

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

Maureen Wangechi Nderitu.

Master in Development Studies Student, St. Paul's University, Kenya.

Dr. Antony Odek.

Lecturer, St. Paul's University, Kenya.

©2023

International Academic Journal of Arts and Humanities (IAJAH) | ISSN 2520-4688

Received: 29th July 2023

Published: 11th August 2023

Full Length Research

Available Online at: https://iajournals.org/articles/iajah_v1_i3_288_309.pdf

Citation: Nderitu, M. W., Odek, A. (2023). Effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County, Kenya. *International Academic Journal of Arts and Humanities*, 1(3), 288-309.

ABSTRACT

One in every three women in the world experience sexual violence in their lifetime. Therefore, this study examined the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County, Nairobi County. The Objectives were to establish the effects of rape, substance facilitated violence, and sexual harassment on young women's participation in small businesses. The study also assessed the measures put in place to address the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in small businesses. A Sample of 384 was selected from a target population of young women having businesses in the sub-county. The study utilized both quantitative and qualitative approaches of collecting and analyzing data. The study found out the effects of rape, substance facilitated violence and sexual harassment had a negative on young women's participation in small enterprises. However, measures put in place to address the effects of sexual violence had

a positive effect on young women's participation in enterprises. The study suggested that to protect women in SMEs from sexual violence, it is critical for the governments to 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, enhancing statutory and policy frameworks is also crucial to support women's rights and gender equality that also advance decent working conditions for women.

Key Words: Sexual violence, Victims, small enterprises, rape, sexual harassment, substance facilitated violence, abuse.

Citation: Nderitu, M. W., & Odek, A. (2023). Effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County, Nairobi County, Kenya.

INTRODUCTION

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. This can happen not only at places of work, but also in learning institutions as well as homes (Manjoo, 2011). 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. Campbell (2009) posits that the percentage of women reporting having been victims of sexual violence is as follows: Bolivia (2%), Gaborone (0.8%), China (1.6%), Manila (0.3%), Philippines (5%), Albania (6%), Argentina (5.8%), Brazil (8%), and Colombia (5%).

According to World Bank, 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 at the same par with men or vice versa (Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women). The activities which constitute sexual violence include rape, indecent assault, verbal abuse, substance induced sexual violence among others. The effect of these 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 large. At the same time, sexual violence constitutes a very serious component of the violation of the rights of human beings. This is because it perpetuates unequal relations within communities as well as within the larger political setup because even the law makers can decide not to pass laws which accelerate the development and empowerment of women, hence encouraging the widespread violation of the rights of women at all levels.

Sexual Violence has a direct impact on the economic as well as social development of a society. For example, UN (2016) state 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. 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 into the loss of a whole month's salary every year. This not only directly affects the victim, but also their family and dependents. According to the 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. 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.

Regionally, when it comes to addressing the rights of women, the African Union 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. 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 prevent to ensure that women are protected from any form of sexual or other degradation such as violence; especially that which is related to sexual violence or indecent assault as well as verbal. At the same time, the AU charter

obliges the members of the union to ensure that they eliminate those practices of the traditional 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).

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, has complicated efforts to deal with it, even at the legislative level. For example, as much as the Kenyan Constitution provides for two thirds rule when it comes to gender representation, this rule has never been operationalized by the male dominated parliament of Kenya. 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). 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 vendors. 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.

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. The UN (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 in place to undermine poverty. 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. So critical is this issue that the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 5 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.

However, the global database on violence against women indicates that Kenya has some of the highest statistics associated with sexual violence against women around 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.

Being a cosmopolitan area in the capital city of Kenya, Kamukunji is home of many young women who engage in small businesses but may be exposed to sexual violence. A study by UKAID (2018) established that the Somali community living in Eastleigh still has stereotypes related to gender and as such, this accelerates the occurrence of sexual violence against the women. 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.

Research Objectives

The primary objectives of the study included:

- a) Establish the effects of rape on young women's involvement in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County
- b) Determine the effects of substance facilitated violence against young women's involvement in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub-County
- c) Assess the effects of sexual harassment on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County
- d) Assess the measures implemented to address the effects of sexual violence on young women's participation in enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study was underpinned by the Theory of Change and Radical Feminist Theory.

The Theory of Change

This theoretical framework was postulated by Action Aid and DFD 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. 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.

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 exploitation.

Radical Feminist Theory

This theory goes a long way in conceptualizing exhaustively how women are relegated in the society as a basis for generating practical solutions that are aimed 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 with the 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. 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.

The theory will be of use to this study because a closer look at the Kenyan society reveals that there is still a lot of sexual Violence that is progressing. Despite the efforts at the policy level to level the playing field with men, practically it has been very difficult to implement the laws. The news is filled with many cases where Gender Based Violence, particularly battering and even killing. This therefore calls for the reordering of the society to move away from the acceptance of GBV on women as a norm. At the same time, in so doing, it will inform how sexual violence also affects negatively the capacity of women to engage in meaningful national and personal development.

EMPIRICAL REVIEW

Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is a widespread and upsetting occurrence that 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 WHO (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's 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).

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). Having a sexual partner is a risk for sexual abuse as researches 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 (Muganyizi, 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 (UN 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).

Sexual violence often involves physical abuse (UNFPA, 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, 2016). Typically, minor attacks begin and gradually increase in intensity and frequency.

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. We may 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 WHO (2016), in a National Survey conducted in the US, it was revealed that 14.8% of women who were aged 17 years were reported having been raped in their lifetime while in South Africa, 1.3% of women had been forced physically to have non-consequential sex. At the same time, 11.6% of women in Czech Republic reported to have had forced sexual contact in their lifetime.

In Mexico, studies estimated that 40-52% occurs by a victim's partner. Therefore, rape is one of the acts of sexual violence that have far reaching social and economic effects on not just the victim, but the society and the community at large. Loya (2015) conducted a study on how isolated instances of rape affect adult female survivors' employment and economic wellbeing. Using 27 in-depth, qualitative interviews, the study established that rape and sexual assault can disrupt survivor's employment in several ways, including time offs, reduced performance, job loss and inability to work.

Effects of Substance facilitated Violence on Young Women's participation in development

According to WHO (2021a), substance misuse that facilitates 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. 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, offering support and resources to survivors, and advocating for gender equality and empowerment.

Research has 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. 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, STIs, and increased vulnerability to psychiatric symptoms, particularly depression (de Souza Costa, Lavorato, & de Campos, 2020).

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. We may 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 involves the use of explicit or implicit overtones, including the unwelcome and inappropriate promise of rewards in exchange for sexual favors. It included both verbal and assault, be it indecent or physical. Sexual harassment

at the workplace is considered as 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.

In the United States, Lloyd (2020) reports that 79% of sexual harassment victims are women and 21% are men. Out of these, 51% reported to have been harassed by a supervisor. The most common professions or occupations where sexual harassment occurs are business, trade, banking and finance. 12% of the victims received threats of termination if they did not comply with their perpetrator's requests. According to ILO (2015), a survey published in Hong Kong in 2007 showed that nearly 25% of workers who were interviewed reportedly had suffered sexual harassment with one third of the men. Only 6.6% of men reported to have suffered sexual harassment. In Italy, 55.4 % of women in the age group of 14-59 reported to having been victims of sexual harassment. One of three female workers were subjected to sexual intimidation for career advancements. And another 65% blackmailed weekly by the same harasser who is usually a supervisor. In the European Union, 40-50% of women have reported some form of sexual harassment at the workplace (ILO, 2015). Many working women may encounter sexual harassment at some point in their employment, according to a McLaughlin, Uggen, and Blackston (2017) study. While some people report the harassment, many people quit their jobs to get away from the hostile workplace. We discover that sexual harassment can severely affect women's professional advancement and significantly increase financial stress, primarily by causing job changes.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

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 (Creswell, 2021). This study utilized a mixed research design. Tobi and Kampen (2018) highlighted that using a mixed research methodology allows for the use of different data collection methods, including semi-structured questionnaires as the fundamental research strategies. This study seeks to establish the effect of sexual violence on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County, Nairobi County.

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. The target population of this study composed of young women who operate small businesses in Kamukunji Sub County. The Sub County has a total of 131,599 women in SMEs (KNBS, 2019). The sample size was identified through the application of the Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) formulae for calculating sample. 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.

Methods of Data Collection

The study utilized primary data which was gathered step by step using survey questionnaires and the Key Informant Interviews. The study used researcher administered questionnaire to collect data from the women living in Kamukunji Sub County, Nairobi County. On the other hand, nine (9) respondents forming the local leadership was identified for in-depth interviews. The interview guide was developed in line with the study objectives. The study conducted nine interviews to gather information regarding the study subjects from the nine respondents.

Pilot Test

A comprehensive analysis of the research tool and its viability should be conducted prior to the actual study to ensure that the relevant data is collected. 15 participants were involved in this test, and the pilot study 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.

Data analysis

The study gave both quantitative and qualitative data. Therefore, both qualitative and quantitative techniques of data analysis were employed in the research. 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. 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 content analysis. Content 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. Content analysis also involves coming up with interpretations through analysis and accurate ascertainment of various sub themes in relation to study objectives.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

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. Therefore, participants were 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 1 below.

Table 1: 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

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).

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).

In order to protect women in SMEs from sexual violence, the following was stated by the respondents:

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 should be enforced to mitigate against the vice. Self-defense classes for the vulnerable should be encouragement and 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, they stated as follows:

Some of the young women faced with sexual violence usually report the matter to 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 counselling services (KII 004).

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 2 below presents that study finding.

Table 2: 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

From the findings, the study found 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. In that regard, rape is seen to influence the women’s ability to participate in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County.

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. The study, sought to determine the extent to which participants agreed with the statements relating to substance facilitated sexual violence. Table 3 presents the findings.

Table 3: Statements relating on substance facilitated sexual violence.

Statement	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
Those women who are induced 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
---	-----	---	---	------	------

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's probable that the victims abandon their businesses due to the large out of pocket expenses that they incur as they seek medication.

Further the study revealed that results show 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. 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 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 below.

Table 4: Correlation between Substance Facilitated Violence and Women's Participation in Small Enterprises

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

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.

Further the study sought to establish some of the reasons why no action was taken against individuals who committed substance facilitated sexual abuse on women. 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 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 the 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.

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 for quantitative data and qualitative data analysis for the qualitative data. 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 5.

Table 5: Effects of sexual harassment on women’s participation in small enterprises

Statement	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Dev
There are many incidents of sexual harassment that occur in the area	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

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 sexual harassment that occur in the area (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). 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.

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 6 below.

Table 6: 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

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 -0.133 and significant value (p-value) of 0.021 which suggests that there was a positive correlation between sexual harassment and women’s participation in business.

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 averments, 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 further recommended that there was need to educate, create awareness, sensitize and enhance campaigns on how to report cases when they occur. Also, there is need to educate young men on consent while emphasizing on women empowerment and self-defense classes for women.

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 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 7 below.

Table 7: 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
Women do not report the cases of sexual offences to the authorities because of fear	305	2	5	4.04	0.57
More laws should be put in place to curb sexual violence	305	2	5	3.95	0.74

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 ($M = 4.07$ $SD = 0.59$).

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 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 ($M = 3.95$ $SD = 0.74$).

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 8 below presents that study finding.

Table 8: 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

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. 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.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Effects of Rape on Young Women's Participation in Small Enterprises

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.

Substance Facilitated Violence and Young Women Participation in Small Enterprises

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 have been induced 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 Keesbury et al., (2012) that as young women try to break the iron ceiling 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.

Sexual Harassment and Young Women's Participation in Small Enterprises

The results 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 who experience sexual violence are not taken seriously and they fail to receive adequate support from their government, families and their husbands. The 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.

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. 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.

Measures put in Place to Address Effects of Sexual Violence on Young Women's Participation in Small Enterprises

The results show that many people have been arrested and jailed because of sexual violence against women in Kamukunji area and that 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

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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. Also, many women who undergo rape suffer psychologically and hence cannot be able to fully engage in successful business. The study concludes that substance facilitated violence had a negative 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 didn't expect. The study concludes that sexual harassment had a negative on young women's participation in small enterprises in Kamukunji Sub County. Female entrepreneurs who experience sexual violence are not taken seriously and there fail to receive adequate support from their government, families and their husbands. 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.

However, there are no adequate measures in place to cushion women from being sexually exploited.

Recommendations

1. In order to protect women in SMEs 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 such matters can be reported. 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 SGBV 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.

REFERENCES

- Babi, 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)
- Baxter, K (2016). Correlation of GBV and HIV in South Africa: A Case of adolescent women. *Medical Journal for South Africa*. 106(12)
- Boyd, C (2011). *The effects of sexual violence of Women in Australia*. Sydney: Australian Institute.
- 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's reproductive health*, 2(1)

- 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).
- 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.
- Creswell, J. W. (2021). A concise introduction to mixed methods research. New Delhi: SAGE publications.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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*.
- Johnson, R .(2017). Mixed Method Research Design. *Journal for Sociology*. 69(2)
- Kaminer, D. (2013). Women, violence and addiction: An overview. *Journal of psychoactive drugs*, 45(3), 246-255.
- 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.
- Moyi, E. (2019). The potentials given by the GOK on domestic GBV in Kakamega County: Makhokho Location. *Studies International Form*.
- 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.
- OECD. (2019). Gender equality and economic empowerment. Retrieved from <https://www.oecd.org/gender/data/gender-equality-and-economic-empowerment.htm>
- 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.

Thadhost, H. (2016). How to determine the validity and reliability of research instruments.

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>

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

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.