



SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS ON THE STATUS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN & ADOLESCENTS IN MATHARE 4A SUB-LOCATION IN UTALII WARD KASARANI SUB-COUNTY NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	Area Advisory Council
ACRWC	African Carter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
CBO	Community based organisations
CCPF	Community Child protection Forums
CHVs	Community health volunteers
CLWD	Children living with disabilities
CPVs	Child protection Volunteers
CRVP-F	Children Rights and Violence Prevention – Fund
CSOs	Community Based Organization
CUCs	Court Users Committees
FGD	Focus group discussions
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
KII	Key informant interviews
MOH	Ministry of Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UNCRC	UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
VACA	Violence against children and adolescents
VACS	Violence against children survey
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PAMAS Cluster conducted the situational analysis (herein referred to as SITAN) on the status of violence against children and adolescents, as part of their Planning and Learning Grant from Children Rights and Violence Prevention Fund.

The main objective of the situational analysis was to have an in-depth understanding of the situation of violence against children and adolescents Mathare 4A sub location in Utalii Ward, Kasarani Sub County in Nairobi County, through a qualitative study. The results from this analysis will inform the development of an evidence-based project proposal with purpose of providing context /evidence based interventions for the prevention of violence against children and adolescents.

The SITAN had structured guiding questions in order to be quorate; some of the questions were; to found out if there is indeed VACA in Mathare 4A? If so, what are some forms of the VACA? What are the drivers/factors that fuels the exploitation of Children and adolescents? Where VACA takes place. The perpetrators of VACA. The effects of VACA. The existing VACA prevention strategies. The challenges with these interventions, and the suggestions on the best interventions in the prevention of VACA.

The PAMAS's SITAN analysis applied mixed approach design in collecting qualitative data, which relied on primary and secondary sources of data collection, and techniques. The total sample size for the SITAN was 113 Participants. Seventeen focus group discussions were carried out with children and parents/caregivers within the study area. (4 FGDS with children out of school (10-24 year) Mixed Genders. 9 FGDS with school going Children (6 Primary + 3 Secondary) (10-18 years) Mixed Genders. 4 FGDS for parents /guardians-Mixed Male and female) 11 key informant interviews with stakeholders involved in the delivery of prevention or response services on violence against children and adolescents were conducted.

As evidenced by the collected and analysed data VACA exists in Mathare 4A, and takes place within the family settings/ homes, schools, slum alleys, online spaces or in video joints with both boys and girls experiencing physical, parental neglect and psychological/emotional forms of violence as well as sexual violence /exploitation. This abuse indeed degenerates to large-scale negative outcomes such as mental health disorders/trauma cases, early/teen pregnancies, school dropouts, early marriages or even death in some cases.

It was clear that that poverty, lack of exposure, low literacy levels, school drop outs, high number of unemployed youth, parental neglect brought about by poverty due to economic constraints and the slum environment that limits the economic opportunities, as well as parents spending more time seeking income other than to tending to their children. Moreover, poor parenting skills, dysfunctional families / poor spousal relationships, idleness resulting from the lack of employment and constructive/livelihood activities for youth to engage in, idleness, false accusations, truancy and peer pressure are some of the push factors that fuel VACA incidences in Mathare area 4A of the larger Utalii Ward of Kasarani Sub-County.

Further, other causes included the lack of knowledge on what entails VACA, lack of life skills amongst children and adolescents, emotional distress amongst children and adolescents who were out of school for lack of school fees to retain in school. Peer pressure causing the children in school and adolescents to engage in school bullying, or cat calling/body shaming girls, or abusing drugs or joining the sect groups to have a sense of belonging. Adolescents who had dropped out of schools for lack of educational support by their parents felt hopeless, with some getting distressed, while girls ended up being married early, or teen mothers, and this depressed them to the extent of committing suicide for a few extreme cases mentioned in the FGDs.

Amongst the parents/caregivers/guardians, the causes of VACA entailed household poverty where parents were unable to provide the needs of their children sufficiently, and ended up being emotionally aggravated from the financial distress. This drove them to mete their anger and frustration to the children and adolescents through harsh physical beating, verbal abuse, and parental neglect by depriving them of food or educational needs, demanding their children to engage in casual jobs to supplement their family income. Poor parenting skills or lack of it also contributed to the cases of emotional, physical, psychological and sexual violence to children and adolescents. Children and adolescents living with stepparents or foster parents were the most vulnerable to this form of violence, as the parents did not regard the children as their own blood, even in cases where they were married to their mother or father.

Generally, within the community environment and the legal space, the driving factors to violence against children and adolescents included lack of knowledge on violence and how to prevent it. Evidently, violence was deemed as a tactic to hone survival skills within the slum environment, with most of the perpetrators being oblivious of the offence. This in one part is also due to the lack of knowledge on the existence of laws against any forms of violence, and the weak justice system, that has created complacency, and contributed to the perpetuation of VACA, as the offenders are hardly prosecuted as per the provisions of the respective Kenya laws on violence against children. Lastly, the respondents also mentioned the lack of known referral pathways through which they can either report on any cases of violence with anonymity, or seek services for occurred cases, or case management follow-up.

VACA victims are usually perpetrated by those who are near to them such as family members both nuclear and extended family members, teachers/non-teaching staff and church teachers and leaders. This is because they win their trust while ending up breaching the same trust by exploiting them, The Covid-19 situation on the other hand contributed greatly for VACA to thrive based on the prevailing effects it had to the socio economic situation within the family level.

It emerged that, children who are in school are less vulnerable compared to those who are not going to school, as the schooling going children have some know-how on how to identify the possible hotspots of violations and prevent themselves and are somehow knowledgeable on self-protective skills. Community and school based preventive and responsive structures in fighting the VACA ought to be addressed, as well as capacity building the teachers and community leaders.

The National government structures within the area and the county Government and development partners have collaborated in some way to address some issues of VACA through mixed protective & responsive initiatives. Some of these are; livelihood programs and social protection programs, such as cash transfers that is meant to support families and reduce poverty levels, this is aimed at

suppressing VACA push factors. This will lead into empowering families financially, potentially preventing more children from being victims of VACA. Noteworthy, some of these initiatives do not reach out to the entire community hence leaving a gap.

The VACA protective systems exist, this system are youth platforms/Initiatives like theatre groups, and Children Assembly that are trained on life skills but are not effective and need to be strengthened by way of continually capacity building as a preventive pillar. There exists challenges of funds and sustainability issues that make it difficult to support the reported child cases effectively. Robust coordination and management of cases through a revamped system and elaborate plan and skilled workforce is a needy case worth to focus on.

Based on the analysis of data collected therefore, this report recommends the following for consideration in order to prevent VACA in Mathare area 4A and these are;

1. Cross Collaboration between Local organizations Such as Slum child Foundation, Paamoja Initiative, TDH, SHOFCO and other while involving the community to meaningfully offer a participatory awareness VACA, and the prevention mechanism and target sensitization using local radio stations, Churches, Barazas, et al targeting both school children and those out of school on the VACA prevention.
2. Skillful parenting programs aimed at addressing fundamental family and societal challenges leading to neglectful and unengaged care of parents and caregivers to the children and especially the adolescents.
3. Having programs that target both girls and boys while considering the different age categories. For instance, creating safe spaces for children when not in school and have economic empowerment programs for the young adults and the parents.
4. Collaborating with the government and other CSOs within the community to strengthen VACA prevention efforts and map out the existing gaps in VACA. While strengthening and empowering existing Child protection structures like AAC, LAAC to be able to support VACA prevention structures.
5. Schools need to have child rights clubs, arts and theatre clubs and other social cultural activities that involves teachers and children/students/pupils that foster life skills training for self-prevention. This will enable teachers and children engage on both community and school abuse related cases and tactful empower peer-to-peer arrangement on VACA related education.

Employ the INSPIRE Approach a 7 strategy for ending violence against children,

1. Implementation and enforcement of laws (for example, banning violent discipline and restricting access to alcohol and firearms);

2. Norms and values change (for example, altering norms that condone the sexual abuse of girls or aggressive behavior among boys);
3. Safe environments (such as identifying neighborhood “hot spots” for violence and then addressing the local causes through problem-oriented policing and other interventions); Having programs that target both girls and boys while considering the different age categories. For instance, creating safe spaces for children when not in school and have economic empowerment programs for the young adults and the parents.
4. Parental and caregiver support (for example, providing parent training to young, first time parents); Skillful parenting programs aimed at addressing fundamental family and societal challenges leading to neglectful and unengaged care of parents and caregivers to the children and especially the adolescents.
5. Income and economic strengthening (such as microfinance and gender equity training); Government and CSOS, investing on livelihood programs and other empowerment programs that will support the families economically and those programs to be sustainable
6. Response services provision (for example, ensuring that children who are exposed to violence can access effective emergency care and receive appropriate psychosocial support);
7. Education and life skills (such as ensuring that children attend school, and providing life and social skills training).

1 INTRODUCTION

PAMAS cluster which is comprises of PaaMoja Initiative and Slum Child foundation who both operate within Kasarani Sub-County of Nairobi. With funding from Children Rights and Violence Prevention Fund (CRVPF), PAMAS Cluster undertook a Learning and Planning phase for the prevention of violence against children and adolescents program (PVAC). During this learning and planning phase, the cluster conducted the Situational Analysis to establish the status of Violence against Children & Adolescents (VACA) in Mathare 4A sub location in Utalii Ward, Kasarani Sub County in Nairobi County, which is the targeted project location.

1.1 Purpose and Objectives

The objectives of the Situational analysis were:

- To have an in-depth understanding of the situation of violence against children and adolescents within Mathare 4A sub location in Utalii Ward, Kasarani Sub County in Nairobi County through a qualitative study.
- To inform the development of an evidence-based project proposal with the context /evidence based interventions

1.2 Guiding questions

The situational analysis was guided by the following questions;

1. Is there Violence against Children & Adolescents (VACA) in Mathare area 4A location?
2. What are the forms/kinds of violence against children & adolescents (VACA)?
3. What are the root causes of and influences to violence against children in Mathare area 4A location?
4. Where is the VACA taking place?
5. Who are the perpetrators of violence against children & adolescents?
6. Is the community aware of what entails violence against children & adolescents, and how to prevent it?
7. What are the effects of the violence against children & adolescents?
8. Are there any interventions to prevent the mentioned forms of violence against children & adolescents?
9. What are the challenges with these interventions?
10. What are the best interventions that you would suggest in prevention of violence against children & adolescents?

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview of Violence against Children and Adolescents

Violence against Children and Adolescents entails all forms of violence against people under 18 years old for children and 24 years for adolescents. The violence can be physical, emotional/psychological or sexual and includes neglect or negligent treatment, resulting in actual or potential harm to a child's health, survival, development or dignity. (UNICEF, WHO).

However, the most devastating types of violence are often hidden from public view. Perpetrators go to great lengths to conceal their acts, leaving children, especially those who lack the capacity to report or even understand their experience vulnerable to further exposure.

Regardless of the form of violence a child is exposed to, her experience may lead to serious and lifelong consequences. Violence can result in physical injury, sexually transmitted infections, anxiety, depression, suicidal thoughts, unplanned pregnancy and even death. Evidence also suggests that toxic stress associated with violence in early childhood can permanently impair brain development and damage other parts of the nervous system.

Long-term behavioral impacts on children include aggressive and anti-social behavior, substance abuse, risky sexual behavior and criminal behavior.

Despite these grave physical and mental health consequences, the vast majority of children and adolescent victims never seek or receive help to recover. What's more, children who grow up with violence are more likely to re-enact it as young adults and caregivers themselves, creating a new generation of victims and a vicious cycle of violence against children.

Therefore, the prevention of violence against children and adolescents is imperative, from any potential perpetrators be it from parents, teachers, friends, romantic partners or strangers. Moreover, all forms of violence experienced by children and adolescents, regardless of the nature or severity of the act, are harmful. Beyond the unnecessary hurt and pain it causes, violence undermines their sense of self-worth and hinders their optimal development.

According to the recent study conducted by UNICEF in 2019-dubbed violence against Children (VAC) conducted among the children and youth in Kenya, there are worrying trends. The reports indicated that 56.1% of males and 45.9% of females experienced childhood violence in the country. Physical violence is the most common type of violence experienced in childhood in Kenya with 38.8% of females and 51.9% of males experiencing it. Two-thirds (62.6%) among the 15.6% of females who experienced childhood sexual violence, experienced multiple incidents before age 18. The report also highlights that parents, caregivers and adult relatives are the common perpetrators of physical violence among all children while intimate partners are common perpetrators of sexual violence among girls. Violence was found to significantly affect mental health of children.

The nature and planning of Mathare area 4A, puts it in a spectacular angle as a haven where the heinous activities thrive. (JOFA 2021) As an informal settlement within the city, with poor social amenities, poor planning in housing, sewers, lack of clean and piped water, insecurity incidences, and lack of well-planned solid waste system, then it leaves it more prone to social and economic challenges that pushes the populous dwellers to engage in unlawful activities.

A report on the Urban Safety Governance Assessment in Mathare indicates that Mathare 4A sub location in Utalii Ward, Kasarani Sub County in Nairobi County has the highest school dropout and illiteracy rates in Nairobi City County. Majority of its residents (48%) only attained primary school education with its highest population (87%) working in an informal sector with an average pay of Ksh 5000 per month (UNODC, 2020). These social economic factors expose children and adolescents to different forms of violence. For instance, girls are sometimes defiled/raped while going to fetch water while some engage in transactional sex to get sanitary towels since they cannot afford them (OHCHR-SJCWG, 2020).

Children face parental neglect as their parents spend more time at work as they toil hard to provide for them. In some cases, they end up dropping out of school and join crime gangs either because they are not supervised or want to support their parents in providing for their families. It is reported that in such cases, boys are affected more than the girls due to the patriarchal nature of the Kenyan society where men are viewed as providers. (UNODC, 2020).

COVID-19, worsened the situation in pursuit to the fight of VACA, it led to economic shut down in most informal settlement. Loss of livelihood activities, loss of jobs, school closures, reduced access to health-care services and physical distancing increased the likelihood of children and adolescents becoming vulnerable and being exposed to violence and other violations of their rights. As per the 2021 survey findings by ANPPCAN, 81% of cases of violence against children and adolescents spiked during the by Covid-19 period.

VACA is not random. It is deliberately perpetrated by individuals and thus, must and can be prevented. Children and adolescents are predisposed to conditions in the household that increase their vulnerability to violence by their parents, caregivers, peers, siblings, or relatives and people close to them with whom they interact regularly or live. These factors must be identified and addressed in a timely manner to prevent the dire effects of violence against children and adolescents. However, violence against children and adolescents in the home is not limited to that perpetrated by members of the household or people close to them. The increased use of digital tools because of the Covid-19 driven social isolation measures adopted in most countries in the context of the pandemic also contributed to the online abuse of children and adolescents.

In Kenya, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection State Department for Social Protection Department of Children's Services has a five-year National Prevention and Response Plan on Violence against Children covering 2019-2023. It articulates what needs to be done so that Kenya can deliver on its pledge to achieve the SDG to “end abuse, sexual exploitation, child trafficking

and all forms of violence against children”. A series of important steps have been taken to make sure the Plan delivers tangible benefits and results for children. Firstly, the 2019 survey on violence against children from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Government of Kenya and UNICEF provided key data and insights to inform this plan. This was the second nationally representative survey, following a study in 2010. The survey reveals the continued scale of violence against children in Kenya, despite progress made to date, thanks to the Government’s and other stakeholders’ efforts. It details who is most vulnerable to what kinds of violence. Building on the data, this Plan covers both the response to violence and, importantly, prevention of it in the first place. Secondly, this National Prevention and Response Plan is fully costed, to allow for clear resource allocations. Thirdly, a robust monitoring and evaluation will enable the Government and partners to keep track of progress. Finally, an accompanying communication strategy will ensure that the issues are well known. This will include a major campaign, “*Spot It, Stop It*”, which aims to raise awareness of violence against children and inform people how to prevent or report it.

The results from the 2019 Violence against Children (VAC) Survey established that violence against children is still prevalent. The Government through the State Department of Social Protection - Department of Children Services has come up with a National Prevention and Response Plan (2019-2023) that aims to reduce VAC prevalence by 40%. The Plan is based on the premise that violence against children is never justifiable, nor is it inevitable; and if its underlying causes are identified and addressed, violence against children is entirely preventable. Moreover, holistic care for child survivors of violence is equally critical for their recovery and development. The Plan aims to accelerate evidence-based multi-sectoral actions to address VAC and will be led and implemented by the Government with the support of development partners, civil society organizations and community members. The vision of the plan is a society where all children live free of all forms of violence. This plan will be implemented from 2019 to 2023 with focus on 6 strategic areas that are aimed at preventing and responding to violence. Protecting children against violence is an obligation shared by many different actors involving both state and non-state actors. I urge all of us to play our part in implementing this Plan. The Government on its part will work closely with County Governments, the private sector and partners to ensure we deliver on this Plan’s targets.

The United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), Article 19 mandates all State Parties. To take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures; to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse; while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child. The inclusion of target 16.2 in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to end all forms of Violence against children and adolescents gives renewed drive towards the realization of the right of every child to live free from fear, neglect, abuse, and exploitation. Kenya ratified the UNCRC as well as the African Charter

on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), representing a commitment towards response and prevention of all forms of violence against children.

In Kenya, the 2010 Constitution provides for the protection of children against abuse and neglect, stating that, "Every child has the right to be protected from abuse, neglect, harmful cultural practices, all forms of violence, inhuman treatment and punishment, and hazardous or exploitative labor." Article 29 of the Kenyan Constitution states that every person "has the right to freedom and security of the person, which includes the right not to be (c) subjected to any form of violence from either public or private sources; (d) subjected to torture in any manner, whether physical or psychological; (e) subjected to corporal punishment; or (f) treated or punished in a cruel, inhuman or degrading manner." Article 20(1) states: "The Bill of Rights applies to all law and binds all State organs and all persons." Article 53(1) re-affirms that every child "has the right. (d) to be protected from abuse, neglect, harmful cultural practices, all forms of violence, inhuman treatment and punishment, and hazardous or exploitative labour".

Kenya has enacted various legislations towards protection of children from violence. For instance; Children Act 2012 whose numerous provisions are designed to protect children from abuse, neglect and administrative measures for institutions handling children matters; Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act. Employment Act which prohibits the "worst forms of child labor"; Sexual Offences Act; Trafficking in Persons Act; Penal Code which criminalizes the act of supplying children with substances that can be harmful to their health and wellbeing; Marriage Act which bars child marriages; and Domestic Violence Act amongst others. The Protection against Domestic Violence Act 2015 protects children as well as adults from violence and the threat of it, from direct violence as well as witnessing violence between adults, and from single as well as repeated acts of violence.

The National Council for Children's Services (NCCS) established under Section 30 (1) of the children Act 2001 as a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, to exercise general supervision and control over the planning, financing and co-ordination of child rights activities and to advise the government on all aspects related to children.

It has its smallest units (Area Advisory Councils - AACs) in 47 counties, 229 sub counties, divisions and other devolved structures. The overall role of AACs is to co-ordinate and guide children activities in their areas of operation. The Directorate of Children Services (DCS) working closely with other agencies in Government and development partners, have forums and networks working at the level of AACs and it provides linkages on how to report, refer cases, like through the toll free 116, through Children officers and other social protection units even at the location level. What it requires is the implementation of existing polices laws and National plan of action with proper coordination in place.

In Mathare 4A sub location in Utalii Ward, Kasarani Sub County in Nairobi County, the Directorate of Children Services and other agencies in Government, need to coordinate all the

efforts of Development partners and other, different non-governmental organizations working to protect children and adolescents in Mathare area 4A from violence. For instance, SHOFCO, Blue House, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) that offer services to the children and adolescents that have experience violence.

2.2 Problem Statement

Literature review revealed the lack of singled-out document data on the status of violence against children and adolescents in Mathare 4A. The only available data is the Kenyan Nationwide [Representative Survey](#) on Violence Against Children, conducted by the Department of Children's Services (Ministry of Labour and Social Protection) in 2019. This data is not specific to Mathare 4A. Hence, there is lack of reliable data on violence against children and adolescents in Mathare 4A sub location in Utalii Ward, Kasarani Sub County in Nairobi County to inform any evidence-based interventions for the prevention of violence against children and adolescents.

3 METHODOLOGY

This situational analysis aimed to gather qualitative data on VACA in Mathare 4A, which is the target location for the envisioned project for the prevention of violence against children & adolescents.

3.1 Study Design

- Qualitative data collection approach was used in conducting the study to gain a deeper understanding of VACA in relation to phenomenal, experiences and concretize on the question of “How” VACA manifests and help reflect on “Why” it important to prevent VACA.

3.2 Study area

The situational analysis was conducted in Mathare 4A sub location. Mathare is a collection of slums, and Mathare 4A is one of its 13 villages. Mathare 4A is a sub-location of Utalii Ward in Kasarani Sub-County of Nairobi County in Kenya, and is the second largest informal settlement in Kenya, after Kibera. As an informal settlement within the city, poor social amenities, poor planning in housing, sewers, lack of clean and piped water, insecurity incidences, and lack of well-planned solid waste system (JOFA 2021) characterize it. The slum is 17 hectares with a population of 20,733 as per the recent population census in 2019 (KNBS).

Their distribution is as indicated in the map below.

IEBC REVISED RUARAKA CONSTITUENCY COUNTY ASSEMBLY WARDS

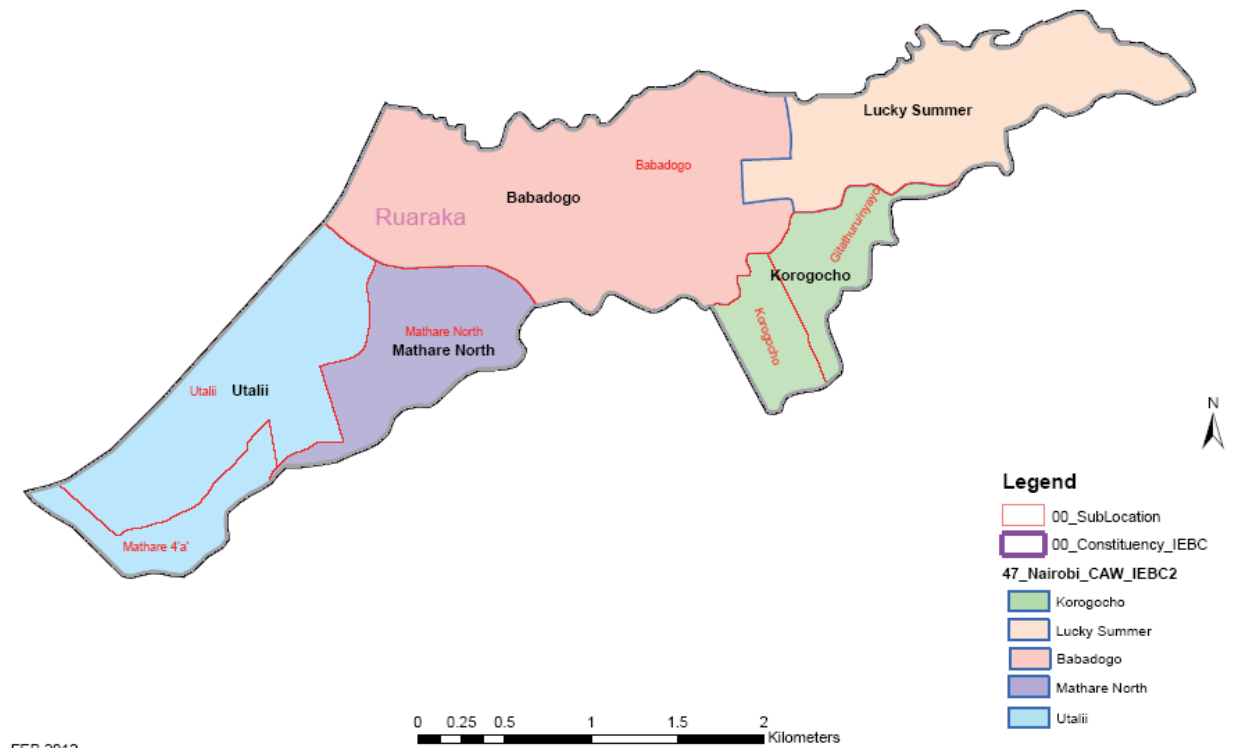


Figure 1; Map of Kasarani sub-County's 5 administrative wards showing the study location

3.2.1 Sample Size and sampling procedure

The study design used a mixed approach relying on both primary and secondary sources of data collection, and techniques.

The sample size was a total of 113 participants. Random sampling methodology was used.

Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews

Purposive sampling was employed in selection of key informant interviews (KII) and focus group discussions' (FGD) participants from the study location. For the FGDs, age, school attendance and gender were the guiding factors while the key informants were sampled based on their knowledge and involvement with the subject matter.

3.3 Data Collection Process and Quality Control

3.3.1 Data collection methods

Primary data was collected through focus group discussions and key informant interviews. Secondary data was collected from literature review. Open ended interview guides, developed by

Children Rights & Violence Prevention Fund (CRVPPF), and contextualized by PAMAS Cluster team to suit the Mathare 4A context.

Focus groups discussions

Seventeen FGDs were conducted with children, youth and parents from the study location. The children groups (15-18 years) were separate for boys and girls and in and out of school. Similarly, youth (19-24 years) and parent groups were conducted different for men and women. The groups consisted of between 9-11 participants.

- 4 FGDS with children out of school (10-24 year) Mixed Genders
- 9 FGDS with school going Children (6 Primary + 3 Secondary) (10-18 years) Mixed genders
- 4 FGDS for parents /Guardians-Mixed Male and female

The FGD guide collected group views on the study objectives including but not limited to; existing forms of and prevention initiatives on VACA in Mathare 4A (Kasarani Sub-County) and their recommendations on how best prevention initiatives can be structured to ensure effectiveness.

Table 1; Focus Group Discussions Distribution

Category	Gender	# of FGDs	Age of the children (yrs)
Focus Group Discussions			
In School			
Mathare area 4A	Girls	3	10-18
	Boys	3	10-18
Mathare area 4A	Boys	1	15-19
	Girls	2	15-19
Out of school			
Mathare area 4A	Mixed gender	4	10-24
Parents/Caregivers			
Mathare area 4A	Mixed gender	4	

Key informant interview guides:

Eleven key informant interviews were conducted with stakeholders involved in the delivery of VACA prevention or response services within the study locations. These included; government and school administrators, staff from community-based organisations (CBO) and non-governmental organisations (NGO), and health workers.

The KII guide collected data on the study objectives with a focus on existing prevention initiatives, challenges experienced while implementing these initiatives and possible ways of making these initiatives better.

Table 2; Key Informant Interview Distribution

Key Informant Interviews	
Senior Chief	-1 Male
Children Officer	-1 Male
CBO staff	-1 Male
Care giver – CLWDs	-2 Males
Head of guidance and counselling	-3 (1 Male 2Female)
Assistant Chief	-1 Male
Health Worker	-2 (1Female 1Male)
Religious leaders	1 Male

Review of existing literature

A review of publicly available literature related to this study was conducted to inform the design of this study and compare the results. These were obtained from online and published resources on the study subject and objectives. The list of literature reviewed is attached to the report in section 6.0.

3.3.2 Community entry and data collection procedure

Prior to the commencement of data collection, PAMAS Cluster team briefed the local administrators and got relevant authorization documents and other relevant stakeholders were engaged fully about the exercise. The team was in charge of the entire data collection process.

3.3.3 Training of field supervisors and enumerators

A training of PAMAS Cluster team and their selected enumerators was conducted at Utalii Hotel Nairobi. It focusing on child friendly interviewing skills, field work procedures, seeking consent, ethics, and child protection in research. The enumerators were oriented on the data tools with each practicing on how to conduct the interviews. Given the Covid 19 situation, the enumerators were sensitized on the Ministry of Health (MoH) guidelines to be upheld throughout the data collection period.

3.4 Data Management and Analysis

The data was collected on flip charts, notebooks and the data was transcribed on recording sheets then entered into MS Excel matrices, with each case occupying a row and each variable a column. There were be two matrices, one for FGDs and the other for KIIs. The Excel matrices were then

exported into Atlas.Ti to facilitate grouping and thematic analysis using quasi statistics. This analysis used the grounded theory technique. Open coding was done by reading and re-reading through the data and identifying emerging themes (codes). These codes were then applied to the data texts. Similar codes were categorized and the categories assembled into possible causal relationships. The emerging framework was tested for internal consistency by reapplying it to the raw data. Results are presented in section 4 of this report.

3.5 SITAN Findings Validation

The consultant working with the PAMAS cluster organized a consultative forum to present the findings and share the insights of the SITAN. Preliminary qualitative findings were presented to the participants of the validation workshop, who included stakeholders from the relevant child-focused organizations and agencies. The entire SITAN scope and the simple size was elaborated. The participants were able to resonate with the findings, contributed to and enriched the findings and the corresponding recommendations before endorsing it.

4 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Is there VACA in Mathare Area 4A? Community understanding/Knowledge about VACA,

It emerged that, certainly, there is VACA within Mathare 4A sub location in Utalii Ward, Kasarani Sub County of Nairobi County. According to the collected data and analysis results from Mathare 4A sub location in Utalii Ward, Kasarani Sub County in Nairobi County, there is a significant level of understanding on what entails violence against children & adolescents. The duty bearers have an understanding on how to prevent VACA only that, they have not been taken actively, no goodwill and lack some preventive approaches. These include the teachers, area Chief, Religious leaders and community health workers. While there is some knowledge around on VACA within the community, children out of school, some parents, and even school going children some need more awareness to better understand what VACA entails.

4.2 Forms of VACA and related factors

The SITAN findings evidenced that, both girls and boys experience various forms of violence including sexual, physical and emotional violence and neglect. Cases of girls being defiled/raped were highlighted, extreme gender-based violence meted to young girls and adolescent, while boys are sodomized. Instances of excess beating, corporal punishment both at home and even in school, bullying, threats, insults, harassment, cursing and neglect were also mentioned as VACA in the area. Very young children are locked up in the houses and left alone for a whole day while parents go to work while in some instances; parents fight or abuse each other before their children affecting them emotionally.

Forms of abuse;

- a) Physical Violence: Beating at home, in school and within the community, corporal punishment in schools.
- b) Sexual Violence: Defilement, Rape, Cat Calling, sexual assault, inappropriate touches etc.
- c) Emotional/Psychological Violence: Bullying, Verbal insults, cursing
- d) Neglect: Parental deprivation of their children on educational, food and other basic needs.

4.3 Areas/places where VACA takes place

It was clear from the SITAN analysis that, Violence against children and adolescent happens at homes and schools, as these are the places where Children and adolescents spend a lot of their time. Some happens within the play station areas and video dens where they are lured by their perpetrators. Part of the violence happens on the streets especially when it is dark or for those involved in crime. It was also reported that sometimes VACA happens in places of worship (churches and Mosques) since the clergy or the perpetrators hoodwink them using the church or mosque tag, end up getting used to them, winning their trust, hence putting them in a state of vulnerability. The police stations or hospitals are also hotspots of violence whenever children & adolescents are victims of circumstances. It was mentioned that any person within the community can be a perpetrator of VACA.

4.4 Root causes of VACA in Mathare area 4A

The Covid-19 pandemic played a key role in exacerbating the causes of violence against children and adolescents due to resulting job losses, increased cost of living, and a spike in unemployment. As such, most parents/families were unable to provide food, educational support and other basic needs for their children making some adolescent girls and boys to engage in transactional sex. Following the countrywide lock-down as a Covid-19 containment measure, staying at home with no directive on opening schools and seeing their parents in despair led to the depression of many children within the community. Due to idleness, some of the family members and neighbors sexually harassed or raped the children. Domestic violence amongst parents and severed spousal relationship increased owing to the loss of jobs and the financial distress, all while having to spend longer hours together at home, with no reliable source of income. Some children engaged in crime leading to their deaths from police brutal killings. There was also a lot of indulgence in the local brews and the drunk parents ended up fighting before their children or beating them altogether.

Poverty and neglect from parents and caregivers were cited as some of the causes of VACA. Other reasons that were highlighted by respondents included; family separation caused by family disputes and other factors. Poor parenting skills. Dropping out of school by children hence making them vulnerable to child abuse, lack of action on people who abuse children. Oppressive cultural beliefs that promote child abuse, death of parents or guardian thus exposing children to child abuse and lack of awareness of children's rights.

When faced with a VACA issue, majority of the respondents surveyed indicated that they would report to the relevant authorities while others stated that they would confront the perpetrator. The most sougled place to report cases of VACA were; the Chief office, Police, Nyumba Kumi and Child office. Child exploitation as perceived by respondents is largely driven by poverty due to high unemployment rates and lack of a source of income. Other key reasons mentioned as causes of VACA included child neglect due to deprivation of parents by death or separation. Need for cheap labour by employers, ignorance/illiteracy of parents or guardians and community members at large hence lack of reporting of child exploitation cases due to lack of knowledge on the illegality of child exploitation, dropping out of school and perceived lack of effective laws to bring perpetrators to book.

It was noted that many parents work extra hard looking for money at the expense of taking care of their children. Some of the children when left unattended are lured by their peers into video dens where raping/sodomy happens or are introduced to drug abuse and/or crime. In some instances, unemployed parents/caregivers get frustrated with their situation ending up in anger outbursts affecting everyone in the house including children and adolescents.

Some community members use poverty to lure children to places where they are raped or employ them and start mistreating them. Death of parents, divorce or separation disrupts the family unit affecting the children psychologically, while some of the caregivers who take them in maltreat them. Oppressing gender norms where girls are raped for ‘inappropriate’ dressing or traditions like sleeping with children to cleanse oneself from HIV are also causes of VACA. Other causes/influences included; favoritism in schools, insecurity around the community, drug abuse, illiteracy, lust, truancy and youth unemployment that leads to idleness.

4.5 Effects/Consequences of the violence against children & adolescents

Consequences of violence on its survivors are often devastating, causing negative outcomes associated with physical health, social mobility and success, and mental health similarly, children and adolescents in Mathare 4A sub location in Utalii Ward, Kasarani Sub County in Nairobi County face similar outcomes from the violence they experience.

Early pregnancies that eventually result in school dropouts, child marriages and unsafe abortions (sometimes leading to death) were mentioned in almost all FGDs and KIIs. The police at times also kill children and adolescents who are introduced to drugs and crime. Some children and adolescents end up with sexually transmitted infections (STIs) while others are affected mentally because of rape, verbal abuses and seeing their parents fight at home. Since issues of rape and sodomy are sometimes not handled well, some girls become withdrawn and boys start abusing drugs as described below in one of the FGDs.

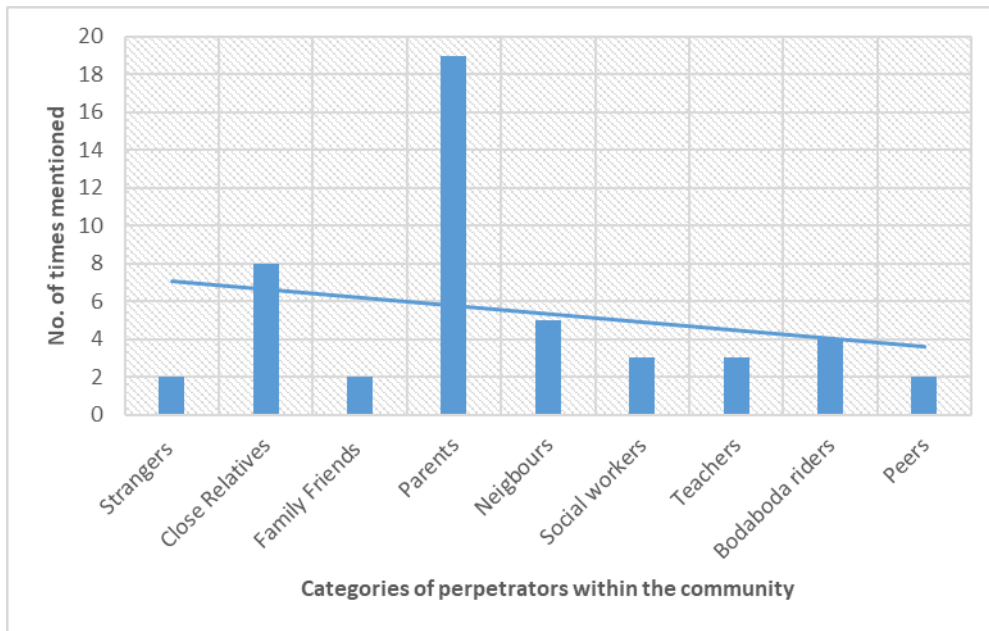
It was evident that dysfunctional families played a great deal in fueling VACA. Children suffer when the family is not united and it opens gates for heinous acts to be meted to children by known Perpetrators

There were more effects: suicide and even death, killings by police, increased crime and an increase in the number of criminal gangs, school drop-outs, low self-esteem, child marriages and child pregnancies, family separation, drug abuse, mental health concerns, STIs and HIV/AIDS

4.6 Perpetrators of violence against children & adolescents

The findings evidenced that; any person within the community can be a perpetrator of VACA. However, majority of these perpetrators are people close to the children and adolescents including; family members (older siblings, parents/step parents, caregivers, intimate partners and in-laws), neighbors, teachers/non-teaching staff, boda bodas, religious leaders and peers. At times, strangers harass or beat the children and adolescents after mistaking them for thieves

The figure below gives a summary of these perpetrators.



Categories of Perpetrators within Kasarani sub-County

4.7 Existing VACA prevention initiatives and challenges faced

Both national and County Governments has made substantial efforts in ensuring that the children and adolescents in Mathare 4A sub location in Utalii Ward, Kasarani Sub County in Nairobi County are protected from violence by ensuring that public schools where children are taught about

their rights are free. It also provides child protection officers that protect and safeguard children within the community. Local administrative Chiefs and the police uphold law and order that prevents people from violating the children and adolescents while providing a platform where cases of VACA are reported. The *Kazi Kwa Vijana* initiative also helps in providing jobs for the youths making them not to stay idle and get into crime or drugs that lead to VACA. Social protection Programs through cash transfer to the vulnerable and elderly members have supported cushioned families from far reaching effects of lack.

In addition, several civil society organizations (CSOs) run programs that are aimed at preventing VACA within the study area. For instance, TdH foundation project on violence against Children under Joining forces alliance (JOFA), Billian Music Family and Mwelu Foundation use art to advocate for prevention of VACA. Movement against child trafficking (MACT) which support low income families with seed capital for business intern support families under leave no child at home initiative, DREAMS project by HOPE worldwide is aimed at empowering girls and young women tween (10-24 years) with skills on HIV prevention, contraceptive methods, health, education and social economic interventions that prevent them from VACA. Some CSOs have football tournaments as a way of creating awareness on VACA. Others include; Generation Shapers, Foot prints, Ghetto Foundation, and Redeemed Gospel Church and Terre des Hommes Foundation (TDH).

While the interventions in preventing VACA exists, there ae some hurdles as well. It was reported that majority of the VACA cases go unreported since the perpetrators are family members or neighbors. They prefer out of court settlement (Kangaroo courts). Court procedures are tedious, often biased and sometimes take long making the victims of violence to give up on the cases and sometimes perpetrators are given bail that make them come back home or within the community and threaten the victims. There is also fear of reporting rape cases to some Community Health Volunteers (CHVs), or Child Protection Officers since they end up discussing these issues with other members of the community thus exposing the victims to further violence. Some members do not know where to report these cases while at times poverty hinders them to do so since they do not have money required for them to go to the police or courts. Boys also shun away from reporting sexual abuse as it is still frowned upon and some officers do not know how to properly handle these cases. Corruption was also mentioned as one of the challenges of reporting these cases whereby the rich perpetrators bribe their way out.

Table 3, Summary of existing structures (though these are more protective than preventive)

1.	Child protection forums like-Area advisory council
2.	Children Assembly and other child participation forums Court users committees in the county with

3.	representatives from the sub-county level Chief Barazas-For community conversations and feedback meetings
4.	Schools, church and mosques that provide safe places for children and adolescents and a forum to create awareness Talents corners and art theater for awareness
5.	Community radios
6.	CSOs and NGOs initiatives that are related to VACA.
7	Mentorship programs in schools where teachers and guidance and counseling teachers are engaged in.

4.4 Suggested interventions in preventing VACA

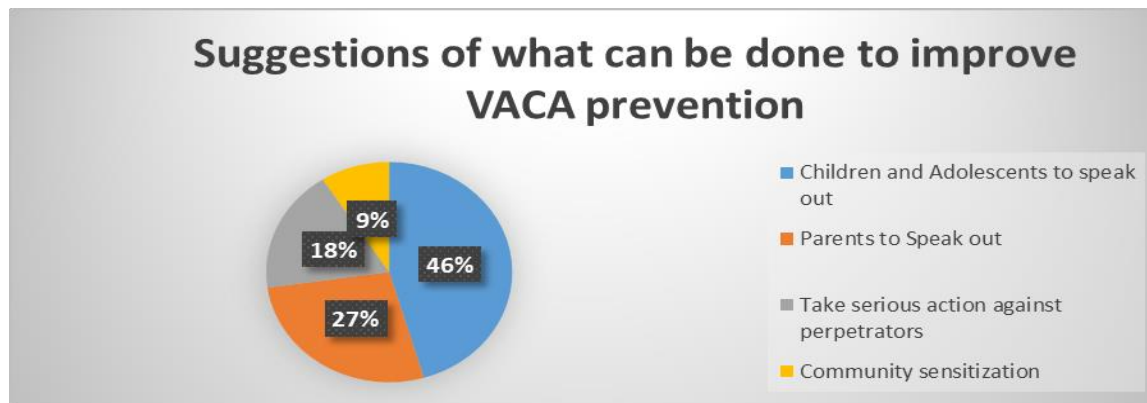
Violence against children can be prevented. Preventing violence against children requires that efforts systematically address the risk and preventive factors at all four interrelated levels of risk (individual, relationship, community, society). It was recommended that family, schools, society and government working developmental partners to collaborate/partner/engage in impactful and sustainable programs that have a direct link to the drivers of VACA in Mathare 4A sub-location.

To begin with, children asserted that, they will want their parents, guardians at home and in at school communicated with and listen to them on some of the challenges that they face and together try to find a way on how to prevent VACA. Their participation on issues involving VACA will help address the issues while instilling preventive initiatives.

Stakeholders need to work together for collective action and impact on the prevention of VACA. Secondly, awareness creation for attitude change, and increased knowledge on the preventive structures and approaches needs to be intensified including having billboards with the messages targeting youth, children, parents and community at large on how to prevent VACA related incidences. These forums should also be done during school holidays to ensure that all children and adolescents are reached with the messages. Thirdly, programs that keep children busy when they are not in school should enhanced and girls provided with enough sanitary towels or life skills on financial literacy to mitigate sexual exploitation. Both boys and girls should be educated on life skills as well as included in all programs on VACA.

There is need to have some economic empowerment programs to the families which live in poverty to help alleviate poverty and similarly, capacity building on income generating activities for teenage mothers and young girls who are not willing to go back to school. Economical strengthening through the Village Savings & Loans Associations (VSLAs) can also enable the

parents and guardians increase their source of income to help them provide the basic needs for their children, as well as contribute to the alleviation of domestic violence driven by financial distress.



Suggestions of what can be done to improve VACA prevention in this community within Kasarani sub-County

All the community members need to be sensitized on VACA and how to progressively prevent it. From families, to children both in school and out of school, adolescents, community leadership and local authorities to be able to work in strengthening the efforts within their area of jurisdiction to prevent VACA at all cost while embracing partnerships and collaboration to ensure the efforts like, community awareness on the vice of VACA, are sustainable

Children said they need to be listened to and not to be viewed as if they have nothing to offer, the issues affect them and their input is important (Child participation) and life skill training will also be handy in helping prevent VACA.

In your view, what should be done to improve VAC prevention in this community? *“Our Parents should be sensitized and trained on how to engage with their children (us”*
“The community also should be trained and engaged on parenting” *The security in these areas should be safe this are places where many of us are raped or abused”* **FGDS, MYTO**

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

All forms of violence against children and adolescents exist in Mathare 4A sub location in Utalii Ward, Kasarani Sub County in Nairobi County. SITAN analysis results show that people considered to be close to Children and adolescents i.e., relatives and friends are perceived to be the main perpetrators of abuse, exploitation and violence against children and adolescents. More specifically, parents and guardians were identified as the most likely to abuse children and adolescents.

Mathare area 4A, knowledge on VACA and its various facets is relatively low. The analysis findings show that majority of respondents believe that they have knowledge on VACA but on further analysis a big knowledge gap exists on all fronts and mainly based on misinformation. Largely, most survey participants tend to associate VACA and its various aspects with what they gather through their various sources of information that mainly include the mainstream media channels (television, radio, newspapers) together with word-of-mouth information through family and friends, government officials and community leaders.

There are many initiatives that exists that if mainstreamed can help in amplifying the issues of VACA, yet there is lack of coordination and if the efforts are not harnessed, it will make little efforts to fight VACA within the area. There exists a wide knowledge gap on the description of VACA. This could act as a precursory determinant to VACA.

As both National and County Government have tried to put up programs that address livelihood challenges and poverty levels, a lot more of coordination of those efforts need to be aligned and ensure the synergy yields impact. The effects of VACA leads to negative outcomes such as mental health disorders, early pregnancies, school dropouts, early marriages and death. Out of school children are more vulnerable compared to school-going children who get empowered on life skills and more education on how to prevent VACA at school by their teachers and mentors from different groups or organizations

5.2 Recommendation

Based on the findings herein, any program aimed at preventing violence against children and adolescents in Kasarani Sub-County should consider;

1. Cross Collaboration between Local organizations Such as Slum child Foundation, Paamoja, TDH, SHOFCO and other while involving the community to meaningfully offer preventive VACA awareness and target sensitization using local radio stations, Churches, Barazas, et al targeting both school children and those out of school on the VACA prevention. This will ensure schools, community and churches, mosques are more are places of safety and preventive measures are in place.

2. Skillful parenting programs aimed at addressing fundamental family and societal challenges leading to neglectful and unengaged care of parents and caregivers to the children and especially the adolescents. This is aimed at creating family safety nets in preventing VACA and addressing VACA even at home and within the family reducing cases of unattended, neglectful incidences that leave children and adolescents vulnerable to perpetrators.
3. Having life skills programs that target both girls and boys while considering the different age categories. This will help in contextualizing deeply on self-care, peer to peer influences, effects of VACA as children and how it affects and how they can prevent themselves. For instance, creating safe spaces for children when not in school and have economic empowerment programs for the young adults and the parents.
4. Collaborating with the government and other CSOs within the community to strengthen VACA prevention efforts and map out the existing gaps in VACA. While strengthening and empowering existing initiatives like AAC, LAAC Chiefs Barazas and Nyumba Kumi to be able to support VACA prevention structures.

Schools need to have child rights clubs that foster life skills training for self-prevention where teachers and children engage on both community and school abuse related cases and tactful empower peer to peer arrangement on VACA related education.

Consider utilization of INSPIRE Approach a 7 strategy/package for ending violence against children, on SITAN findings and the recommendations since it's more impactful. The INSPIRE Package entails;

- a) Implementation and enforcement of laws (for example, banning violent discipline and restricting access to alcohol and firearms);
- b) Norms and values change (for example, altering norms that condone the sexual abuse of girls or aggressive behavior among boys);
- c) Safe environments (such as identifying neighborhood "hot spots" for violence and then addressing the local causes through problem-oriented policing and other interventions); Having programs that target both girls and boys while considering the different age categories. For instance, creating safe spaces for children when not in school and have economic empowerment programs for the young adults and the parents.
- d) Parental and caregiver support (for example, providing parent training to young, first-time parents); Skillful parenting programs aimed at addressing fundamental family and societal challenges leading to neglectful and unengaged care of parents and caregivers to the children and especially the adolescents.
- e) Income and economic strengthening (such as microfinance and gender equity training); Government and CSOS, investing on livelihood programs and other empowerment

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7. ANNEXES

7.1 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

FGD GUIDE FOR PARENTS/GUARDIANS

Introduction

Hello, my name is **(both facilitator /research assistant / enumerator introduce themselves)**, working with PAMAS Cluster which comprises of Two CBOs in Kasarani Sub County. We would like to learn about the situation of Violence against Children and adolescents and obtain information for use in developing evidence-based VACA prevention programs at the family, school and community levels in the area, subject to prospective funding support.

We have selected you among the few participants to interact with in this situational analysis, based on your knowledge and experience about the situation of violence against children and adolescents in this community. We would like you to be as honest in your views as this will help us design a program. Your views are confidential.

Before we start, is there any questions you would like to ask?

May I proceed with the discussion?

1. Yes (participant proceeds after signing the assent form)
2. No (Participant is dropped from taking part in the discussion)

Section A: General Information on Violence against Children & Adolescents (VACA)

1. **What are the forms of violence against children in this community?**
 - Probe for physical e.g. beating, kicking, emotional/psychological e.g., demeaning words, sexual (Rape, Defilement, etc. at the different levels (home, schools and in general community)
 - Probe for which sex is most affected (boys or girls) by which form of violence
 - Which form of violence is normalized or not taken seriously in the community

2. **Who are the offenders or perpetrators for this violence against children in this community? Where does it take place?**
 - Probe for perpetrators of physical, emotional/psychological and sexual (Rape, Defilement) violence at the different levels (home, schools and in general community) e.g. shamba boys, house helps, parents/guardians, close relatives, siblings, etc.

- Probe for the place exactly (Hotspots) where this violence occurs; home on children's way to the well/borehole, way to church, at market place, disco places, bars and lodges, etc
 - Probe for the time of the day/night when this violence occurs; during when parents are away, parents are around, etc
3. **What in your view are the possible causes/influences of violence against children in this community?**
- Probe for the causes of each of the different forms mentioned above; physical, emotional/psychological, sexual
 - Probe for the role of socio-cultural and economic factors
4. **What are the effects/outcomes of violence against children in this community?**

Section B. Prevention of Violence against children (VAC)

5. **What initiatives/efforts are underway or in place to prevent violence against children (VAC) in this community?**
- Probe for existence of community, school and household level structures working towards preventing VAC
 - Probe for which players/actors are supporting these VAC prevention initiatives to take place
 - Probe for drivers of violence against children and adolescents in family, school, community e.g., parenting skills and practices, poor spousal relationships, low incomes, norms and values, children's skills, self-esteem etc.
6. **What are the barriers/challenges you encounter in an effort to prevent VAC in this community?**
7. **In your view, what should be done to improve VAC prevention in this community?**
- Probe for recommendations that are necessary to prevent VAC at home/household level
 - Probe for recommendations that are necessary to prevent VAC at school level
 - Probe for recommendations that are necessary to prevent VAC at community level
 - Probe for the VAC prevention activities that this community can start doing

8. **Which key actors/players can be engaged to strengthen VAC prevention initiatives in your community?**
 - Probe for key prevention actors that can support VAC prevention initiatives at home/household level
 - Probe for key prevention actors that can support VAC prevention initiatives at school level
 - Probe for key prevention actors that can support VAC prevention initiatives at general community level
9. **How has Covid-19 pandemic contributed to VACA incidences within this community?**
10. **Where do you report any cases of VACA?**
11. **What recommendations can you give on how to improve the reporting of VACA in this community?**

Thank you for your Participation.

7.2 FGD GUIDE FOR PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

Introduction

Hello, my name is **(both facilitator /research assistant / enumerator introduce themselves)**, working with PAMAS Cluster which comprises of three CBOs in Kasarani Sub-County. We would like to learn about the situation of Violence against Children and adolescents and obtain information for use in developing evidence-based VACA prevention programs at the family, school and community levels in the area, subject to prospective funding support.

We have selected you among the few participants to interact with in this situational analysis, based on your knowledge and experience about the situation of violence against children and adolescents in this community. We would like you to be as honest in your views as this will help us design a program. Your views are confidential.

Before we start, is there any questions you would like to ask?

May I proceed with the discussion?

1. Yes (participant proceeds after signing the assent form)
2. No (Participant is dropped from taking part in the discussion)

Section A: General Information on Violence against Children & Adolescents (VACA)

- 1. In your view, how do children understand Violence against children (VAC)? What do you think is VAC to children?**
 - Probe for difference in understanding of VAC among boys and girls
- 2. Which are the known forms of violence in the area and more especially at school? Where do they experience violence most, probe if in homes, schools or community and probe for reasons of mentioned area.**
 - Probe for physical e.g., bullying, emotional/psychological demeaning word, sexual (Rape, Defilement, bad touches etc.)
 - Probe for which sex is most affected (boys or girls) by which form of violence
 - Probe for which form/s of violence is normalized or not taken seriously
- 3. Who do you think are the most known persons responsible for causing violence to children (offenders or perpetrators)? Fellow Children, teachers, parents, etc. and where does the violence take place?**
 - Probe for perpetrators of physical, emotional/psychological and sexual (Rape, Defilement) e.g., gate keepers, cooks, cleaners, Nurse, Matron, teachers, drivers, parents, relatives etc.
- 4. What in your view are the possible causes or drives of violence against children in school, homes and community?**
 - Probe for the causes of each of the different forms mentioned above; physical, emotional/psychological and sexual
 - Probe for the role of socio-cultural and economic factors
- 5. What are the consequences/outcomes of violence against children, eg at school, at home, and in the community?**
 - Probe for consequences that happen among boys and those among girls
 - Probe for school drop-out, teenage pregnancies, disability, loss of friends, poor performance in class, unplanned migration,
- 6. How has Covid-19 Pandemic contributed to violence against children and adolescents?**

Section B. Prevention of Violence against children (VAC)

7. **What activities are carried out to prevent violence against children (VAC) in schools, homes and the community?**
 - Probe for existence of school structures e.g., school clubs working towards preventing VAC
 - Probe for which players/actors are supporting these VAC prevention activities to take place
 - Probe for existence of parenting programs /initiatives for prevention of VAC.
 - Probe for initiatives to increase households' incomes e.g. VSLA
8. **Where do you report any cases of VACA?**
9. **Which key actors/players can be engaged to improve VAC prevention activities in schools, homes, communities?**
10. **What recommendations would you make to improve VAC prevention activities in schools, homes and communities?**
11. **What recommendations can you give on how to improve the reporting of VACA in this community?**

Thank you for your Participation.

7.3 FGD GUIDE FOR OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN/ ADOLESCENTS

Introduction

Hello, my name is **(both facilitator /research assistant / enumerator introduce themselves)**, working with PAMAS Cluster which comprises of three CBOs in Kasarani Sub County. We would like to learn about the situation of Violence against Children and adolescents and obtain information for use in developing evidence-based VACA prevention programs at the family, school and community levels in the area, subject to prospective funding support.

We have selected you among the few participants to interact with in this situational analysis, based on your knowledge and experience about the situation of violence against children and adolescents

in this community. We would like you to be as honest in your views as this will help us design a program. Your views are confidential.

Before we start, is there any questions you would like to ask?

May I proceed with the discussion?

1. Yes (participant proceeds after signing the assent form)
2. No (Participant is dropped from taking part in the discussion)

Section A: General Information on Violence against Children & Adolescents (VACA)

1. How does your community understand Violence against children and adolescents (VAC)? (What do you think is VAC to your community?)

- Probe for differences in VACA among adolescent boys and girls

2. Which are the known forms of violence in this community?

- Probe for physical fighting, emotional/psychological abusive language, sexual (intimate partner violence, rape, defilement, etc. at the different levels (home, and in general community))
- Probe for which sex is most affected (boys or girls) by which form of violence
- which form of violence is normalized or not taken seriously in the community

3. What in your view are the possible causes of violence against children and adolescents in this community?

- Probe for the causes of each of the different forms mentioned above; physical, emotional/psychological, sexual
- Probe for the role of socio-cultural and economic factors
- Probe how COVID 19 epidemic has contributed to violence against children and adolescents.

4. Who do you think are the most known category of community members responsible (offenders or perpetrators) for this violence against children and adolescents?

- Probe for perpetrators of physical, emotional/psychological and sexual (Rape, Defilement) violence at the different levels (home, and in general community) e.g., shamba boys, maids, parents/guardians, close relatives, siblings, *bodaboda*, drivers friends etc
- Probe for the place exactly (Hotspots) where this violence occurs; on children's way to the well/borehole, way to church, at market place, disco places, bars and lodges, friends place etc.
- Probe for the time of the day/night when this violence occurs; during when parents are away, parents are around, etc.

5. What are the effects/outcomes of violence against children in this community?

- Probe for consequences that happen among boys and those among girls
- Probe for teenage pregnancies, school drop-out, disability, unplanned migration etc

Section B. Prevention of Violence against Children & Adolescents (VACA)

6. What initiatives/efforts are underway or in place to prevent violence against children and adolescents (VAC) in this community?

- Probe for existence of community, and household level structures working towards preventing VAC
- Probe for which players/actors are supporting these VAC prevention initiatives to take place.
- Probe for existence of safe spaces in the area, if existing what kind of activities carried out in the safe spaces.
- Probe for parenting learning initiatives, savings schemes

7. What are the barriers/challenges that could be encountered in an effort to prevent VAC in this community?

8. What recommendations would you make to improve VAC prevention in this community?

- Probe for recommendations that are necessary to prevent VAC at home/household level
- Probe for recommendations that are necessary to prevent VAC at community level
- Probe for the VAC prevention activities that this community can start doing

9. **Which key actors/players can be engaged to strengthen VAC prevention initiatives in your community?**
- Probe for key prevention actors that can support VAC prevention initiatives at home/household level
 - Probe for key prevention actors that can support VAC prevention initiatives at general community level
 - Probe existence of referral networks and understanding/ utilization of referral pathways.
10. **How has Covid-19 pandemic contributed to VACA incidences within this community?**
11. **Where do you report any cases of VACA?**
12. **What recommendations can you give on how to improve the reporting of VACA in this community?**

Thank you for your Participation.

7.4 Key informant interview guide

7.4.1 KII GUIDE FOR PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHING STAFF

Introduction

Hello, my name is (**both facilitator /research assistant / enumerator introduce themselves**), working with PAMAS Cluster which comprises of two CBOs in Kasarani Sub County. We would like to learn about the situation of Violence against Children and adolescents and obtain information for use in developing evidence-based VACA prevention programs at the family, school and community levels in the area, subject to prospective funding support.

We have selected you among the few participants to interact with in this situational analysis, based on your knowledge and experience about the situation of violence against children and adolescents in this community. We would like you to be as honest in your views as this will help us design a program. Your views are confidential.

Before we start, is there any questions you would like to ask?

May I proceed with the discussion?

1. Yes (participant proceeds after signing the assent form) 2. No (Participant is dropped from taking part in the discussion)

Section A: General Information on Violence against Children & Adolescents (VACA)

1. In your view, how do understand Violence against children and adolescents (VACA)? What do you think is VAC to children?
 - Probe for difference in understanding of VAC among boys and girls
2. **Which are the known forms of violence in schools and community in general?**
 - Probe for physical, emotional/psychological, sexual (Rape, Defilement, etc)
 - Probe for which sex is most affected (boys or girls) by which form of violence
 - Probe for which form/s of violence is normalized or not taken seriously in schools and community in general
3. **What in your view are the possible causes of violence against children in school and community?**
 - Probe for the causes of each of the different forms mentioned above; physical, emotional/psychological and sexual
 - Probe for the role of socio-cultural and economic factors
 - Probe how COVID 19 has contributed or influenced VAC.
4. **Who do you think are the most known members responsible for causing violence to children (offenders or perpetrators) in schools, homes and community?**
 - Probe for perpetrators of physical, emotional/psychological and sexual (Rape, Defilement) e.g. gate keepers, cooks, cleaners, Nurse, Matron, teachers, drivers, etc
 - Probe for the place exactly (Hotspots) where this violence occurs; on children's way to the school, in class, play areas, toilets and bathrooms, etc
5. **What are the consequences/outcomes of violence against children at school, homes and community?**
 - Probe for consequences that happen among boys and those among girls
 - Probe for school drop-out, teenage pregnancies, disability, loss of friends, etc

Section B. Prevention and response to Violence against Children & Adolescents (VACA)

6. What activities are carried out to prevent violence against children (VAC) in schools?

- Probe for existence of school structures e.g. school clubs working towards preventing VAC
- Probe for which players/actors are supporting these VAC prevention activities to take place
- Probe if any parenting and spousal relationships initiatives on prevention of VAC.
- Probe if any initiatives to increase household incomes e.g., VSLA

7. Which key actors/players can be engaged to improve VAC prevention activities in schools?

8. What are the barriers/challenges are encountered in an effort to prevent VAC in this community?

9. What recommendations would you make to improve VAC prevention activities in schools?

Thank you for your Participation

7.4.2 KII GUIDE FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS

1. Health Workers (ASRH/SRH Nurse)
2. LC1 Chairpersons
3. Police (Child and family protection unit; Gender Desk officer)
4. Religious leaders (Muslim, Anglican and Catholics)
5. Sub-county Community Development Officers (SCDOs)
6. Implementing Partner NGO representatives
7. Etc depending on your context

Introduction

Hello, my name is **(both facilitator /research assistant / enumerator introduce themselves)**, working with PAMAS Cluster which comprises of two CBOs Kasarani Sub County. We would like to learn about the situation of Violence against Children and adolescents and obtain

information for use in developing evidence-based VACA prevention programs at the family, school and community levels in the area, subject to prospective funding support.

We have selected you among the few participants to interact with in this situational analysis, based on your knowledge and experience about the situation of violence against children and adolescents in this community. We would like you to be as honest in your views as this will help us design a program. Your views are confidential.

Before we start, is there any questions you would like to ask?

May I proceed with the discussion?

1. Yes (participant proceeds after signing the assent form) 2. No (Participant is dropped from taking part in the discussion)

Section A: General Information on Violence against Children & Adolescents (VACA)

1. How does your community understand violence against children & adolescents (VAC)?

- Probe for differences in VACA among boys and girls

2. Which are the known forms of violence in this community?

- Probe for physical, emotional/psychological, sexual (Rape, Defilement, etc. at the different levels (home, schools and in general community))
- Probe for which sex is most affected (boys or girls) by which form of violence
- which form of violence is normalized or not taken seriously in the community

3. Who do you think are the most known category of community members responsible (offenders or perpetrators) for this violence against children?

- Probe for perpetrators of physical, emotional/psychological and sexual (Rape, Defilement) violence at the different levels (home, schools and in general community) e.g shamba boys, maids, parents/guardians, close relatives, siblings, etc
- Probe for the place exactly (Hotspots) where this violence occurs; on children's way to the well/borehole, way to church, at market place, disco places, bars and lodges, etc
- Probe for the time of the day/night when this violence occurs; during when parents are away, parents are around, etc

4. What in your view are the possible causes of violence against children in this community?

- Probe for the causes of each of the different forms mentioned above; physical, emotional/psychological, sexual

- Probe for the role of socio-cultural and economic factors
- Probe how COVID 19 epidemic has influenced VACA

5. What are the effects/outcomes of violence against children in this community?

- Probe for consequences that happen among boys and those among girls
- Probe for teenage pregnancies, school drop-out, disability, unplanned migration etc.

Section B. Prevention of Violence against Children & Adolescents (VACA)

6. What initiatives/efforts are underway or in place to prevent violence against children & adolescents (VACA) in this community?

7. What are the barriers/challenges encountered in an effort to prevent VACA in this community?

8. What challenges do you encounter when handling VACA cases reported to you?

9. What do you think should be done to improve the handling of VACA cases?

10. What recommendations would you make to improve VACA reporting in this community?

Thank you for your Participation.

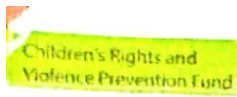
7.5 Pictures



Children in Mathare area 4A Myto School participating in VACA SITAN's FGDS session with research assistants



Parents in Mathare area 4A participating in VACA SITAN's FGDS session with research assistants



7.6 SITAN CONSENT FORMS

Compensation

There will be NO compensation given to you for participating in the assessment.

Voluntary participation

Your participation in this study is voluntary. You have the right to withdraw from study participation at any time. You may ask any study team member interacting with you any questions you may have about this study. You may also ask questions in the future if you do not understand something that is being done by getting in touch with your respective community epicenter in charge or any epicenter her choice project staff.

Additional study contact: In case of any questions or would like any more information about this assessment; please feel free to contact **George Ochieng (under Slum Child Foundation, the lead organization for the cluster)**. Through the mobile telephone number **+254 725 794 820** or email address slumchildfoundation@gmail.com

I fully understand the purpose of the study that has been explained to me including its confidentiality standards to be observed, benefits and possible risks if any. Based on this background, I agree to take part in this study and agree that i can withdraw at any time without having to give an explanation and that, taking part in this study is voluntary.

I Brian Adumo (Names) agree to take part in this assessment.

Signed/Thumbprint BA Date 29/10/2021(Participant)

Signed/Thumbprint Mbdakay Date 29/10/2021(Witness)

Signed/Thumbprint AS Date 29/10/2021(Researcher)

There will be NO compensation given to you for participating in the assessment.

Voluntary participation

Your participation in this study is voluntary. You have the right to withdraw from study participation at any time. You may ask any study team member interacting with you any questions you may have about this study. You may also ask questions in the future if you do not understand something that is being done by getting in touch with your respective community epicenter in charge or any epicenter her choice project staff.

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I fully understand the purpose of the study that has been explained to me including its confidentiality standards to be observed, benefits and possible risks if any. Based on this background, I agree to take part in this study and agree that i can withdraw at any time without having to give an explanation and that, taking part in this study is voluntary.

I JAMES MWANGI (Names) agree to take part in this assessment.

Signed/Thumbprint [Signature] Date 25/10/2021 (Participant)

Signed/Thumbprint [Signature] Date 25/10/2021 (Witness)

Signed/Thumbprint [Signature] Date 25/10/2021 (Researcher)

There will be NO compensation given to you for participating in the assessment.

Voluntary participation

Your participation in this study is voluntary. You have the right to withdraw from study participation at any time. You may ask any study team member interacting with you any questions you may have about this study. You may also ask questions in the future if you do not understand something that is being done by getting in touch with your respective community epicenter in charge or any epicenter her choice project staff.

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I fully understand the purpose of the study that has been explained to me including its confidentiality standards to be observed, benefits and possible risks if any. Based on this background, I agree to take part in this study and agree that i can withdraw at any time without having to give an explanation and that, taking part in this study is voluntary.

I BRENDA AKINYI (Names) agree to take part in this assessment.

Signed/Thumbprint B.A Date 27/10/21(Participant)

Signed/Thumbprint Da Date 27-10-2021(Witness)

Signed/Thumbprint [Signature] Date 27/10/2021(Researcher)

There will be NO compensation given to you for participating in the assessment.

Voluntary participation

Your participation in this study is voluntary. You have the right to withdraw from study participation at any time. You may ask any study team member interacting with you any questions you may have about this study. You may also ask questions in the future if you do not understand something that is being done by getting in touch with your respective community epicenter in charge or any epicenter her choice project staff.

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I fully understand the purpose of the study that has been explained to me including its confidentiality standards to be observed, benefits and possible risks if any. Based on this background, I agree to take part in this study and agree that i can withdraw at any time without having to give an explanation and that, taking part in this study is voluntary.

I PHELISTAR KHATINDA ASHIONO (Names) agree to take part in this assessment.

Signed/Thumbprint PW Date 27/10/2021 (Participant)

Signed/Thumbprint Reo Date 27-10-2021 (Witness)

Signed/Thumbprint Am Date 27/10/2021 (Researcher)