



SEX FOR WATER PROJECT

Promoting Safe Space for Girls and Young Women in Kibera Project

Final Baseline Survey Report

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Girls and Young Women
in Kibera Project**

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The report is based on data obtained through household survey, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and literature review. All the information supplied through these methods has been assumed to be correct. Nevertheless, no responsibility can be accepted by KEWASNET or ANEW for any inaccuracies in the data supplied. The conclusions and recommendations in this report are based on the data supplied.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ANEW	Africa Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation
CAT	Content Analysis Technique
CEDAW	The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CI	Confidence Interval
CoK	Constitution of Kenya
COVID - 19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EACC	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
FGD	Focus Groups Discussions
GoK	Government of Kenya
HH	Household
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
IAWJ	International Association of Women Judges
IBM	International Business Machines
KES	Kenya Shillings
KEWASNET	Kenya Water and Sanitation Civil Society Network
KII	Key Informant Interview
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NCWSC	Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFW	Sex for Water
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SHOFCO	Shining Hope for Communities
SIQ	Structured Individual Questionnaire
SOA	Sexual Offenses Act
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TI	Transparency International
UNPF	United Nations Population Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASREB	Water Services Regulatory Board
WHO	World Health Organization

Glossary of Key Terms

Baseline Survey	A baseline survey is a study that is done at the beginning of a project or Programme to establish the current status of a target population before a project/programme is rolled out. It is conducted within a framework of a proposed development intervention.
County	The geographical unit under the jurisdiction of one of the 47 devolved government as envisioned in the Constitution of Kenya.
Gender	The social differences between males and females that are learned, and though deeply rooted in every culture, are changeable over time, and have wide variations both within and between cultures. It usually determines the roles, responsibilities, opportunities, privileges, expectations, and limitations for males and for females in any culture.
Gender Based Violence	Any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females.
Household	A household is defined as a person or a group of people living together, answerable to the same head and sharing a common source of food and/or income as a single unit in the sense that they have common housekeeping arrangements
Household Head	The head of household is a member of the household who makes key day to day decisions pertaining to the household and whose authority is recognized by all other members of the household. The head may be either male or female.
Improved Access to Water	Entails availability of sufficient quantity and quality of water from an improved source that is physically accessible at a distance less than a kilometre or an hour of fetching and require less effort especially to women and children as well as economically accessible in term of price affordability.
Improved Sanitation Facilities	An improved sanitation facility is one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact and can consist of one of the following facilities: flush/pour, flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.
Nyumba Kumi	A strategy of anchoring community policing at the household level or any other generic cluster. These households can be in a residential court, an estate, a block of houses, a street or community of interest.
Perpetrator	Any person or group that directly or indirectly inflicts or otherwise supports violence or other abuse inflicted on another against her/his will.

Physical assault	An act of physical violence that is not sexual in nature. It includes hitting, slapping, choking, cutting, shoving, burning, shooting or any other attack that results in pain discomfort or injury.
Psychological/ emotional abuse	Infliction of emotional or mental pain or injury. It includes threat of physical/ sexual violence, intimidation, humiliation, forced isolation, stalking
Rape	Non-consensual penetration (however slight) of the vagina, anus or mouth with a penis or other body part. Also includes penetration of the vagina with an object.
Respondent	Any responsible member of the household who provided information to the enumerator/interview. For this SFW baseline study, the respondent were women and girls aged 15 years and above.
Sample	Sample is a part of a population representing the whole population. Sample selection is a subject of statistical methods that take into account the characteristics of both the population and individual members of the population.
Sanitation	Sanitation is access to, and use of, excreta and wastewater facilities and services that ensure privacy and dignity, ensuring a clean and healthy living environment for all. "Facilities and Services" should include the 'collection, transport, treatment and disposal of human excreta, domestic wastewater and solid waste and associated hygiene promotion' to the extent demanded by the particular environment conditions.
Sextortion	Is the practice of forcing someone to do something, particularly to perform sexual acts, by threatening to publish naked pictures of them or sexual information about them
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence	Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) refers to any act that is perpetrated against a person will and is based on gender norms and unequal power relationships. It encompasses threats of violence and coercion. It can be physical, emotional, psychological, or sexual in nature and can take the form of a denial of resources or access to services.
Sexual assault	Any form of non-consensual sexual contact that does not result in or include penetration. It includes attempted rape, unwanted kissing, fondling or touching of genitalia or buttocks. It does not include rape.
Sexual Exploitation	Any actual or attempted abuse of position of vulnerability, differential power or trust for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another
Sexual Harassment	Any unwelcome verbal, non-verbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature, or any other behaviour of a sexual nature, that might reasonably be expected or perceived to cause offense or humiliation to a person

Sexual violence	Any act described as an offence under the Sexual Offences Act (SOA). It includes, but is not limited to rape, defilement, incest, child trafficking, child prostitution, and child pornography among others.
Victim/Survivor	Person who has experienced sexual violence.
Village	This is a group of households forming a small community, the smallest administrative unit.
Ward	Electoral units under a constituency. Most coincide with former locations.

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Finally, we wish to acknowledge the support of Lartech Africa Limited in planning, data collection and analysis, and compilation of the report.

We hope the report will contribute in filling literature gaps with respect to sex for water.

Baseline Survey Team

26 July 2020

Executive Summary

The Sex for Water (SFW) Baseline Report assesses and provides evidence of existence of sextortion practice in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector for better intervention programming. It discusses the linkages between access to WASH services, corruption and sextortion. It also highlights other aspects of sexual abuse and the associated response and redress mechanism.

The survey was conducted in Kibra and Embakasi South Sub Counties in Nairobi City; comprising eight (8) sub locations (Kibera, 6; Embakasi South, 2) with a combined population of 392,603 persons and 149,278 households.

The study adopted both qualitative and quantitative methods of enquiry that utilised both primary and secondary data (literature). Primary data was collected by completing 900 individual interviews, 25 focus group discussion sessions and 6 key informant interviews. Secondary data was obtained from a review of relevant literature. Quantitative data was analysed using IBM SPSS Version 24 at 95% Confidence Interval (CI). Qualitative data was analysed using Content Analysis Technique (CAT) method. The findings summarised hereunder are presented and discussed throughout the body of the report.

Key Study Findings

Existing Legal and Regulatory Framework: Existing laws, regulations, policies and strategies do not define or recognise sextortion as a form of corruption, therefore is difficult to prosecute. Furthermore, data and information around it is scanty or non-existent due to limited research.

Access to Water Sanitation and Hygiene: About all residents within the study area have access to water, which they purchase from water vendors or kiosks operators at an average price of KES 5 for a 20-litre container. The cost of water is high compared to KES 2 per 20-litre container recommended by WASREB. Most water points are accessible within 300 metres radius from dwellings, but are inadequate. Residents, especially women and girls who have the responsibility for water collection, queue for long hours before they can fetch water. Lengthy queues and overcrowding at water points are contributing factors to sextortion and sexual abuse.

Majority (8 in 10) of the residents in the study area have access to improved sanitation facilities, but mostly shared among multiple households beyond WHO recommendations. The residents also pay between KES 5-10 per person to access the communal toilets. Although toilets are somehow safe at day-time than night-time, there are still safety concerns, especially for women and girls, with respect to general insecurity, poor hygiene, overcrowding and long distance from dwellings. For these reasons, users have improvised flying toilets, buckets or small containers for relieving themselves.

Almost all (9 in 10) residents within the study area have access to a designated bathing space. However, to access communal bathing spaces, residents pay KES 10 per person, which is considered high. The bathing spaces are generally safe during the day than at night. Safety concerns, especially for women and girls, while accessing the bathing

spaces relates to general insecurity, overcrowding, poor hygiene, lack of privacy and long distance from dwellings. For these reasons, women and girls prefer to bathe in or near their houses.

Sextortion in WASH Sector: Sextortion and sexual harassment are a common phenomenon in the study area. The local lingo for sextortion is '*water for water*' which is understood as *sex to water*. Cases of water vendors forcing women and girls to have sex with them to access water is common knowledge to the residents. The vendors capitalise on socioeconomic vulnerabilities of women and girls to coerce them into sex for water. Furthermore, vendors also deliberately keep water storage containers for women to fetch water for them at a later time in exchange for sex. Because of insufficient water availability, some women go the extra mile by seducing and offering sex to vendors in exchange for water.

Cases of sextortion and/or sexual harassment are largely unreported due to fear of victimisation, stigmatisation or lack of knowledge on what to do. Majority of victims/survivors of sextortion and sexual harassment are mostly single adult women (over 35 years), while majority of the perpetrators are adult men (over 35 years).

Sextortion and sexual harassment cases happen frequently or sometimes at or on the way to WASH facilities, mostly in the morning or mid-morning. The common contributors to such cases are overcrowding, insecurity, disrespect for women, drug use and abuse, weak socio-economic status and negative peer pressure. Most victims/survivors of sextortion do not report cases due to fear of reprisal following disclosure, stigmatization by the community, feeling of guilt and shame, bribe demand and lack of information on reporting mechanism.

The community referral pathways that may link victims/survivors to appropriate support services is weak, even though the services exist. The victims/survivors need protection measures against reprisal, guidance on prevention and reporting of incidents, and economic empowerment.

Key Advocacy Messages

Key Message 1 Sextortion violates the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya on the right to access adequate quantities of safe water and reasonable standards of sanitation. It also violates human rights as enshrined in international human rights instruments which Kenya is a signatory to;

Key Message 2 Sextortion is serious yet silent gendered form of corruption and gender based violence that mostly affects women and girls. It is largely unreported due to fear of reprisal, social stigmatisation, feeling of guilt and shame;

Key Message 3 Sextortion occurs against a person's will and thus violates human dignity. An act is not consensual when it is demanded explicitly or implicitly through coercion involving hiking prices or denying someone access to basic or essential services;

Key Message 4 Gendered roles, inadequate water points and inadequate appropriate water and sanitation infrastructure, high population and high poverty are the root causes of sextortion in the WASH sector. These issues lead to overcrowding, insecurity, poor hygiene, lack of privacy and long travel distances to facilities that proportion risks to women and girls;

Key Message 5 Prevention and eradication of sextortion in all sectors is the mandate of the Government of Kenya to its citizens and must be fought alongside other forms of corruption such as bribery, fraud and embezzlement of funds. A proper framework should be put in place to define, recognise and fight sextortion as a form of corruption; and

Key Message 6 Human rights are non-negotiable, inalienable and indivisible. Women, girls, men and boys all have equal status. Denial of one right invariably impedes enjoyment of other rights. Thus the right of women and girls cannot be compromised by the rights of men and boys. Similarly, the right to WASH services cannot be compromised by other rights.

Study Recommendations

Thematic Area	Recommendations	Implementing Stakeholders	Means/ Instruments
Legal and Regulatory Framework	Develop a legal definition and framework for sextortion to enable adequate prosecution of cases	GoK, Legislators and the Public	Drafting of Bills and Acts of Parliament
	Implement legal training programmes to ensure stakeholders, especially judges and prosecutors are aware of sextortion and how to prosecute it.	CSOs, GoK, Donors	Development of and implementation of Training Modules
	Training of girls and women on sextortion and other forms of SGBV	CSOs, Community Groups	Development of and implementation of Training Modules
	Integrate sextortion in gender and equality policies as well as ethics and anti-corruption policies, programmes and regulations	GoK Ministries and Departments	Development of Policies, Strategies
	Launch public awareness campaign and advocacy about sextortion using the key messages highlighted in this report and encourage victims to come forward, speak up and seek redress	GoK, KEWASNET, ANEW, CSO, Media, Community Groups	Development of Advocacy Tools

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Improve access to adequate safe and reliable water supply	NCWSC, Donor	Increase production of water and ensure reliable supply
	Improve Sewer Infrastructure	NCWSC, Donor	Increase sewer network infrastructure
	Improve access to onsite sanitation facilities	County Government, CSO, Donors, Community Groups	Establishment of onsite sanitation facilities, including communal bio-centres
	Adhere to the recommended tariff for a 20-litre container by WASREB	WASREB, Kiosk Owners, NCWSC	Water Tariff, compliance monitoring
Response and Redress	Provide safe confidential and gender sensitive reporting mechanism that gives victims/survivors access to appropriate support to resources needed (such as physical, psychological, health as well as legal support)	CSOs, KEWASNET, ANEW, GoK, Donors	Establishment and Strengthening Support Services for women and girls, including safe spaces
	Ensure reporting mechanism is widely accessible by making information about reporting readily available through broad dissemination and use of local languages	Media, CSO, GoK	Reporting Mechanism
	Protect victims/survivors who report cases of sextortion, other forms of SGBV and corruption from reprisal or victimization	Community, CSOs, National Police Service and National Government Administrative offices, Nyumba Kumi leaders	Develop and implement a safe reporting mechanism by victims/survivors, including referral pathways and mentors
	Train staff and/or law enforcement officers interacting with survivors/victims or investigating their cases on correct approach for effective response on SGBV, sextortion and other forms of corruption	KEWASNET, ANEW, CSOs	Development and implement training modules for police, nurses and mentors and Nyumba Kumi Leaders etc.

Monitoring, Analysis and Review	Develop a database for capturing and storing sextortion data for effective monitoring, analysis and review	KEWASNET, GoK, ANEW, CSOs	Online Database
	Gather disaggregated data on sextortion through annual National Ethics and Anti-corruption surveys	EACC	National Ethics and Anti-corruption Surveys
	Undertake periodic impact research on sextortion	GoK, ANEW, KEWASNET, Donors, CSOs	Impact report
Security	Improve security systems in the informal settlements	County Government, National Police, Service, National Government Administration Officers, Community	Installation of lighting at communal spaces and community policing, safety mapping of the available WASH facilities
Economic and Social Empowerment	Empower women and girls to get out of poverty, and participate in decision making in the WASH sector	CSO, County Government, GoK, Donor, Community Groups	Entrepreneurship training, access to credit support and establishment of SMEs or IGAs, including setting up WASH facilities managed and run by women





1

➤ INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

The Kenya Water and Sanitation Civil Society Network (KEWASNET) in partnership with the African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEWS) are implementing the Sex for Water (SFW) – Promoting Safe Space for Girls and Young Women in Kibera Project. The aim of the project is to help in improving civil society's and the community's capacity to demand better service delivery of water supply for vulnerable women and girls through: (i) developing a sound understanding of the problem and facilitating the preparation of appropriate policies and strategies for the eradication of all forms of violence against women and girls in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); (ii) developing programmes for advocacy against sexual violence and supporting initiatives for women and girls who are survivors of the scourge within the specialised institutions, and (iii) providing a database on sex-for-water cases involving women and girls.



392,603

The combined population of the survey area that comprised eight (8) sub locations (Kibera, 6; Embakasi South, 2),



149,278

Number of households involved in the baseline study.

The SFW project premises on empowering girls and women in WASH sector by working with responsible institutions and communities to put safeguards in place to reduce WASH related sexual exploitation and/or violence. The SFW will initiate and sustain policy dialogue on SFW, and undertake planning and budgeting to ensure that efforts against the SFW are sustained to ultimately win the war against WASH linked sexual exploitation and/or violence.

KEWASNET planned and conducted the baseline survey for the Project to provide reliable quantitative and qualitative information to guide development of strategies and interventions against SGBV in WASH sector in Kenya.

1.2 Approach and Methodology

1.2.1 Survey Area

The baseline study was conducted in Kibera and Embakasi South sub-counties in Nairobi City County. The survey area comprised eight (8) sub locations (Kibera, 6; Embakasi South, 2), with a combined population of 392,603 persons and 149,278 households¹. The study area is highlighted further in Figure 1.1.

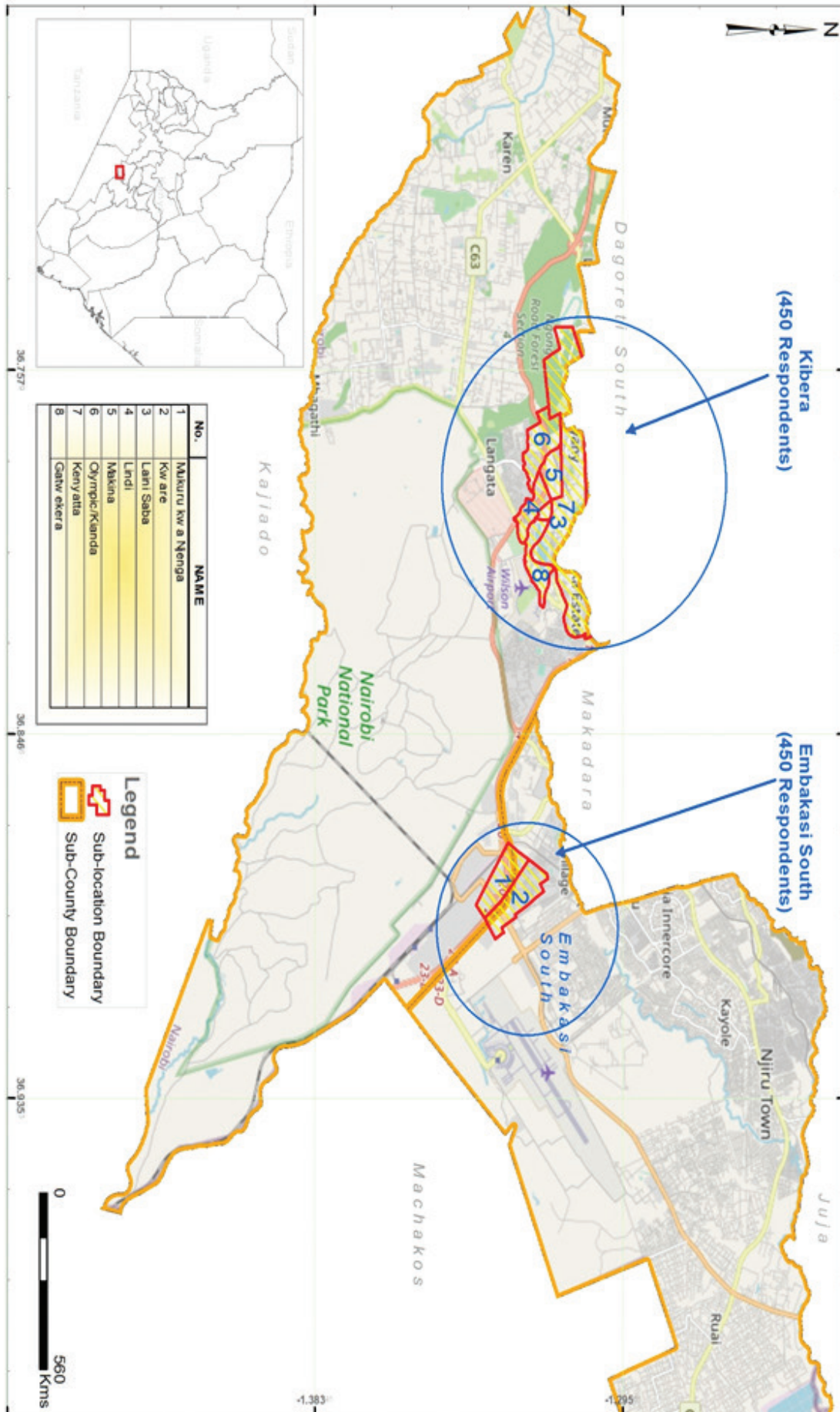
1.2.2 Data Collection

Data was collected both from secondary and primary sources. Secondary data was obtained through review of relevant documents. Primary data was collected using Structured Individual Questionnaire (SIQ), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) guide and Key Informant Interview (KII) guide.

- a) **Individual Interviews:** A SIQ was administered by trained research assistants to 900 individual girls and women (Kibera, 450; Embakasi South, 450) aged between 15 and 59 years. Most (67.8%) of the respondents had completed secondary or tertiary education, while 32.1% had completed primary education. About 45.7% of the respondents were married, while 54.4% were not; slightly over-half (51.3%) of the respondents were unemployed, 22.2% self-employed, 18.8% casuals and 7.7% permanently employed. More than half (52.6%) of the respondents were from male-headed households, while 47.4% were from female headed households.
- b) **Focus Group Discussions:** Twenty-five (25) FGDs, each consisting of up to 10 participants were completed during the baseline survey. The discussions were held with eight (8) girls' groups, eight (8) women groups, one (1) men groups and eight (8) water groups/associations. The information collected through the FGDs has been used throughout the report to augment findings from individual interviews and literature.
- c) **Key Informants Interviews:** Six (6) KIIs were administered to selected staff of civil society organizations, sector players and leaders, policy makers and national and county leaders. These organisations were local administration (sub-county administrators, chiefs, local elders, police,), water groups/vendor associations' leadership, and civil society organisations (CSOs).

¹ 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

Figure 1.1: Survey Area



1.2.2 Data Processing and Analysis

All transcripts, field notes and summaries were grouped into thematic variables in line with the objectives of the survey. For quantitative data, IBM SPSS Version 24 was used for analysis at 95% Confidence Interval. For qualitative data, Content Analysis Technique (CAT) was used. The findings from desk study and analysis of field data formed the basis of discussions, conclusions and recommendations herein.

1.3 Ethical Considerations

The survey was conducted in full compliance with high ethical standards consistent with the World Health Organisation (WHO) Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Intervention Research on Violence against Women.² Before administration of study tools, verbal consent was sought. All the participants were adequately briefed on the purpose and objectives of the survey. The survey team ensured the confidentiality and integrity of the participants in line with international best practice.

1.4 Challenges

While the study was conducted successfully, it had several challenges. The main ones being:

- a) **COVID-19 Situation:** Some of the sampled respondents were reluctant to participate in the survey owing to the prevailing COVID-19 situation coupled with GoK containment measures. The challenge was overcome by sampling other respondents.
- b) **Limited Disclosure:** Given the sensitive nature of sexual and gender-based violence matters, some respondents shied from answering questions on the subject. While some participants were uncomfortable to discuss the issue openly due to fear for reprisal, shame or stigma, the survey team re-assured them about confidentiality of information.
- c) **Social Stigma:** Given the social stigma associated with SGBV, victims refused to be recorded on video. However, audio recordings were collected to augment survey findings.

1.5 Report Organisation

This baseline survey report is organised as follows:

Section 1 introduces the study, including background information, approach and methodology, ethical considerations and challenges encountered.

Section 2 gives the study context, including a brief review of WASH sector, corruption and existing legal and policy instruments;

² See: WHO (World Health Organization); Geneva; Ethical and safety recommendations for intervention research on violence against women; February 2016.

Section 3 presents the study findings on access to water and sanitation in the study areas, including safety aspects;

Section 4 gives a succinct discussion and presents cases of sextortion in WASH sector based on experiences drawn from the study areas;

Section 5 presents the SGBV response and redress mechanism within the study areas, including individual and community level response; and

Section 6 concludes the study and proposes key advocacy messages.

The report has two Appendices.

PROMISE ME ANYTHING,
BUT PAY CASH

MATI
5/-

YOU ARE MY FRIEND
BUT TO MY BUSINESS
YOU ARE A CUSTOMER.





2

STUDY CONTEXT

2.1 Overview

This section gives a snap shot review of the WASH sector and corruption in Kenya. It also defines sextortion according to the IAWJ, identifies existing legal and policy instruments on corruption, human rights and sexual abuse. The section ends with identification of the gaps to be filled by the survey.

2.2 WASH Sector

The urban population is projected to grow to 30 million by 2030 up from the current 14.8 million^{3,4}. About 40.0 percent of the urban population lives in the low-income areas the epicentre of growth^{5,6}. The informal or low-income settlements



30 MILLION

Projected urban population by 2030, up from the current **14.8 million**



40%

Approximate percentage of the urban population that lives in the low-income areas.

³ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (2019).

⁴ Idem, 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census (2009).

⁵ Water Services Regulatory Board, IMPACT: A Performance Report of Kenya's Water Services Sector - 2017/18 (Nairobi 2019) 8.

⁶ According to Inventory of the Slums in Nairobi by Pamoja Trust, Nairobi alone has over 90 informal settlements which include Kibera and Mukuru Kwa Njenga.

are characterised by high population density, lack of adequate social infrastructure, limited access to adequate and affordable basic water and sanitation services and poor standards of living. As a result, the services of regulated utilities or water service providers are also limited.

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 provides for the right to clean and safe water and reasonable sanitation and mandates the government to put in place the necessary measures for the fulfilment of this fundamental right. Accordingly, the Water and Sewerage Regulatory Board (WASREB), the national regulator has ensured informal settlement interventions are embedded within the water sector. WASREB introduced a mandatory Key Performance Indicator requiring all utilities to report their effort to serve low-income areas. The Indicator monitors the level of pro-poor service provision as well as offers guidance for the water utilities on how to improve services in low income areas. Consequently, water service providers have been able to implement the constitutional right to water and sanitation by increasing service coverage in LIAs; replace informal services which discriminate the underserved; achieve equitable access while ensuring quality and adequate service levels; eliminate discrimination and exploitation of the poor in accessing water services.

2.3 Corruption

Corruption, the abuse of entrusted powers for private gains, is a major obstacle to socio-economic development locally, regionally and globally that can impair communities and their economies. It contributes to health and safety problems, environmental damage, human rights violation and economic instability, thereby increasing vulnerability to poverty. Evidence across the world shows dangerous signs of corruption spreading.

Findings of various corruption surveys show that Kenya continues to be among the most corrupt countries in the world⁷. According to the Transparency International (TI) Corruption Perception Index of 2019, which measured the perceived level of public sector corruption in 180 countries and territories, Kenya was ranked position 137.⁸ Similarly, according to the EACC National Ethics and Corruption Survey (2018) the level of corruption in the country was considered to be high. In Kenya, bribery and abuse of (power) are the most prevalent forms of corruption, even though other forms such as extortion are also practiced.

Corruption can take place in any sector: public, private enterprises and non-governmental organisations. Corruption in the water sector is not a new phenomenon in Kenya, Africa or across the World. According to the EACC (2018), access to water services was one of the areas prone to corruption⁹. Whatever the form, corruption in the water sector leads to reduced access, especially for the poor and most vulnerable.

⁷ Task force report; Report on the Review of the Legal, Policy and Institutional Framework for Fighting Corruption in Kenya, 2015

⁸ <https://tikenya.org/corruption-perceptions-index-2019/> (accessed on 14 July 2020)

⁹ Other areas prone to corruption are application of birth certificate, seeking medical attention, renewal of national identification numbers, seeking employment, solving conflict, dismissing as case, reporting a crime, seeking police protection, registration/ collection of land title deeds, and education services.

2.4 Sextortion: Gendered Non-Monetary Corruption

Sextortion is defined as a form of sexual exploitation and corruption that occurs when people in position of authority seek to extort sexual favour in exchange for something within their power to grant or withhold. In effect, sextortion is a form of corruption in which sex rather than money is the currency of the bribe¹⁰.

Many anti-corruption legal frameworks do not recognise sextortion as a form of corruption. In fact, use of sex as payment is not being recognised by EACC in the National Ethics and Corruption surveys as corruption but a form of an unethical conduct. However, according to the Task Force Report on the Review of the Legal, Policy and Institutional Framework for Fighting Corruption in Kenya, there is a strong interconnection linkage between corruption and sexual harassment, disproving the myth that corruption is only a financial crime.

According to IAWJ, sextortion involves a request, whether explicit or implicit, to engage in sexual activity. It need not involve sexual intercourse or even physical touching, but could be any form of unwanted sexual activity, such as exposing private body parts or posing for sexual photographs. Furthermore, there must also be a corruption component: The perpetrator must abuse their position of authority by attempting to exact, or by accepting, a sexual favour in exchange for exercise of the power entrusted to them. Sextortion involves both official corruption and corruption in the broader sense of the word: people who exercise the authority entrusted to them for personal benefit rather than with the integrity, fairness and impartiality expected of their position. There must be a *quid pro quo*, meaning a 'this for that' exchange.

Research activities have been conducted on sexual harassment in various sectors across the world. The annual corruption surveys undertaken by EACC have been capturing cases of sexual harassment, which have been rising as shown in Table 2.1, but the information is not disaggregated to capture sextortion. This implies that scale and dynamics of sextortion in different sectors in the country are still largely unknown. Consequently, without data, it would be difficult to initiate meaningful discussions on sextortion.

Table 2.1: Cases of sexual harassment, 2015 - 2018

Year	Frequency of Occurrence			
	Often	Sometimes	Never	Don't Know/No Response
2015	9.4	9.1	74.2	7.3
2016	13.4	16.0	64.8	5.8
2017	13.2	17.3	66.7	1.8
2018	16.6	25.8	53.0	4.7

Source: EACC National Ethics and Corruption Survey, 2015-2018

¹⁰ International Bar Association (IBA) 2019, Sextortion: A crime of corruption and sexual exploitation

2.5 Existing Legal and Regulatory Instruments

Kenya has put in place various policies to safeguard economic and social rights of the citizens. Firstly, the Constitution grants every person the right to the highest attainable standards of health, access to reasonable standards of sanitation and access to clean and safe water in adequate quantities within the meaning of Article 43. National legal instruments that operationalise the constitution to prevent corruption and sexual offenses are: the Anti-corruption and Economic Crimes Act, 2003; the Penal Code Cap 63, Sexual Offences Act 2006, the Protection Against Domestic Violence 2015, National Gender and Development Policy, National Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy 2015, National Guidelines on the Management of Sexual Violence 2014, the Education Gender Policy 2007, Third Medium-Term Plan (MTP III) of Kenya Vision 2030, the Big Four Agenda, the National Gender and Development Policy.

Kenya has also domesticated the following regional and global instruments: Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD); ILO Conventions; UN Security Council Resolution 1325; Beijing Platform for Action; the Convention on the Right of the Child; Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on Women Rights in Africa (Maputo Protocol); African Union Agenda 2063; East African Community Treaty of 1999.

The above instruments form the basis of Government mandate in protecting the rights of women and girls against all forms of corruption and sexual exploitation. However, they do not define or recognise sextortion as a form of corruption.

2.6 Identified Gaps

While sextortion has been going on for a long time, it has never been recognised as a distinct phenomenon within either the corruption framework or sexual and gender-based violence framework. Consequently, data and information around it has been scanty or non-existent. Because of the technicalities, sensitivities and inadequacies of data around this otherwise critical issue, this study was undertaken in the WASH sector to provide evidence of existence of sextortion to guide the design of better interventions.



3

➤ WATER AND SANITATION ACCESS

3.1 Overview

Access to water and sanitation is an economic and social right within the meaning of Article 43 (1) (b) and (d) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010¹¹. Access to water and sanitation is also a United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 6, which has been domesticated by Kenya through implementation of vision 2030. Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III), commits to ensuring that every Kenyan has access to clean, safe water and improved sanitation by the year 2030. In this section, we review the situation of water and sanitation access in Kibra and Embakasi South Sub Counties.

¹¹ National Council of Law Reporting, 2010, The Constitution of Kenya, 2010.



99.8%

Percentage of the residents of Kibera and Embakasi areas that accessed water through improved sources such as tap, borehole, protected-well and bottled water, according to the survey.



80.3%

Percentage of of the residents within the study area that had access to improved sanitation facilities such as sewer, pour flush, septic tanks and pit latrines, according to the survey.



87.6%

Percentage of the residents within the study areas that had a designated space for bathing, while **12.4%** did not, according to the survey.

3.2 Water Access

The survey found that majority (99.8%) of the residents of Kibera and Embakasi areas accessed water through improved sources such as tap, borehole, protected-well and bottled water. The water was mostly purchased from private vendors or kiosks (64%) at about KES 5 per 20-litre container. During times of extreme scarcity, water costs would rise up to more than KES 20 per 20-litre container. Similarly, when there is a long queue, residents opt to obtain water from handcart operators, who sell a 20-litre container at KES 20. For those who stay in flats, and want the water delivered at their doorsteps, the price for a 20-litre container is usually KES 50. The study found that there were some CSOs in the area that would provide free emergency water supplies to the study area residents.

Most (73.3%) households obtained water within 300 metres radius from dwellings, although a considerable proportion (26.7%) travelled over 300 metres to the nearest water point. Accordingly, about 91.7% of the residents took less than 30 minutes to the nearest water point. Over half (57.0%) of the residents queued for more than 15 minutes due to insufficient water availability and high population (demand).

Despite high accessibility to improved water sources, about 54.4% of the residents within the survey area were treating water, mostly using chlorine/aqua-tab or boiling. The reasons cited for treating water were poor quality and bad smell because of contamination of the pipes passing through or near open sewer lines.

Apart from the poor quality and bad smell, the residents (55.6%) within the study areas were generally dissatisfied with the level of water service delivery due to insufficient water availability (29.9%), long queuing time (24.0%), high cost (21.6%), insecurity (6.7%), sextortion (4.4%) and long distance to water points (1.8%) as highlighted in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Reasons for dissatisfaction with water service delivery



The survey findings showed that 4.4% of the residents were dissatisfied with water service delivery due to sextortion (sexual exploitation and harassment). During the FGDs in Kibera and Embakasi South, the participants reported that sextortion had been normalised to the extent that survivors/victims did not see the need of reporting. Further discussions on sextortion is provided in **Section 4** of this report.

3.3 Sanitation Access

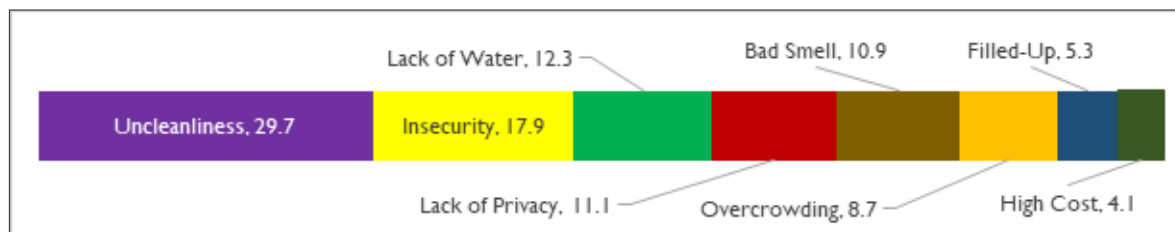
The survey found that majority (80.3%) of the residents within the study area had access to improved sanitation facilities such as sewer, pour flush, septic tanks and pit latrines. The level of access to improved sanitation facilities were 74.2% and 87.0% in Kibera and Embakasi South respectively.

Discussions from FGDs, responses from KIIs and individual interviews revealed that most of the sanitation facilities were being shared among multiple households (≤ 20 HH, 62.7%; >20 HH, 37.3%). These facilities were mostly private (75.5%), public (23.2%) or communally owned (1.3%).

The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends that sanitation facilities should be no more than 30 metres from dwellings, which was true for only 46.3% of the residents within the study areas. Over half (53.7%) of the residents reported travelling more than 30 metres to access such facilities. Furthermore, accessing toilets was not free as users reported paying between KES 5-10 per person per visit. FGD discussants and KII respondents averred that the toilet usage costs were very high thereby limiting accessibility to the point that women and girls had resorted to using flying toilets¹², buckets or small containers to relieve themselves.

Apart from the high cost of accessing toilet facilities, the survey established that 39.2% of the residents within the study area were generally dissatisfied with the level of sanitation services due to uncleanliness (29.7%), insecurity (17.9%), lack of water (12.3%), lack of privacy (11.1%), bad smell (10.9%), overcrowding (8.7%) and overflowing (filled-up) toilets, as further highlighted in Figure 3.2 below.

Figure 3.2: Reasons for dissatisfaction with access to sanitation facilities



3.4 Hygiene Services

People need a space where they can bathe in privacy and dignity. If this is not available at household level, central facilities may be set-up. Accordingly, 87.6% of the residents within the study areas were having a designated space for bathing, while 12.4% did not. FGD discussants and KII respondents reported that women and girls preferred to bathe in spaces at household level instead of walking long distances to bathrooms. It was also common practice to use toilets and house veranda as bathing spaces.

As already discussed on toilet facilities, WHO recommends that bathing spaces should be no more than 30 metres from a dwelling, which was not the case for 41.4% of the residents in Kibera and Embakasi South Sub Counties. As discussed later in **Section 4** of

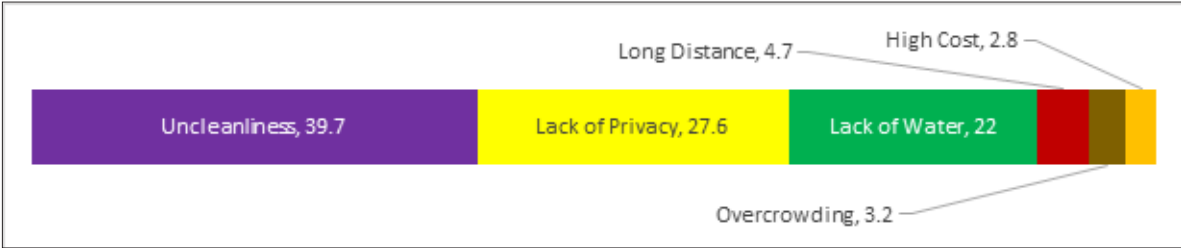
¹² Polythene bags or shopping bags used as for relieving self

this report, long distance to sanitation facilities was risky to girls and women and one of the contributing factors to sexual exploitation and harassment.

The usage of bathing spaces was not free. The survey found that about 60.2% of the residents were paying for using the bathrooms at an average of KES 10 per person per visit, which was considered high.

In addition to high cost of accessing bathing spaces, over half (52.0%) of the respondents were dissatisfied with the level of access to sanitation services owing to uncleanliness (39.7%), lack of privacy (27.6%), lack of water (22.0%), long distance (4.7%) and overcrowding (3.2%), as further highlighted in Figure 3.3.

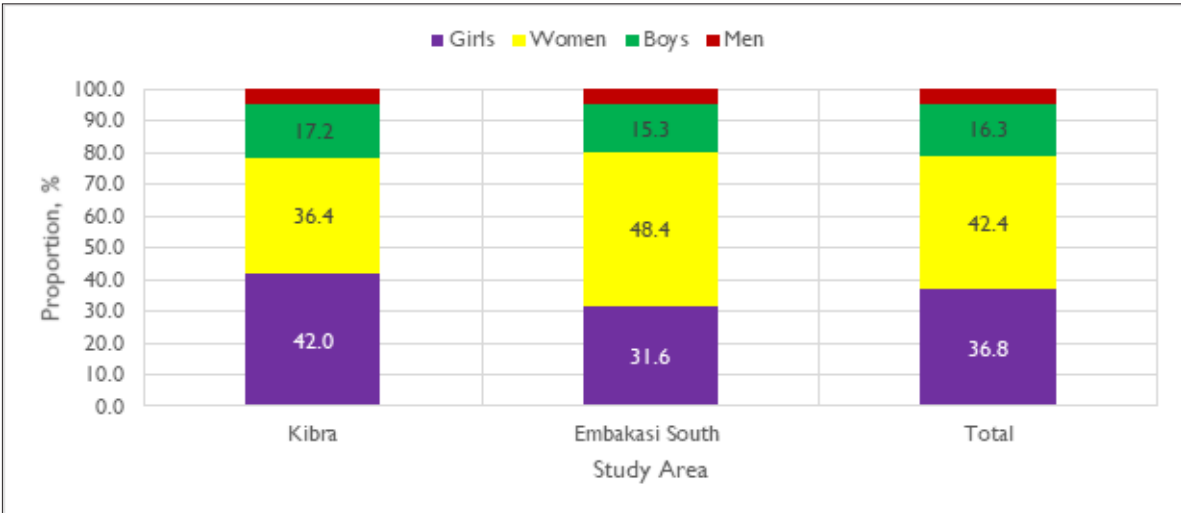
Figure 3.3: Reasons for dissatisfaction with bathing facilities



3.5 Responsibility of Water Collection

Gendered roles and responsibilities can cause or perpetuate SGBV by putting women and girls at risk. The survey found that the responsibility of water collection in the survey areas was mainly women and girls' affair as reflected in Figure 3.4 below. About 79.2% of the households (Kibra, 78.4%; Embakasi South, 80.0%) depended on women and girls to meet their water needs. Men and boys were also involved in situations where the females were unwell or absent. According to KIs, the burden of fetching water for the households had left women and girls susceptible to sexual exploitation and harassment as detailed in **Section 4** of this report.

Figure 3.4: Share of responsibility for household water collection

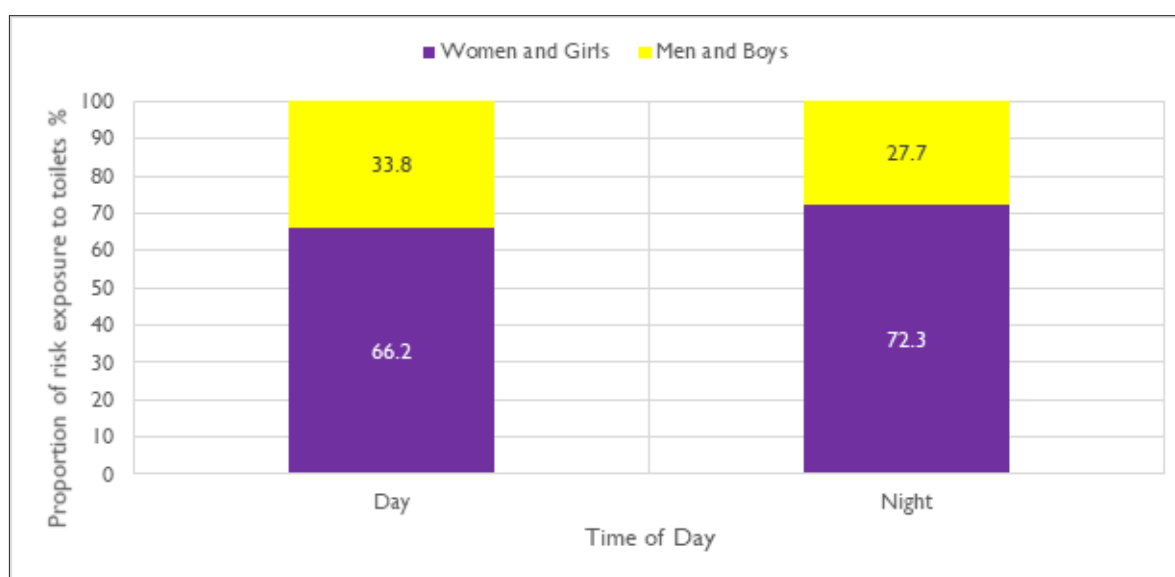


3.6 Safety of WASH Facilities

3.6.1 Safety at Toilets

The survey respondents indicated that toilets were somehow safe for everyone during the day (68.2%) than at night (30.3%). Personal safety concerns both during the day and at night while accessing the toilet facilities were in general insecure, poor hygiene, crowding and long distance from dwellings. The survey found that females (women and girls) were more susceptible to toilet access risks than males (men and boys) as further illustrated in Figure 3.5 below. Such risks were attributed to idle men who were using and abusing drugs.

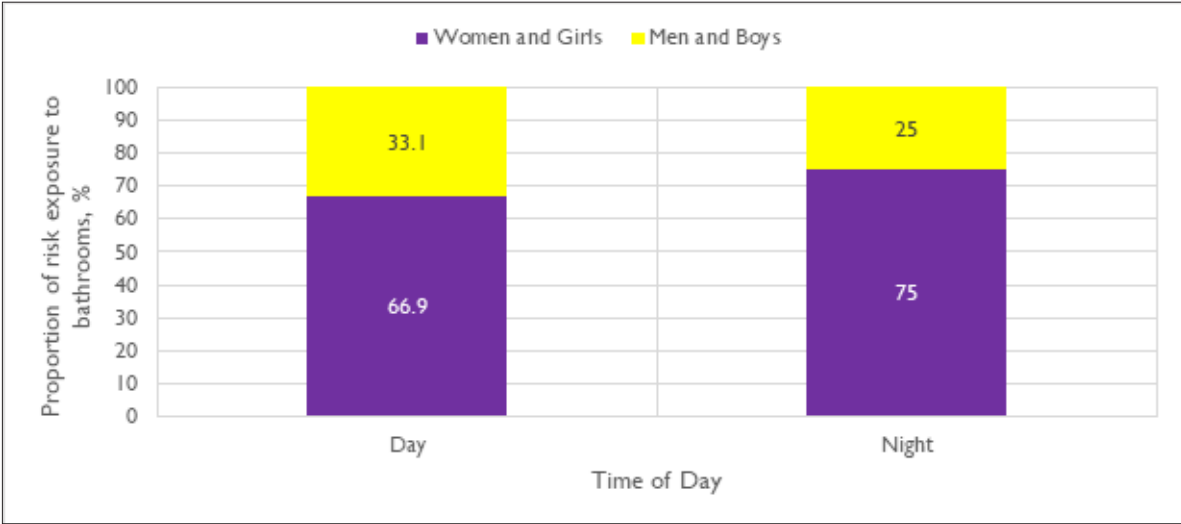
Figure 3.5: Gender risk exposure at toilet facilities



3.6.2 Safety at Bathing Spaces

Similar to the findings on toilet facilities, survey respondents indicated that bathing spaces were generally safe during the day (73.7%) than at night (41.5%). However, personal safety concerns both during the day and at night while accessing bathing spaces related to general insecurity, crowding, poor hygiene, lack of privacy and long distance from dwellings. As further illustrated in Figure 3.6, females (women and girls) were more susceptible to bathroom access risks than males (men and boys).

Figure 3.6: Gender risk exposure at bathroom facilities



Women and girls were facing the difficult issue of privacy while accessing sanitation facilities. Without appropriate sanitation facilities, they were continuously getting exposed to SGBV risks. They study found that most sanitation facilities were in deplorable condition due to dilapidation. Therefore, it was easy for men and boys to peep through and look at women and girls while bathing or relieving themselves as illustrated by case stories in Boxes 1 and 2 below.



CASE STORY

1. Impact of lack of privacy at bathing spaces

A middle-aged man (37 years old) used to peep at a girl (13 years old) every morning when she showered. When the girl reported the case to her mum, she was ignored until one day this man defiled this girl.

The case was brought to our attention by the village champions and we responded. The girl was taken to hospital, then the case was reported to the police. We journeyed with the girl until justice was served. The man was imprisoned to 20 years. We are putting a smile on the victim's faces but also ensuring that the community learns lessons and other perpetrators could not think of defiling girls or raping women."

Gender Department, SHOFCO



2. Sexual comments about a person's anatomy

People always peep in the bathrooms, so you can find a boy peeping then commenting, heey, they are ripe, they are waiting for me!"

Participant, Makina FGD

3.7 Summary

This chapter has captured the level of access to WASH services in the study areas. About all residents of Kibera and Embakasi had access to water mostly purchased from private vendors or kiosks at average of KES 5 per 20-litre container. The cost of water was considered high compared to KES 2 per 20-litre container recommended by WASREB. Water was largely accessible within 300 metres radius from dwellings. However, due to high population and inadequate supply, the residents queue for long hours, which was exposing them to sexual risks. The responsibility of water collection was mainly undertaken by women and girls, which made them susceptible to sexual exploitation and harassment. In some instances, women and girls did exchange sex for water, a practice that was considered normal in both Kibra and Mukuru Kwa Njenga.

About eight out of ten residents within the study area had access to improved sanitation facilities, mostly communal and shared among multiple households. Residents paid between KES 5-10 per person per visit to access the communal toilets. Even though toilets were somehow safe for everyone during the day than at night, personal safety concerns, especially for women and girls, related to general insecurity, poor hygiene, crowding and long distance from dwellings, especially with idle men lurking around such facilities while using and abusing drugs. For these reasons, users had resorted to using flying toilets, buckets or small containers to relieve themselves.

About nine out of ten residents within the study area had access to a designated space for bathing. To access communal bathing spaces, the residents paid KES 10 per person, which was considered high. Even though bathing spaces were generally safe during the day than at night, personal safety concerns, especially for women and girls, while accessing these facilities related to general insecurity, crowding, poor hygiene, lack of privacy and long distance from dwellings. For these reasons, women and girls preferred to bathe in or near their houses.





4

➤ SEXTORTION IN WASH SECTOR

4.1 Overview

Sexortion is that form of corruption or practice in which sex, rather than money, is the currency for services. Building on findings and discussions presented in **Section 3**, we present further evidence of sextortion in the study area with respect to WASH services. This section will also highlight other forms of sexual and gender based violence reported by the survey participants.

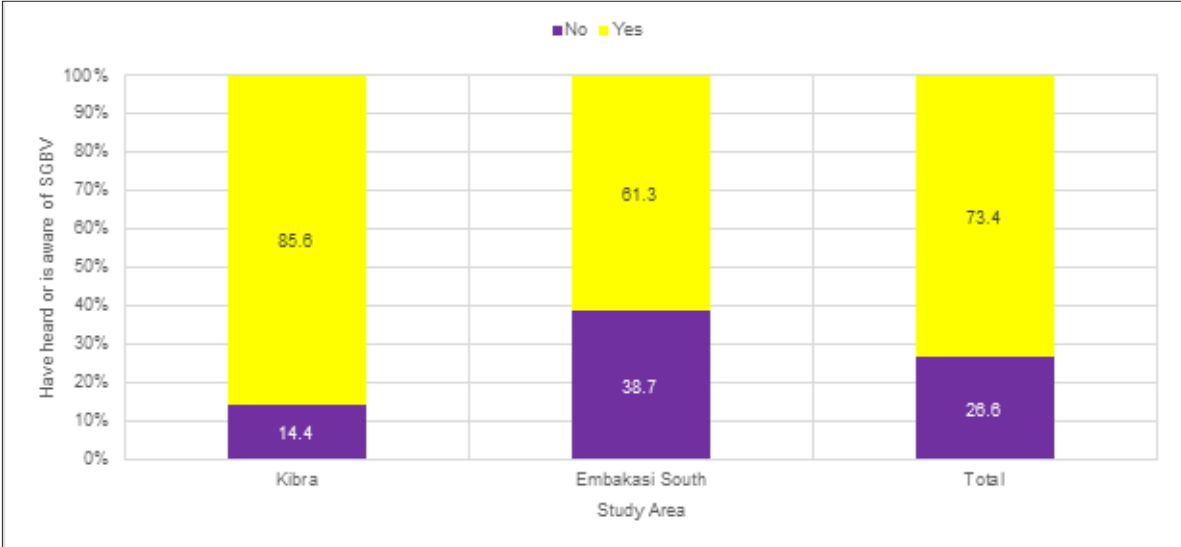
4.2 Awareness, Forms and Frequency of SGBV

Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) refers to any act that is perpetrated against a person's will and is based on gender norms and unequal power relationships. It encompasses threats of violence and coercion, which can be physical, emotional, psychological or sexual in nature.

Sexual extortion ('sextortion') occurs when those entrusted with power use it to sexually exploit those dependent on that power.

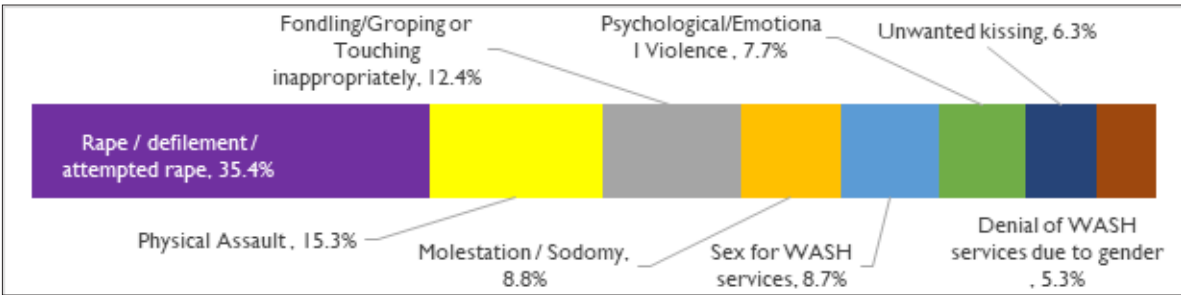
All the respondents were asked a question about awareness of SGBV. If the participant responded yes, they were asked about the forms and frequency of sexual violence they knew. Overall, majority (73.4%) of the respondents had heard or were aware of SGBV. About 85.6% and 61.3% of the respondents in Kibra and Embakasi South respectively, were aware of SGBV as further highlighted in Figure 4.1 below.

Figure 4.1: Awareness of SGBV among the respondents



The survey respondents who reported having heard about SGBV also identified various forms as mostly rape /attempted rape (35.4 percent), physical assault (15.3 percent), fondling/groping (12.4%), molestation/sodomy (8.8%), sex for WASH services (8.7%), psychological/emotional violence (7.7%), unwanted kissing (6.3%) and denial of WASH services (5.3%) as shown in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Forms of SGBV



The survey established that there were civil society organisations in the study area who were raising community awareness on the above forms of SGBV. These organisations could support generation of the necessary data and information as foundation for advancing the sextortion discourse.

Correct capturing of sextortion data is essential so that incidents are appropriately categorised. Table 4.1 below shows all forms of SGBV within the study area as reported by survey participants. With respect to sexual abuse, we have separated sexual harassment and sextortion as specific categories to advance our discussions in the subsequent sections of the report.

Table 4.1: Forms of SGBV in the study area, as reported by survey respondents

Sexual Abuse		Psychological/ emotional Violence	Physical Violence	Economic Violence
Sexual Harassment	Sextortion			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defilement - Attempted defilement - Rape - Attempted rape - Sodomy - Seduction - Unwanted touching - Spanking - Flirting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offer for sex as payment for water services - Consent for sex as payment for water services - Denial of water access for refusal to offer sex as payment for water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negligence - Insults/ Insulting words - Bullying - Mocking - Threat to sexual violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Domestic violence - Physical assault - Robbery with violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child labour

Source: Field Survey Data, 2020

With respect to frequency of incidents, the survey found that about 61.1% of SGBV cases occurred always or sometimes. About 67.2% of sextortion cases occurred always or sometimes followed by physical assault where 64.9% of the cases occurred always or sometimes. Figure 4.3 depicts the frequency of occurrence of the various forms of SGBV as reported by the respondents.

Sexual and Gender Based Violence can be associated with many factors. According to the survey respondents, the common drivers of SGBV in Kibra and Embakasi South were crowding at WASH facilities (34.2%), disrespect towards women (28.1%), drug use and abuse (15.7%), insecurity (14.0%) and socio-economic status or poverty (8.1%).



35.4%

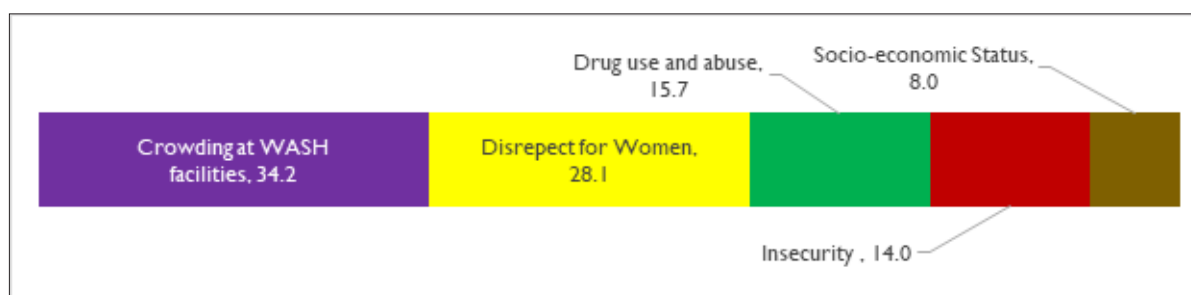
Percentage of the the survey respondents who reported having heard about SGBV, and identified rape/attempted rape as the most common form.

About **80.0%** and **53.8%** of the respondents in Kibra and Embakasi South Sub Counties respectively, were aware of sextortion.

Figure 4.3: Frequency of occurrence of various forms of SGBV



Figure 4.4: Factors contributing SGBV in Kibera and Embakasi South



The above factors are further elaborated below.

- a) **Overcrowding at WASH Points** was a major contributing factor to sexual harassment for girls and women in Kibera and Embakasi South Sub Counties and needs to be addressed. According to the FGD discussants, men and boys took advantage of overcrowding at water points, toilets and bathrooms to seduce or lure women and girls into SGBV. Discussions with key informants revealed that water demand in the study area were higher than the supply coupled with unequal distribution. It was therefore incumbent upon the residents to go an extra-mile in search for limited water resources.

- b) **Disrespect for women and girls** as right holders and agents of their own development was cited as one of the factors contributing to SGBV. The survey established that in many occasions, women and girls, suffered sexual provocation.
- c) **Drug and substance abuse:** The study also found that due to high unemployment and idleness in the community (estates), some adult men and male youth were using and abusing drugs, especially alcohol and bhang. This made them more likely to engage in episodes of sexual harassment or physical violence. To address the vice, some Civil Society Organisations were engaging the youth on avoiding drug abuse.
- d) **Insecurity** was associated with poor lighting and lack of visible law enforcement officers. As part of SGBV reduction strategies, there is need of ensuring adequate lighting in all WASH facilities (water points, toilets and bathing spaces), public and communal areas as well as all areas deemed high risk for SGBV. Where it is not possible to install adequate lighting, the residents could utilise torches or solar lamps to enhance security.
- e) **Socio-economic inequalities** disproportionately affect women and girls leading to SGBV. KII respondents averred that most of the residents in the study area did not have stable income and were unable to pay for individual water connections. So, the control of water services was in the hands of a few bourgeoisies with purchasing power for infrastructure development. Again, when demand is higher than supply because there are thousands of people concentrated in one area with limited resources, socioeconomic vulnerabilities can lead to catastrophic consequences, as women and girls will go an extra mile to access the services in fulfilment of their gender role. Going an extra mile could mean adoption of negative coping strategies such as consenting to sex for water.

4.3 Awareness and Forms of Sextortion

Sexual extortion ("sextortion") occurs when those entrusted with power use it to sexually exploit those dependent on that power. It is a gendered form of corruption that affects children and adults, vulnerable individuals, and established professionals. It transcends all sectors including the WASH sector.

All the respondents were asked a question about awareness of sextortion. If the participant responded yes, they were asked about the forms sextortion they knew. Overall, majority (66.9%) of the respondents had heard or were aware of sextortion. About 80.0% and 53.8% of the respondents in Kibra and Embakasi South Sub Counties respectively, were aware of sextortion as further highlighted in Figure 4.5.

Among the respondents who reported having heard about sexual exploitation, most (83.4%) cited forms of sexual harassment, while 16.6% cited forms of sextortion. The most common form of sexual harassment was unwanted seduction (29.1%), followed by attempted rape (17.0%), unwanted touching (13.6%), gestures or words of sexual nature (11.1%), threat to sexual violence (6.8%) and unwanted kissing (5.8%).

Figure 4.5: Heard or Aware of Sexual Exploitation or Harassment

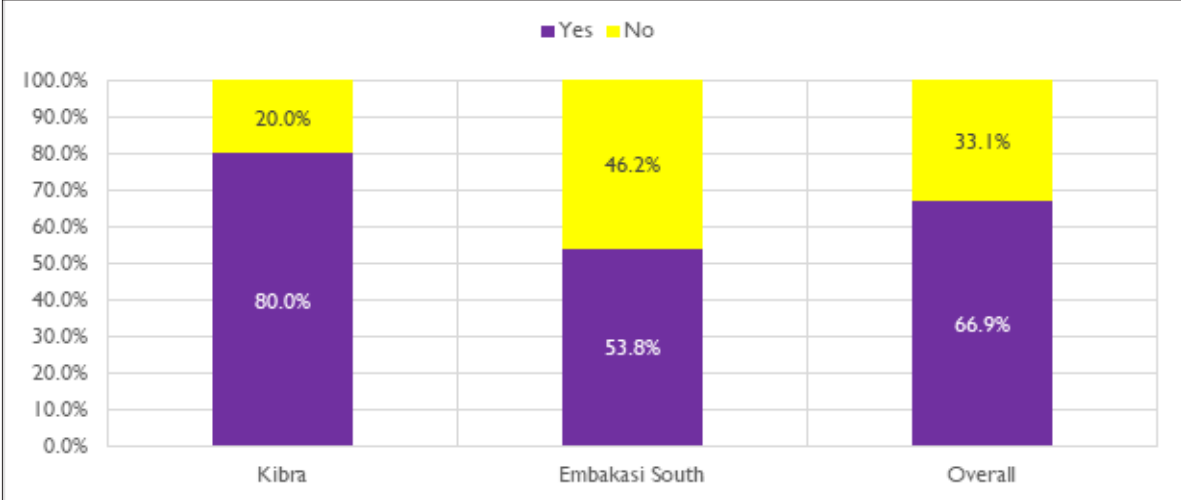
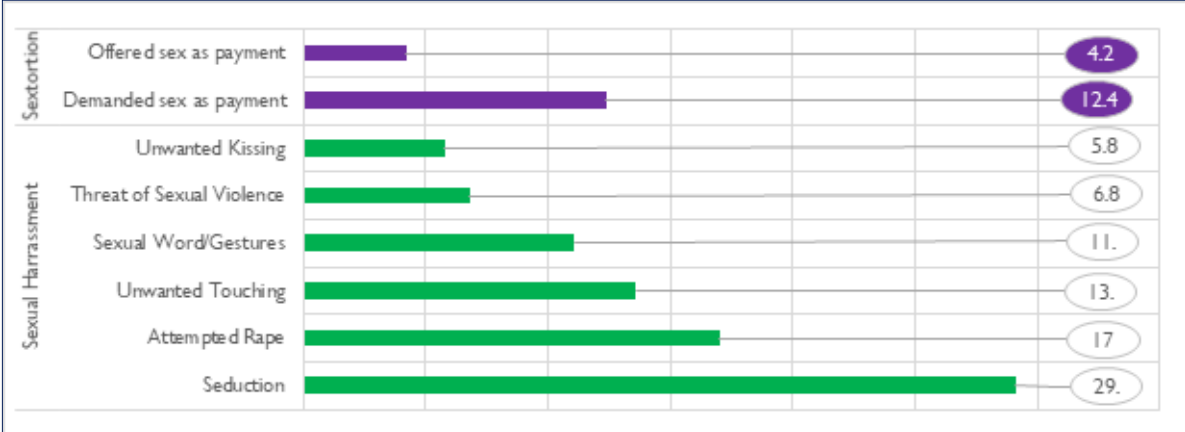
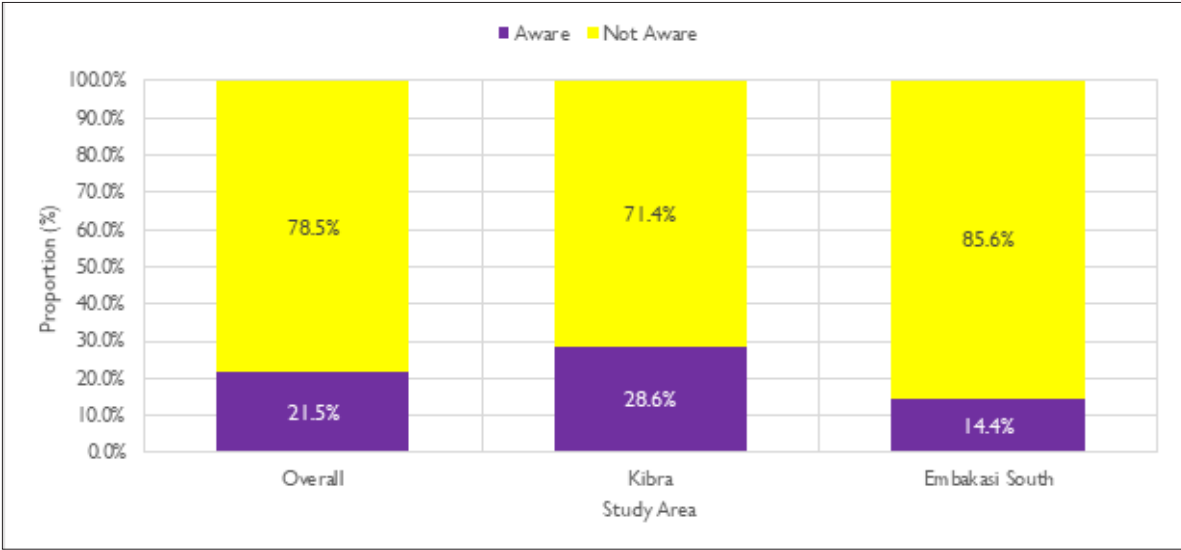


Figure 4.6: Forms of sextortion or sexual harassment in the study area



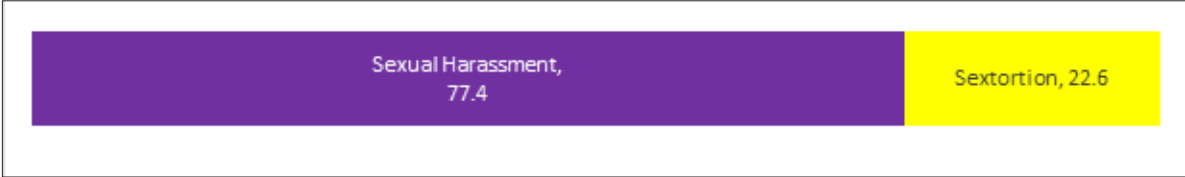
Basing on the above results, it was apparent sextortion was fairly entrenched in the study area, with about 2 in 10 reporting having heard about it. The common forms of sextortion were offering sex as payment for water and water vendors demanding sex for water. These results were augmented further by respondents who knew someone who had actually suffered some form of sextortion or sexual harassment at a WASH facility. Overall, 21.5% of the respondents (Kibra, 28.6%; Embakasi South, 14.4%) had personal knowledge of the victims/survivors, as depicted in Figure 4.7

Figure 4.7: Proportion of respondents who knew someone who had suffered sextortion or sexual harassment at WASH Facility



When the respondents who knew the victims/survivors were asked to state the type of sexual abuse suffered, they reported that 77.4% of the victims/survivors had been sexually harassed, while 22.6% sexually extorted, as depicted in Figure 4.8 below.

Figure 4.8: Forms of Sexual abused suffered by the victims/survivors



According to one KII respondent, sextortion has been going on for a long time although largely unreported due to social stigma. The evidence provided in Box 3 below is a clear indication about the existence of sextortion within the study area.



CASE STORY

3. Water vendor demanding for sex from a woman to access water services

There is an instance in Lindi where a woman said whenever she went to fetch water, the vendor would demand for sexual favours in exchange for access to water services. We called the woman aside and advised her to change water points. We then approached the young man, told him off and reminded him about the rights of women and access to water services. We did it with the help of community/village women champions."

KII Respondent

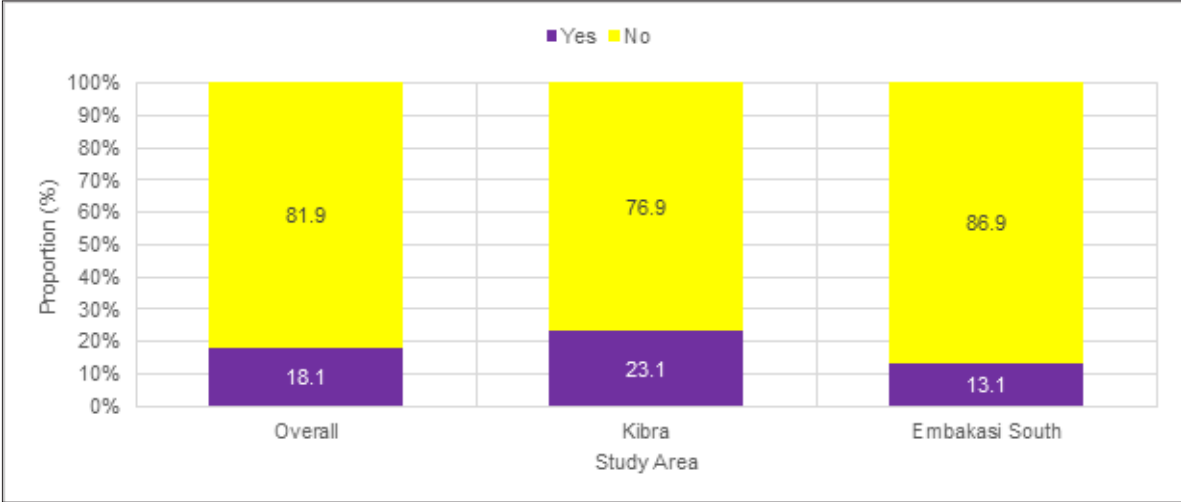
The study also established that there were cases where water vendors forced women and girls to have sex with them by hiking water prices. The vendors would capitalise on socio-economic vulnerabilities of women and girls to coerce them into sex in exchange for water. Again, some vendors would keep storage containers for some women to fetch water at a later time so that they could have sex with them.

It was reported during FGDs that victims or survivors of sextortion or other forms of sexual abuse were afraid to report such cases fearing being victimised twice. The study found that there were vigilante youth groups who stood as gatekeepers for whoever wanted to report such cases. These groups were acting as security within the study area and whoever wanted to access the law enforcement officers would pass through them at a fee, otherwise the case would be dropped.

Furthermore, some of village elders (*Wazee wa Nyumba Kumi*) would refuse to assist the victims/survivors if they failed to comply with their sexual demands or were unable to pay monetary bribe. KII respondents reported that system failure was a fundamental gap in the fight against SGBV and by extension, sextortion. They noted that the police were not arresting the perpetrators, who then got more courage to continue hurting women and girls. Some perpetrators would even threaten victims/survivors of further consequences if they dared to report them to the authorities.

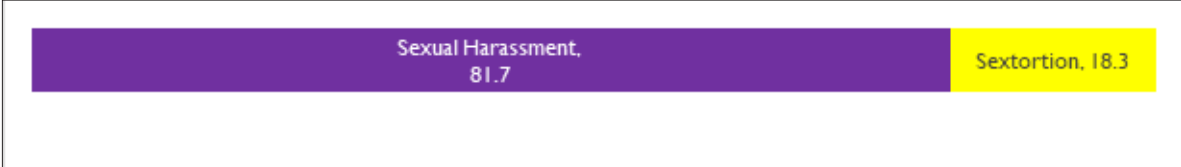
Whilst most victims/survivors of sextortion or sexual harassment did not report the cases, overall about two in ten (18.1%) of the respondents (Kibra, 23.1%; Embakasi South, 13.1%) had witnessed or seen such cases happening at a WASH facility.

Figure 4.9: Proportion of respondents who had seen or witnessed sextortion or sexual harassment at WASH Facility



Among the respondent witnesses, the most common form of sexual abuse witnessed was sexual harassment (81.7%), while about 18.3% had witnessed cases of sexual extortion, as further depicted in Figure 4.10.

Figure 4.10: Forms of sexual abuse witnessed



During FGD at Gatwekera in Kibra, one participant narrated how her friend was raped on the way to collect water as elaborated further in Box 4 below.



CASE STORY

4. Rape victim on the way to a water point

f *On that day we did not have water in our area. So, we had gone to Dagoreti to look for water when my friend was raped!*

We woke up early at around 5:30am because we were trekking to the water point and we also knew we were going to queue the whole day. We passed by a place called 42, where there were men, who were interested in my friend and we were not aware.

So, when we passed, the men greeted us, how are you ('saseni') and we responded fine ('poa'). They then grabbed my friend and raped her.

She later went to Kibera South and reported the matter. Unfortunately, she got pregnant and contracted HIV. Now she is deceased"

Participant, Gatwekera FGD

Apart from hearing or witnessing sexual abuse, some survey participants were themselves victims/survivors of sexual abuse. The findings showed that 9.1% of the overall respondent sample had personally been sexually abused as highlighted in Figure 4.11. About 10.9% and 7.4% of the victim respondents respectively, were from Kibra and Embakasi South Sub Counties.



9.1%

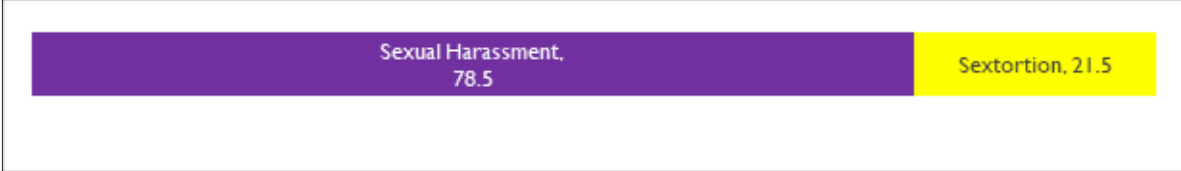
Percentage of the overall respondent sample that had personally been sexually abused.

Figure 4.11: Proportion of respondents who have experienced sextortion or sexual harassment



Among the victim/survivor respondents, 78.5% were sexually harassed, while 21.5% sexually extorted.

Figure 4.12: Forms of Exploitations / Harassment Suffered



During focus group discussions at Olympic area in Kibra, one of the participant reported that she was denied access to water services and had to seek assistance of a friend to fetch water for her, as illustrated in the Box 5.

CLIPBOARD CASE STORY

5. Water vendor demanding for sex from a woman to access water services

I went to fetch water and the water vendor made sexual advances to me, but I refused to give in. The next day, I was denied water services by the said vendor who stated that unless I accepted his demands, I could not fetch water at that point. I opted to use a friend, who fetched water on my behalf".

Participant, Olympic FGD

At focus group discussions with men in Kibra, the participants indicated that women were the victims of sextortion as shown in Box 6 below.



CASE STORY

6. Women offering sex for water

Here in Kibera things are different, in fact it is us men who are supposed to complain about sexual harassment because women disturb us a lot. They come here and seduce us for free water".

Participant, Water Vendors FGD

The *quid pro-quo*/ local term for sextortion used by the survey area residents is: **water for water**.

4.4 Profile of Victims and Perpetrators

4.4.1 Victims Profile

According to the survey findings, majority (78.3%) of the victims/survivors were mature women aged over 35 years, followed by the youth¹³ (11.7 percent) and teenagers¹⁴ (10.3%). About 43.6% of the victims/survivors had completed tertiary education, 40.3% had completed primary school and 16.2% had completed secondary school. Majority (77.7%) of the victims/survivors were not in active marital relationship due to widowhood, separation/divorce or had never been married. This did not mean that married women were less at risk, because 22.2% of the victims/survivors were married women in active marital relationship, but the findings indicated that female-headed households and unmarried girls were more vulnerable and at higher risk of SGBV, including sextortion.

4.4.2 Perpetrators Profile

SGBV can be perpetrated by anyone, including a person, group, or institution that directly inflicts, supports and condones violence or other abuse against a person or group of persons. In most instances, perpetrators are in a position of real or perceived power, decision-making and/or authority and can exert control over their victims¹⁵.

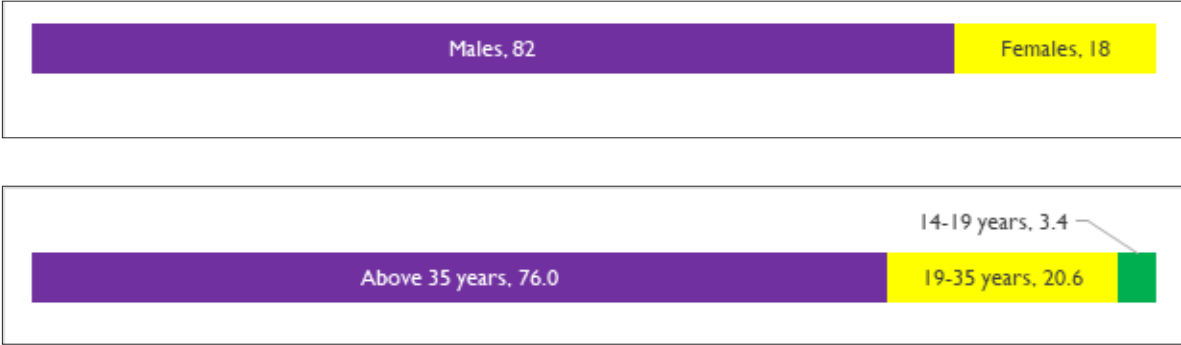
The survey findings showed that a majority (82.0%) of the perpetrators of sexual violence were men. In terms of age distribution, 76.0% were adults aged over 35 years old, 20.6% were youths and 3.4% teenagers as illustrated in Figure 4.13.

¹³ Youths are persons aged between 19-35 years

¹⁴ Teenagers are persons age between 15-18 years.

¹⁵ The New Humanitarian.

Figure 4.13: Gender and age of sexual perpetrators



4.5 Occurrence of Sexual Incidents

4.5.1 Place and Time

Women and girls may be at risk in many different places. So, the victims were asked to state the place and time of the sexual incident. With respect to place, most (53.9%) victims/survivors reported that the incident happened at WASH facilities (water points, toilets or bathing spaces), 20.0% reported that the incident happened on the way to WASH facilities, while 26.2% reported that the incident happened elsewhere (indoors or outdoors) as shown in Figure 4.14

Figure 4.14: Place where sexual incident happened



During KIIs, one respondent averred that long queues at water points and long distances travelled to access toilets and bathing spaces were increasing the exposure of girls and women to SGBV risks as narrated in Box 7 below.



CASE STORY

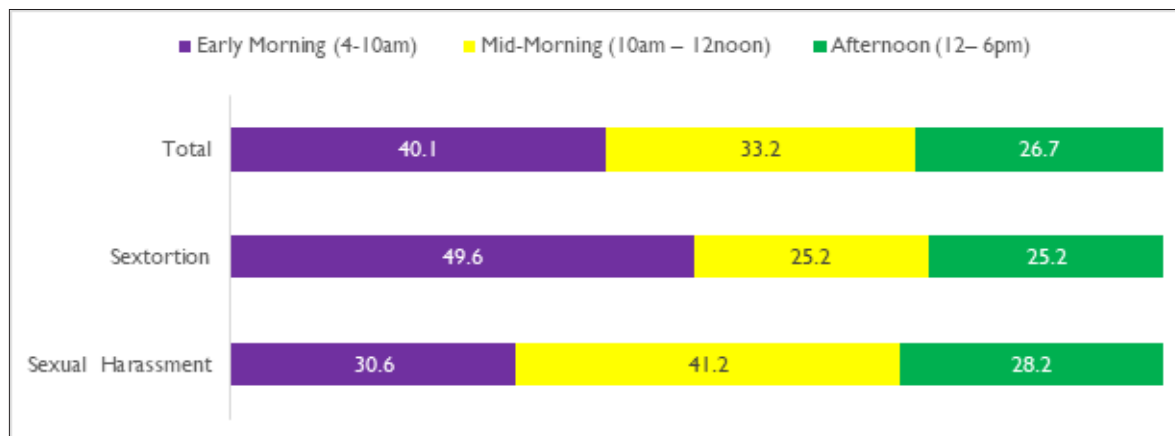
7. Places where sexual abuses happen

We realised that girls and women were being defiled when walking to water points. Again, many SGBV cases occur at water points and in the slum corridors. We have tried to bring water to the people. However, free water attracts many people resulting to long queues thus physical violence and SGBV cases can also occur. Toilets and bathrooms are far from the plots and people have to walk long distances and even queue for the services, which poses a risk to girls and women".

KII Respondent 2

With regard to the time of the incident, most SGBV cases happened in the morning (40.1%), followed by mid-morning (33.2%) and afternoon (26.7%). Sextortion cases were frequent in the morning (49.6%), while cases of sexual harassment were common in the mid-morning (41.2%).

Figure 4.15: Time of sexual abuse incident



Sextortion or sexual harassment cases were common in the morning, the time when most girls and women went out to fetch water. KII findings revealed that due to water scarcity and high demand in the informal settlements, women and girls would start fetching water as early as 4:00 a.m. and would have to walk long distances thus exposing them to insecurity and SGBV risks. Those who were not able to fetch water in the morning had to fetch in the evening or at night. During the focus group discussions in Makina, one participant narrated how a friend was raped early morning as exemplified by Box 8 below.



CASE STORY

8. Risk exposure when collecting water very early in the morning

There is a day we woke up at around 6:00 a.m. in the morning because we did not have water in the house, so we went out early to queue at the water point. The queue was long and it was still dark outside. While on the queue, I sat on the water container (jerrycan). My mother was not with me because she was busy with something else in the house.

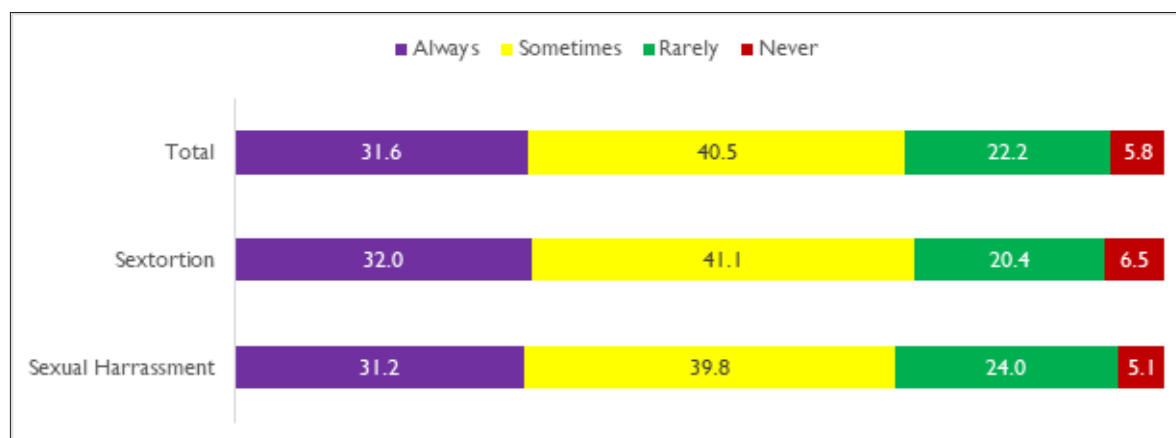
In the process, some men also came to fetch water, but I did not understand their exact intentions. They started seducing a girl who was seated next to me. She went with them. I later learnt they raped and left her for dead without any clothes. It is her mum who took her where rape victims are taken, where she was assisted. From that day, I was advised to be fetching water during the day when there is sufficient light because very early in the morning was very risky."

Participant, Makina FGD

4.5.2 Frequency of Incidents

To understand the patterns and frequency of sexual harassment and sextortion in the study area, the respondents were asked to state how frequent the incidents occurred. About three in ten (31.6%) respondents reported that the cases happened always (Sextortion, 32.0%; Sexual Harassment, 31.2%). About four in ten (40.5%) respondents reported the cases occurred sometimes (Sextortion, 41.1%; Sexual Harassment, 39.8%). Only 5.8% of the respondents reported that such cases had never occurred in the study area as depicted in Figure 4.16 below.

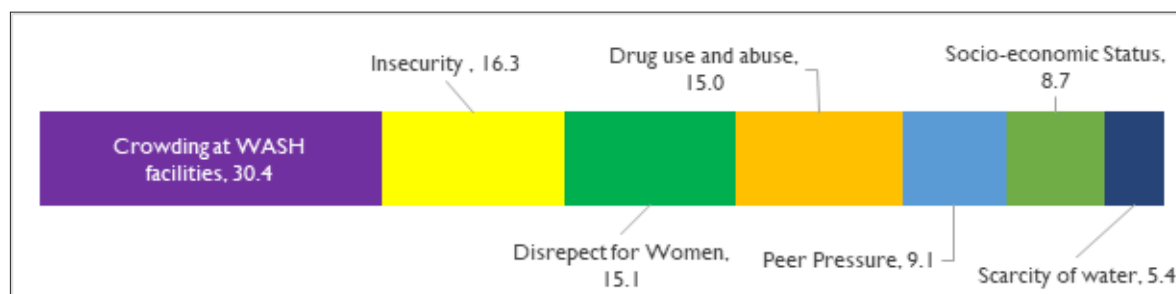
Figure 4.16: Frequency of occurrence of sexual abuse at WASH Facilities



4.6 Contributing Factors

The survey respondents were asked to state factors perpetuating or contributing to sextortion or sexual harassment to identify potential mitigation measures. The study found that in addition to crowding, insecurity, disrespect for women, drug use and abuse, and socio-economic status, which are already discussed in **Section 4.2**; negative peer pressure was also a contributor to sexual harassment or sextortion.

Figure 4.17: Factors contributing sexual incidents in Kibera and Embakasi South



The survey found that there were established Civil Society Organisations (such as Polycom and Shining Hope for Communities (SHOFCO) in the study areas who were running programmes that aimed at assisting the youth, especially girls, to manage negative peer pressure.

4.7 Summary

This chapter has identified important linkages between access to WASH services and sextortion. The evidence presented suggests that sextortion and sexual harassment have been going on for a long time within the study area. Cases of water vendors forcing women and girls to have sex with them is common knowledge to the residents. Cases were cited where water vendors capitalised on the situation of women and girls who could not raise the cost of the water to coerce them into sex in exchange for water. It was further noted that water vendors have been keeping water storage containers for women to fetch water for them at a later time in exchange for sex.

Cases of sextortion and/or sexual harassment cases are largely unreported due to fear of victimisation, stigmatisation and lack of access to justice. However, the evidence shows that majority of the victims/survivors are mostly single adult women (over 35 years), even though youths and teenagers are also affected. It was further evident that majority of the perpetrators are adult men (over 35 years). These profiles indicate the importance of including adult men and women in the discussions about sextortion.

Most sextortion and sexual harassment cases happen frequently or sometimes at or on the way to WASH facilities, mostly in the morning and mid-morning. The common contributors to such cases are crowding, insecurity, disrespect for women, drug use and abuse, socio-economic status and negative peer pressure.



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➤ RESPONSE AND REDRESS MECHANISM

5.1 Overview

Timely response interventions to SGBV incidents could be lifesaving. SGBV victims/Survivors require sustainable social, economic, psychological and legal support services. In this section, we examine community response mechanism to SGBV incidents, especially for sextortion and sexual harassment, while accessing WASH services.

5.2 Individual Level Response

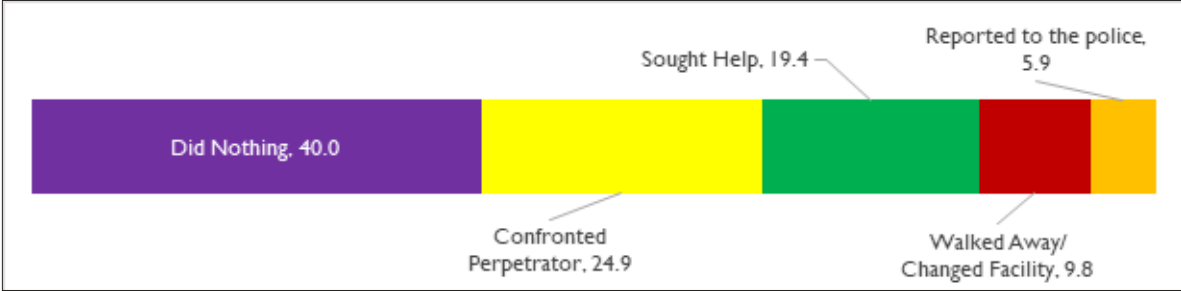
SGBV victims/survivors who participated in the survey were asked to state their immediate reaction in the face of SGBV incident. According to the findings shown in Figure 5.1, 40.0% of the victims did nothing, 24.9% confronted perpetrator, 19.4% sought for help from friends, family members or strangers, 9.8% walked away or changed WASH facility, while 5.9% reported the matter to the police.



9.1%

Percentage of cases from SGBV incidents that were prosecuted, equivalent to **1 in 100** cases. The survey revealed that judicial redress was rarely utilised as a response mechanism.

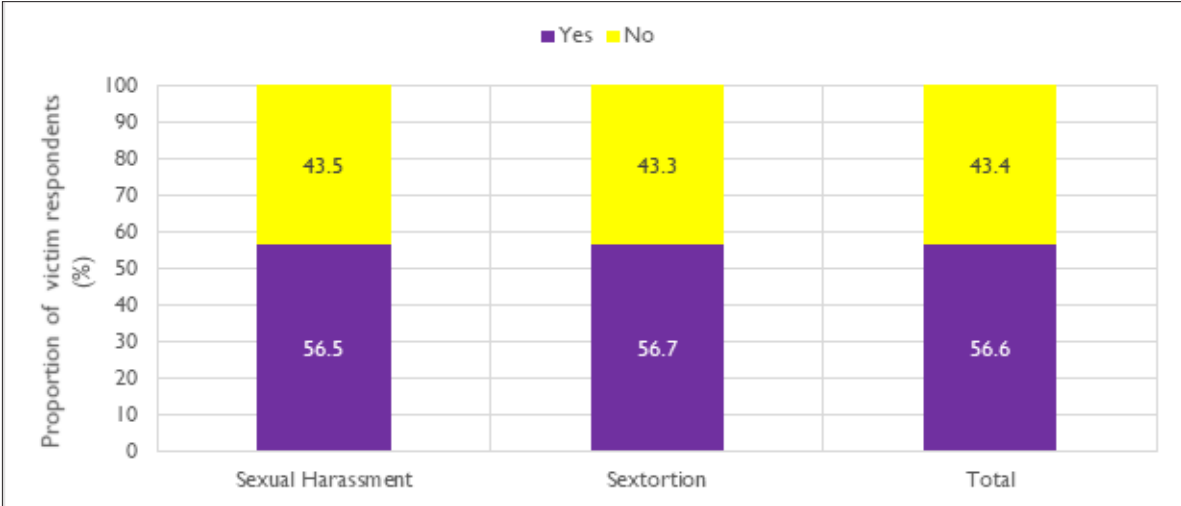
Figure 5.1: Victims/survivors responses or reactions to SGBV incidents



Underreporting of SGBV cases to relevant authorities was a serious concern. Evidence from literature shows that most people who are subjected to sexual abuse develop fear, stigma and anxiety associated with the circumstances in which the abuse occurred, hence they fail to report.¹⁶ According to FGD findings, victims/survivors did not report cases of SGBV because they felt they could not get justice. Furthermore, corruption was so entrenched in the informal settlements to the point without prior bribery; a case was not booked in the occurrence register. In some instances, the law enforcers blamed the victim of lying, especially when the perpetrator was perceived a respected community member.

Despite under reporting of cases, the survey established that about 6 in 10 victims/survivors shared their story in confidence with someone, including spouse, parent, relative or friend; but 4 in 10 did not as depicted Figure 5.2 below.

Figure 5.2: Proportion of victim/survivor respondents who shared their experience with someone in confidence



Of victim/survivor respondents who did not share their experience with someone cited fear as the main reason (41.9%). They claimed that by sharing, their movements would be restricted or the persons they shared with would overreact. In some instances, 31.8% of the victims/survivors felt there was no need to report because they could not get help

¹⁶ Transparency International, March 2020, Breaking the Silence Around Sextortion: The Links between Power, Sex and Corruption

or justice, however hard they tried. Guilt (14.0%) and shame (12.3%) were other reasons for not sharing an incident with someone as depicted in Figure 5.3 below.

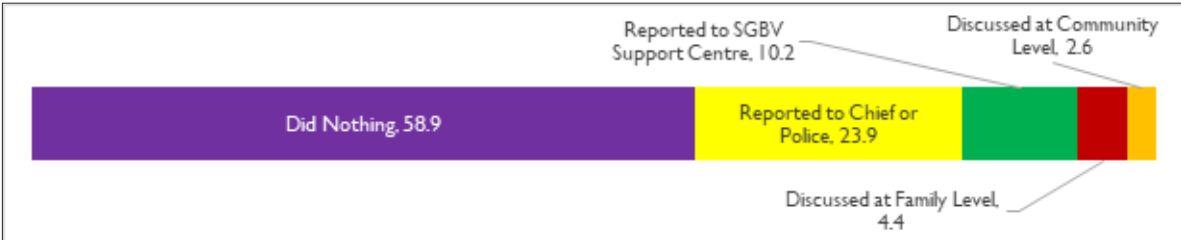
Figure 5.3: Reasons for not sharing SGBV incident with someone



5.3 Community Redress Methods

The study found that there was not a clear and coordinated community structure of dealing with SGBV grievances (including sextortion), which was a fundamental gap. For this reason, even those who got the courage to share their experiences with someone, majority (58.9%) of whom they shared with did nothing due to lack of knowledge on next steps.

Figure 5.4: Community redress methods



For community members who took action, the most common method used was reporting the matter to the police (23.9%) and to SGBV support centres (10.2%). Other redress methods included discussing the matter with family (4.4%) and community leaders (religious and *Nyumba Kumi* leaders¹⁷), at 2.6%.

The survey revealed that judicial redress was rarely utilised as a response mechanism. Overall, only 3.0% of cases were prosecuted, equivalent to 1 in 100 cases.

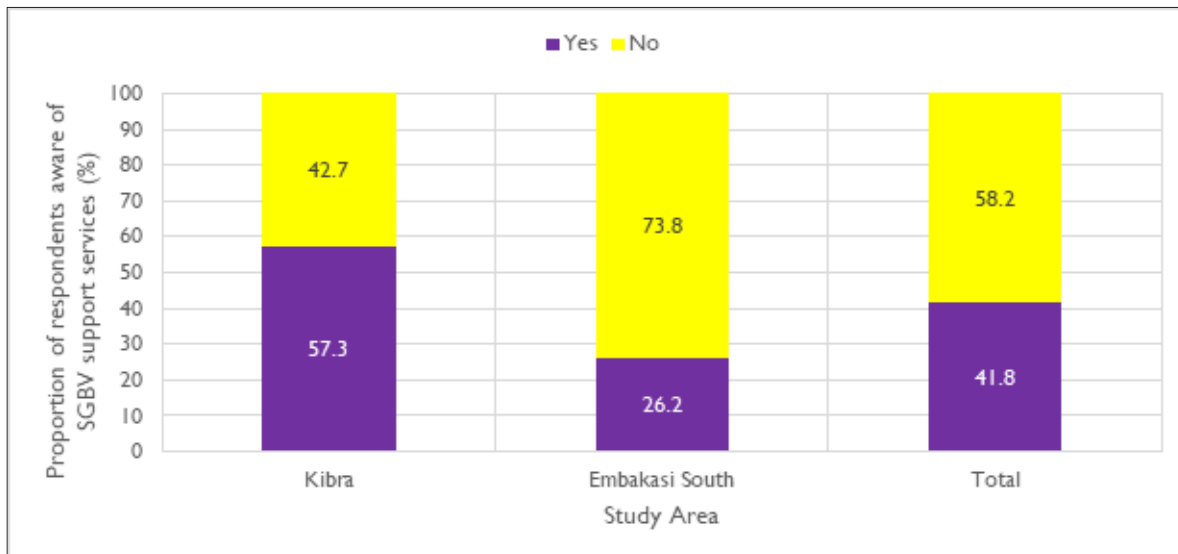
5.4 Support Services

SGBV victims/survivors need support services to report incidents confidentially, freely and timely without discrimination. The survey examined the availability of such support services within the study area by asking whether the participants were aware of the same, options available and level of satisfaction.

¹⁷ Means ten households- derived from community policing concept

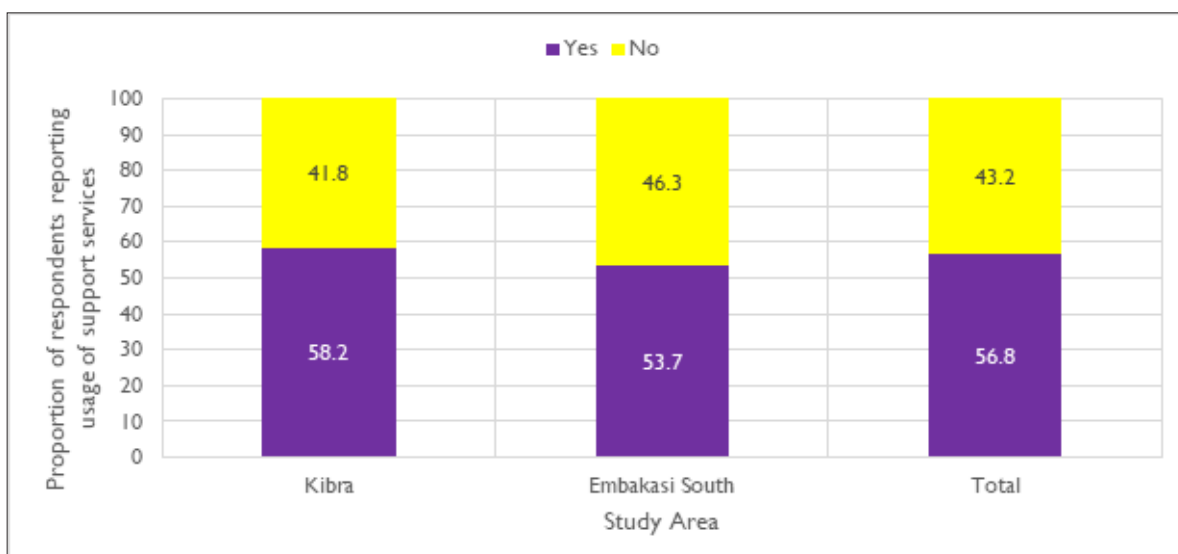
Overall, the proportion of respondents who were aware of existence of SGBV support services were 41.8% (Kibra, 57.3%; Embakasi South, 26.2%) as illustrated in Figure 5.5. These services included health facilities, law enforcement officers (police and chiefs), talking boxes, safe spaces/shelters, support peer groups, legal support, victims/survivor support centres (physical and virtual) and places of worship.

Figure 5.5: Proportion of respondents who were aware of existence of support services



In the entire study area, about 3 in 5 respondents (56.8%) had accessed some form of support service for one reason or another. The proportion of respondents who reported accessing the support services in Kibra and Embakasi South were 58.2% and 53.7%, respectively as further illustrated in Figure 5.6 below.

Figure 5.6: Proportion of respondents who reported using support services



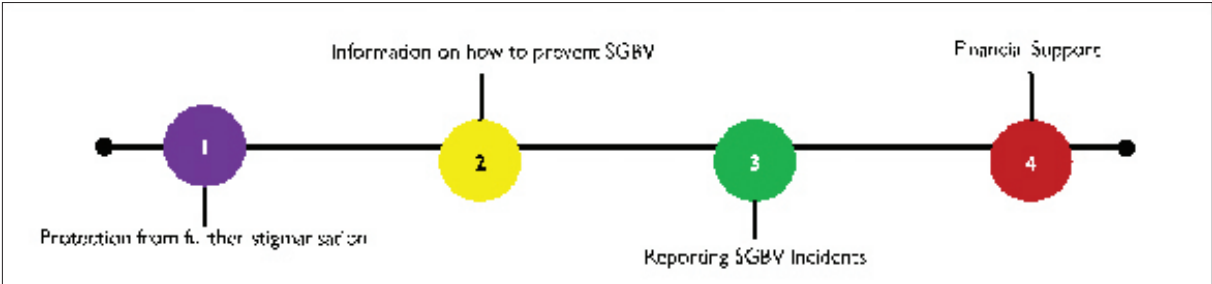
About 60.7% of the respondents who reported using the support services were satisfied with the level of service delivery (Kibra, 59.1%; Embakasi South 64.0%) due to adequate equipping, availability of counselling services, prompt assistance, safe spaces for victims, confidentiality, accessibility, empowerment and legal assistance.

Those who were dissatisfied with the services cited issues such as bribery, arrogant personnel (police and doctors) and gender bias¹⁸.

5.5 Required Support Areas

The survey participants were asked to state areas where they needed additional support, which they ranked as summarised in Figure 5.7 below.

Figure 5.7: Respondents priority areas for additional support



5.5.1 Protection from Stigmatisation

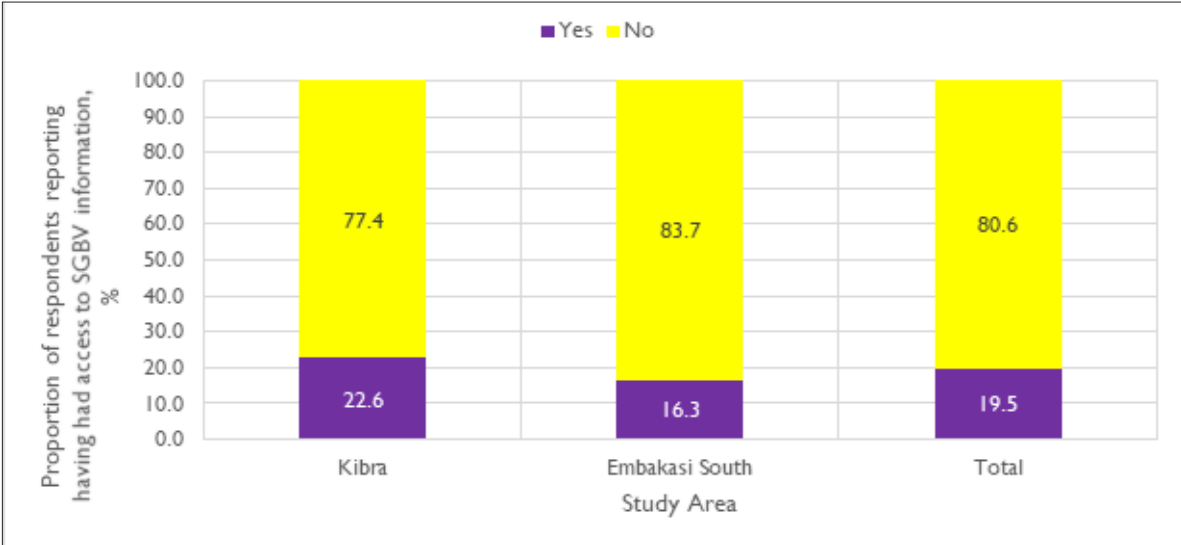
Stigmatisation of victims/survivors is one of the major causes for not reporting SGBV incidents. During the FGD, participants reported that victims/survivors failed to report because they were afraid of further stigmatisation should information become known. Community's negative attitude towards victims/survivors may also result in feelings of shame and self-blame, leading to under reporting of cases. During FGDs, SGBV victims/survivors stated that some law enforcement officers and health officers were arrogant, which scared them from disclosing cases.

5.5.2 Access to Information

Lack of access to information can be an obstacle that prevents victims/survivors from getting help and or making correct decisions that lead to sustainable solutions. The study found that only about 2 in 10 (19.5%) survey participants reported having had access to SGBV information. Respondents who reported having access to such information in Kibra and Embakasi South were 22.6% and 16.3% respectively, as illustrated in Figure 5.8.

¹⁸ This was particularly the case where only one gender was available at the reporting desk

Figure 5.8: Proportion of respondents reporting having had access to SGBV information



According to the survey respondents, the most common source of information on SGBV was the media (electronic and print), at 45.7%; followed by health officers (17.0%), peer educators (11.1%), notices (8.6%), friends (5.2%), CSOs (4.4%), neighbours (3.3%) and family members (2.8%) and others (1.9%)¹⁹. These findings suggested that the media, health officers and peer educators were useful channels of supplying information (including sextortion and sexual harassment) to the residents of Kibra and Mukuru Kwa Njenga.

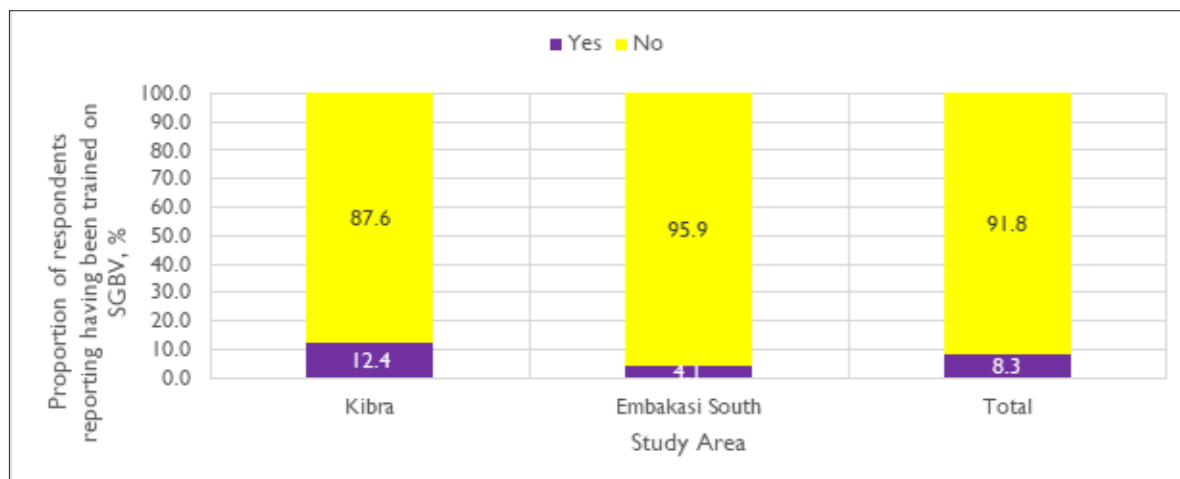
5.5.3 Training on SGBV

Training of the actors on the concepts and types of SGBV and corruption, as well as prevention and response mechanisms are essential in breaking the chain. However, the study found there was very low level of training among the survey respondents on SGBV within the study area. Overall, only 8.3% of the respondents reported having been trained on SGBV (Kibra, 12.4%; Embakasi, South, 4.1%) as depicted in Figure 5.9 overleaf. This makes it particularly important to organise additional training sessions and other targeted awareness raising efforts both within and outside the study area on SGBV, including how to report incidents.

For those trained, areas of training were on forms and protection against SGBV, existing support systems, and counselling. According KII respondents, the trainings of girls were being conducted in schools through mentors and for women through women champions.

¹⁹ Others include religious leaders, schools and workmates

Figure 5.9: Proportion of respondents reporting having been trained on SGBV

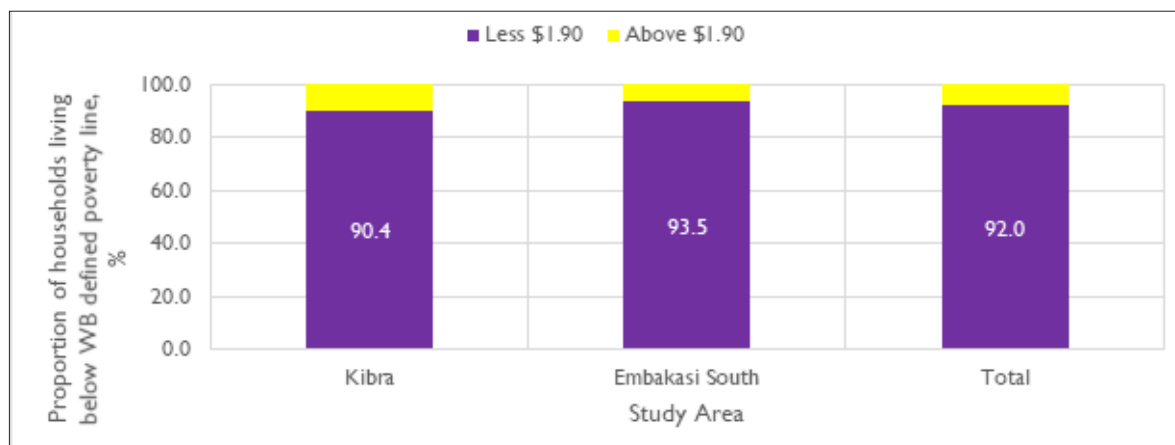


According to the survey participants, trainings were mostly organised by CSOs (Polycom Development, SHOFKO, Umande Trust, Uweza Foundation, World Health Organisation, Lit World, Plan International Kenya, Carolina for Kibera, DREAMs, Centre for Rights Education and Awareness (CREW), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), AMREF Health Africa), United Nations Population Fund (UNPF), GoK institutions (Ministry of Health; Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender; National Gender Equality Commission), Nairobi Women Hospital, Community Health Volunteers and youth groups. The SFW Project could develop synergies with these organisations to roll-out targeted training on sextortion in Kibra and Mukuru Kwa Njenga.

5.54 Poverty Reduction

Improvement in the overall economic and financial well-being of the households has the potential of mitigating risks of SGBV. Like other informal settlements, Kibra and Mukuru Kwa Njega are characterised by low levels of and unstable income, which exposes particularly girls and women to SGBV risks and other forms of corruption, such as sextortion. Figure 5.10 shows that over 92% of the respondents households were living below the World Bank defined poverty line of \$1.90 per capita per day.

Figure 5.10: Proportion of respondent households living below WB defined poverty line



Based on the above income levels, buying adequate quantities of water becomes a challenge. In fact, KII respondents indicated that some husbands came back from work very late at night when they provided cash for water and food. Girls and women then had to risk going to fetch water at night, thus falling easy prey to SGBV, including sextortion. Poverty reduction interventions that empowers women and girls are therefore necessary to developing the community transformative capacity, thereby reducing vulnerability to SGBV risks.

5.6 Community Social Networks

Social affiliation especially group membership is a resource upon which communities can improve the quality of their lives and the capacity to organize themselves for the common good and their ability to use locally available resources. Social affiliations can form the entry point for encouraging community awareness and participation, capacity building and empowerment for women and girls. The study identified a numbers of social networks, including women groups, youth groups, associations for kiosk owners, water vendors and business owners, lobby and advocacy groups, credit and savings and cultural groups. The community social network groups could form a good platform for partnership on advocacy against sextortion and SGBV as a whole.

5.7 Summary

This chapter has presented individual level response and community redress mechanism for SGBV and sextortion incidents. Underreporting of cases is a concern as very few cases are reported to the police. Reasons for not reporting cases include fear of reprisal following disclosure, stigmatization by the community, feeling of guilt and shame, bribe demand and lack of clear or weak reporting mechanism.

Most victims/survivors shared their experience with someone but no steps were taken eventually the cases were abandoned. Other cases were addressed through alternative mechanisms such as reconciliation at family or community level. Judicial redress was rarely used. The evidence suggests a weak community referral pathway to appropriate support services, even though such services were existing in the study areas.

For the victims/survivors to access justice, they require protection against reprisal or stigmatisation, guidance on prevention and reporting of incidents and financial support, which they are lacking.



➤ CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

This SFW baseline survey was conducted to fill a critical gap in research and provide evidence of existence of sextortion practices in the WASH sector to guide design of better interventions. The report has presented and discussed the study findings and highlighted a number of important aspects. Its conclusions are presented hereunder:

a) Existing Legal and Regulatory Framework

- Sextortion is difficult to prosecute as the existing laws, regulations, policies and strategies do not define or recognise it as form of corruption. Furthermore, data and information around it is scanty or non-existent due to limited research.



KES 5.00

The cost of a 20-litre container of water, which is high compared to **KES 2** per 20-litre container recommended by WASREB



KES 5.00 - 10.00

The cost per person per visit to access the communal toilets.



KES 10.00

The cost per person, per visit to access communal bathing spaces, which is considered high.

b) Access to Water Sanitation and Hygiene

- Majority of the residents within the study area have access to water, which they purchase from water vendors or kiosks operators at an average price of KES 5 for a 20-litre container. The cost of water is high compared to KES 2 per 20-litre container recommended by WASREB. Most water points are accessible within 300 metres radius from dwellings, but are inadequate. Residents, especially women and girls who have the responsibility for water collection, queue for long hours before they can fetch water. Lengthy queues and overcrowding at water points are contributing factors to sextortion and sexual abuse.
- Eight out of ten residents in the study area have access to improved sanitation facilities, but mostly communal and shared among multiple households beyond WHO recommendations. The residents also pay between KES 5-10 per person per visit to access the communal toilets. Although toilets are somehow safe at day-time than night-time, there are safety concerns, especially for women and girls, with respect to general insecurity, poor hygiene, overcrowding and long distance from dwellings. For these reasons, users have improvised flying toilets, buckets or small containers for relieving themselves in secure environments around their houses.
- Nine out of ten residents within the study area have access to a designated bathing space. However, to access communal bathing spaces, residents pay KES 10 per person per visit, which is considered high. The bathing spaces are generally safe during the day than at night. Safety concerns, especially for women and girls, while accessing the bathing spaces relates to general insecurity, overcrowding, poor hygiene, lack of privacy and long distance from dwellings. For these reasons, women and girls prefer to bathe in or near their houses.

c) Sextortion in WASH Sector

- Sextortion and sexual harassment are a common phenomenon in the study area. The local term for sextortion is '*water for water*' which is understood as *sex to water*. Cases of water vendors demanding women and girls to have sex with them to access water is common knowledge to the residents. The vendors capitalise on socioeconomic vulnerabilities of women and girls to coerce them into sex for water. Furthermore, vendors also deliberately keep water storage containers for women to fetch water for them at a later time in exchange for sex. Because of inadequate access to water, some women go the extra mile to seduce and offer sex to vendors in exchange for water.
- Cases of sextortion and/or sexual harassment are largely unreported due to fear of victimisation, stigmatisation or lack of knowledge on how to access justice for themselves. Majority of victims/survivors of sextortion and sexual harassment are mostly single adult women (over 35 years), while majority of the perpetrators are adult men (over 35 years).

- Sextortion and/or sexual harassment cases happen frequently or sometimes at or on the way to WASH facilities, mostly in the morning or mid-morning. The common contributors to such cases are overcrowding, insecurity, disrespect for women, drug use and abuse, weak socio-economic status and negative peer pressure

d) Response and Redress Mechanism

- Most victims/survivors of sextortion do not report cases due to fear of reprisal following disclosure, stigmatization by the community, feeling of guilt and shame, bribe demand and lack of information on reporting mechanism.
- The community referral pathway that links victims/survivors to appropriate support services is weak, even though the services exist. The victims/survivors need protection measures against reprisal, guidance on prevention and reporting of incidents, and economic empowerment.

6.2 Key Advocacy Messages

Based on study findings and conclusions, several key advocacy messages are proposed hereunder:

Key Message 1 Sextortion violates the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya on the right to access adequate quantities of safe water and reasonable standards of sanitation. It also violates human rights as enshrined in international human rights instruments which Kenya is a signatory to;

Key Message 2 Sextortion is serious yet silent gendered form of corruption and gender based violence that mostly affects women and girls. It is largely unreported due to fear of reprisal, social stigmatisation, feeling of guilt and shame;

Key Message 3 Sextortion occurs against a person's will and thus violates human dignity. An act is not consensual when it is demanded explicitly or implicitly through coercion involving hiking prices or denying someone access to basic or essential services;

Key Message 4 Gendered roles, inadequate water points and inadequate appropriate water and sanitation infrastructure, high population and high poverty are the root causes of sextortion in the WASH sector. These issues lead to overcrowding, insecurity, poor hygiene, lack of privacy and long travel distances to facilities that proportion risks to women and girls;

Key Message 5 Prevention and eradication of sextortion in all sectors is the mandate of the Government of Kenya to its citizens and must be fought alongside other forms of corruption such as bribery, fraud and embezzlement of funds. A proper framework should be put in place to define, recognise and fight sextortion as a form of corruption; and

Key Message 6

Human rights are non-negotiable, inalienable and indivisible. Women, girls, men and boys all have equal status. Denial of one right invariably impedes enjoyment of other rights. Thus the right of women and girls cannot be compromised by the rights of men and boys. Similarly, the right to WASH services cannot be compromised by other rights.

6.3 Recommendations

The study makes the following recommendations that integrates the key messages to various stakeholders:

Table 6.1: Summary of Recommendations

Thematic Area	Recommendations	Implementing Stakeholders	Means/Instruments
Legal and Regulatory Framework	Develop a legal definition and framework for sextortion to enable adequate prosecution of cases	GoK, Legislators and the Public	Drafting of Bills and Acts of Parliament
	Implement legal training programmes to ensure stakeholders, especially judges and prosecutors are aware of sextortion and how to prosecute it.	CSOs, GoK, Donors	Development of and implementation of Training Modules
	Training of girls and women on sextortion and other forms of SGBV	CSOs, Community Groups	Development of and implementation of Training Modules
	Integrate sextortion in gender and equality policies as well as ethics and anti-corruption policies, programmes and regulations	GoK Ministries and Departments	Development of Policies, Strategies
	Launch public awareness campaign and advocacy about sextortion using the key messages highlighted in this report and encourage victims to come forward, speak up and seek redress	GoK, KEWASNET, ANEW, CSO, Media, Community Groups	Development of Advocacy Tools
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Improve access to adequate safe and reliable water supply	NCWSC, Donor	Increase production of water and ensure reliable supply
	Improve Sewer Infrastructure	NCWSC, Donor	Increase sewer network infrastructure

	Improve access to onsite sanitation facilities	County Government, CSO, Donors, Community Groups	Establishment of onsite sanitation facilities, including communal bio-centres
	Adhere to the recommended tariff for a 20-litre container by WASREB	WASREB, Kiosk Owners, NCWSC	Water Tariff, compliance monitoring
Response and Redress	Provide safe confidential and gender sensitive reporting mechanism that gives victims/survivors access to appropriate support to resources needed (such as physical, psychological, health as well as legal support)	CSOs, KEWASNET, ANEW, GoK, Donors	Establishment and Strengthening Support Services for women and girls, including safe spaces
	Ensure reporting mechanism is widely accessible by making information about reporting readily available through broad dissemination and use of local languages	Media, CSO, GoK	Reporting Mechanism
	Protect victims/survivors who report cases of sextortion, other forms of SGBV and corruption from reprisal or victimization	Community, CSOs, National Police Service and National Government Administrative offices, Nyumba Kumi leaders	Develop and implement a safe reporting mechanism by victims/survivors, including referral pathways and mentors
	Train staff and/or law enforcement officers interacting with survivors/ victims or investigating their cases on correct approach for effective response on SGBV, sextortion and other forms of corruption	KEWASNET, ANEW, CSOs	Development and implement training modules for police, nurses and mentors and Nyumba Kumi Leaders etc.
Monitoring, Analysis and Review	Develop a database for capturing and storing sextortion data for effective monitoring, analysis and review	KEWASNET, GOK, ANEW, CSOs	Online Database
	Gather disaggregated data on sextortion through annual National Ethics and Anti-corruption surveys	EACC	National Ethics and Anti-corruption Surveys

	Undertake periodic impact research on sextortion	GOK, ANEW, KEWASNET, Donors, CSOs	Impact report
Security	Improve security systems in the informal settlements	County Government, National Police, Service, National Government Administration Officers, Community	Installation of lighting at communal spaces and community policing, safety mapping of the available WASH facilities
Economic and Social Empowerment	Empower women and girls to get out of poverty, and participate in decision making in the WASH sector	CSO, County Government, GoK, Donor, Community Groups	Entrepreneurship training, access to credit support and establishment of SMEs or IGAs, including setting up WASH facilities managed and run by women.

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➤ APPENDICES

Appendix I: List of Persons Consulted

Name	Sex	Area	Contact
Charles Kyalo	M	Gatwekera	734530240
Titus Kajulu	M	Gatwekera	724822846
Harisson Okeno	M	Gatwekera	720981598
Samuel Mabeya	M	Gatwekera	718850974
Danis	M	Gatwekera	723429960
Albert Oimeke	M	Gatwekera	727847807
Shem Kiyaka	M	Gatwekera	704356707
Wayua Kyalo	F	Gatwekera	788420906
Beatrice Achieng	F	Gatwekera	73070400
Millicent Awino	F	Gatwekera	724892441
Rosemary Agunja	F	Gatwekera	723739146
Rita Matikito	F	Gatwekera	715199542
Lilian A Omondi	F	Gatwekera	724513734
Brenda Anyango	F	Gatwekera	714900217
Rose Atieno	F	Gatwekera	10034327
Jacquiline Mbithe	F	Gatwekera	794054477
Mackrine Akinyi	F	Gatwekera	724047271
Matrix Atieno	F	Gatwekera	721866976
Winnie Anyango	F	Gatwekera	718096117
Irene Nyangasi	F	Gatwekera	796557509
Winfresha Atieno	F	Gatwekera	717211726
Risper Nafula	F	Gatwekera	716770459
Anjeline Anyango	F	Gatwekera	731353883
Lanisher Kanya	F	Kibera	795176141
Ochanjo Carol	F	Kibera	791702806
Khadija Mohame	F	Kibera	726220995
Leila A Yacous	F	Kibera	792001098
Elizabeth Nafula	F	Kibera	717192898
Agnel Mwanyalo	F	Kibera	726680987
Farida Kamene	F	Kibera	721463886
Henry Musamba	M	Kibera	740159545
Mahmud Kibue	M	Kibera	700805804
Samuel Karanja	M	Kibera	721253640
David Liboyi	M	Kibera	724538703
Geoffrey Saka	M	Kibera	727471599
Mohamed R	M	Kibera	722909965
David Asumwa	M	Kibera	721299275
Fedha Kamali	M	Kibera	724499110
Hopkins Jayuga	M	Kibera	717871973
Irene Muyuka	F	Kibera	718054336
Sياما Rajab	F	Kibera	727595400

Name	Sex	Area	Contact
Catherine Masha	F	Makina	701170509
Alia Rukia Rajab	F	Makina	720465045
Tiffany Wanjiru	F	Makina	757831256
Mwangi Grace	F	Makina	706630700
Karren wambui	F	Makina	706630700
Khamis Yusuf	M	Makina	701606046
Ahmed Hassan	M	Makina	725809163
Amza Kassim	M	Makina	716867720
Peter Makau	M	Makina	720958365
Abass Mohamed	M	Makina	740802342
John Astwere	M	Makina	722393025
Ali Mohamed	M	Makina	725552633
Mary Wairimu	F	Makina	723308295
Kemsan Khamis	F	Makina	717372098
Rehema	F	Makina	720465045
Karaya Linet	F	Makina	757026375
Mary Njoki	F	Makina	705059864
Lilian Akinyi	F	Makina	790411954
Osila Asha Ibrahim	F	Makina	725303451
Zainab Mahmud	F	Makina	723819911
Mabruka Abdirah	F	Makina	713301878
Esther Mbone	F	Makina	748185788
Eunice Oduor	F	Olympic	724478969
Epline Atieno	F	Olympic	722693707
Mary Onyesi	F	Olympic	725011734
Millicent Adhiambo	F	Olympic	718894904
Quinter Achieng	F	Olympic	726879401
Priscah Bonchiri	F	Olympic	790165130
Lilian Achieng	F	Olympic	705503690
Washing Odhiambo	M	Olympic	722575663
Patrick Agunda	M	Olympic	722906023
George Owino	M	Olympic	712625293
Roches Onyango	M	Olympic	791183519
Wycliffe Ochieng	M	Olympic	725399099
Anthony Ochieng	M	Olympic	727887985
Emmaculate Akinyi	F	Olympic	719780661
Vigitah Adhiambo	F	Olympic	719840835
Loreen Auma	F	Olympic	790879590
Doris Akinyi	F	Olympic	794978184
Serah Namono	F	Olympic	746379090
Nelly Awino	F	Olympic	716391561

Brenda Fassie	F	Kibera	723658681
Claudia Awinjah	F	Kibera	720405375
Daisy Kinanga	F	Kibera	725356075
Lucy Osimbo	F	Kibera	721630804
Grace Hoka	F	Kibera	799196490
Lucy Mumbi	F	Laini Saba	723340348
Jane Wangari	F	Laini Saba	727021290
Patricia Katunge	F	Laini Saba	724206738
Tabitha Kamau	F	Laini Saba	723273841
Winfred Mutuku	F	Laini Saba	741487839
Jane Wanjiru	F	Laini Saba	724016121
Grace Kanini	F	Laini Saba	
Jane Kemuma	F	Laini Saba	717211577
Martha Ndinda	F	Laini Saba	724508081
Ruth Kachina	F	Laini Saba	728775102
Ferdinand Mule	M	Laini Saba	729761745
Lydia Waithe	F	Laini Saba	710272177
Christine Mueni	F	Laini Saba	795609399
Harisson Kithuku	M	Laini Saba	720916731
Faith Kanini	F	Laini Saba	724206738
Charity Mbulah	F	Laini Saba	762492391
Lucy Mwai	F	Laini Saba	722260056
Caroline Kariuki	F	Laini Saba	724179697
Lydia Nelima	F	Laini Saba	736396654
Risper Njoki	F	Laini Saba	745194988
Lucy Mwendu	F	Laini Saba	
Ali Ibrahim	M	Lindi	706224584
Truphena Kebongo	F	Lindi	702602137
Edwin Alubiri Safu	M	Lindi	704054673
Emillia Joshua	M	Lindi	702234912
Christine Oduor	F	Lindi	723270196
Gibbs Juma	M	Lindi	798098742
David	M	Lindi	715010519
Idd Abdul	M	Lindi	
Abdul Wahub	M	Lindi	700168608
Vivian Adhiambo	F	Lindi	
Truphena Kebongo	F	Lindi	768213440
Lellah Najma	F	Lindi	702602137
Fatu Mohamed	F	Lindi	768624836
Khatuma Ramtu	F	Lindi	708078142
Kadara Ahmed	F	Lindi	748157837
Kadara Ali	F	Lindi	700701796
Aisha Issa	F	Lindi	701076601
Rahma Mohamed	F	Lindi	750846754
Faith Mercy	F	Lindi	718857561
Everline Emali	F	Lindi	704843236
Mary Amakobe	F	Lindi	718857561
Agnes Iraunwa	F	Lindi	745513649

Emmaculate Achieng	F	Olympic	726654972
Mathew Gachai	M	Kware	707135107
David Cesullo	M	Kware	759570543
Alex Kebaso	M	Kware	717896525
Julius Moseti	M	Kware	723094106
Innocent Mutua	M	Kware	723094106
Brian Omondi	M	Kware	712849527
Clinton Muranga	M	Kware	745463134
Emmanuel Wanyonyi	M	Kware	708846979
Benedict Kidiga	M	Kware	713465374
Boru Tumaini	M	Kware	785199785
Irene Akoth	F	Mukuru	717450830
Pamela Nafula	F	Mukuru	704006877
Nedeje Jetu	F	Mukuru	725948750
Irene Jepchumba	F	Mukuru	790202857
Jane Akoth	F	Mukuru	720127018
Selina Otwele	F	Mukuru	794081609
Beatrice Alivitsa	F	Mukuru	726364748
Mary Auga	F	Mukuru	700095681
Lilian Akinyi	F	Mukuru	725119313
Beatrice Nyangasi	F	Mukuru	707064273
Stellah Mwendu	F	Mukuru	
Joyce Ingato	F	Mukuru	
Faith Adhiambo	F	Mukuru	
Conshilah Zabeta	F	Mukuru	
Shavahine Anyango	F	Mukuru	
Marion Akinyi	F	Mukuru	
Margaret Nyokabi	F	Mukuru	
Maurine Moraa	F	Mukuru	
Margaret Amina	F	Mukuru	
Carolyne Mawia	F	Mukuru	797624920
Lilian Mwaniki	F	Mukuru	703780521
Miriam Khakoya	F	Mukuru	729697890
Brigit Awino Ochieng	F	Kware	718732521
Mercy Ndunge Kioko	F	Kware	791988639
Grace Njambi Maina	F	Kware	768888425
Jacinta Wambui	F	Kware	723245413
Robina A Opinde	F	Kware	719824191
Linnet Simon	F	Kware	746075205
Jackline Muoti	F	Kware	
Lilian Mutua	F	Kware	706046404
Damaris Loka	F	Kware	714383802
Laurah Ochieng	F	Kware	742666861
Victor Ollinga	M	Mukuru	796090822
Elvis Asumira	M	Mukuru	746011450
Bonface Kania	M	Mukuru	796398733
Drogba Omondi	M	Mukuru	702487216
Andrea Opondo	M	Mukuru	707323908

Khadija Abdulrahim	F	Lindi	710502074	George Oyieko	M	Kware	797963902
Josephine Naliaka	F	Lindi	714571490	Naftali Amukoa	M	Kware	702609843
Truphena Muyoma	F	Lindi	790148628	Austine Onyango	M	Kware	797414834
Asha Ahmed	F	Lindi	701016601	Amos Ambetsa	M	Kware	703584090
Christine Inzilia	F	Lindi	723980223	James Kariuki	M	Mukuru	714773335
Marther Amutete	F	Lindi	70330908	Mary Kisingu	F	Mukuru	721817972
Fatuma Ahmed	F	Lindi	796236330	Martin Karanja	M	Mukuru	772462448
Mary Wanjiru	F	Makina	725144100	Beartice Kerubo	F	Mukuru	715540911
Mariam Ali	F	Makina	717372098	Emmanuel Mrando	M	Mukuru	712699869
Husna Ali	F	Makina	718285918	Mariga Mogire	M	Mukuru	722250347
Mabruka Sekina	F	Makina	712508010	John Mose	M	Mukuru	729687650
Amina Hassan S	F	Makina	705197281	Adson Ngungi	M	Mukuru	722383999
Grace Wanjiku	F	Makina	757831256	Ishmael Nchemu Saboke	M	Mukuru	713150526
Meun Jerotich	F	Makina	719180694	Julius Nganga	M	Mukuru	722156249
Asha Masha	F	Makina	722468896	Hesborn Atero	M	Mukuru	746010575
Catherine Masha	F	Makina	701170509	Claris Kadenyi	F	Mukuru	797782011
Alia Rukia Rajab	F	Makina	720465045	Anami Dalmas	M	Mukuru	700785505

Appendix II: Baseline Survey Fact Sheet

Suggested indicators that would be useful to track in future surveys		Baseline Finding (%)	
Access to Water and Sanitation Services	Proportion women/girls with access to an improved water source	99.8	
	Proportion women/girls with access to an improved sanitation facility	80.3	
	Proportion women/girls with access to hygiene facilities	Proportion having designated space for bathing	87.6
		Proportion of HHs without designated bathing facility	12.4
	Physical access WASH facilities (less than 30 metres)	Water point	20.8
		Toilet facility	46.3
		Bathing facility	41.4
Gender Roles and Safety of WASH Facilities	Gender roles in water collection	Women	42.4
		Girls	36.8
		Men	16.3
		Boys	4.5
Sextortion in Water and Sanitation Sector	Understanding and level of awareness of SGBV		73.4
	Forms prevalence	Rape / attempted rape	35.4
		Physical assault	15.3
		Fondling or inappropriate touch	12.4
		Molestation	8.8
		Sex for WASH services	8.7
		Psychological / emotional violence	7.7
		Unwanted kissing	6.3
Denial of WASH services due to gender	5.3		
Sextortion and sexual abuse in WASH	Level of awareness of sextortion and sexual abuse		66.9
	Forms of sexual abuses and sextortion known	Unwelcome seduction	28.5
		Attempted rape	16.6
		Inappropriate Touching	13.3
		Remarks, gestures or words of sexual nature	10.8
		Demand for sex as mode of payment	8.4
		Threat to sexual violence	6.6
		Unwanted kissing	5.7
		Used sex as mode of payment	4.1
		Denial of services due to gender	3.7
		Grooming of girls for sex exploitation	2.2
	Proportion aware of someone who has experienced sextortion or sexual harassment		21.5
	Proportion who have seen/ witnessed sextortion or sexual harassment		18.1
Proportion who have been victims of sextortion or sexual harassment		9.1	

Access to SGBV Support Services	Level of awareness of support services and/or options available for helping victims or persons who experienced SGBV	41.8	
	Support Services and Options Available	Health Centre	42.2
		Police	26.5
		Support/Peer group	7.6
		Safe Place	6.8
		Survivor Service Centre	4.9
		Legal aid	3.5
		Hotline / Virtual Support Centre	3.1
		Chief	2.5
	Others	3.0	
Level of use or access of the support services	56.8		
Level of satisfaction with support services	60.7		
Information and Literacy	Proportion of HH with access to information	52.3	
	Proportion of women and girls trained on water, sanitation or hygiene	15.4	
	Proportion of women and girls trained on gender issues, sexual exploitations and harassments	16.6	

