EFFECTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SMALL ENTERPRISES IN KAMUKUNJI SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA

MAUREEN NDERITU

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES OF ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

OCTOBER 2023

DECLARATION

This dissertation is the product of my work and is not anything done in collaboration with any other institution of higher learning for the award of degree. This dissertation may be available for reference and photocopy at the discretion of the author or the university.

Signature:……. Date…….

Maureen Nderitu

Word Count: 24,800

Declaration by Supervisors

This dissertation has been done and submitted with our approval as the student's supervisors on behalf of St. Paul's University.

Signature:…… Date:……

DR. ANTONY ODEK

Department of Development Studies

St. Paul's University

Signature..... Date:……

DR. NASON VUNDI

Department of Development Studies,

St. Paul's University

ABSTRACT

One in every three women in the world experience sexual violence in their lifetime. Sexual violence against women is a global phenomenon, especially in developing countries because measures put in place are yet to attain full effect. This threatens the attainment of the fifth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) on enhancing gender equality and eradicating gender-based discrimination. Furthermore, sexual violence hinders women's development and ability to participate actively towards society development. Therefore, this study sought to examine the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County, Nairobi Kenya. The specific objectives sought establish the effects of rape; substance facilitated sexual violence; sexual harassment; and the measures put in place to address the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in small businesses. The Theory of Social Change and Radical Feminist Theory guided this study. The target population was an estimated 30,000 women who have small businesses in Kamukunji Sub-County. A Sample of 384 was selected using Krejcie and Morgan's formulae. Stratified and purposive sampling was used to select the sample. Quantitative and qualitative approaches were utilized in collecting and analyzing data using descriptive and correlation analysis respectively. The study found out that rape had a negative effect on young women's participation in small enterprises because it lowers a person's ability to engage in meaningful income generating activities(M =4.10 SD = 0.74), Victim-survivors of substance facilitated sexual violence incur significant unplanned out-of-pocket expenses as they seek treatment due to accidents, and that measures put in place to address the effects of sexual violence had a positive effect (M = 4.07 SD =0.59) on young women's participation in enterprises. The study concludes that the effects of rape, substance facilitated sexual violence and sexual harassment had a negative effect on young women's participation in small enterprises. However, mitigation measures put in place had a positive effect on young women's participation in enterprises. The study made recommends that the governments should implement SGBV response services that include medical treatment (ideally within 72 hours of the incident), physical security, psychosocial support, safe spaces, and legal support.

DEDICATION

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to my great parents, husband and beautiful daughters for their unwavering understanding, constant drive, and steadfast support throughout the course of this study effort.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I want to take a moment to thank God for giving me the power and grace to successfully finish this study assignment. In addition, I want to express my sincere gratitude to my family for their continuous support — both material and emotional — which was essential for the completion of this work. I owe a debt of gratitude to my supervisors, Drs. Antony Odek and Nason Vundi, for their important advice and support throughout this research project. I would want to express my deep gratitude to them for their perseverance, support, and mentorship in helping to carry out this study. I also want to recognize and appreciate all the professors and personnel at the St. Paul's University, Nairobi Campus for giving me the information and abilities that let me finish this assignment successfully. I am particularly appreciative of the collaborative relationship I developed with my fellow students, which significantly improved my research experience. Additionally, I want to express my sincere gratitude to my friends, whose unwavering support and inspiration have served as a source of inspiration for me during this trip. Their presence and encouragement have motivated me to press on and face obstacles on my path.

Thank you all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION ..... **ii**

ABSTRACT ..... **iii**

DEDICATION ..... **iv**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ..... **v**

LIST OF APPENDICES ..... **x**

LIST OF TABLES ..... **xi**

LIST OF FIGURES ..... **xii**

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS ..... **xiii**

CHAPTER ONE **1**

INTRODUCTION **1**

1.1. Background of the Study 1

1.2. Statement of the Problem 3

1.3. General Objective 4

1.3.1. Specific Objectives 4

1.3. Research Questions 5

1.5. Rationale of the Study 5

1.6. Significance of the Study 6

1.7. Scope of the study 7

1.8. Limitations and Delimitation of the Study 7

CHAPTER TWO **9**

LITERATURE REVIEW **9**

2.1. Introduction 9

2.2 Theoretical Framework 9

2.2.1 The Theory of Change 9

2.2.2 Radical Feminist Theory 10

2.3 Empirical Review 11

2.3.1 Sexual Violence 11

2.3.2 Effects of rape on young women's ability to participate in economic development 17

2.3.3 Effects of substance facilitated sexual violence on young women's participation in development 20
2.3.4 Effects of sexual harassment on women's participation in development . 22
CHAPTER THREE 27
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY 27
3.1. Introduction 27
3.2. Research Design 27
3.3. Target Population 27
3.4. Sample Size and Sampling Procedures 28
3.5. Methods of Data Collection 28
3.5.1Survey Questionnaires 28
3.5.2 Key Informants Interviews 29
3.6 Pilot Test 29
3.7. Data Collection and Analysis 30
3.7.1. Quantitative Data 30
3.7.2. Qualitative Data 30
3.8 Ethical Issues 30
3.9. Summary of the Chapter 31
CHAPTER FOUR 32
RESULTS AND FINDINGS 32
4.2 Background Information 32
4.2.1 Gender of the Respondents 32
4.2.2 Age Bracket 32
4.2.3 Highest Academic Qualification 33
4.3 The effects of rape on women's ability to participate in small enterprises 34
4.3.1 Descriptive Analysis and Report 34
4.3.2 Inferential analysis on the relationship between rape and women's participation in business 38
4.4 Effects of Substance Facilitated Violence on Young Women's Participation in Small Enterprises 39
4.4.1 Descriptive Analysis 39
4.4.2 Inferential Analysis 42

4.4.3 Qualitative Analysis 42
4.5 Effects of sexual harassment on young women's participation in small enterprises 43
4.5.1 Descriptive Analysis 43
4.5.2 Inferential Analysis 45
4.5.3 Qualitative Analysis 46
4.6 Measures put in place to address sexual violence on women's participation in small enterprises 47
4.6.1 Descriptive Analysis 47
4.6.2 Inferential Analysis 48
4.6.3 Qualitative Analysis 49
4.7 Discussion of the Findings 49
4.7.1 Effects of rape on young women's participation in small enterprises 49
4.7.2 Substance facilitated violence and young women participation in small enterprises 50
4.7.3 Sexual harassment and young women's participation in small enterprises 51
4.7.4 Measures put in place to address effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in small enterprises 52
CHAPTER FIVE 54
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS 54
5.2 Summary of the Findings 54
5.2.1 Effects of rape on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County 54
5.2.2 Effects of substance facilitated violence on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County 54
5.2.3 Effects of sexual harassment on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County 55
5.2.3 Summary on the measures put in place to address the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in enterprises in Kamukunji Sub- County 55
5.3 Conclusions 56
5.4 Recommendations 56

5.5 Recommendation for Future Studies 57
5.5.1 Effect of rape on young women's participation in small enterprises 57
5.5.2 Effect of substance facilitated violence on young women's participation in small enterprises 57
5.5.3 Effect of sexual harassment on young women's participation in small enterprises 58
5.5.4 Measures put in place to address the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in enterprises 58
REFERENCES 59
APPENDICES 69
APPENDIX I: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE 69
APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE 74
APPENDIX III: KREJCIE AND MORGAN'S FORMULAE FOR CALCULATING SAMPLE SIZE 75
APPENDIX IV: RESEARCH PERMIT 76

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE

APPENDIX III: KREJCIE AND MORGAN'S FORMULAE FOR CALCULATING SAMPLE SIZE

APPENDIX IV: RESEARCH PERMIT

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: Age Bracket 33
Table 4.2:Highest Academic Qualification 33
Table 4.3:Knowledge of any Woman who was subjected to Rape 34
Table 4.4:Extent to which women face sexual violence in their enterprises 35
Table 4.5:Sexual Violence affects one's relationship with relatives and friends 36
Table 4.6:Effect of Sexual Violence on Women in Enterprises 37
Table 4.7: Correlation between Rape and Women Participation in Enterprises 38
Table 4.8:Experience of sexual violence that is substance facilitated 39
Table 4.9:Whether action taken against 40
Table 4.10:Frequency of drugged sexual violations on young women 40
Table 4.11:Statements relating on substance facilitated sexual violence. 41
Table 4.12: Correlation between Substance Facilitated Violence and Women's Participation in Small Enterprises 42
Table 4.13:Effects of sexual harassment on women's participation in small enterprises 44
Table 4.14:Group that should ensure that young women are safe from sexual violence 45
Table 15: Correlation between Sexual Harassment and Women's Participation in Small Enterprises 46
Table 4.16: Measures put in place to address sexual violence on women's 47
Table 4.17: Correlation between Measures Put in Place to Address the Effects of Sexual Violence and Women's Participation in Small Enterprises 48

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework 26

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining
AU	African Union
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
FGM	Female genital mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HDT	Human Development Trust
HPN	Humanitarian Practice Network
ICF	International Coaching Federation
ILO	International Labour Organization
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KII	Key Informant Interview
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
NACOSTI	National Council for Science Technology and Innovation
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NIHR	National Institute for Health Research
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PTSD	post-traumatic stress disorder
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual Gender-Based Violence
SPAF	Social Policies Analysis Framework

SRMF	Social Risk Management Framework
TAR	Traditional African Religion
UKAID	United Kingdom Agency for International Development
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programmes
UNESCO	United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Sexual violence is any attempt to engage in a sexual act, make comments of sexual nature or advances associated with sexual violence, against the will of another person (Manjoo, 2011). This can happen not only at places of work, but also in learning institutions as well as homes. According to Lundgren and Amin (2015) this form of violence goes beyond the physical to cover psychological through intimidation, blackmail or other threats-for example being threatened at work about dismissal or being coerced to acquire the job.

Sexual violence is prevalent in many countries; for example, in the United States of America, around 15% of women aged 17 years and over have reported being sexually victimized through rape, while about 3% have reported attempted rape (WHO, 2020). In South Africa, a survey focusing on women aged 18-19 from three regions indicated that 1.3% have experienced sexual harassment in the form of attempted rape and verbal threats (Jewkes, 2018). In the Czech Republic, a study also established that 11.6% of women reported forced sexual contact in their lifetime and another 3.4 reporting that it had occurred more than once in their lifetime (Peterman, Bleck, & Palermo, 2015). Campbell (2009) posits that the percentage of women reporting having been victims of sexual violence is as follows: Bolovia (2%), Gaborone (0.8%), China (1.6%), Manilla (0.3%), Philippines (5%), Albania (6%), Argentina (5.8%), Brazil (8%), and Colombia (5%).

These examples point to the conclusion that sexual violence is a global issue that requires attention and redress because of the effects it has, not only on the affected women, but also on community development. Sexual violence affects both women and men across the world (Karim, & Baxter, 2016). Sexual Violence against women is linked to imbalanced gender power dynamics, inelastic gender roles, inequitable gender and social norms, and low negotiation skills among females. Similarly, community-level lenience of violence against the female gender enables the propagation of sexual violence (Gibbs, Willan, Misselhorn, & Mangoma, 2012). Therefore, State or local laws and regulations strengthen customs and practices as the policies that are intended to safeguard women against sexual violence.

According to the World Bank (2019), sexual violence has globally been recognized as a negative factor to the development of the community (World Bank, 2019). This is because it compromises the ability of women to enjoy their rights and freedoms and be at par with men or vice versa (Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 2018). Sexual violence occurs in different forms including rape, indecent assault, verbal abuse, substance induced sexual violence among others. The effect of these types of sexual violence practices on women is that they insubordinate the roles of women in the society and ultimately inhibit their optimum participation in the development of the community and society. At the same time, sexual violence constitutes a very serious component of the violation of the rights of human beings.

Regionally, when it comes to addressing the rights of women, the African Union (AU) has dedicated an entire article towards provision of gender issues. It spells out what countries in Africa ought to do in order to guarantee the rights of women in their respective capacities (Amuyunzu-Nyamongo, Okeng'o, Wagura, & Mwenzwa, 2020). The countries are obliged to set up deliberate measures to ensure that they stop any form of exploitation or discrimination as well as degradation. This includes setting out measures that ensure women's protection from any form of violence; especially sexual violence. Equally, the AU charter obliges the members of the Union to ensure that they eliminate those traditional practices as well as cultural beliefs and stereotypes, which cement and enhance the occurrence and acceptance of these actions that violate the rights of women (AU, 2003). In fact, just two years after the inception of the African Union, all congregated African Heads of States and government passed the 'Maputo Protocol' in which they resolved to enhance the adherence of the rights of women and accelerate measures that are aimed at stopping all forms of discrimination against women at all levels, including sexual violence.

Locally, sexual violence is multifaceted because it has its roots in the societal structures, which have perpetuated inequalities for a long time and promoted gender differentials. This status quo has also resulted in the acceptance of the violence and discrimination meted on women (Elmore-Meegan, Conroy, & Agala, 2004). Similarly, has complicated efforts to deal with it, even at the legislative level. For example, as much as the Kenya Constitution provides for two-thirds gender rule when it comes to gender representation, this rule has never been operationalized by the male dominated parliament. In order to counter this, the Government of Kenya,

through the social Pillar of the Vision 2030, provides for the building of a just society devoid of gender discrimination and enhancing gender equality. Despite these provisions, gender discrimination continues to persist in Kenya (Nyakundi, 2019).

Most important, sexual violence has a direct impact on the economic as well as social development of a society. For example, the United Nation (2016) states that in India women face a productivity loss of about 5 work days following an incident involving their intimate partners, which leads to 25% loss of income for the victims. According to the United development Programmes (UNDP, 2016), the annual costs of violence against women, especially related to intimate partner violence are at 5.8 billion US dollars in the United States and 1.6 billion dollars in Canada while in Australia, it was at 11.38 billion per year. In Uganda, about nine percent of incidents involving violence against women end up losing time from paid work, which adds up to 11 days annually, and this translates to the loss of a whole month's salary every year. This not only directly affects the victim, but also their family and dependents.

Sexual violence affects other facets in the society such as the health system, justice system, child and welfare support, productivity of women, all which negatively affect the ability of a society to realize its developmental goals. Kamukunji Sub-County is one of the Constituencies in Nairobi that is cosmopolitan but with many residents who engage in a wide range of small businesses ranging from cloth selling, retail as well as grocery and vegetable vending. It is against this background that the study seeks to investigate the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County, Kenya.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

The nexus between sexual violence and women's participation in development is strong. This is because when women are subjected to sexual violence; their individual capacities are inhibited and, in the process, they fail to participate optimally in development (Lundgren & Amin, 2015; and Ibrahim, 2019). The United Nations (2016) report states that violence against females has adverse economic effects on the society. The negative impact it has on women ranges from the inability for participation in education, employment and civic life, which negates efforts enhance gender equity. According to Kimando, Njogu and Kihoro (2012) violence

against women also leads to loss of both formal and informal employment and also the draining of resources from the social services, healthcare and justice system. This means that sexual violence is a hurdle to sustainable development. Most important is that this is such a critical issue that it is the focus the fifth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG). This SDG focuses on the eradication of violence against women by 2030 because of the realization that it has accrued negative impacts on the development of the society. Sexual violence is such violence.

The global database on violence against women indicates that Kenya has some of the highest statistics associated with sexual violence as compared to other cases across the globe. Child marriage is at 23%, female genital mutilation is at 21%, and sexual and physical violence from partners at 40.7%. 49% of females below the age of 18 reported at least one incidence of sexual or physical violence while 66% of females above 18 indicated being victims of sexual violence (Bannister & Moyi, 2019). These statistics point towards a deep-rooted issue affecting individuals' lifespan development and families. Therefore, there is need to establish how the young women's exposure to sexual violence affects their capacity to engage in social and economic development, particularly on small business enterprises in which most of the women venture into. In filling the gap in knowledge on the correlation between sexual violence and young women's participation in small enterprises, it focused on three types of sexual violence namely; rape, sexual harassment, substance induced violence as well as the measures undertaken to address the issue on the women living in Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi, Kenya.

1.3. General Objective

To review the impact of sexual violence on young women's engagement in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County, Nairobi, Kenya.

1.3.1. Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were to:

a) Establish the effects of rape on young women's involvement in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County, Kenya.
b) Determine the effects of substance facilitated sexual violence against young women's involvement in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County, Kenya.

c) Assess the effects of sexual harassment on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County, Nairobi County, Kenya.
d) Assess the measures implemented to address the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County, Nairobi County, Kenya.

1.3. Research Questions

The study was to answer these research questions:

a) What are the effects of rape on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County, Nairobi County, Kenya?
b) In what ways does substance facilitated sexual violence on young women affect their participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County, Kenya?
c) What are the impacts of sexual harassment on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County, Kenya?
d) What are the measures applied in response to the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County, Nairobi County, Kenya?

1.5. Rationale of the Study

The rationale of conducting this study was to improve the understanding on the impact of sexual violence on young women participating in enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County, Kenya. Sexual violence has profound and long-lasting effects on the physical, mental, and emotional health of survivors. By studying the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in small enterprises, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the impact of sexual violence on victim's economic and social well-being.

The study also highlights on the challenges faced by young women participating in businesses. Young women often face unique challenges regarding access to resources and participation in economic activities. By focusing on the experiences of young women in small enterprises, researchers can shed light on the specific challenges that these women face and identify potential solutions to address them.

The study will be crucial in enlightening policy and programming. The findings of this study can inform policy and programming aimed at promoting women's

economic empowerment and addressing the impact of sexual violence. Policymakers and program implementers can use the study's findings to design more effective interventions that are tailored to the detailed needs of young women in Kamukunji Sub County in Nairobi County, Kenya.

1.6. Significance of the Study

The study provides insight into the issue of effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in small enterprises. It adds to existing studies that have sought to assess the impact of sexual violence on women, since most research has been limited to develop Nations. The findings contribute to raising awareness among policymakers and implementers regarding the gravity of sexual violence and how it impacts women's contribution in small business enterprises.

The outcomes of this research would lead to a more practical response from the State, including the health, justice, and social service sectors, as a move towards fulfilling its responsibility of eliminating sexual violence under international human rights laws. Additionally, the findings would provide insight on cultural issues such as customs and beliefs held and valued by the community that propagates violence against women and hinders efforts to tackle sexual violence. The study would contribute to the current information on the social and economic effects of sexual violence. Additionally, it identifies gaps in existing knowledge, which could form basis for future research.

This study is significant to many stakeholders; these include: the policy makers and implementers in the Ministry of Youth and Gender as well as in the Finance ministry, Non-Governmental Organizations and future scholars. The policy makers would discern the magnitude of sexual and gender-based violence in urban centers and in so doing, originates policies based on empirical evidence that will address the problem of sexual violence. On the other hand, the officials from the Ministry of Youth affairs would be able to realize the challenges that are faced by young women and how these challenges affect their capacity to actively participate in the development of the country. This information would be useful in making them come up with coping measures as well as anchoring strong measures aimed at cushioning young women from the problems of sexual violence. In reference to the NGOs that address gender issues, they would also be able to understand the specific challenges that women face and hence be in a better position to put in place programs that

would assist these women to accelerate economic development. Lastly the future scholars would be able to enrich their understanding of sexual and gender-based violence, particularly on women and in so doing develop theoretical bases for adding knowledge in the field.

1.7. Scope of the study

The study focused on establishing the effects of sexual violence on young women's contribution in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County, Nairobi County, Kenya. In that regard, the scope of the study was to establish the effects of rape, substance facilitated sexual violence and sexual harassment on young women's involvement in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County, Nairobi County Kenya. In addition, the study sought to assess the measures implemented to address the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County, Nairobi County Kenya. The selection of young women was based on the fact that they are mostly affected by sexual violence incidents which include rape, substance induced violence and sexual harassment. Nairobi County is preferred because it is the most populated County in Kenya. This study targeted young women who operate small businesses in the Sub-County. The study was conducted in the 5 locations that make up Kamukunji Sub County. These are Airbase, California, Eastleigh North, Eastleigh South and Pumwani.

1.8. Limitations and Delimitation of the Study

The study anticipated several challenges. The first one was mobilizing young women who specifically come from Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County. The reason for this is lack of willingness to expose their family as this would result to ridicule and more violence. Further, the participants could give guarded responses or socially desirable responses rather than their true experiences affecting the objectivity of the study. The research overcame this by assuring them that the information given was to be treated with strict concealment and that their identities would be anonymous. In addition, the researcher used questionnaires that facilitate anonymity and confidentiality. The researchers also established a trusting relationship with participants and created a safe and non-judgmental environment for them to share their experiences and opinions without fear.

Another challenge that faced the study was selection bias and ensures that the participants were representative of the population of young women in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County. For example, the sample could include only those women who were more likely to report sexual violence or gone through sexual violence in the past. However, to counter this limitation, the study utilized random sampling technique to select participants from the population of young women in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County. This helped ensure that each member of the population stood a chance to be selected and, therefore, the sample was a representation of the population and reduced the risk of selection bias.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Introduction

This chapter discusses the literature review on the effects of sexual violence on women's participation in small businesses. It begins by presenting the theories guiding the study then presents the literature in relation to the study objectives, and the conceptual framework.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This study was underpinned by the theory of change and radical feminist theory.

2.2.1 The Theory of Change

This theoretical framework was postulated by Action Aid and Data Flow Diagram, with the realization that violence against women was a serious bulwark against social and economic development and the solution lies in instituting measures in order to change the situation (Reinholz, Johnson & Andrews-Larson, 2022). The first principle that underscores this theory is the issue of context within which sexual violence occurs. Secondly, the theory holds that the State has ultimate responsibility towards action against violence against women in terms of not only implementing international laws against the vice but also in terms of legislating laws based on the local context which prevent violence from happening.

The theory also is grounded on the firm principle that the solution towards alleviating sexual violence ought to be holistic; this means that each person, institution and agent has a responsibility towards ensuring that women and girls are safe from sexual violence. The value of a theory of change in evaluation is another justification for developing one (Church & Rogers, 2006). You may identify and start to comprehend the collection of factors, actions, and processes that contribute to change by outlining your strategy for getting from program delivery to outcome achievement. You can then question and test this understanding through assessment.

A theory of change cannot be developed in a uniform manner; each one will differ in some aspects. Effective theories of change should address a number of important issues (Chen, 2015; Funnell & Rogers, 2011; Reinholz, Johnson, & Andrews-Larson, 2022). At the core of this, lies social change, the theory holds that it is until

the society is changed through sustained reduction of sexual violence can be attained. Lastly, the theory considers the empowering of women as a very critical aspect in the reduction of sexual violence. Empowering them is not only a means to an end, but also an end in itself. Once women are given social and opportunities through education, awareness and economic empowerment, the chances of reducing sexual violence will be increased because they will be aware about their rights and will have the economic ability to fight for them.

At the same time, sexual violence often occurs when women's status in the society is considered low to the extent that they cannot do anything about it. Therefore, this study will employ this theory by arguing that the state should be at the forefront in fighting against sexual violence by coming up with restrictive laws that will discourage people from engaging in sexual violence. At the same time, social change should occur through empowering women socially and economically to become agents of change against sexual violence.

2.2.2 Radical Feminist Theory

According to the proponents of this theory, Ti-Grace Atkinson, Kathie Sarachild, Carol Hanisch, Shulamith Firestone and Judith Brown, men's dominance over women's sexuality and reproductive abilities is the root cause of their oppression (Cossins, 2000; Hennessy, 2014). In the United States, radical feminism first appeared in the 1960s as a reaction to the hostility faced by women participating in the civil rights and antiwar movements. This theory conceptualizes exhaustively how women are relegated in the society as a basis for generating practical solutions. These solutions aim at emancipating women from sexual violence and other forms of discrimination that they face. It also establishes the causes of the discrimination against women. It was postulated by Hennessy (1997). He avers that the Feminist theory explains the plight of women in terms of oppression. Its ultimate aim of detailing the cause of this oppression and explaining its consequences as well as based on the causes, prescribing what can be done in order to unshackle women from their plight (Jensen, 2021). In providing for practical solutions to counter sexual violence against women, the radical feminist theory orders for the restructuring of the society in order to counter and reverse male chauvinism and eradicate it in all social and economic facets.

In ordering the restructuring of the society in all its forms, the theory postulates that patriarchy and male domination ought to be done away with in institutions and society; it is not just a political process but also a comprehensive process that entails the reordering of the society in order to enhance equality in gender (McPhail, 2016). What ought to be done, as the theory posits, is that traditional roles should be challenged to ensure that women are not discriminated on account of their gender, making the public aware of the dangers of the perpetuation of violent activities on women such as rape and sexual violence.

The theory will be of use to this study because considering the society in Kenya it is evident that there is still widespread sexual violence and is progressing. Despite the efforts at the policy level, it has been very difficult to implement the laws. The public news is filled with many cases of gender-based violence, particularly battering and even killing. This, therefore, highlights the need for the society in general to move away from the acceptance of gender-based violence especially against women as a norm (Grosser & Tyler, 2021). At the same time, it will inform how sexual violence also affects negatively the capacity of women to engage in meaningful National and personal development.

2.3 Empirical Review

2.3.1 Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is a widespread and affects people from different cultures and social groups. It is a complex issue that has negative physical, psychological, and social repercussions for survivors. By stressing its prevalence, risk factors, and effects on survivors, this literature review attempts to present an overview of the most recent academic writing on sexual violence. At least once in their lives, an estimated 736 million women worldwide—or about 30% of women over 15 years have gone through physical and sexual abuse instigated by their partners, non-partner sexual assault, or both. According to World Health Organization (2021), one in three women worldwide may experience physical or sexual abuse in their lives. Sexual violence is more common in women and girls than in men, and it is frequently committed by romantic partners or close friends (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2015). Additionally, some groups—such as women who are disabled—are more prone to experience sexual violence (Hughes et al., 2019).

Choudhry, Dayal, Pillai, Kalokhe, Beier, & Patel (2018) estimate that one in seven women had endured physical or sexual violence at the hands of a husband, intimate partner, or other male family member within the previous year. The health and development of women across all age groups are significantly hampered by this sort of violence, which is acknowledged as a violation of human rights (WHO, 2013). The prevalence of sexual violence, which can take both psychological and physical forms, varies depending on the community or culture, and it is more common in women than in males (USAID, 2016). Estimates suggest that the incidence of sexual violence is rather high among women, notwithstanding the paucity of statistics on the subject. Several African nations, including Zambia (48%) and Kenya (21%), have particularly high rates of sexual violence, (Keesbury, Onyango-Ouma, Undie, Kageha, & Askew, 2012).

Gendered policies in the society have consistently failed to effectively address the issue of sexual violence because of the lack of objectivity toward achieving the objective to promote equality in society (Human Development Trust (HDT), 2011). Most men's ultimate weapons are violence and the threat of violence in order to confirm their masculinity or maintain control and masculine dominance over women. Having a sexual partner is a risk for sexual abuse as researchers suggested that victims of sexual and gender-based violence are abused inside what should be the safest environment; either by someone dear and well known to them, or those with responsibility for protecting them in difficult situations (Abeid, Muganyizi, Massawe, Mpembeni, Darji, & Axemo, 2012).

The WHO reports on incidences of sexual violence against women across the world, and it is apparent that the issue is deep rooted within the lack of frameworks to prevent or report it (United Nation Women, 2013). This has led to underreporting, as well as the lack of initiative on the part of governments to address the underlying issues (WHO, 2013). Current data reveals that over 1.3 million people succumb to violence of the sexual nature (WHO, 2016).

Research has also shown that a number of risk variables, such as gender inequality, social standards that promote violence, and a lack of knowledge and awareness of consent, contribute to the occurrence of sexual assault (Jewkes, Sikweyiya, Morrell, & Dunkle, 2015). Additionally, trauma brought on by prior acts of abuse or violence, alcohol and drug usage, and poverty have all been connected to a higher risk of sexual assault (Jina, Jewkes, & Christofides, 2019). Sexual assault survivors suffer

severe and lasting effects. According to Campbell et al. (2016), survivors frequently suffer from physical wounds, mental health issues, and social repercussions such as stigma and isolation. Negative effects on health, including unwanted pregnancies, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and human immunodeficiency virus, can result from sexual assault (WHO, 2021).

Sexual violence often involves physical abuse (United Nations Population Fund, 2016). It often occurs repetitively before the victims' report incidences (Humanitarian Practice Network 2014). Despite the fact that the symptoms and forms of violence experienced vary by location, women experience physical, emotional, and sexual abuse by men in their lives, whether brothers, lovers, or spouses, within the family and home contexts (Ondicho, 2018). Typically, minor attacks begin and gradually increase in intensity and frequency.

Sexual violence is highly prevalent all over the world. Women are more vulnerable to this form of violence. Physical, sexual, or psychological abuse or threats include coercion, subjective restriction of liberty, and deprivation of opportunities to participate in economic activities (WHO, 2013). It can manifest itself in a variety of ways and at any point in a person's life. The model is created by available data at the global level, which provides clarity to the magnitude of the issue. World Health Organization highlights that 35% of women have gone through physical or sexual abuse, as well as non-partner sexual assault.

Several clauses of the 'Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women' apply to sexual violence (Bouman, 2013). The 1995 Beijing Platform of Action pushes for further research, data collection, and statistics on the incidence of various forms of sexual violence. Preventing Sexual Violence was one of the objectives of the Beijing Platform of Action, 1995 (Demographic Health Survey (DHS) Malawi, 2004).

Six percent of women worldwide claim to have faced sexual violence influenced by someone other than their husband or romantic partner. However, given the shame associated with this type of violence, the actual rate of non-partner sexual assault is probably far more remarkable. The state, the victims/survivors, and communities might incur considerable expenditures due to violence against women. Direct, indirect, tangible, and intangible costs are all expenses. Everyone is responsible for paying the costs, including specific victims/survivors, offenders, the government,

and society. Sexual harassment can have a substantial long-term effect on a woman's career because many victims opt to leave their jobs rather than put up with a hostile work environment. This is especially true for young adults who frequently change occupations in their twenties as they make their way through the challenging transition to maturity (Settersten & Ray, 2010). Additionally, harassment weakens women's power in the workplace, treats them like objects of desire, and reinforces sexist assumptions about what constitutes acceptable gender behavior (McLaughlin, Uggen, & Blackston, 2017). Due to a number of circumstances, including the difficulties in measuring such effects, it is impossible to determine the precise magnitude of the direct and indirect effects of sexual harassment on women's careers.

Most importantly, there is a correlation between domestic abuse and suicide rates, as highlighted by data from various countries, including the US, India, and Peru, as well as Papua Guinea and Bangladesh (WHO, 2017). Data from the WHO shows that 20-50% of women face abuse within the domestic environment. According to Neft and Levine (2017), 21-60% of women are physically abused by their partner. The patriarchal nature of most of the African society places women at a specific disadvantage (Bouman, 2013). As a result, many cases of sexual violence have continued to exist in the continent. Despite the existence of legislative frameworks which range from international covenants such as Convention against the Discrimination of Women, (2018) cases of sexual violence continue to be on the rise on the continent. It has been manifested in several respects such as non-consequential sex, defilement as well as unreported harassment by known relatives (Armstrong, 2014).

This scenario calls for concerted efforts not only by the governments, but by the general population against sexual violence. This can be done through a well-orchestrated deliberate move to sensitize the public against this vice and criminalize its occurrence at the societal and regionally levels. Furthermore, Jehl (2015) posits that unless this is done, cases of sexual violence on the continent will continue to rise unabated. Additionally, the role of cultural values and practices cannot be ignored in as far as conceptualizing sexual violence is concerned. Attitudes, cultural institutions and behaviours hinder women's autonomy and contribute to domestic sexual violence against women in many African societies. According to Bouman (2013), several marriage-related traditions can have a detrimental effect on a family's well-

being, particularly when customs such as payment of dowries and bride wealth are affected by Western consumer culture. Dowry, which has been a traditional component of marriage arrangements, can turn into harassment, threats, and abuse. Extreme outcomes, such as couples turning to suicide, divorce, or looking for other marriages, might result from such situations (Armstrong, 2014). Dowry creates a feeling of ownership in the man over the woman and this is a reason sometimes that is used in justifying sexual violence against women.

Lastly, another cause of sexual violence is uneven power distribution among the genders. The male own wealth and as such, women become powerless and their bargaining power is compromised. This makes it hard for women to agitate and seek justice because that needs money and resources, which are controlled mainly by men. This ends up exacerbating the cases of sexual violence. According to Ahinkora (2020), altercations relating to finances and jealousy regularly lead to violence in Zimbabwe. Jehl (2015) notes that male highly contributes to excuse of gender violence and worsen the outcomes of the violence. In public of Congo, SGBV is a widespread problem, and it not only involves rape but also child marriage and intimidated prostitution. Rape was employed as a weapon throughout the war, but the practice persisted after it was over. From a practical standpoint, it makes logical to concentrate SGBV prevention and reduction in ASM communities since the history of SGBV is being perpetuated in those communities. Women in are at danger in two ways: as inhabitants of rural or periurban regions recovering from conflict or facing fewer opportunities for a living, and as informal workers dealing with unstable social, economic, and environmental situations (Hayes & Perks, 2012).

Sexual violence is not a new occurrence in Kenya but a prevailing social issue (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), and International Coaching Federation (ICF) Macro, 2010). However, there is a lack of policies geared toward preventing the problem, and this leads to underreporting and the lack of enforcement of current laws protecting women and children. Since there is no sufficient data on the issue of sexual violence against women, it is difficult to estimate its prevalence in the society (UN Women, 2015). Most women continue facing the issue within their homes, and they only hope for a change over time (Medical Reserve Corps (MRC), 2013). In most of the societies, this type of violence is tolerated since it has become a norm (Maurice, 2013). The consequence of such developments is a high prevalence of an underreported social challenge that victimizes women and children.

Kenya has established a number of laws to protect victims of sexual assault since it views such violence as a crime. These laws include the Matrimonial Property Act, the Sexual Offences Act, the Domestic Violence and Protection Act, the Marriage Act, the Penal Code, and the Anti- Female genital mutilation (FGM) Act. By addressing gender-based violence (GBV) committed by men against women, they aim to safeguard women (Bowman, 2013). In addition, the Kenyan Constitution Bill of Rights provides unique freedoms and rights for women, with a focus on eradicating all forms of victimization and discrimination.

The laws are meant to ensure that women are protected against discrimination and to promote a safer social environment, in terms of the elimination of incidences of sexual violence. Ondicho (2016) argued that there is variance between the theoretical elements of the law and practice. Most important, this highlights the need to ensure that there is a change in this framework to ensure that the objectives of the law are realized in the society.

Human development is a major concern when considering the impacts of sexual violence against women (Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN), 2014). According to (WHO, 2017), globally, 6% of women report being victims of sexual violence from someone other than their spouse. 40–60% of women face sexual harassment in the streets. In the multi-country study, women reported experiencing sexual comments, stalking, or ogling while in the streets. Between 31% and 64% of men admitted to engaging in such behavior. (Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS), 2014).

Socio-economic and cultural variables influence violence against women, with 58.3% of men reportedly using violence as a strategy to exert their authority over women, according to research done in Makueni County by Musau, Munene, & Khasakhala (2012). Women are affected widely by gender-based violence, which has long-term effects on their independence in the workforce and level of health. Women's active involvement in society is frequently hampered by the fear and intimidation brought on by such violence (Russo & Pirlott, 2016).

Despite being widespread, sexual assault continues to be a covert problem in today's culture. Women have been educated to tolerate, accept, and even justify the violence that is perpetrated against them. Furthermore, societal beliefs about gender roles, ideas of marriage and family privacy, as well as feelings of shame and discomfort,

are all firmly rooted with regard to gender-based violence. These barriers frequently deter women from speaking freely about their experiences or from seeking assistance, particularly through the judicial system (Commonwealth Fund, 2012).

2.3.2 Effects of rape on young women's ability to participate in economic development

Rape is a horrifying crime that can negatively impact survivors in many ways, including their capacity to engage in economic activity. The ability of young women to engage in economic activity can be negatively impacted by rape in major and enduring ways (Elmore-Meegan, Conroy, & Agala, 2004). Solymári, Kairu, Czirják, and Tarrósy (2022) endeavor to lessen the economic cost of rape and enhance the economic well-being of survivors by addressing the underlying causes of rape, offering support and resources to survivors, and advocating for gender equality and empowerment. According to a national survey performed in the United States and published by WHO (2016), 14.8% of women aged 17 and older reported who are the victim of rape. In South Africa, 1.3% of women said they had been physically coerced into having extramarital affairs. Additionally, 11.6% of Czech women reported having engaged in forced sex at some point in their lives. These figures show how common sexual violence is all over the world and stress how vital it is to solve this problem. In Mexico, studies estimated that 40-52% occurs by a victim's partner. In India in 2014, the gang rape and murder of a female university student on a bus with the driver's involvement sparked protests in the streets and raised concerns abroad, prompting the Indian government to take drastic measures to toughen the criminal punishments. The passing of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 imposes a penalty of "rigorous imprisonment of not less than 20 years for rape perpetrator. However, the punishment may extend to imprisonment for life which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life or with death" on those who commit gang rape, cause death, or render a rape victim permanently incapacitated.

According to research, survivors of rape may suffer serious economic repercussions, such as diminished productivity, job loss, and lower income (UN Women, 2020). Additionally, studies have revealed that rape survivors are more susceptible to mental health issues including sadness and anxiety, which may further limit their capacity to engage in productive economic activity (McMahon & Banyard, 2012). Additionally, stigmatization and discrimination against rape survivors in the

workplace may result in fewer career possibilities and lower pay (Ertürk, 2005). This may make them even more economically vulnerable, making it more difficult for them to become independent and empowered. In addition, rape survivors might have to shoulder heavy financial obligations such as medical and legal costs, which could further harm their financial stability (UN Women, 2020). They might also struggle to get the education and training they need, which is essential for enhancing their employment prospects.

Boyd (2011) reports that a growing numbers of studies, particularly in Sub Saharan Africa reveal that girls often experience the first sexual encounter under forced circumstance. In Johannesburg, there is evidence of many young women who undergo sexual violence not only in their homes but also in schools and colleges often attend medico-legal clinics and the main form of sexual violence that they face is rape (Goodman, Hindman, & Raimer, 2017). The statistics are not only limited to women alone; studies indicate that in developed countries, 5-10% of men report a history of childhood sexual abuse. In Namibia, 3.6% of men reported having been molested while in the US, 13.4% reported and in Tanzania, the incidents were at 20% (Boyd, 2011). Public transport in Cairo, Egypt, "ranks high on the list of danger zones, and is the second-most place where sexual harassment occurs, with public streets being the highest," (Crombarch & Bambonye, 2015). In 2012, UN Women established a Transit Campaign in Cairo with three youth organizations to compel Egyptians to speak out against harassment and assault on public transportation. In order to evaluate passenger emotions and increase awareness about the gravity of such instances, one of the youth organizations simulates sexual harassment episodes in the metro bus without first letting the other passengers know it is a simulation until the very end. A second youth group enlightens microbus operators to make their vehicles ‘harassment free’ (Goodman et al., 2016).

The effect of isolated rape episodes on adult female survivors' employment and financial security was looked at in a study by Loya (2015). The study found that rape and sexual assault can affect survivors' employment in a variety of ways, including taking time off work, exhibiting poor performance, losing their jobs, and being unable to work, through qualitative interviews with 27 individuals. The financial well-being of survivors is significantly impacted by these work ramifications, which can have an impact on their income and earning ability for months or even years

after the assault. The study also emphasized how these employment effects might accumulate and change survivors' economic paths over time.

According to Loya (2015), comprehending and evaluating the financial impacts of rape can aid researchers in better understanding of the healing process and putting theoretical and practical solutions to use to lessen its effects. These results are consistent with those of Hinze (2021), who calculated that each victim of rape and sexual assault suffers economic losses of almost $122,000. Also, indicated that victims of rape may find it more difficult to afford housing, support their children, and fulfill basic requirements if they are already struggling with poverty and the economy. Additionally, states that about 75% of rape cases are committed by people the victims know, including family members and close friends, rendering safety precautions such as quarantines ineffective. In fact, studies show that on a micro and a macro level, the COVID-19 epidemic worsened the economic consequences of rape. Since they frequently lack social safeguards and access to healthcare services, women working in the unorganized sector are particularly vulnerable. They run a higher risk of falling into poverty and becoming more vulnerable to sexual exploitation if their daily income is lost for an extended period of time.

In the United States of America, specifically Chicago, Ring (2021) reports that there were numerous complaints of landlords harassing their tenants and there was an increase in rape cases by a 300% during the pandemic. Economically impoverished women, transgender women, and women from racially and ethnically marginalized groups are more likely to experience rape and other forms of sexual assault. In India, Raj (2021) reports that the fear of sexual violence, especially rape is keeping women inside the home. Mothers now prefer to stay at home rather than go for work. The Thomson Foundation (2020) listed India as one of the world’s most dangerous country for women. Consequently, there was a demonstrable link between rape and sexual violence and the economic development. Since the accelerated cases of sexual violence against women in 2012, 82% of women in India had started working reduced hours out of fear of being out at the home after dark. In New Delhi, for example, it was found out that the productivity in the IT sector had dropped by up to 40% since the attacks in 2012. Therefore, the relationship between rape and women’s participation in economic development is unequivocally direct because the rising cases of rape discourages women’s optimum ability to participate in the societal development and this hampers the development of the country at large.

2.3.3 Effects of substance facilitated sexual violence on young women's participation in development

According to WHO (2021a), substance misuse that facilitates sexual violence against women is a serious public health problem that has a substantial impact on young women's ability to engage in economic activity. The ability of young women to engage in economic activities can be significantly and permanently impacted by substance abuse that facilitates violence against women. Hence, the arguments that efforts need be employed to lessen the economic impact of substance abuse-facilitated violence and enhance the financial well-being of survivors by addressing the root causes of substance abuse and violence against women. It offers support and resources to survivors, and advocating for gender equality and empowerment.

In research, it has been found out that the most common drug that is used to intoxicate women is alcohol and most victims of drug induced sexual assault are women. The first effect is compromising the ability of the person to make sound decisions and as such, affect the ability to actively participate in income generating activity (Gorrese & Ruggieri, 2012). Krebs (2009) adds that the victim could be also allergic to the drug used and this can pose very dangerous impacts that could even lead to death due to respiration coma. Without regard to gender, age, ethnicity, or social status, sexual assault is a universal phenomenon that has catastrophic short- and long-term impacts on both physical and mental health, including pregnancy, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and increased vulnerability to psychiatric symptoms, particularly depression (de Souza Costa, Lavorato, & de Campos, 2020).

Choudhry et al. (2018) used a unique approach to study the victimization of women by opportunistic drug-facilitated sexual assault in leisure environments. The hegemonic recreational nightlife paradigm intersects with social changes that impact consuming habits and sexual behaviour as part of the victimization process. However, victims encounter various circumstances that make it challenging for them to recognize themselves as such (Esuabana, 2017). Widespread beliefs exacerbate the societal skepticism that victims experience about the victimization process, resulting from gender-based double standards that set expectations for what is expected of women regarding drug use and sexual activity. The victims frequently suffer from amnesia, lack of physical injuries, and mental suffering, which makes it challenging for them to self-identify as sexual assault victims and to report the incident (Senn et al., 2017).

According to studies, violence against women that is enabled by substance addiction can have serious financial repercussions for survivors, including decreased productivity, job loss, and reduced income (WHO, 2021). In addition, according to Kaminer (2013), women who have suffered violence are more likely to struggle with substance misuse and addiction. This can then make it more difficult for them to conduct business. Drug use that fuels violence against women can also result in long-term health issues such post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, and depression, which can further restrict a person's ability to work and engage in economic activities (WHO, 2021). The difficulty for survivors to obtain healthcare and other support services may worsen the economic effects of violence caused by substance addiction.

Miller (2002) examined urine samples from 1,179 people believed to have experienced drug-related violence in 49 American states. Six samples (0.5%) tested positive for Rhypnol, whereas 97 samples (8%) tested positive for benzodiazepines, according to the data. Alcohol was present in 486 samples (38%), which is the majority. Similar findings were made in the United Kingdom, where sedatives were found in the urine of 2% of 1,014 rape victims' hours after the attack. In 97% of the samples taken from hospital patients in Australia, alcohol was discovered. The impact of these cases on the development of the person and the society is far reaching. First, besides posing health risk for the individual, which could ultimately lead to serious health complications, and to the extent death, it also could make the person contract sexually transmitted diseases, which could even be lethal, such as human immunodeficiency virus. This makes the person incur a lot of medical bills to counter the disease and this compromises the person's ability to channel energy into economic development.

Additionally, access to education and training, which are essential for enhancing women's economic possibilities and outcomes, can be impacted by drug abuse-enabled violence against women. Due to the psychological and physical repercussions of violence, as well as stigmatization and discrimination in educational and professional settings, survivors may encounter difficulties (UN Women, 2020).

At the same time, such cases can end up creating legal problems in both the victim and the perpetrator. If the drug is illegal, the victim can be a subject of criminal investigations and if it negatively affects the victim, the perpetrator can also be a subject to criminal proceedings. These may end up interfering with meaningful

participation in the economic development of the individual and the society at large (Ibrahim, 2019). Lastly, this can also lead to diminishing of one's business because of absence from work ostensibly to recover from the loss that could have been caused by the substance (Donatien & blessings, 2015). Therefore, the foregoing is an apt demonstration that substance induced violence is an anti-thesis to economic development both at the individual level, but also at the societal level.

2.3.4 Effects of sexual harassment on women's participation in development

Sexual harassment is a common problem that can have serious financial repercussions for young women. The impact of sexual harassment on young women's ability to engage in economic activity can be severe and permanent. Mboane and Bhatta (2015) endeavor to lessen the economic cost of sexual harassment and enhance the financial security of young women by addressing the underlying causes that lead to it, offering assistance and resources to survivors, and advocating for gender equality and empowerment.

According to Michelle (2000), sexual harassment includes the use of overt or covert proposals, including the unwanted and inappropriate offer of advantages or prizes in exchange for engagement in sexual activity. It includes both verbal and assault, be it indecent or physical. Sexual harassment at the workplace is considered illegal. This is because, if it is initiated by the boss or a superior person, it means that the perpetrator is using the position over the victim. Around 25% of women and 13% of men between the ages of 18 and 24 have experienced online sexual harassment, according to findings from PEW Research Center (2014). According to Lloyd (2020), 79% of sexual harassment victims in the United States are women and 21% are men. In 51% of these situations, a supervisor was harassed. The industries that are most frequently impacted are business, trade, banking, and finance. An estimated, 12% of victims reported receiving termination threats if they refused their harasser's requests.

According to a study by the International Labour Organization (ILO, 2015), approximately 25% of workers in Hong Kong who were surveyed said they had experienced sexual harassment, with males making up one-third of the victims. One in three female employees in Italy, who are working, between the ages of 14 and 59, reported having experienced sexual harassment. Furthermore, 65% of these women reported being subjected to weekly blackmail from the same harasser, who often had

a supervisory position. In the European Union, between 40 and 50 percent of women claimed to have experienced sexual harassment in the workplace (ILO, 2015; Kahsay et al., 2020).

According to research, certain demographic groups are more susceptible to sexual harassment, such as young people, those who depend on others financially, those who are unmarried or divorced, and migrants. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in the US received 12,025 reports of workplace sexual harassment in an effort to address this problem. This was a 100% increase in just five years. The commission resolved these charges and recovered $48.9 million in damages from the companies in which the victims worked. This is because the cost of sexual harassment traverses from the individual to the society at large. Individually, sexual harassment leads to psychological suffering of the victim including reduced self-esteem to behavioral change such as isolation and deterioration of relationships and stress related physical and mental illness. Under such circumstances, an individual is incapable of participating constructively in the societal and personal development.

Young women's access to education and training, which are essential for enhancing their economic prospects and results, can also be impacted by sexual harassment. Due to the psychological impacts of sexual harassment, victims may lose motivation to attend classes, drop out of school, or miss out on educational possibilities (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 2019). This eventually interferes with their employability. According to studies, sexual harassment can limit young women's employment options, and many victims end up losing their jobs or working fewer hours for less money (Cortina et al., 2017). A hostile work environment brought on by sexual harassment can also result in decreased productivity and an increase in absenteeism (Loughlin et al., 2020). The ability of young women to engage in economic activity and achieve economic empowerment may be significantly impacted by this.

According to a McLaughlin, Uggen, and Blackston (2017), a sizable proportion of working-class women report encountering sexual harassment at some point. While some people decide to report the harassment, many decide to quit their jobs in order to get away from the toxic workplace. In order to examine the potential effects of sexual harassment on women's careers, the researchers used a mixed-methods strategy, paying particular attention to those who were just beginning their professional careers. They discovered that sexual harassment can have negative

effects on women's professional advancement and raise financial stress, primarily through job changes, through in-depth interviews and longitudinal survey data from the Youth Development Study.

Sexual harassment also accrues negative effects on employers; it leads to decreased enterprise productivity because of impaired judgment, compromised teamwork, de motivation as well as absenteeism resulting from sexual harassment incidents. It can also cause a severe negative image for the company or organization where sexual harassment is known to be prevalent because many potential applicants may shy away from applying to be recruited in the company (Devaney, 2013). At the same time, the high turnover in terms of employees can rob the organization of talented employees who would have propelled the organization to higher levels. Lastly, because of trust deficit, progress and innovation within the enterprise are hindered when the environment is deficient in trust and team spirit (Musau et al., 2017). Therefore, from these examples, it is clear that sexual harassment is an inhibitor to development, not only at the individual level, but also at organizational and societal level.

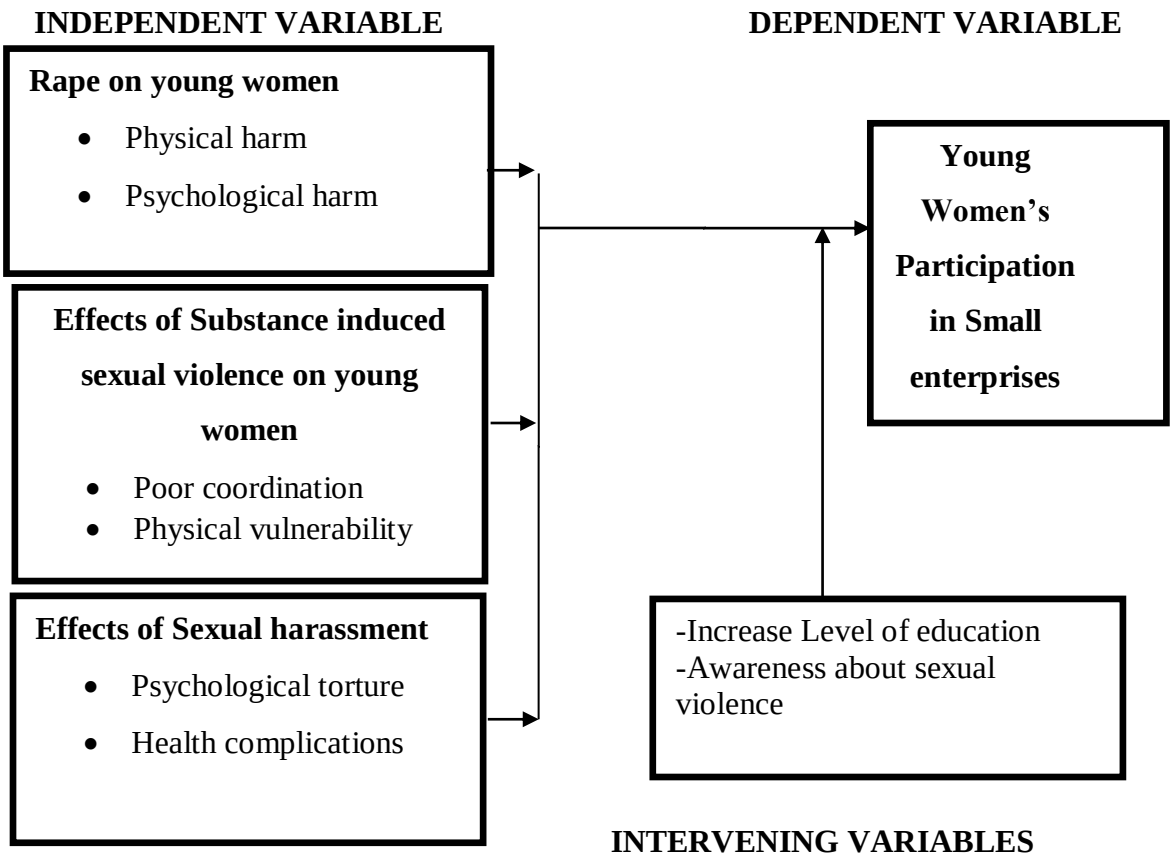
Additionally, sexual harassment can have a negative effect on young women's mental health by raising their stress, anxiety, and depression levels (Fitzgerald et al., 2017). By affecting their capacity to work and engage in economic activity, this may further worsen the financial effects of sexual harassment. McDonald (2012) notes that the effects of sexual harassment on one's physical and mental health can be detrimental. Sexual harassment has an impact on short-term professional outcomes, including decreased job satisfaction, increased absenteeism, work withdrawal, and deteriorating relationships with coworkers. If employers do not deal with harassers or safeguard targets effectively, organizational commitment may suffer. Targets may hold employers accountable for fostering a toxic corporate culture in light of evidence that sexual harassment frequently occurs continuously and coexists with other types of workplace abuse (Senn et al., 2017). Loyalty and trust may also be compromised when bosses neglect to take action or when the targeted are branded as "troublemakers" who undermine productivity or the organization's reputation.

Sexual harassment "undermines women's liberty outside the home" and strengthens women's reliance on men for financial support. Others left their jobs because they were angry or frustrated with their employer's response. In both situations, the targets of harassment frequently stated that quitting their jobs felt like the only way

to escape the hostile work environment. These findings have significant theoretical ramifications for understanding how toxic workplace cultures prevent women from advancing in their careers (Britton 2017).

2.4. Conceptual Framework

From Figure 2.1, it can be observed that the independent variables are rape, substance induced sexual violence and sexual harassment. On the other hand, the dependent variable is the participation of young women in small business enterprises. The intervening variables include the measures that are put in place to address the violence. These include strong legal systems, awareness and empowering of women to be at the forefront of fighting against sexual violence. All these variables interact to have an outcome the study is investigating. Literature reviewed indicates that rape leads to both physical and psychological harm to the victims and this may influence their ability to participate in any economic or income generating activities. On the other hand, effects of substance induced violence against women lead to poor coordination and the victims become vulnerable to other forms of sexual exploitation including rape and physical harm this eventually curtails the victim's ability to engage in any economic activity. The literature also highlighted the influence of sexual harassment indicating that it leads to both health and psychological complication and may eventually affect the victim's ability to engage in economic activities.



Source: Author 2022

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

This chapter highlights the design applied for the study, the population and sampling methods, and the instruments used in the process. The chapter also highlights the data analysis process utilized in the study, as well as the approaches used to present the results of the study.

3.2. Research Design

According to Creswell (2021), it is imperative to utilize a research design that effectively justifies the data collection process, the methods of sourcing the data, and the techniques used in data analysis. This study utilized a mixed research design. In this study, both quantitative and qualitative methods were utilized to enhance the capacity to collect a wide range of data. Schoonenboom and Johnson (2017) opine that mixed methods research design in a research process improves knowledge and reliability and therefore the findings are more accurate. The questionnaire included open-ended and closed ended questions to collect more information from the participants. This study sought to establish the effect of sexual violence on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County, Nairobi County.

3.3. Target Population

Babbie (2015) noted that target population refers to the entire collection of units of analysis that the researcher intends to use in the study. Usually, identification of the target population is done prior to the commencement of the study. The target population of this study was composed of young women who operate small businesses in the Kamukunji sub county. The study was conducted in the 5 locations that make up Kamukunji Sub County. These are Airbase, California, Eastleigh North, Eastleigh South and Pumwani. The Sub County has a total of 131,599 women, where an estimated 30,000 women operate small or medium enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County (KNBS, 2019).

3.4. Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

The sample size was identified through the application of the Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) formulae for calculating sample (See Appendix iii). According to this formula, for a population of 131,599, a sample size of 384 is appropriate. The Study utilized two types of sampling namely, stratified sampling and purposive Sampling. Stratified sampling entailed dividing the five locations and selecting an equal number of women who run small businesses. Therefore, from each of the five locations, 75 respondents were selected from Airbase, California, Eastleigh North, Eastleigh South and Pumwani. In addition, nine women were targeted from the Pumwani Hospital hence making the total to be at 384.

On the other hand, purposive sampling was utilized by selecting those young women who run small businesses such as vegetable vendors, cloth sellers and retail traders. The inclusion criteria were that they should be 20 years and above and have run the business for a year. This is because they are deemed to have had experience in order to respond appropriately to the questions. Furthermore, nine women were selected from the Pumwani Hospital's Unit that treats women who have experienced physical and psychological trauma as a result of sexual violence. These were purposefully selected because they have firsthand experience of the issue under investigation.

3.5. Methods of Data Collection

The study utilized primary data, which was gathered step-by-step using survey questionnaires and the face to face Key Informant Interviews.

3.5.1Survey Questionnaires

The study used researcher administered survey questionnaire to collect data from the women living in Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County, Kenya. A survey questionnaire is a set of questions to which respondents must respond, usually in writing (Oso & Onen, 2008). The study is focused on elements that cannot be immediately examined, such as respondents' opinions, perceptions, and feelings. Its goal was to gather a large amount of data in a short amount of time. Since not all the respondents in the study were literate, researcher-administered questionnaires were employed.

The questionnaires were administered to the women in Kamukunji Sub-County. It was developed in accordance with the research objectives. Therefore, the

questionnaire contained six main parts, demographic information of the respondent, effects of rape, effects of sexual harassment and effects of substance induced violence on young women living in Kamukunji Sub County, Nairobi County. The research assisted the women understand the concepts and items of the questionnaires and where some were illiterate the research assisted in answering the tools with the provided information. The study utilized the drop and pick later method to administer the questionnaires.

3.5.2 Key Informants Interviews

On the other hand, nine (9) respondents forming the local leadership were identified for in-depth interviews. The interview guide was developed in line with the study objectives. While underpinning the importance of the in-depth interviews, Langkos (2014) indicated that interviews have the advantage that it involves direct contact between interviewees and interviewers and therefore eliminate the challenge of non-response rates.

3.6 Pilot Test

A pilot test in qualitative research is a small-scale, preliminary study conducted before the main research to test research instruments, methods, or procedures. It helps researchers identify potential issues, refine data collection tools, and ensure the research design is feasible. Pilot tests involve a limited number of participants or data sources and aim to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the primary research effort (Oso & Onen, 2008). Fifteen participants were involved in the pilot test, and this was applied within the intended conditions for the actual data collection process (Cooper and Schindler, 2003). This process helped to refine the questionnaire, while also revealing its potential to collect reliable and valid data from the respondents. The results from the pilot study were correlated to assess whether the instruments measured what they were purported to measure and the result scores were 0.7 showing a high probability of accuracy. Although pilot study results indicated minor issues with the data collection instrument's clarity. These findings informed refinements in the research design to enhance data quality and participant understanding for the main study.

3.7. Data Collection and Analysis

Both qualitative and quantitative techniques of data analysis were employed in the research, where the quantitative data was statically analyzed using means, percentages and frequencies. The qualitative data was analyzed using Pearson correlation analysis to assess the strength and direction of the relationship between the study variables, where the strength of the relationship with p-value >= 0.05 showed a strong and positive correlation.

3.7.1. Quantitative Data

The study applied descriptive and inferential statistics method for the quantitative data collection process. Descriptive statistics from the responses obtained was calculated to establish the means and standards deviations for the variables acquired from the respondents. This was analyzed through the use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences, which was also instrumental for the visualization of the findings.

3.7.2. Qualitative Data

On the other hand, the data that was obtained through the open-ended questions as well as the Key Informant Interviews was qualitative and therefore, it was analyzed using thematic analysis. This method involves identifying themes or patterns in the data to classify the responses in line with the study objectives. It was done by grouping the information into themes, which are organized, based on the objectives and presenting them in prose (Braun & Clarke, 2006). In doing so, direct quotations were also used as well as excerpts. This data was used to compliment the quantitative data. Thematic analysis provides a qualitative image of the respondents, apprehensions, thoughts, outlooks, and approaches. In addition, it provides valuable historical and cultural insights through analysis of texts.

3.8 Ethical Issues

First, the researcher also obtained authorization from the Postgraduate school that was used in applying for a research permit from the NACOSTI (National Council for Science Technology and Innovation). Thereafter, the researcher sought clearance from the Sub-County Commissioner's office before proceeding to the field. A consent form was prepared and given to the respondents before administering the questionnaire. In order to guarantee that respondents are not hesitant to provide the information requested by the study, the researcher assured them of the

confidentiality of the information they provided. In addition, respondents were ensured that the information gathered was kept anonymous. Respondents' participation in the study was voluntary, and no incentives or prizes were offered to encourage them to do so. Furthermore, the researcher did not pressurize or push anyone to engage in the study, and informed participants that they could withdraw at any time if they were not willing to participate in the study.

3.9. Summary of the Chapter

This chapter has presented the procedures that were followed in not only collecting and collating data, but also how the collected data was analyzed and presented. At the same time, it has demonstrated how the various sampling methods were used and also presented the ethical considerations that were followed in ensuring that the study met the required threshold for acceptability.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The chapter presents the research findings, analysis and interpretation of the study. It therefore contains the response rate, the background information and analysis of the findings based on specific objectives. Further, descriptive and inferential statistics that have been used in the study are presented here.

4.1.1 Response Rate

The researcher distributed 384 questionnaires out of which 305 were filled and returned. This forms a response rate of 79.4%. Out of the nine key informants seven of them were available for the interviews constituting to 77.8% response rate. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2013), a response rate of 50 percent is acceptable for analysis and reporting, a rate of 60 percent is good, and a rate of 70 percent or more is outstanding. As a result, the 78.6 percent total response rate was deemed to be excellent.

4.2 Background Information

4.2.1 Gender of the Respondents

On the gender of the respondents, all the study participants (100%) were females. The study was targeting female respondents in a bid to respond to the research questions to establish the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County, Kenya. On the other hand, key informant respondents comprised of 9 females who were undergoing treatment at the Pumwani Hospital's unit that treats patients who have undergone physical and psychological sexual violence. This shows that the information from the interview would not be biased because males and females were representing making their contribution viable for drawing conclusions on the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in small enterprises.

4.2.2 Age Bracket

In view of ensuring that information gathered by this study reflects the views of various age groups, the research required the study participants to indicate the

bracket in which their age fell. Results on age distribution are presented in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Age Bracket

Years	Frequency	Percentage
20 years and below	22	7.2
21 to 30 Years	41	13.4
31 to 40 Years	147	48.2
41 to 50 Years	95	31.1
Total	305	100

Source: Author 2022

According to the survey data, the most of respondents (48.2%) were between the ages of 31 to 40 years, while 7.2% were between the aged below 20 years. The findings show that women of various age groups were involved in this study and therefore implying that opinions from diverse age groups was well captured in this research and, therefore, the results could be generalized to all the age groups.

4.2.3 Highest Academic Qualification

Empirical studies show that literacy levels correlate with individuals' perception, interpretation and approach on issues. In view of this, this study required that the respondents indicate the highest level of education attained by the respondents. The data findings are presented on Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2: Highest Academic Qualification

Years	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Certificate	90	29.5
Diploma	85	27.9
Degree	51	16.7
Postgraduate	14	4.6
class 3	9	3.0
class 4	56	18.4
Total	**305**	**100**

Source: Author 2022

From the study findings, most (29.5%) of the respondent indicated that they had certificate as their highest educational qualifications, 27.9% of the respondent indicated diploma while 16.7% of the respondent indicated that they had bachelor's

degree as their highest educational qualifications. Further, 18.4% of the respondent indicated that their highest educational qualifications were class 4, 4.6% of the respondent indicated postgraduate while 3.0% of the respondent indicated class 3as their highest educational qualifications. This implies that majority of the participants involved in this study were educate and thus in a position to respond to research question with ease.

4.3 The effects of rape on women's ability to participate in small enterprises

The study collected quantitative and qualitative data that was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics for quantitative data and thematic analysis for the qualitative data. In that regard, the data is presented in the order of descriptive analysis, inferential analysis and finally qualitative analysis.

4.3.1 Descriptive Analysis and Report

The study asked the respondents whether they were aware of anyone who was subjected to sexual violence. Table 4.3 presents the data findings.

Table 4.3: Knowledge of any woman who was subjected to rape

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	261	85.6
No	44	14.4
Total	305	100

Source: Author 2022

From the study findings, majority of the respondents (85.6%) indicated that they were aware of fellow women who had been subjected to sexual violence, while only 14.4% indicated otherwise. Based on the high number of women who knew individuals who had been raped depicts high possibility of event repetition which implies that women residing in Kamukunji Sub-County were more likely to experience sexual violence. Further, information from key informant interviewees concurred with the study findings when they unanimously agreed of the prevalence of rape cases in the study area affecting young women's participation in small enterprises. One informant shared:

> *Rape happens to many women in business although they are normally shy to say. For example, here in Pumwani Hospital, there are very many ladies who are admitted because of having*

been sexually assaulted, either physically, verbally or mentally. Many more out there are shy to talk about it openly because of the stigma associated with the issue. (KII 001).

The study findings agree with Keesbury et al. (2012) on the argument that nearly half (39%) of women aged 15 to 49 in Kenya had suffered physical violence and sexual violence especially in their workplaces.

The study further sought to determine whether sexual violence experienced in their small enterprises was regularly or common. Table 4.4 presents the findings.

Table 4.4: Extent to which women face sexual violence in their enterprises

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	256	83.9
No	49	16.1
Total	305	100

Source: Author 2022

Majority of the participants (83.9%) indicated that the women in small enterprises experienced sexual violence regularly, however, on contrary 16.1% of the participants indicated that it was not common. Asked to state the type of sexual violence, the respondents enlisted verbal abuse, indecent assault and rape in that order as was stated by one informant:

Sexual violence happens in so many ways; in business, male customers use sexist language that is derogative and at times it makes us women feel disrespected and underrated. At times, they engage in indecent assault and in some cases, they physically assault us. As much as many women do not report all these things, they undergo the suffering silently (KII 007).

This implies that women in small enterprises experienced frequent cases of sexual violence. The study findings agree with WHO report (2013) that stated that an estimated 35% of women suffer sexual violence at home and at their workplaces.

Also, the study sought to determine whether sexual violence affects victim's interpersonal relationships. Table 4.5 below presents the study findings.

Table 4.5: Sexual violence affects one's relationship with relatives and friends

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	242	79.3
No	63	20.7
Total	305	100

Source: Author 2022

According to the Table above, majority of the respondents (79.3%) highlighted that sexual violence affects victim's interpersonal relationships while 20.7% were of contrary opinion. In order to augment this, responses from the interviewees showed that sexual violence lowers self-esteem and dignity of the victim as was mentioned by another respondent:

> *Many are times that once women have been sexually abused, they begin harbouring emotions of fear, distrust and paranoia…. these hamper their ability to interact well with male customers and as a result, interferes with successful business by the women. Many business enterprises have been closed because the women fear that the male assailants will not only do it again, but also they will inform others about it and thus trigger sarcasm. (KIII 005).*

They highlighted that the affected individual may fail to speak out about the event due to stigma and fear of being discriminated in the society. Further, the stigmatization also arises from the threats from the perpetrators, thus instigating fear for their security and may greatly curtail the victims' movement in some cases. Further, it was revealed that relatives of the victims try to hide the issue of sexual assaults for fear of being laughed at or criticized. The findings agree with Jehl (2015) who posits that cases of sexual violence on the continent will continue to rise unabated. The role of cultural values and practices cannot be ignored in as far as conceptualizing sexual violence is concerned; attitudes, cultural institutions and behaviours hinder women's autonomy and as such, they contribute to domestic sexual violence against women in many African societies.

Participants were further asked to indicate their level of agreement with the following statements on effect of sexual violence on women in their enterprises. The results findings are presented on Table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6: Descriptive Statistics on effect of sexual violence on women in enterprises

Statement	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Rape lowers a person's ability to engage in meaningful income generating activities	305	1	5	4.10	0.74
Many women who undergo rape suffer psychologically and hence cannot be able to fully engage in successful business	305	2	5	3.98	0.57
Women fear reporting rape because of stigmatization	305	2	5	3.94	0.65
There are no proper protection mechanisms to prevent rape from occurring to young women	305	3	5	3.98	0.59

Source: Author 2022

According to the results, majority of the study participants were in agreement with the statements that rape lowers a person's ability to engage in meaningful income generating activities (M =4.10 SD = 0.74) and that there are no proper protection mechanisms to prevent rape from occurring to young women (M = 3.98 SD =0.59). The findings are in line with research conclusion by Loya (2015) who highlighted that sexual assault against young women in entrepreneurship affect how they interacts with fellow traders, customers and the larger community.

Also, according to the findings, majority of the respondents were in agreement with the statements that many women who undergo rape suffer psychologically and hence cannot be able to fully engage in successful business (M = 3.98 SD =0.57) and that women fear reporting rape because of stigmatization (M =3.94 SD = 0.65). These findings agree with others by Nyakundi, (2019) who established that there is development of poor interpersonal relationships by victims of sexual violence.

In order to protect women in Small Medium Enterprises from sexual violence, the respondents stated the following:

> *It is critical to educate women, create awareness and sensitization campaigns on how to report such sexual violence cases. At the same time, women should be encouraged to report sexual violence cases to their families and police for action to be taken against the perpetrators. Besides, the government administration, police and chief's offices should put in place separate gender desk, manned by individuals that are sensitive to gender issues that the victims may be*

going through, where such matters can be reported. At the same time, there ought to be implementation of strict laws and harsher punishments which should be enforced to mitigate against the vice. Self-defense classes for the vulnerable should be encouragement. Also increase street lighting as part of security measures. (KII 002).

Lastly, the interviewees were asked to indicate the common type of violence that women faced in their small enterprises. From the responses, it emerged that women were vulnerable to verbal abuse violence consequently leading to emotional demotivation, discrimination, customer aggression, disturbance groping, physical (battering, beatings) and rape (sexual harassment). When asked to give their view on how young women deal with rape if and when it occurs to them or people close to them, one shared

Some of the young women faced with sexual violence usually report the matter the police, some share the story with their trusted friend or relative while some got too depressed to seek help. Besides, others usually go to seek medical help from the hospital while others, for fear/shame could not disclose the tragedy while others seek for guidance and counseling services (KII 004).

4.3.2 Inferential analysis on the relationship between rape and women's participation in business

In order to assess the relationship between study independent variable (rape) and the dependent variable (women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County) the study used Pearson moment correlation. The Table 4.7 below presents that study finding.

Table 4.7: Correlation between rape and women participation in enterprises

		Women participation in enterprises Y
Effects of rape X1	Pearson Correlation	-.201**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	305

Source: Author 2022

From the findings, there is a negative but significant relationship between rape and women participation in enterprises. The results indicate that this relationship had a coefficient of -0.201 and a significant p-value of 0.000 (P-Value <0.05). This implies that as much as the relationship between rape and young women's participation did

not positively correlate fully, there were some instances that indicated that rape negatively affected young women's participation in business. These results are in agreement with research conclusion by Nyakundi, (2019) that the costs of rape and sexual assault for victims can include out-of-pocket expenses such as medical bills and property losses, reduced productivity at work and non-monetary losses such as fear, pain, suffering, and lost quality of life

4.4 Effects of Substance Facilitated Violence on Young Women's Participation in Small Enterprises

In order to be able to appropriately tackle this objective, the study collected quantitative and qualitative data which was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics for quantitative data and thematic analysis for qualitative data. In that regard, the data is presented in the order of descriptive analysis, inferential analysis and finally qualitative analysis.

4.4.1 Descriptive Analysis

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they have ever experienced or seen someone being d rugged with the aim of sexual violence. Table 4.8 presents the findings.

Table 4.8: Experience of sexual violence that is substance facilitated

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	262	85.9
No	43	14.1
Total	305	100

Source: Author 2022

The findings show that majority (85.9%) of the respondents agreed to have experienced or seen someone being drugged with the aim of sexual violence. However, 14.1% were of contrary opinion. Asked about the drugs that the perpetrators use, they stated alcohol, bhang and shisha. They also stated that the male perpetrators could do this unsuspectingly. These findings show that women in running enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County were likely to be drugged and then be sexual assaulted because on the rampant incidences of substance facilitated sexual violence.

The study inquired on whether there was action taken against the person who perpetrated the substance facilitated sexual abuse. The findings are presented on Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Whether action taken against

Opinion	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	94	30.8
No	211	69.2
Total	305	100

Source: Author 2022

From the results, majority (69.2%) of the respondents reported that no action was taken against the person who perpetrated the substance facilitated sexual abuse. However, 30.8% of the respondents indicated that action was taken. This depicts therefore lack of reporting for such cases or unsatisfactory work by-law enforcers. Thus, the victims have been denied justice and the perpetrators have not been punished for their wrongdoing.

The study sought to determine how frequently substance facilitated sexual violence happened on young women. The findings are presented on Table 4.10 below.

Table 4.10: Frequency of drugged sexual violations on young women

Frequency	Frequency	Percentage
Very Frequent	90	29.5
Frequent	168	55.1
Less Frequent	47	15.4
Total	305	100

Source: Author 2022

From the results, majority (55.1%) of the respondents indicated that drugged sexual violations on young women happened frequently, 29.5% of the respondents indicated very frequent while 15.4% of the respondents indicated less frequent. The results, therefore, imply that drugged sexual violations on young women were a common phenomenon within the young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County.

The study, sought to determine the extent to which participants agreed with the statements relating to substance facilitated sexual violence. Table 4.11 presents the findings.

Table 4.11: Descriptive Statistics on substance facilitated sexual violence

Statement	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Some women who are induced by people under the influence of substances are usually tricked by their assailants	305	2	5	3.89	0.61
Being induced by substances negatively affects one's business	305	2	5	3.93	0.74
Some women who have been induced have been forced to abandon their business	305	3	5	4.11	0.65
There are measures in place to sensitize business women against substance induced violence	305	2	5	3.85	0.72
The health risks of substance induced violence discourage women from engaging in small businesses	305	2	5	4.04	0.67

Source: Author 2022

The findings above show that, majority of the study participants agreed that some women who have been induced have been forced to abandon their business (M =4.11 SD =0.65) and that the health risks of substance induced violence discourage women from engaging in small businesses (M =4.04 SD =0.67). It is probable that the victims abandon their businesses due to the large out of pocket expenses that they incur as they seek medication. The findings are in line with a report by United Kingdom Agency for International Development (UKAID), (2018) that indicated that victim-survivors of substance facilitated sexual violence incur significant unplanned out-of-pocket expenses as they seek treatment due to accidents they did not expect.

Also, the results show that the respondents were in agreement with the statements that being induced by substances negatively affects one's business (M =3.93 SD

=0.74) and that women who are induced are usually tricked by their assailants (M = SD =0.61).

Further the study revealed that there are measures in place to sensitize businesswomen against substance-induced violence (M =3.85 SD =0.72). These conclusions tally with recommendations by WHO (2016) that indicate that assistance for rape victims should be a regular component of policies.

4.4.2 Inferential Analysis

Further, the study sought to assess the relationship between study independent variable (Substance facilitated violence) and the dependent variable (women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County). The study used Pearson moment correlation and the results are presented on the Table 4.12 below.

Table 4.12: Correlation between Substance Facilitated Violence and Women's Participation in Small Enterprises

		Women participation in enterprises Y
Substance facilitated violence Strategy X2	Pearson Correlation	-.307**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	305

Source: Author 2022

Further, the study found a negative but significant correlation between substance facilitated violence and women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County. The relationship had a correlation coefficient of -0.307 and significant value (p-value) of 0.021. This demonstrates that there was a positive correlation between substance facilitated violence and women's participation in small enterprises.

4.4.3 Qualitative Analysis

Further the study sought to establish some of the action taken against individuals who committed substance facilitated sexual abuse on women. The responses were geared to establish the measures put in place to address the effects of sexual violence on women's participation in small enterprises. Several factors that hampered prosecution process were revealed, they include corruption, fear of victimization, in some cases the victim could not identify the assailant, in some cases the perpetrator got fired and in others instances the perpetrators faced mob justice as was alluded to by the informants as follows:

> *When it comes to substance facilitated sexual abuse, reporting sexual violence is something that elicits mixed reactions from young women…..sometimes the perpetrators, who are persons known to the victim, threaten the women with dire consequences in case they report. Given that the businesses that the young women engage in make them stay till late, they are haunted by the threats and so they prefer not to report for fear of reprisal (KII 008).*

Another informant alluded to as follows:

> *In some cases, the enforcement officers usually entice the women with substances in order to give them sexual favors and when they are reluctant, they frustrate their businesses until closure. It becomes a moral dilemma for us….do we continue with our businesses or and yield to their demands or do we turn them down and close our business. (KII 009).*

From the aforementioned, it is clear that the system in place does not favor the reporting of sexual violence. Since those who violate women's sexual rights are people who live in them society alongside them, it becomes very difficult to take action against the. In some cases, they can pose a threat to the women or in some cases, families of the two usually sit and discuss the issue with the victim's parents or relatives, hence making it hard to be resolved. The results showed that most women subjected to sexual violence did not report the incidences for proper measures to be effected against sexual violence.

4.5 Effects of sexual harassment on young women's participation in small enterprises

The study collected quantitative and qualitative data which was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The data is presented in the order of descriptive analysis, inferential analysis and finally qualitative analysis.

4.5.1 Descriptive Analysis

Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they were in agreement with the following statements that are related to effects of sexual harassment on young women's participation in small enterprises. The results are presented on Table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Descriptive Statistics on effects of sexual harassment on women's participation in small enterprises

Statement	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Women operating businesses in the area experience inappropriate language from customers and other colleagues	305	2	5	4.05	0.67
Women in business are forced to close early because of fear of sexual violence	305	1	5	3.99	0.69
There are no measures in place to cushion women from being sexually exploited	305	2	5	4.15	0.62
At times male clients usually make sexual advances to business women and if rejected, they become violent	305	3	5	4.02	0.44
Young women are vulnerable to sexual abuse and this discourages them from doing small businesses	305	2	5	3.97	0.62

Source: Author 2022

From the findings, majority of the study participants were in agreement with the statement that there are no measures in place to cushion women from being sexually exploited (M =4.15 SD = 0.62) and that there are many incidents of women operating businesses in the area experience inappropriate language from customers and other colleagues (of the study) (M =4.05 SD =0.67).The findings are in line with a report by the UN (2016) that female entrepreneurs who experience sexual violence are not taken seriously and there fail to receive adequate support from their government, families and their husbands.

The results also show majority of the respondents were in agreement with the statements that at times male clients usually make sexual advances to business women and if rejected, they become violent (M = 4.02 SD =0.44). These outcomes are in line with others by Jewkes et al, (2022) who highlighted that due to lack of economic resources some women resort to engaging in sexual activities in exchange for startup capital and other essentials.

The findings also indicated that the participants were in agreement with the statement that women in business are forced to close early because of fear of sexual violence (M =3.99 SD =0.69). Further the study revealed that young women are vulnerable to sexual abuse and this discourages them from doing small businesses. (M =3.97 SD =0.62) These findings tally with a report by the UN (2016) that 50% of sexual assault victims lost their jobs or were forced to quit after being raped.

Participants in this study were asked to indicate the group that bears the largest responsibility in ensuring young women are safe from sexual violence. This question sought to establish whether stakeholders responsible for putting in place measures against sexual violence were participating in their roles. The research findings are presented on Table 4.14.

Table 4.14: Groups that should ensure that young women are safe from sexual violence

Group	Frequency	Percentage
Parents	62	20.3
Law Enforcement Agencies	105	34.4
Community	13	4.3
Chiefs and community leaders	62	20.3
Mentors	28	9.2
Community health workers	35	11.5
Total	**305**	**100**

Source: Author 2022

On which group should ensure that young women are safe from sexual violence, 34.4% of the respondents indicated the law enforcement agencies bore the responsibility, 20.3% of the respondents indicated chiefs and community leaders and Parents had that task while 11.5% of the respondents indicated community health workers should bear the responsibility to ensure that young women are safe from sexual assault. Further, 9.2% and 4.3% of the respondents indicated mentors and the general community respectively plays a role in ensuring that young women are safe from sexual assault. These findings showed that there were adequate stakeholders responsible to putting on strategies to curb sexual violence against women.

4.5.2 Inferential Analysis

The study also sought to assess the relationship between study independent variable (effects of sexual harassment) and the dependent variable (women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County). The study used Pearson moment correlation and the results are presented on the Table 4.15 below.

Table 15: Correlation between Sexual Harassment and Women's Participation in Small Enterprises

		Women participation in enterprises Y
Effects of sexual harassment X3	Pearson Correlation	-.133*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.021
	N	305

Source: Author 2022

Results show a negative correlation between sexual harassment and women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County. The relationship had a correlation coefficient of -0.133and significant value (p-value) of 0.002 which suggests that there was a positive correlation between sexual harassment and women's participation in business. The study is in line with a report by ILO (2015) that highlight that sexual harassment accrues negative effects on business; it leads to decreased enterprise productivity because of impaired judgment, compromised team work, demotivation as well as absenteeism resulting from sexual harassment incidents.

4.5.3 Qualitative Analysis

The interviewees were asked to indicate what they thought was accentuating women's sexual harassment and how that affected their businesses. One of them stated as follows:

> *With time, the male dominated society has come to trivialize sexual harassment. In some cases, you find people making fun of it stating that all marriages begun at a certain point where the man approaches a woman. At the same time, there seems to be very little if any sensitization on the rights of women in the Kenyan Laws as well as the Sexual Offences Act that outlines all the offences against women (KII 005).*

Another one stated as follows:

> *For as so long as the perpetrators of sexual violence continue roaming in the society even after they have committed the offence, it will be very difficult to eradicate this criminality from us and the women's ability to engage in business like their male counterparts will be severely compromised. (KII 004).*

Therefore, from these assertions, in order to protect young women from sexual harassment, there is need to increase security, encourage reporting of the cases when they occur for the women. Further, the interviewees recommended that there was

need to educate, create awareness, sensitize and enhance campaigns on how to report cases when they occur.

4.6 Measures put in place to address sexual violence on women's participation in small enterprises

The study collected quantitative and qualitative data which was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics for quantitative data and qualitative data analysis for the qualitative data. The data is presented in the order of descriptive analysis, inferential analysis and finally qualitative analysis.

4.6.1 Descriptive Analysis

The study, sought to determine the extent to which participants agreed with the following statements relating to measures put in place to address sexual violence on women's participating in small enterprises. The results are presented on Table 4.16 below.

Table 4.16: Descriptive Statistics on measures put in place to address sexual violence on women's

Statements	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
The government has put in place mechanisms to protect women from sexual violence	305	2	5	4.07	0.59
There are initiatives by women towards ensuring that they respond to cases of sexual violence	305	2	5	4.05	0.56
People have been arrested and jailed because of sexual violence against women in your area	305	2	5	4.26	0.66
When women report the cases of sexual offences to the authorities, relevant action is taken	305	2	5	4.04	0.57
Laws should put in place to curb sexual violence are helping women participation in business	305	2	5	3.95	0.74

Source: Author 2022

The data findings indicate that majority of the study participants were in agreement with the statement that people have been arrested and jailed because of sexual violence against women in Kamukunji area (M = 4.26 SD =0.66) and that the government has put in place mechanisms to protect women from sexual violence (M

= 4.07 SD =0.59). The findings are in line with recommendation by UKAID (2018) that all rape victims should have quick access to justice. These outcomes further are in line with a report by ILO (2015) that indicated that enhancing statutory and policy frameworks is crucial to support women's rights and gender equality that also advance decent working conditions for women.

Also, majority of the respondents were in agreement with the statements that there are initiatives by women towards ensuring that they respond to cases of sexual violence (M = 4.05 SD = 0.56) and that when women report the cases of sexual offences to the authorities' relevant action is taken r (M = 4.04 SD = 0.57). Further the study revealed that results show that Laws should put in place to curb sexual violence are helping women participation in business (M =3.95 SD =0.74). These conclusions tally with study deductions by Raj (2021) that governments should implement SGBV response services that include medical treatment (ideally within 72 hours of the incident), provision of physical security, psychosocial support, provision of safe spaces and legal support. Further, the findings echo other by MRC (2013) that highlight that most abused women rarely tell anyone about their victimizations and most women /families often deny the existence of the problem out of the fear that tacit acknowledgment will jeopardize the integrity of the family.

4.6.2 Inferential Analysis

Further, in order to assess the relationship between study independent variable (measures that address effects of sexual violence) and the dependent variable (women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County) the study used Pearson moment correlation. The Table 4.17 below presents that study finding.

Table 4.17: Correlation between Measures Put in Place to Address the Effects of Sexual Violence and Women's Participation in Small Enterprises

		Women participation in enterprises Y
Measures that address effects of sexual violence X4	Pearson Correlation	.133*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.020
	N	305

Source: Author 2022

Results show a positive correlation between measures put in place to address the effects of sexual violence and women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County. The relationship had a correlation coefficient of 0.133 and

significant value (p-value) of 0.020. The study shows congruence with recommendations by WHO (2016), that governments should implement Sexual Gender-Based Violence response services that include medical treatment (ideally within 72 hours of the incident), provision of physical security, psychosocial support, provision of safe spaces and legal support.

4.6.3 Qualitative Analysis

The key informants were also asked to indicated whether there were strategies put in place to address situations of women who have faced sexual violence in society. These strategies were to exemplify the stakeholders' effort to curbing sexual violence against women. From the interviews, the government should make sure that there are specialized services for rape victims within medical systems that deal with both kinds of injuries and are considerate of their needs. In order to do this, staff training needs to be improved and increased, especially for those who interact with rape victims. If the victims wish to seek justice, specialized programs that incorporate forensics must be created to gather data that will help the criminal justice system.

4.7 Discussion of the Findings

4.7.1 Effects of rape on young women's participation in small enterprises

The study found a negative correlation between rape and women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County (Correlation coefficient = -0.201, significant value = 0.000). According to the findings, sexual violence lowers self-esteem and dignity of the victim, the affected individual may fail to speak out about the event due to stigma and fear of being discriminated in the society. The perpetrators may threaten the victim and thus instigate fear for their security and movement. It was also in some cases relatives were reported to hide the issue and often some victims feared that they me be laughed at or criticized.

Descriptive results show that women in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County had knowledge of young girls who had been sexually abused. Qualitative information provided showed that young women entrepreneurs were vulnerable to verbal abuse consequently leading to emotional demotivation, discrimination, customer aggression, disturbance groping, physical (battering, beatings), rape and sexual harassment.

On how young women dealt with rape when it occurs to them or to those close to them, the results show a wide array of measures that were taken by the victims. Some measures were active while others were passive; whereas some victims of sexual violence reported the matter to the police, some shared the story with their trusted friend or relative, some were too depressed to seek help while others went to seek medical help from the hospital. For fear/shame some could not disclose the tragedy, some sought guidance and counselling services. However, for those who got traumatized, they were not sure what to do.

Statistical evidence show that rape lowers a person's ability to engage in meaningful income generating activities and that there are no proper protection mechanisms to prevent rape from occurring to young women. The findings are in line with research conclusion by Loya (2015) that sexual assault against young women in entrepreneurship affect how they interacts with those fellow traders, customers and the larger community and therefore affects their ability to conduct business.

Also, the results show that many women who undergo rape suffer psychologically and hence cannot be able to fully engage in successful business and that women fear reporting rape because of stigmatization. These outcomes are in line with research findings by Nyakundi, (2019) who established that victims of sexual violence developed poor interpersonal relationships and this therefore curtailed their prowess in business.

4.7.2 Substance facilitated violence and young women participation in small enterprises

Further, the study found a negative correlation between substance facilitated violence and women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County (correlation coefficient = -0.307, significant value = 0.021). Descriptive results established that women in running enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County were likely to face sexual violence that is substance facilitated. It was established that substance facilitated violations on young women happened frequently within Kamukunji Sub County and the perpetrators were less likely to be prosecuted thus denying victims justice. Qualitative reports revealed several factors that hampered prosecution process, include corruption, in some cases the victim could not identify the assailant, fear of victimization, in some cases the perpetrator got fired from work while others faced mob justice. These results concur with the findings by WHO (2016) that

indicate that women who faced abuse were less likely to be assisted and therefore recommended that assistance for rape victims should be a regular component of policies.

The findings also highlight that some women who are induced by people under the influence of substances have been forced to abandon their business and that the health risks of substance-induced violence discourage women from engaging in small businesses. The findings are in line with research conclusion by UKAID (2018) victim-survivors of substance facilitated sexual violence incur significant unplanned out-of-pocket expenses as they seek treatment due to accidents they didn't expect. The findings are also supported by research findings by Krebs (2009) who highlights that the victim could be also allergic to the drug used and this can pose very dangerous impacts that could even lead to death due to respiration coma.

Also, results show that being induced by substances negatively affects one's business and that women who are induced are usually tricked by their assailants. These outcomes are in line with investigation conclusions by Keesbury et al. (2012) that as young women try to break the iron celling in entrepreneurship majority are forced to overcome many handles laid by big boys' club and thus rendering them vulnerable to sexual exploitation and survival sex.

4.7.3 Sexual harassment and young women's participation in small enterprises

In line with the second variable, the study found a negative correlation between sexual harassment and women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County (correlation coefficient = - 0.133significant value = 0.002). These results concur with the findings by Miller (2002) that noted that victims of substance facilitated violence faced a risk of business failure after the violence, this could be as a result of diminishing of one's business because of absence from work ostensibly to recover from the loss that could have been caused by the substance.

The results further show that there are no measures in place to cushion women from being sexually exploited and that there are many incidents of sexual harassment that occur in the area. The findings are in line with research conclusion by UN (2016) that female entrepreneurs were who experience sexual violence are not taken seriously and there fail to receive adequate support from their government, families and their husbands.

Also results show that at times male clients usually make sexual advances to business women and if rejected, they become violent and that women in business are forced to close early because of fear of sexual violence. Further the study revealed that results show that young women are vulnerable to sexual abuse and this discourages them from doing small businesses. (M =3.97 SD =0.62) These conclusions tally with study deductions by UN (2016), 50% of sexual assault victims lost their jobs or were forced to quit after being raped. These findings tally with a report by the UN (2016) that 50% of sexual assault victims lost their jobs or were forced to quit after being raped. From the study findings, the law enforcement agencies have the biggest role in prevention of sexual violence against women, followed by chiefs and community leaders and parents, with community health workers, mentors the general community playing a great role.

4.7.4 Measures put in place to address effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in small enterprises

Further, the study revealed that the government had laid measures in place to sensitize businesswomen against substance induced violence. These conclusions tally with recommendations by WHO (2016), that assistance for rape victims should be a regular component of policies. These results concur with the findings by Krebs (2009) that the victim could be also allergic to the drug used and this can pose very dangerous impacts that could even lead to death due to respiration coma.

Results show a positive correlation between measures put in place to address the effects of sexual violence and women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County (correlation coefficient = 0.133, significant value = 0.020). The study shows congruence with recommendations by WHO (2016) that governments should implement SGBV response services that include medical treatment (ideally within 72 hours of the incident), provision of physical security, psychosocial support, provision of safe spaces and legal support.

The results show that many people had been arrested and jailed because of sexual violence against women in Kamukunji area. Again, the government has put in place mechanisms to protect women from sexual violence. The findings are in line with research conclusion by UKAID (2018) that all rape victims should have quick access to justice. Also, the results show that there are initiatives by women towards ensuring that they respond to cases of sexual violence and that women do not report the cases

of sexual offences to the authorities because of fear. These outcomes are in line with report by ILO (2015) that indicate that enhancing statutory and policy frameworks is crucial to support women's rights and gender equality that also advance decent working conditions for women. The report therefore emphasizes on women taking up charge to ensure that they report any violation against them as well as assist those affected. Further the study results revealed that more laws should be put in place to curb sexual violence. These conclusions tally with study deductions by Raj (2021) that governments should implement SGBV response services that include medical treatment (ideally within 72 hours of the incident), provision of physical security, psychosocial support, provision of safe spaces and legal support.

The results also indicated that the government should make sure that there are specialized services for rape victims within medical systems that deal with both kinds of injuries and the systems should be considerate of the needs of the victims. In order to do this, staff training needs to be improved and increased, especially for those who could interact with rape victims. These outcomes are in line with investigation conclusions by Nyakundi (2019) which indicated that if the victims wish to seek justice; specialized programs that incorporate forensics must be created to gather data that will help the criminal justice system

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the main findings and discussion in relation to the research objectives. The specific objectives of the study were to establish the effects of rape on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County, determine the effects of substance facilitated violence on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County, assess the effects of sexual harassment on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County and to assess the measures put in place to address the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County. The chapter further presents conclusion, recommendations and areas for further research.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

5.2.1 Effects of rape on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County

The quantitative findings on this objective revealed that sexual violence is prevalent among young women in business and this affects their ability to do business efficiently. Similarly, the qualitative findings as demonstrated through the interviews concurred with the study findings most of the key informants agreed of the prevalence of rape cases in the study area affecting young women's participation in small enterprises. The study found a negative but significant correlation between rape and women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County. The relationship had a correlation coefficient of -0.201 and significant value (p-value) of 0.000) signifying that sexual violence has a direct effect on young women's businesses in Kamukunji Sub-County.

5.2.2 Effects of substance facilitated violence on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County

Results on the effects of substance-facilitated violence on young women's participation in small enterprises showed that young women were at risk of facing

sexual violence from people under the influence of substance abuse. It also emerged that the most common drugs that were used on women included alcohol, bhang and shisha. This implies that women in running enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County were likely to be drugged and then be sexual assaulted. From the findings also indicated that the participants were in agreement with the statement that women in business are forced to close early because of fear of sexual violence (M =3.99 SD =0.69). Further the study revealed that young women are vulnerable to sexual abuse and this discourages them from doing small businesses. (M =3.97 SD =0.62) because they are not able to defend themselves from people under the influence of substance abuse who can perpetrate sexual violence against them.

5.2.3 Effects of sexual harassment on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County

With regards to this objective, it emerged from the responses that a majority were of the view that there are no measures in place to cushion women from being sexually exploited (M =4.15 SD = 0.62) and that there are many incidents of sexual harassment that occur in the area (of the study) (M =4.05 SD =0.67). The results also show majority of the respondents were in agreement with the statements that at times male clients usually make sexual advances to businesswomen and if rejected, they become violent (M = 4.02 SD =0.44). Results show a negative correlation between sexual harassment and women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County. The relationship had a correlation coefficient of -0.133and significant value (p-value) of 0.002.

5.2.3 Summary on the measures put in place to address the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County

Information of measures put in place to address the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in enterprises revealed that there are measures in place to sensitize business women against substance induced violence (M =3.85 SD =0.72). The data findings indicate that people have been arrested and jailed because of sexual violence against women in Kamukunji area (M = 4.26 SD =0.66) and that the government has put in place mechanisms to protect women from sexual violence (M = 4.07 SD =0.59). Also, there are initiatives by women towards ensuring that they respond to cases of sexual violence (M = 4.05 SD = 0.56) and that women do not report the cases of sexual offences to the authorities because of fear (M = 4.04

SD = 0.57). Further the study revealed that results show that more laws should be put in place to curb sexual violence (M =3.95 SD =0.74). Results show a positive correlation between measures put in place to address the effects of sexual violence and women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County. The relationship had a correlation coefficient of 0.133and significant value (p-value) of0.020.

5.3 Conclusions

The study concludes that rape had a negative effect on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County. The participants indicated that rape lowers a person's ability to engage in meaningful income generating activities. Further, the study showed that sexual assault against young women in entrepreneurship affects how they interact with those fellow traders, customers, and the larger community. Also, many women who undergo rape suffer psychologically and hence cannot to fully engage in successful business.

The study concludes that substance facilitated sexual violence had a negative effect on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County. Victim-survivors of substance facilitated sexual violence incur significant unplanned out-of-pocket expenses as they seek treatment due to accidents they did not expect. The study concludes that sexual harassment had a negative effect on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County. Further, women in business are forced to close early because of fear of sexual violence and this negatively affects their businesses performances.

Finally, the study concludes that measures put in place to address the effects of sexual violence had a positive effect on young women's participation in enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County.

5.4 Recommendations

1. In order to protect women in Small and Medium Enterprises from sexual violence, it is critical to educate women and create awareness on how to report such sexual violence cases.
2. Women should be encouraged to report sexual violence cases to the family, friend and/or police.

3. All police stations and Chief's offices should put in place separate gender desk where victims can report such matters. The personnel manning the desks should be sensitive to issues that face women.
4. There is need to implement strict laws, harsher punishments encourage self-defense classes and increase street lighting as part of security measures around these areas.
5. In order to protect young women from sexual harassment, the government should increase physical, social and economic security and educate male counterparts to respect and to take up protective roles for the women.
6. The governments should implement Sexual Gender-Based Violence response services that include medical treatment (ideally within 72 hours of the incident).
7. Psychosocial support, provision of safe spaces and legal support, enhancing statutory and policy frameworks is also crucial to support women's rights and gender equality that also advance decent working conditions for women.

5.5 Recommendation for Future Studies

This study assessed the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County, Kenya. The objectives that were addressed here included effects of rape, substance facilitated violence and sexual harassment on young women's participation in small enterprises. The study further sought to establish measures put in place to address the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in enterprises. To augment the results, this study recommends another study to be done that covers the following objectives.

5.5.1 Effect of rape on young women's participation in small enterprises

The future study could study the effect of rape in line with long-term psychological impact economic impact and cultural factors. Future research should examine how cultural issues, such as cultural attitudes about rape affect people's capacity to obtain help and resources, influence the experiences of women entrepreneurs who have experienced rape.

5.5.2 Effect of substance facilitated violence on young women's participation in small enterprises

The study could look at how safety practices and policies can be changed to help stop substance-related sexual violence in society and how to better assist survivors after it has occurred. Future studies should also look at how cultural perceptions of

drug-assisted sexual violence against women may affect the experiences of women entrepreneurs, as well as how social networks and support systems can aid victims of violence in coping with and overcoming its effects.

5.5.3 Effect of sexual harassment on young women's participation in small enterprises

Research should look at the effects of sexual harassment on female entrepreneurs, especially in terms of fundraising, investment, and networking opportunities. Future research should also look at how well society is currently responding to sexual harassment via law and policy, as well as possible improvements to prevention and response methods.

5.5.4 Measures put in place to address the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in enterprises

Another study should be carried out on coping mechanisms, the study should examine the methods employed by female business owners who have been the victims of rape to get over the trauma and prosper in their ventures. This study could investigate how social support from networks including family, friends, and the workplace can assist female business owners in coping with the impacts of rape.

REFERENCES

Abdi, F.M. (2015). The effects of unwanted pregnancies on the health system. *Iranian Review, 44*(1), 12-13.

Abeid, M., Muganyizi, P., Massawe, S., Mpembeni, R., Darj, E., & Axemo, P. (2015). Knowledge and attitude towards rape and child sexual abuse–a community-based cross-sectional study in Rural Tanzania. *BMC public health*, *15*, 1-12.

Abuya, B., & Muhia, N. (2018). Violence among political aspirants in Kenya's political system. *International Journal of Adolescents. 23*(3), 10-37.

African Union, (2003). Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. https://au.int/en/treaties/protocol-african-charter-human-and-peoples-rights-rights-women-africa

Ahinkora, B. (2020). Sexual violence and their effects on unwanted pregnancies. *SS Population Health, 11*(1).

Ajayi, H. (2020). The relationship that exists between unwanted pregnancies and sexual violence in South Africa. *Journal of Public Health*, *13*(1), 5.

Amuyunzu-Nyamongo M, Okeng'o L, Wagura A, & Mwenzwa E (2007). Putting on a brave face: the experiences of women living with HIV and AIDS in informal settlements of Nairobi, Kenya. *AIDS Care, 19* Suppl 1, S25–34. doi: 10.1080/09540120601114618

Armstrong, T.D., & Costello, E.J. (2014). Community studies on adolescent substance us, abuse, or dependence and psychiatric comorbidity. *Journal of Consulting and clinical Psychology*, 70(6), 1224-1239

Babbie, E. (2015). *Essays in observing ourselves in social research*. Waveland: Press

Baipai, E (2015). Reliability and Validity in measurement. *Journal for Medical Sciences and Public Health. 3*(2).

Bannister, M., & Moyi, E. (2019, November). Domestic gender-based violence and the potential offered by empowerment initiatives: The case of Makhokho, Western Kenya. In *Women's Studies International Forum*, *77*, p. 102295). Pergamon.

Baxter, K (2016). Correlation of GBV and HIV in South Africa: A Case of adolescent women. *Medical Journal for South Africa. 106*(12).

Bouman, W. P. (2013). Sexuality in later life. In T. Dening & A. Thomas (Eds.), *Oxford textbook of old age psychiatry* (pp. 703–723). Oxford University Press. https://doi.org/10.1093/med/9780199644957.003.0054

Boyd, C (2011). *The effects of sexual violence of Women in Australia*. Sydney: Australian Institute.

Braun, V., Clarke, V., & Hayfield, N. (2022). 'A starting point for your journey, not a map': Nikki Hayfield in conversation with Virginia Braun and Victoria Clarke about thematic analysis. *Qualitative research in psychology*, *19*(2), 424-445.

Britton, D. M. (2017). Beyond the chilly climate: The salience of gender in women's academic careers. *Gender & society*, *31*(1), 5-27.

Campbell, J. C (2009). Forced Sex and Intimate Partner Violence: Effects on Women's risk and Health. *Violence Against Women, 28.*

Campbell, R., Dworkin, E., & Cabral, G. (2016). An ecological model of the impact of sexual assault on women's mental health. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 17*(1), 66-81.

Chabra. S (2018). The effects of intimate partner violence on women's health. *Journal for Women' reproductive health, 2*(1)

Chen, H. T. (2015). *Practical program evaluation: Theory-driven evaluation and the integrated evaluation perspective* (2nd Ed.). Los Angeles: SAGE Publications.

Choudhry, V., Dayal, R., Pillai, D., Kalokhe, A. S., Beier, K., & Patel, V. (2018). Child sexual abuse in India: *A systematic review. PloS one*, *13*(10), e0205086.

Christophides. N (2014). The factors that put women with unwanted pregnancies at risk: A case of young women in South Africa. *Journal of Global Health Action. 7*(1).

Church, C., & Rogers, M. (2006). *Designing for results: Integrating monitoring and evaluation in conflict transformation programs*. Washington: Search for Common Ground.

Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 2018 https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/cedaw.pdf

Cooper, D.R. & Schindler, P.S. (2003). *Business Research Methods.* 8th Edition, McGraw-Hill Irwin, Boston.

Cortina, L. M., Magley, V. J., Williams, J. H., & Langhout, R. D. (2017). Incivility, sexual harassment, and retaliation in the workplace: A national survey. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 32*(18), 2737-2765.

Cossins, A. (2000). *Masculinities, sexualities, and child sexual abuse*. The Hague, The Netherlands: Kluwer Law International

Creswell, J. W. (2021). *A concise introduction to mixed methods research*. New Delhi: SAGE publications.

de Souza Costa, Y. R., Lavorato, S. N., & de Campos, J. J. C. M. (2020). Violence against women and drug-facilitated sexual assault (DFSA): a review of the main drugs. *Journal of forensic and legal medicine, 74*, 102020.

Elmore-Meegan, M., Conroy, R. M., & Agala, C. B. (2004). Sex workers in Kenya, numbers of clients and associated risks: an exploratory survey. *Reproductive health matters*, *12*(23), 50-57.

Elmore-Meegan, M., Conroy, R. M., & Agala, C. B. (2004). Sex workers in Kenya, numbers of clients and associated risks: an exploratory survey. *Reproductive health matters, 12*(23), 50-57.

Ertürk, Y. (2005). Violence without borders: The legal and cultural framework of honor killings in Turkey and Pakistan and its impact on transnational networks. *Violence against women, 11*(7), 804-825.

Esuabanai, S. (2017). Perception of Parents towards Sex Education on Primary School Pupils in Calabar Education Zone of Cross River State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Scientific Research in Education, 10*(2), 176-190

Everett, M., et.al. (2017) Prevalence of disparities among unwanted pregnancies among women adults. *Sexual Reproductive Health. 49*(3).

Fitzgerald, L. F., Shullman, S. L., Bailey, N., Richards, M., Swecker, J., Gold, Y., ... & Weitzman, L. M. (2017). The prevalence and consequences of sexual harassment of women in academia: A case study. *Journal of vocational behavior, 89*, 1-14.

Funnell, S., & Rogers, P. (2011). *Purposeful program theory: Effective use of theories of change and logic models*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

Garcia-Moreno, C., Jansen, H. A., Ellsberg, M., Heise, L., & Watts, C. H. (2015). Prevalence of intimate partner violence: Findings from the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence. *The Lancet, 368*(9543), 1260-1269.

GBV (2019). The facts at Gender Recovery Center. https//gbv

Gibbs, A., Willan, S., Misselhorn, A., & Mangoma, J. (2012). Combined structural interventions for gender equality and livelihood security: a critical review of the evidence from southern and eastern Africa and the implications for young people. *Journal of the International AIDS Society*, *15*, 1-10.

Gipson, J (2018). The consequences of unwanted sex in Philippines. *Journal for Healthcare, 39*(8)

Goodman, M. L., Hindman, A., Keiser, P. H., Gitari, S., Ackerman Porter, K., & Raimer, B. G. (2020). Neglect, sexual abuse, and witnessing intimate partner violence during childhood predicts later life violent attitudes against children among Kenyan women: Evidence of intergenerational risk transmission from cross-sectional data. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, *35*(3-4), 623-645.

Gorrese, A., & Ruggieri, R. (2012). Peer attachment: A meta-analytic review of gender and age differences and associations with parent attachment. *Journal of youth and adolescence*, *41*, 650-672.

Grosser, K., & Tyler, M. (2021). Sexual harassment, sexual violence and CSR: Radical feminist theory and a human rights perspective. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 1-16.

Hayes, K. & Perks, R. (2012). *Women in the artisanal and small-scale mining sector of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In High-Value Natural Resources and Peacebuilding, ed.* London: Earthscan.

Hennessy, R. (2014). Thinking sex materially: Marxist, socialist, and related feminist approaches. *The SAGE Handbook of Feminist Theory*, 308-326.

Hennessy, R., & Ingraham, C. (Eds.). (1997). *Materialist feminism: a reader in class, difference, and women's lives*. Psychology Press.

Herman, A. (2019). How to extend references from a population that has been randomized. *Epidemiology Journal of Europe. 38*(8)

Hinze, L. (2021). Factors contributing to violent discipline in the classroom: findings from a representative sample of primary school teachers in Tanzania. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, *37*(17-18), NP15455-NP15478.

Hofmann, P. (2016). *Multi-layered trajectories of water and sanitation poverty in Dar es Salaam. In Urban water trajectories*. Cham: Springer International Publishing.

Hughes, K., Bellis, M. A., Jones, L., Wood, S., Bates, G., Eckley, L., & Officer, A. (2019). Prevalence and risk of violence against adults with disabilities: A systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies. *The Lancet, 393*(10181), 1575-1586.

Human Development Trust (HDT), (2011). Gaps in policies and laws that perpetuate gender based violence in Tanzania: An analysis and synthesis. Human development Trust.

Ibrahim, A. (2019). Cyberactivism and Empowerment: Egyptian Women's Advocacy to Combat Sexual Harassment. *The Journal of Social Media in Society*, *8*(2), 167-186.

Jehl, B. (2015). Uyo residents' perception of selected newspaper coverage of gender-based violence in Nigeria.'. *International Journal of International Relations, Media and Mass Communication Studies*, *5*(5), 41-55.

Jensen, Robert (2021) "Getting Radical: Feminism, Patriarchy, and the Sexual-Exploitation Industries," Dignity: *A Journal of Analysis of Exploitation and Violence: 6*(2). https://doi.org/ 10.23860/dignity.2021.06.02.06.

Jewkes, R., Sikweyiya, Y., Morrell, R., & Dunkle, K. (2015). Understanding men's health and use of violence: Interface of rape and HIV in South Africa. *Lancet*, *380*(9839), 1780-1789.

Jewkes. R (2018). The epidemiology of rape and sexual coercion in South Africa. Social Science and Medicine.

Jina, R., Jewkes, R., & Christofides, N. (2019). Risk factors for men's lifetime perpetration of physical violence against intimate partners: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, *45*, 9-23.

John Devaney, B. A. (2013). Older women living and coping with domestic violence. *Community practitioner*, *86*(2), 28.

Johnson, R. (2017). Mixed Method Research Design. *Journal for Sociology. 69*(2)

Jones, N., & Rosenberg, B. (2018). Program theory of change. In *SAGE Encyclopedia of Educational Research, Measurement, and Evaluation* (pp. 1315-1318). SAGE Publications.

Kahsay, W. G., Negarandeh, R., Dehghan Nayeri, N., & Hasanpour, M. (2020). Sexual harassment against female nurses: a systematic review. *BMC nursing*, *19*, 1-12.

Kaminer, D. (2013). Women, violence and addiction: An overview. *Journal of psychoactive drugs*, *45*(3), 246-255.

Karim, Q. A., & Baxter, C. (2016). The dual burden of gender-based violence and HIV in adolescent girls and young women in South Africa: guest editorial. *South African Medical Journal*, *106*(12), 1151-1153.

Keesbury, J., Onyango-Ouma, W., Undie, C. C., Maternowska, C., Mugisha, F., Kageha, E., & Askew, I. (2012). A review and evaluation of multi-sectoral

response services ('one-stop centers') for gender-based violence in Kenya and Zambia.

Keesbury, J., Onyango-Ouma, W., Undie, C. C., Maternowska, C., Mugisha, F., Kageha, E., & Askew, I. (2012). A review and evaluation of multi-sectoral response services ('one-stop centers') for gender-based violence in Kenya and Zambia.

Kimando, L. N., Njogu, G. W., & Kihoro, J. M. (2012). Factors Affecting the Success of Youth Enterprise Development Funded Projects in Kenya; A survey of Kigumo Distict Muranga County. *International Journal of Business and Commerce*, *1*(10), 61–81.

Krebs, C. P. (2009). The differential risk factors of physically forced and alcohol-or other drug-enabled sexual assault among university women. *Violence and victims*, *24*(3), 302-321.

Krejcie, R. V., & Morgan, D. W. (1970). Determining sample size for research activities. *Educational and psychological measurement*, *30*(3), 607-610.

Lloyd, D. J. (2020). Barriers to women's participation in beekeeping in Papua New Guinea. *Bee World*, *98*(1), 27-31.

Loughlin, C., Gomez, C., & Leach, E. (2020). Sexual harassment in the workplace: A review of the literature. *Journal of business ethics*, *162*(3), 435-457.

Loya, R. M. (2015). Rape as an economic crime: The impact of sexual violence on survivors' employment and economic well-being. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, *30*(16), 2793-2813.

Lundgren, R., & Amin, A. (2015). Addressing intimate partner violence and sexual violence among adolescents: emerging evidence of effectiveness. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, *56*(1), S42-S50.

Manjoo, R. (2011). Report of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, Its Causes and Consequences. Human Rights Council Seventeenth Session. https://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/csw56/statements/statement-spec-rap-manjoo.pdf

Maurice, Y. (2013). When and why the State responds to women's demands: understanding gender equality policy change in Indonesia. *United Nations Research Institute for Social Development*.

Mboane, R., & Bhatta, M. P. (2015). Influence of a husband's healthcare decision making role on a woman's intention to use contraceptives among Mozambican women. *Reproductive health*, *12*, 1-8.

McDonald, P. (2012). Workplace sexual harassment 30 years on: A review of the literature. *International Journal of Management Reviews*, *14*(1), 1-17.

McLaughlin, H., Uggen, C., & Blackstone, A. (2017). The economic and career effects of sexual harassment on working women. *Gender & Society*, *31*(3), 333-358.

McLaughlin, H., Uggen, C., & Blackstone, A. (2017). The economic and career effects of sexual harassment on working women. *Gender & Society*, *31*(3), 333-358.

McMahon, S., & Banyard, V. L. (2012). When can I help? A conceptual framework for the prevention of sexual violence through bystander intervention. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, *13*(1), 3-14.

McPhail, B. A. (2016). Feminist framework plus: Knitting feminist theories of rape etiology into a comprehensive model. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, *17*(3), 314-329.

Miller, J. (2002). Violence and coercion in Sri Lanka's commercial sex industry: intersections of gender, sexuality, culture, and the law. *Violence against women*, *8*(9), 1044-1073.

Moranda, L. (2015). The Consequences of FGM in Kenya. Citizen Daily

Moyi, E. (2019). The potentials given by the GOK on domestic GBV in Kakamega County: Makhokho Location. *Studies International Form*.

Mugenda, A. G. & Mugenda, O. M. (2013). *Research methods dictionary*. Nairobi: Applied

Musau, J., Munene, A., & Khasakhala, L. (2017). Types and Forms of Traumatic Events Experienced by the Internally Displaced Persons Living in Maai Mahiu Camp during the 2007/8 Post Election Violence in Kenya.

Musyoki, H., et.al (2020). The magnitude of Gender Based incidents among girls and young women in Mombasa, Kenya. *Frontiers in Reproductive Health*, *2*, 7.

Neft, N. & Levine, A. (2016). *Where Women Stand: An International Report on the Status of Women in 140 countries*. Random House Inc., New York, USA.

Nyakundi, B. M. (2019). *Determinants of Male Involvement in Family Planning in Huruma Ward, Mathare Constituency* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).

Nyakundi, B. M. (2019). *Determinants of Male Involvement in Family Planning in Huruma Ward, Mathare Constituency* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).

OECD. (2019). Gender equality and economic empowerment. Retrieved from https://www.oecd.org/gender/data/gender-equality-and-economic-empowerment.htm

Omolo, et.al. (2020). Sexual violence and its acceleration of poverty on women seeking health care in Kenya. *Global Social Welfare. 7*(1)

Ondicho, T. G. (2018). Violence against women in Kenya: A public health problem. *International Journal of Development and Sustainability*, *7*(6), 2030-2047.

Oso, W. K., & Onen, D. (2008). *A General Guide to Writing Research Proposals and Report*. Makerere University.

Peterman, A., Bleck, J., & Palermo, T. (2015). Age and intimate partner violence: an analysis of global trends among women experiencing victimization in 30 developing countries. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, *57*(6), 624-630.

Peterman, A., Potts, A., O'Donnell, M., Thompson, K., Shah, N., Oertelt-Prigione, S., & Van Gelder, N. (2020). *Pandemics and violence against women and children* (Vol. 528, pp. 1-45). Washington, DC: Center for Global Development.

Raj, A. (2021). Releasing the tide: how has a shock to the acceptability of gender-based sexual violence affected rape reporting to police in India? *Journal of interpersonal violence*, *36*(11-12), NP5921-NP5943.

Reinholz, D. L., & Andrews, T. C. (2020). Change theory and theory of change: What's the difference anyway? *International Journal of STEM Education*, *7*(2).

Reinholz, D., Johnson, E., Andrews-Larson, C., Stone-Johnstone, A., Smith, J., Mullins, B., ... & Shah, N. (2022). When active learning is inequitable: Women's participation predicts gender inequities in mathematical performance. *Journal for Research in Mathematics Education*, *53*(3), 204-226.

Roberts, S. T., Flaherty, B. P., Deya, R., Masese, L., Ngina, J., McClelland, R. S., & Graham, S. M. (2018). Patterns of gender-based violence and associations with mental health and HIV risk behavior among female sex workers in Mombasa, Kenya: A latent class analysis. *AIDS and Behavior*, *22*, 3273-3286.

Russo, N. F., & Pirlott, A. (2016). Gender-based violence: concepts, methods, and findings. *Annals of the new york academy of sciences*, *1087*(1), 178-205.

Schoonenboom, J., & Johnson, R. B. (2017). How to construct a mixed methods research design? *Kolner Zeitschrift fur Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, *69*(Suppl 2), 107.

Senn, C. Y., Eliasziw, M., Hobden, K. L., Newby-Clark, I. R., Barata, P. C., Radtke, H. L., & Thurston, W. E. (2017). Secondary and 2-year outcomes of a sexual assault resistance program for university women. *Psychology of women quarterly*, *41*(2), 147-162.

Settersten Jr., R.A. & Ray, B. (2010). What's going on with young people today? The long and twisting path to adulthood. *The Future of Children, 20*(1), 19-14. Available online: http://futureofchildren.org/futureofchildren/publications/docs/20_01_02.pdf

Sham., S. (2018). Outcomes of Sexual violence among women in Zimbabwe. *BMC Journal, 18*(1).

Solymári, D., Kairu, E., Czirják, R., & Tarrósy, I. (2022). The impact of COVID-19 on the livelihoods of Kenyan slum dwellers and the need for an integrated policy approach. *PloS one, 17*(8), e0271196.

Souza Costa, Y. R., Lavorato, S. N., & de Campos, J. J. C. M. (2020). Violence against women and drug-facilitated sexual assault (DFSA): a review of the main drugs. *Journal of forensic and legal medicine, 74*, 102020.

Taherdoost, H. (2016). Validity and Reliability of the Research Instrument: How to Test the Validation of a Questionnaire Survey in a Research. *International Journal of Academic Research in Management (IJARM), 5,* 28-36. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3205040

The World Bank, (2019). Prevalence of Gender Based Violence. https://worldbank.org

Thornhill, A., et.al. (2012). *Methods of Research for Business*. Hallow: Pearson's press

Turchik, J. A., & Wilson, S. M. (2010). Sexual assault and the workplace: The scope of the problem and the potential role of co-workers in prevention. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 11*(3), 147-157.

UN Women. (2020). Facts and figures: Economic empowerment. Retrieved from https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment/facts-and-figures

UN Women/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2017. "Preventing Violence against Women in Elections: A Programming Guide." http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/11/preventing-violence-against-women-in-elections

UNICEF. (2012). Violence against children in Kenya: findings from a 2010 National Survey. Nairobi: UNICEF, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention & Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

United Kingdom Agency for International Development (UKAID), (2018) UK Aid — Gender equality and women's rights resources. https://gadnetwork.org/gadn-resources/tag/UK+Aid

United Nations. (n.d.). Sustainable Development Goals in Kenya. United Nations. https://kenya.un.org/en/sdgs

USAID. (2016). Countering gender-based violence initiative—MENA context analysis. Retrieved from https://banyanglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/MENA-Context-Analysis.pdf

World Health Organization (2020) Violence Against Women https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women

World Health Organization (WHO). (2021). Violence against women: Key facts. Retrieved from https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women

World Health Organization (WHO). (2021a). Violence against women and substance use. Retrieved from https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women-and-substance-use

World Health Organization, (2013). *Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence*. World Health Organization.

World Health Organization. (2017). Violence against women. Retrieved from https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women

Zverina, J. (1999). Experiences with sexual aggression within the general population in Czech Republic. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Kindly take your time to answer the following questions. Data collected using this survey questionnaire will be used for academic reasons only. Please answer in the spaces provided.

Section A: General Information

1. Gender of the respondent

   Male [ ] Female [ ]

2. Indicate by ticking your age bracket

   20 years in age and below [ ] 21-30 years [ ]

   31-40years [ ] 41-50 years [ ]

   50 and above [ ]

3. Kindly indicate your highest level of educational qualification (tick)

   Secondary education [ ] Certificate [ ]

   Diploma [ ] Degree [ ]

   Postgraduate [ ]

SECTION B: The effects of rape on women's ability to participate in small enterprises

4. What type of violence do women face in small enterprises?

5. .. Do you know of anyone who was subjected to rape? Yes [ ] No [ ]

6. In your view, is the sexual violence against women in the enterprises in Kamukunji area common?
   Yes [ ] No [ ]
7. Does sexual violence against women affect one's relationship with relatives and friends?

   Yes [ ] No [ ]

8. If Yes, please explain

.....
.....

9. What is your view on how young women deal with rape if it occurs to them or close ones?

……..
……

Using a scale of 1-5, where 1= strongly disagree; 2=disagree; 3=Neutral; 4=agree; 5=strongly agree; Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements.

Statement	**S.D**	**D**	**N**	**A**	**S.A**
Rape lowers a person's ability to engage in meaningful income generating activities					
Many women who undergo rape suffer psychologically and hence cannot be able to fully engage in successful business					
Women fear reporting rape because of stigmatization					
There are no proper protection mechanisms to prevent rape from occurring to young women					

10. What measures can be put in place to protect women from rape?

……
……
……
……

Section C: The effects of sexual harassment on young women's participation in small enterprises

11. Using a scale of 1-5, where 1= strongly disagree; 2=disagree; 3=Neutral; 4=agree; 5=strongly agree; Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements.

Statement	**S.D**	**D**	**N**	**A**	**S.A**
There are many incidents of sexual harassment that occur in the area					
Women in business are forced to close early because					

of fear of getting harassed at their businesses or on their way home					
Women cushioned from being sexually exploited through direct or indirect ways when doing business					
At times male clients usually make sexual advances to business women and if rejected, they become violent					
Young women are vulnerable to vaguer language and inappropriate address and this discourages them from doing small businesses					

12. How can young women be protected from sexual harassment in the course of doing their business?

    ……

13. In your view, who do you think bears the largest responsibility in ensuring young women are safe from sexual harassment to ensure women in small and medium businesses are protected from sexual violence?

    Parents [ ]

    Law Enforcement Agencies [ ]

    Community [ ]

    Other (Specify) …….

SECTION C: The effects of substance facilitated violence on young women's participation in small enterprises

14. Have you ever experienced or seen a someone being drugged with the aim of sexual violence Yes [ ] No [ ]

15. If so, was action taken against the person who did this? Yes [ ] No [ ]

16. How frequent does this happen on young women? Very Frequent [ ] Frequent [ ] Less Frequent [ ]

17. Using a scale of 1-5, where 1= strongly disagree; 2=disagree; 3=Neutral; 4=agree; 5=strongly agree; Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement on effects substance facilitated sexual violence.

Statement	S.D	D	N	A	S.A
Those women who are induced are usually tricked by their assailants					
Being induced by substances negatively affects one's business					
Some women who have been induced have been forced to abandon their business					
There are measures in place to sensitize business women against substance induced violence					
The health risks of substance induced violence discourage women from engaging in small businesses					

18. In which way can the government, communities and organizations that fight for the rights of the women help to stop the practice of substance induced violence among young women?

……

SECTION E: The effects of measures put in place to address sexual violence on women's participation in small enterprises

19. Using a scale of 1-5, where 1= strongly disagree; 2=disagree; 3=Neutral; 4=agree; 5=strongly agree; Please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statement on effects of measures put in place to address sexual violence on women's participation in small enterprises

Statements	S.D	D	N	A	S.A
The government has put in place mechanisms to protect women from sexual violence					
There are initiatives by women towards ensuring that they respond to cases of sexual violence					
People have been arrested and jailed because of sexual violence against women in your area					
When women report the cases of sexual offences to the authorities relevant action is taken					

Laws should put in place to curb sexual violence are helping women participation in business					

20. What measures can the government, community and civil society put in place to cushion women in small enterprises on measures to protect them against sexual violence?

    ……

THANK YOU

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. In your opinion how prevalent are rape cases among young women engaged in small enterprises?
2. How does this affect the young women?
3. How does sexual violence affect enterprises run by young women?
4. In your own view what would you say has been done about sexual violence against women by the government, community and the human rights groups?
5. Are the young women affected by sexual violence able to identify and report those who perpetrate this violence?
6. Do you know of cases where young women are drugged into sexual violence unknowingly?
7. In your opinion, have people who have been involved in sexual violence against women been apprehended by law enforcers?
8. Did such apprehension help in reducing cases of sexual violence?
9. In your opinion, what do you think young women who are affected by sexual violence should do to ensure that their enterprises are not negatively affected?
10. Are the interventions put in place to address cases of sexual violence against young women effective?
11. Please explain your response to question 10 above.

APPENDIX III: KREJCIE AND MORGAN'S FORMULAE FOR CALCULATING SAMPLE SIZE

N	*S*	*N*	*S*	*N*	*S*
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	1000000	384

Note.—*N* is population size. *S* is sample size.

Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970

APPENDIX IV: RESEARCH PERMIT

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: **908861**

Date of Issue: **19/July/2022**

RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that Ms.. Maureen Nderitu of St. Paul's University, has been licensed to conduct research in Nairobi on the topic: EFFECTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE ON YOUNG WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN SMALL ENTERPRISES IN KAMUKUNJI SUB-COUNTY, NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 19/July/2023.

License No: **NACOSTI/P/22/18893**

908861

Applicant Identification Number

Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Verification QR Code

NOTE: This is a computer generated License. To verify the authenticity of this document, Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.