study also established that rampant insecurity in Kibra slum was the reason behind increased cases of sexual abuse among children as indicated by seventy two percent of the respondents. The key informants from the children’ s department also agreed that there has been a correlation between the level of insecurity in Kibra slum and increased cases of sexual abuse. Increase in insecurity tends to weaken social bonds as stated under the social disorganization theory and this contributes to increase in such crimes.

The extent to which the respondents also agreed that the perpetrators target children because they have no awareness on sexual abuses was also sought and sixty seven percent of the respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that this was one of the major causes. This implies that it is not lack of awareness that drives the sexual abusers to engage in their heinous acts but will still do it if they want to. This was affirmed by some victims who indicated that they were not even aware that what the abusers were doing something wrong since they kept luring them.

Overcrowding was also found to be one of the leading factors contributing to sexual abuse. Overcrowding in this sense was assessed in terms of the number of families sharing a room or a house and sanitation which lead to interactions and eventually and vulnerability to sexual abuse. A family with more than five people in a single room was considered overcrowded. Most of the victims interviewed stated that the places they reside in are largely overcrowded. Finally, the weak legislations and lack of effective implementation of these legislations were found to motivate sexual abusers in their actions. The key informants stated that while there were legislations, they are weak and in most cases they are not implemented as should.

Recommendation of the Study

The study recommends that to deal with sexual abuse increase, trainings needed to be done on the cases of sexual abuses to sensitise the public in Kibra slum since most of the respondents especially parents stated that

they had not witnessed any trainings on sexual abuse hence most were unaware of what needs to be done whenever such cases occur. Giving proper sex education to children to raise their awareness and prevent them from getting exposed to such instances of sexual abuses.

The study recommends that counseling departments among schools in Kibra need to be made active. The findings showed that schools in Kibra slum had counseling departments to help victims of sexual abuses but most of these departments are not effective as the counselors mostly teachers have not been given adequate skills and training on how to handle and counsel victims of sexual abuse. The study therefore recommends the reforms of counseling departments along with being equipped so they can educate school going children on sex matters and abuses.

The study also recommends that reporting of sexual cases is one of the solutions to the problem in Kibra slums. From the findings it became clear that most cases are not reported especially to the police for the arrests and prosecution of the perpetrators. This is especially where incest is involved. The study recommends that proper reporting mechanism need to be put in place in Kibra slum to ensure such cases are reported for the arrests of the criminals. Furthermore, existing legislations like the sexual offence Act (2006) and Children's Act Chapter 41 needs to be strengthened and thoroughly enforced.

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