

**COMMUNITY RADIO PROGRAMMES IN SOLVING DEFILEMENT CASES: A CASE
OF NYAMIRA COUNTY, KENYA**

EVANS MAKORI NYAGAKA



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DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

Declaration by the Student

This research study is my original work and has not been presented to any other institution. No part of this research should be reproduced without the authors' consent or that of Mount Kenya University.

EVANS MAKORI NYAGAKA

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Signature:



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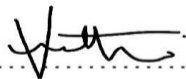
This research has been submitted with my approval as The Mount. Kenya University Supervisor.

DR. VIRGINIA MUTHEU PAUL

Senior Lecturer University of Eldoret.

Department of communication

Signature:



Date: 17/10/2024

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my family for their kindness and devotion, endless moral and financial support during my education process, and their selflessness.



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ABSTRACT

Defilement is a pervasive problem with devastating consequences for survivors, families, and communities worldwide. Despite efforts by various stakeholders to address the issue, rates of defilement remain high, leading to stigma, fear, and limited access to justice. Community radio programmes have been used in the fight against defilement cases. The present study aimed to establish the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County. The specific objectives were to: examine the role of community radio programmes in handling defilement cases among community members in Nyamira County; assess the impact of community radio programmes in encouraging reporting of defilement cases to the relevant authorities in Nyamira County; explore the perceptions of community members towards the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County; and identify the challenges faced by community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County. The study was anchored in agenda-setting theory (AST) and cultivation theory. A mixed-methods research design was utilized. The target population was a total of 226 respondents, comprising community members (109), local administration (8), and victims of defilement (32), family members (52), and radio presenters (25). The sample size was calculated using the Yamane formula (1967) to get 144 respondents. Furthermore, purposive and random sampling techniques were used to select the 144 respondents. The study employed questionnaires and key informant interview guides as data collections tools. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics, thematic analysis. Further, all predictor variables (Impact of Community Radio Programmes, Challenges Faced by Community Radio Programmes, Perceptions towards Community Radio Programmes, and Best Practices) have positive coefficients. The best practices included Some of the best practices identified include; culturally sensitive, consistency and effectiveness of prevention messages aired, foster social cohesion and collective action against defilement by providing platforms for community dialogue, and public education campaigns conducted through community radio programmes to raise awareness about defilement laws were found to be the best practices that enhance the effort of addressing defilement cases in Nyamira county. Further, results revealed that community radio Programmes in Nyamira County have played a significant role in shifting public attitudes, raising awareness, and increasing the reporting of defilement cases, with community leaders playing an active role in supporting these efforts and facilitating access to support services for victims. The research recommended that community radio stations be built up in terms of capacity for them to be effective.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AST	Agenda-setting theory
CAK	Communications Authority of Kenya
CCK	Communications Commission of Kenya
GBV	Gender-based violence
KNPS	Kenya National police service
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
SOA	Sexual Offenses Act
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WHO	World Health Organization



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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Community Perception. These are beliefs, and feelings collective attitudes, and opinions, upheld by a certain group of people located in a specific community regarding various events, and issues.

Community Radio Programmes. This refers to the shows broadcasted in a radon station specifically designed to address of community interests, and the local community concerns.

Defilement. This involve an actor of violating the act of an individual who is of under age. In other terms it is violation of sexual rights of a minor. Also it involves engaging in the act of unlawful sexual act with a minor.



CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the study, outlining the background, problem statement, research objectives, research questions, significance, limitations, and scope of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Defilement is a pervasive problem with devastating consequences for survivors, families, and communities worldwide. According to the Sexual Offenses Act (SOA) No. 3 of 2006, Section 8(1), Laws of Kenya, defilement is when a person commits an act that causes penetration with a child. Based on data from the World Health Organization (WHO), an estimated 150 million girls and 73 million boys experience defilement or other types of sexual violence annually (Phiri, 2021). Despite efforts by various stakeholders to address the issue, rates of defilement remain high, and many cases go unreported due to stigma, fear, and limited access to justice (Kogo, 2023).

Globally, in the United States, local child protection systems are employed to safeguard girls from sexual assault. Ochen et al. (2019) highlighted that during the period from 2011 to 2015, 60% of the court-referred cases concerning the sexual violation of girls resulted in prosecution and subsequent conviction of the perpetrators. This shows that girls are more susceptible to such abuse. While the specific cultural and socio-economic factors contributing to defilement may vary from one region to another, the core issue of defilement remains universal (Phiri, 2021). According to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) (2020), it estimates that 1 out of 20 girls between the ages of 15 and 19 experience forced sex during their lifetime. The report indicates that 12.7% of defilement cases globally are under the age of 18. The prevalence is in both wealthy and low-income countries, with the majority of perpetrators being males at 90%.

In Asia, Bangladesh has gained notoriety for its high incidence of defilement cases involving underage girls, often connected to the commercial sex trade, both within and outside the country. According to Hasan et al. (2017), four districts in Bangladesh recorded 801 cases between July 2011 and July 2012. Among the reported cases, more than half (511) involved girls under the age of 18. Countries with high prevalence rates of defilement cases have increasingly turned to local radio Programmes as a means to raise awareness, provide information, and encourage reporting of such cases (Gao, 2021).

In the African context, defilement cases represent a deeply troubling and pervasive issue that demands significant attention and intervention. According to the Lagos State Command of Nigeria, the police force documented a total of 111 instances of defilement between April and June 2023. This act is a grave violation of a child's rights and well-being, and it affects children and young individuals across the continent (Ng'andu, 2022). The African perspective on defilement cases reflects both common challenges and regional variations.

In Uganda, in the year 2020, the police received reports of 14,134 defilement cases, indicating a 3.8% increase from the 13,613 cases reported in 2019. Further, according to UNICEF (2020), 57% of girls and 53% of boys inform a person when defiled, but only 16% of girls and 6% of boys seek help from authorities. This means a large number of people don't report or seek any services from authorities. These social and cultural norms often deter victims from reporting the abuse, hence perpetuating a culture of silence (Ngovi 2020). These challenges are exacerbated by factors such as poverty, gender inequality, and the vulnerability of marginalized communities, which contribute to the high prevalence of defilement.

In Kenya, defilement cases are a pressing and concerning issue that significantly impacts the well-being and safety of children and young individuals. According to a report by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Kenya documented 5,913 cases of defilement during the period 2021–2022. Furthermore, according to the national statistics conducted by the Kenya National Police Service in 2021, 6,366 defilement cases were reported. As pointed out by Mwangi et al. (2015), 23% of girls and 12% of boys aged between 13 and 17 experience sexual abuse annually. A study by Nampewo (2022) noted that defilement, or child sexual abuse, remains a widespread problem, affecting both urban and rural areas across the country.

According to the State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action (nd), during the period between January and June 2020, out of the 2,416 cases of gender-based violence (GBV) that were reported, 71.0% were for defilement, affecting mostly women and girls. This equates to an average of 10 female victims per day. The primary perpetrators of gender-based violence are typically young males aged between 18 and 33 years, often within the context of family or intimate partner relationships. Several factors contribute to the challenges associated with defilement in Kenya. As noted by Warria (2019), cultural and social stigmas surrounding defilement often inhibit victims and their families from reporting such cases.

According to Njue and Materu (2021), Kenya has made efforts to address defilement cases through the legal framework, with the Sexual Offences Act and Child Protection Guidelines designed to provide legal protection for children and vulnerable individuals. However, the challenge remains in the effective implementation and enforcement of these laws, especially in rural areas.

In Nyamira County, the National Crime Research Centre (2020) indicates that 69.4% of defilement cases are reported within the county annually. People believe that having sexual intercourse with

in minors serves as a means of healing for individuals affected by HIV/AIDS, thus encouraging defilement (WHO, 2004). Perpetrators of defilement often include parents, close relatives, older siblings, or individuals regarded as family friends. Defilement significantly impacts mental health, with statistics indicating that 20% of victims are affected (WHO 2004). Unsafe abortions, unwanted pregnancies, and sexually transmitted diseases are the results of defilement. On the brighter side, defilement represents a significant barrier to attaining sustainable development goals, necessitating the attention of policymakers and other stakeholders.

In many parts of the world, radio Programmes have been recognized as a valuable tool for addressing and combating sexual abuse. International organizations have acknowledged the importance of community radio in disseminating anti-defilement messages, often in local languages, to ensure that the content is accessible and relevant to the communities it serves (Alela, 2021). While the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases can vary from one region to another, the global perspective underscores the potential of this medium as a valuable part of a comprehensive strategy to combat child sexual abuse (Rodenhizer and Edwards 2017).

Community radio stations in Kenya are a fundamental component of the country's media landscape, catering to the linguistic and cultural diversity that characterizes the nation. Broadcasting in a wide array of local languages and dialects, these stations bridge the information gap, making vital content accessible and relevant to specific communities and regions. Community radio serves as a powerful tool for connecting with local populations, disseminating news, sharing information, and preserving cultural heritage (Alela, 2021). These stations provide a platform for discussing a myriad of topics, from current affairs to cultural traditions, and they play a crucial role in promoting and preserving the rich linguistic tapestry of Kenya.

The regulatory body responsible for overseeing radio stations and broadcasting in Kenya is the Communications Authority of Kenya (CAK, 2022), formerly known as the Communications Commission of Kenya (CCK). The CAK is responsible for issuing licenses, regulating the content, and ensuring that radio stations comply with broadcasting standards and regulations in the country. According to the communication authority of Kenya, there are about 140 radio stations in Kenya, out of which about 78 are community radio stations. Minto FM, Egesa FM, Inka FM, Seito FM, Kisii FM, and Getembe FM are some of the community radio stations broadcasting in South Nyanza, especially Nyamira County, where the focus of this study is. The radio stations are broadcasting in "Ekegusii," the native language of the region.

Community radio programmes play a vital role in raising awareness about child sexual abuse, providing information on legal rights and support services, and encouraging victims and witnesses to report cases (Alela, 2021). These programmes often operate in local languages and are tailored to the specific cultural contexts of the communities they serve, which is critical in making the content relatable and accessible. Government and NGOs have increasingly recognized the significance of community radio programmes in an effort to combat defilement, with many of them partnering with broadcasters to run campaigns, disseminate educational content, and mobilize communities against child sexual abuse (Atutiga, 2020). Thus, the aim of the current study was to investigate the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County.

1.2 Problem Statement

The consequences of defilement extend beyond the direct impact on victims, affecting not only them negatively but also causing mental distress for the affected families and relatives. During the period between January and June 2020 in Kenya, out of the 2,416 cases of gender-based violence

(GBV) that were reported, 71.0% were for defilement, affecting mostly women and girls. This equates to an average of 10 female victims per day. Despite efforts by law enforcement and child protection organizations, the prevalence of defilement cases remains alarmingly high. According to National statistics conducted by the Kenya national Police service (KNPS) in 2021, about 6,366 defilement cases were reported. Further, the National Crime Research Centre (NCRC), Nyamira recorded a significant number of defilement cases, contributing to the overall rise in sexual offenses in the country. In 2023, over 247 cases were reported, in the Commission of Child Rights in Nyamira County. According Nyamira county child policy (NCCP, 2023), there are many more case of defilement and violation of child right unreported due to stigma, fear, or lack of proper legal recourse . According to UNICEF (2020), 57% of girls and 53% of boys inform a person when defiled, but only 16% of girls and 6% of boys seek help from authorities. Further, a report by Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) 2023, indicated that 48% of child protection cases reported in Nyamira in 2020-2022 Financial Year recorded as child defilement cases. CPIMS data for the financial year 2021-2022 currently shows 47.1% of cases reported as defilement cases the large categories falling under the neglected case. This means a large number don't report or seek any services from authorities.

The atrocious act of defilement has become a growing concern in Nyamira County, Kenya, with children and young individuals increasingly falling victim. According to child protection reports (CPR, 2023), in 2023 alone reported 11 defilement and four sodomy cases in just two months. Nevertheless, the statistics may not accurately depict the real situation on the ground as a significant number of cases are probably unreported, mainly victims' fear because of threats and intimidation from the perpetrators. According to the report by Nyamira county Child policy 2023 Children's officers and local law enforcement have cited cases where victims and their families

were pressured to settle matters out of court or withdraw complaints altogether. Out-of-court settlements have been used to resolve defilement cases, often through informal negotiations between families, which can hinder justice for the victims. The role of community radio programmes as a tool for raising awareness, educating the public, and mobilizing communities to combat defilement has been on the rise (Bongo, 2022). Thus, community radio has become an indispensable tool in raising awareness about defilement, educating the public on its impact, and mobilizing communities for collective action. Through its localized and accessible approach, radio effectively reaches diverse audiences, facilitates dialogue, and fosters community involvement in combating defilement.

Community radio stations, being grassroots platforms, have the ability and potential to raise awareness, provide civic education, and foster dialogue regarding the defilement (Muia, 2019). However, their ability to effectively address defilement cases is often hindered by challenges such as societal stigma, limited resources, and cultural barriers that may discourage reporting these cases openly. Additionally, there is a dearth of knowledge regarding the specific community radio programmes currently in operation and their reach within Nyamira County. According to Ngovi (2020), there is a significant impact of defilement cases on the Boy Child and girl child in cases of Minor to Minor Teenage Defilement in Kenya. However, this study focused in Kenya at large concentrating on both boys and girls in Kenya as a whole. Also the study, discussed the reporting rate of the defilement cases without focusing on the reporting bodies and role of other organization like radio programmes in reporting the cases. Thus, the current study will focus on what the radio programme is doing in gauging their potential influence on local communities and their capacity to address the defilement problem effectively. Furthermore, the study explored the socio-cultural factors that may contribute to the perpetuation of defilement cases in Nyamira County and how

community radio programmes can adapt their content and messaging to address these factors. By elucidating these issues, this research aims to provide valuable insights for policymakers, local communities, and radio broadcasters to collaboratively combat defilement and create a safer environment for children and young individuals in Nyamira County.

1.3 Objectives of Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The main goal of this research is to investigate the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County, Kenya.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- i. Examine the impact of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County.
- ii. To identify the challenges faced by community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County.
- iii. To explore the perceptions of community members to community radio Programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County.
- iv. To identify best practices for enhancing the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County.

1.4 Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following research questions:

- i. What is the impact of community radio programmes in addressing the defilement case in Nyamira County?
- ii. What are the challenges faced by community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County?

- iii. What are the perceptions of community members towards the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County?
- iv. What are the best practices that enhances the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research holds several significant implications. First, it aims to shed light on the role of community radio programmes in addressing defilement, providing insights into their potential to raise awareness, promote reporting, and support survivors in Nyamira County. The findings can inform the development of targeted interventions to combat defilement effectively.

Second, the study contributes to the existing literature on media's impact on addressing social issues by specifically focusing on community radio programmes' role in combating defilement. This area has been understudied, and the research can provide valuable insights for policymakers and program organizers seeking to leverage the potential of community radio in other regions or countries.

Third, understanding the perceptions of community members towards the effectiveness of community radio programmes is essential. It ensures that community voices are heard and considered, allowing for more relevant and culturally appropriate interventions. Community engagement is crucial to addressing defilement effectively.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

A number of limitations are anticipated in terms of conducting similar studies in other regions and ascertaining if the results are similar. Different regions may have unique cultural, social, or demographic characteristics that influence the effectiveness of community radio programmes differently. This was mitigated by conducting a comprehensive literature review and in-depth

qualitative research in each region to understand the unique cultural, social, and demographic factors that might influence the effectiveness of community radio programmes. Also, the sample size of the study may also be limited due to logistical constraints, potentially limiting the diversity of perspectives represented in the research. This was mitigated by ensuring that the sample size is statistically significant and representative of the target population. Additionally, the self-reported nature of certain data may introduce biases in responses. This was mitigated using a mix of qualitative and quantitative research methods to cross-verify self-reported data with observed behaviors or other sources of information.

1.7 Geographical scope

This study focused specifically on Nyamira County as the geographical scope. This scope is justified because this is the place where the prevalence of defilement cases is on the high, and many instances there is that reliance on community radio for information. Thus there is need for localized solutions amplification of the measures to address the social dynamics surrounding the issue. The research concentrated on the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in the region. It included an in-depth analysis of community radio programmes operating within the county and their impact on addressing defilement cases.

The methodological scope of the study involved the quantitative approach using questionnaire for quantitative data collection. Also the study relied on qualitative approaches as well which involved the use of key informants interview and focussed group discussion to collect qualitative employed which included, including radio broadcasters, defilement. The respondents being survivors, local leaders, and community members, to examine the role, challenges, and effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing and preventing defilement cases in Nyamira County.

1.8 Organization of the Study

The study was organized into several chapters. Chapter Two reviewed relevant literature on defilement, mass media, and the role of community radio programmes in addressing social issues. Chapter Three outlines the research methodology and data collection procedures. Chapter Four presented and analyse the research findings, while Chapter Five provided the conclusion, recommendations, and implications for future research.

1.9 Chapter Summary

The chapter presented introduction and background of the study regarding community radio programmes in solving defilement cases in Nyamira County, Kenya. The chapter further, presented the statement of the problem. The research objectives, the questions guiding the study. Additionally, it provided the significance of the study, limitations that the study encountered the geographical scope. Finally, the chapter outlines organization and other subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a critical review of related literature focusing on the role of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases. It is organized into several sections to provide a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter. The main sections include a theoretical framework review, a critical literature review based on the study variables, and the establishment of a research gap. The conceptual framework to illustrate the connection between variables, and lastly, the summary from the literature review.

2.1 Empirical Literature

This subsection presents the literature review that guides the study and help in establish the gaps of the study. The empirical literature review will be based on the study objectives which were; to examine the impact of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County; to identify the challenges faced by community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County; to explore the perceptions of community members to community radio Programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County; and to identify best practices for enhancing the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County.

2.1.1 Impact of community radio programmes and handling defilement cases

Tomei and Hollington (2020) investigated the role of radio programmes in encouraging the reporting of defilement in Jamaica. Their research encompassed a diverse sample from different regions of the country, employing a mixed-methods approach. The study findings indicated that community radio programmes positively influenced defilement reporting rates in some areas but

were less effective in others. The study gaps included limited representation of hard-to-reach communities and potential social desirability bias in self-reported data. The implications for the current study in Kenya include the need to consider regional variations and engage hard-to-reach communities effectively to ensure the success of community FM radio programmes in encouraging reporting of defilement cases.

Rouch (2023) assessed the role of Christian radio stations in western countries in teaching about child abuse and defilement in the modern world. The study utilized a sample of individuals from rural communities and employed qualitative interviews and content analysis of radio programmes. The findings revealed that Christian radio stations contributed to raising awareness about defilement reporting. The implications for the current study in Nyamira County, Kenya, include the importance of addressing community concerns and providing a safe reporting environment to encourage victims and witnesses to come forward.

Kimani (2020) conducted research in Kenyan counties to evaluate the impact of community FM radio programmes on encouraging reporting of defilement cases. The study utilized a sample from various regions in Kenya and employed a mixed-methods approach, including surveys and interviews with radio broadcasters. The findings indicated that community FM radio programmes played a vital role in encouraging reporting of defilement cases in Kenyan counties, especially when combined with community engagement. The study gaps included limited representation of hard-to-reach communities and potential recall bias in self-reported data.

2.1.2 Challenges faced by community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases

Abbasi (2019) studied the role of media in defilement reporting in Denmark from an impediment to a facilitator. The study utilized a mixed-methods approach, combining surveys with radio

broadcasters and content analysis of programmes. The findings indicated several challenges, including limited funding and resources, which hindered the development and production of high-quality programmes. Additionally, participants reported difficulties engaging with sensitive topics like defilement due to concerns about community backlash and advertiser reactions. The study's gaps included a focus on radio broadcasters' perspectives without fully capturing the community's views. The implications for the current study in Nyamira County, Kenya, include the importance of overcoming financial constraints and promoting community engagement to address defilement effectively through community FM radio programmes.

Stanley et al. (2018) investigated the challenges faced by community FM radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in the UK. The study employed interviews with radio broadcasters, programme analysis, and audience surveys. The findings revealed that limited airtime and competition with mainstream media outlets posed significant challenges for community programmes. Results also revealed the need for cultural sensitivity and the effective communication of defilement prevention messages. The study gaps included a limited representation of audience perspectives and the absence of a comprehensive analysis of programme content.

Ramabu (2020) examined the challenges encountered by radio stations in their pursuit to address defilement cases in France. The study utilized surveys and interviews with both radio broadcasters and community members. The findings indicated that language barriers and the lack of cultural sensitivity in program content posed significant challenges for effective communication. The study gaps included limited representation of specific ethnic communities and the need for a more nuanced analysis of regional variations.

Negumbo, (2022) examined how domestic conflict enhances gender-based violence in Namibia. The research involved a large sample from multiple countries in the region and utilized surveys and content analysis of radio programmes. The findings indicated several common challenges, including limited financial support and the need for improved collaboration between radio stations and community organizations. The study recommended culturally appropriate messaging to overcome barriers to communication. The study gaps included limited exploration of the impact of local regulatory environments on programme content and scheduling. The implications for the current study in Kenya include the need to foster partnerships between radio stations and local organizations to enhance defilement prevention efforts and tailor programme content to the local context effectively.

Omari (2021), the role of local radio stations in western areas on child defilement prevalence reporting in Kakamega County. The study utilized interviews with radio broadcasters, focus group discussions, and audience surveys. The findings indicated that the stigma surrounding defilement hindered community engagement and the willingness of survivors to share their stories. Additionally, the study recommended adequate training for radio broadcasters on handling sensitive topics. Further, the result showed that the local radio station plays a significant role in reporting the cases. The study gaps included limited exploration of the role of technology and social media in supplementing radio programmes.

2.1.3 Perceptions of community members towards the effectiveness of community radio programmes

A study by Easterbrook-Smith (2023) assessed the perceptions of community members towards the effectiveness of radio stations reporting cases of violence in New Zealand. The study employed a mixed-methods approach, including surveys and focus group discussions. The findings revealed

that community members generally viewed community radio programmes positively, considering them valuable tools for raising awareness about defilement and its prevention. The study gaps included limited representation of non-English-speaking communities, which may have influenced the overall perceptions captured. The implications for the current study in Nyamira County, Kenya, include the potential to design community FM radio programmes that resonate with the local culture and involve community leaders to enhance their effectiveness in addressing defilement cases.

Mwale Kalaya (2022), *The Contribution of Radio Activism Against GBV in Brazil*. The study employed surveys and in-depth interviews with community members from various regions. The findings indicated that community radio programmes were generally well-received, with many participants acknowledging their role in raising awareness and promoting discussions about defilement. Thus, the study recommended more follow-up initiatives and practical guidance for reporting cases and seeking support. The study gaps included limited representation of certain ethnic communities, which may have influenced the findings. The implications for the current study in Kenya include the potential to include survivor stories and expert perspectives in community radio programmes to enhance their credibility and address concerns raised by community members.

Khalid et al. (2020) studied the contribution of local radio stations to blasphemy reporting in Pakistan. The findings indicated that community members perceived community radio programmes positively, with many considering them effective in raising awareness about defilement and its consequences. Participants appreciated the use of local dialects and cultural references, which increased the relevance and reliability of the Programmes. The study recommended frequent airing of the programmes and the inclusion of interactive segments to

encourage listener participation. The study gaps included limited representation of urban communities and the absence of a control group. The implications for the current study in Nyamira County, Kenya, include the potential to utilize community radio programmes with relevant cultural references and interactive segments to engage community members actively and foster a sense of ownership in addressing defilement cases.

Nchimunya (2021) examines the role of community journalism in eradicating defilement in Zambia. Conducted a study to assess the community among sub-Saharan African countries concerning defilement cases. The research involved a large sample from multiple countries in the region and employed surveys and content analysis of radio programmes. The findings revealed that radio programmes are generally perceived as valuable sources of information on defilement and its prevention. The study recommended more context-specific content and the inclusion of community voices that ensure diverse representativeness. The study gaps included limited in-depth analysis of the factors influencing perceptions across different countries. The implications for the current study in Kenya include the potential to tailor community radio programmes to the local context and incorporate community voices to foster community ownership and acceptance in addressing defilement cases.

Safro Kantankah (2022) discusses the role of radio reporting in ending gender-based violence and child defilement. The study encompassed participants from different East African countries and utilized surveys and interviews. The findings indicated that community members generally viewed community radio programmes positively, considering them as important tools for defilement awareness and prevention. The study gaps included limited exploration of the variations in perceptions across different regions and the absence of qualitative data. The implications for the current study in Kenya include the potential to design interactive community radio programmes

that showcase diverse perspectives and encourage listener engagement to enhance their effectiveness in addressing defilement cases.

Brenda (2016) collected community views on community radio programmes in Kenyan counties concerning defilement cases. The research encompassed participants from various regions and employed a mixed-methods approach, including surveys and interviews with radio broadcasters. The findings indicated that community members perceived community radio programmes positively, considering them crucial tools for defilement awareness and education. The study recommended the use of local dialects and relatable scenarios, which increased the programmes' impact and resonance. The study gaps included limited representation of hard-to-reach communities, which may have influenced the overall perceptions captured.

2.1.4 Best practices for enhancing radio programmes and handling defilement cases

Hermansky (2022) investigated the role of cultural promotion by radio programmes in raising awareness about defilement among minority communities in the USA. A sample of 500 participants was included in the research, selected from diverse communities within the region. The study employed a survey method with a structured questionnaire. Findings reveal that community radio programmes significantly increased defilement awareness through cultural promotions among the surveyed minority communities. Limited representation of non-English-speaking communities and the absence of qualitative data were among the gaps reported in the study. The study highlights the potential of community radio programmes to address defilement awareness gaps among minority populations, which could inform similar initiatives in other regions.

Taragin-eller and Kasstan (2021) found that community radio stations significantly increase awareness through sex education. Limited representation of hard-to-reach communities and potential social desirability bias in self-reported data were the greatest study limitations. However, the findings emphasize the need for complementary support mechanisms to encourage defilement reporting and address community concerns, which is relevant for the current study in Nyamira County.

Anderson et al. (2020) explored the role of social cohesion created by FM radio programmes in raising defilement awareness in rural and regional areas of Australia. Results revealed that FM radio programmes were found to play a significant role in increasing defilement awareness in regional Australia, particularly among vulnerable populations. Regardless of the limited representation of urban communities and the absence of a control group, the study underscores the importance of tailoring radio programmes to suit regional contexts and marginalized populations, which may be relevant for the current study.

Justus et al. (2019) assessed the reach and impact of community radio programmes on defilement awareness in selected sub-Saharan African countries. Their study found that community radio programmes demonstrated a broad reach, but their impact on defilement awareness varied across different African countries. Limited in-depth analysis of the factors influencing impact disparities was witnessed. However, the study highlights the importance of considering cultural and contextual factors when designing radio programmes, which could inform the current study in Kenya.

Ramabu (2020) assessed the role of community radio programmes in creating awareness about defilement in various Kenyan counties. With a sample size of 600 participants from different

regions of Kenya, the study utilized a mixed-methods approach, including surveys and interviews with radio broadcasters. Community FM radio programmes played a vital role in creating defilement awareness in Kenyan counties, especially when combined with community engagement. Limited representation of hard-to-reach communities and potential recall bias in self-reported data were evident from the study. Nonetheless, the study highlights the potential of community radio programmes in Nyamira County, Kenya, and emphasizes the need for community involvement to enhance programme effectiveness.

Desmarais et al. (2023) examined reported child abuse cases during the COVID-19 pandemic and the role of radio stations. The research utilized a sample of minority community members, and the data was collected using surveys. Results revealed that radio stations were key in unfolding cases of defilement and its reporting process. However, some gaps were identified, such as the need for better engagement strategies to overcome cultural barriers and foster trust in law enforcement agencies. The implications for the current study in Nyamira County, Kenya, include the potential to tailor radio programmes to address cultural sensitivities and enhance community engagement.

Community radio Programmes in Nyamira County, Kenya, would play a pivotal role in the prevention and resolution of defilement cases. These Programmes would be not only widely accessible but also highly popular among the local population, ensuring a broad reach to both urban and rural communities. According to Sobel et al. (2019), the ideal scenario for dealing with defilement involves strong collaboration between local authorities, child protection agencies, and community radio stations, creating a comprehensive and coordinated approach to tackle defilement. Moreover, Alela (2021) noted that these Programmes would actively engage the community, fostering a sense of collective responsibility and empowerment, ultimately leading to

a significant reduction in defilement cases and a safer environment for children and young individuals in Nyamira County.

Kurgat (2023) assessed the factors contributing to the increased number of defilement cases in Tharaka Nithi County, Kenya. The specific objectives of the study were to examine the contribution of cultural practices, economic status, family structure, and community response to increasing the number of defilement cases. Social strain theory and Four-Factor trauma anchored the study. Also, the study employed a phenomenological research design. The victims of defilement in the region formed the target population. With a sample of 98 defiled children, 98 parents of the victims, and 5 area chiefs, the study utilizes the census method to sample the respondents. Data were collected using interview and analysed using thematic analysis methods. Results revealed community traditional practices contributed to the defilement cases, given the fact that the region still practices female genital mutilation (FGM). Further, it was noted that household economic status was also a significant factor that enhanced the case of defilement within the community, where perpetrators take advantage when the family cannot meet their basic needs. The study therefore recommended that, unless these factors are addressed later, the cases of defilement will continue to rise and hence endanger the lives of the young girls and boys who are in danger of either being sodomized or defiled.

2.2 Theoretical Literature

Theoretical literature forms the foundation of any research study, providing a conceptual framework and guiding the exploration of the research topic. This section delves into the two main theoretical frameworks relevant to the study, which include agenda-setting theory (AST) and cultivation theory. These theories provide a solid foundation regarding the concept of the study of the role of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County,

Kenya, by shaping public perception, influencing attitudes, and encouraging behaviour change. These theories helped to elucidate the role of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases and their influence on community awareness, reporting behaviour, and perceptions.

2.2.1 Agenda-Setting Theory (AST)

The Agenda-Setting Theory, introduced by Maxwell McCombs and Donald Shaw in the 1970s, suggests that the media, including radio, possess the ability to shape the importance of issues in public discussion by deciding which topics and subjects receive focus and attention (Vargo, 2018). In the context of this study, the agenda-setting theory explains how community radio programmes can play a crucial role in creating awareness about defilement cases and prioritizing the issue within the local community in Nyamira County.

The first key concept of AST is the "agenda-setting function" of the media. This function suggests that the media can shape the public agenda by highlighting certain issues through consistent and prominent coverage (Feezell, 2018). Community radio programmes can use this function to raise awareness about defilement cases by providing comprehensive and in-depth coverage of incidents, their consequences, and available support services. By consistently featuring defilement-related content, radio programmes can influence the public's perception of defilement as a pressing social issue that demands attention and action.

The second concept of AST is the "media-public agenda relationship," which acknowledges that the media's agenda is not entirely independent of public concerns. Instead, the media's agenda is influenced by the public's interests and demands (Feezell, 2018). In the context of this study, community radio programmes can establish a two-way communication channel where the media not only disseminates information about defilement cases but also encourages public participation. This interaction allows radio programmes to address the specific concerns and needs of the local

community, creating a feedback loop that strengthens the agenda-setting function and aligns the media's priorities with the community's interests.

According to Langer and Gruber (2021), the agenda-setting theory is criticized for oversimplifying the relationship between the media and the public. Research has shown that individuals often select media content that aligns with their pre-existing beliefs and values. Critics argue that this selective exposure can limit the media's power to shape public agendas, as people tend to gravitate toward media sources that reinforce their existing opinions.

The theory was employed by Ishaku (2021) in explaining how the media plays a role in covering interreligious conflict in Nigeria. This also makes the theory appropriate for analysing how community radio Programmes in Nyamira County influence the media agenda and, subsequently, the public agenda. It allows for an examination of which defilement-related issues and topics are being emphasized in these radio Programmes and whether this impacts the public's perception of what is important in addressing defilement cases in the community. Moreover, using this theory, community radio programmes can set the agenda for public discourse by consistently covering defilement cases and related issues. Through news reports, talk shows, and interviews, radio programmes can bring defilement to the forefront of community discussions, making it a salient issue.

2.2.2 Cultivation theory

Cultivation theory, formulated by George Gerbner and Larry Gross during the 1960s, asserts that prolonged exposure to media influences the perceptions of individuals and their behaviours in life (Nabi and Riddle 2008). In the context of this study, cultivation theory can be applied by community radio by exposing listeners to programmes being aired to create awareness about defilement cases in Nyamira County. The prolonged exposure to defilement cases and how to solve

the cases through community radio programmes, shaped an individual's understanding of social reality.

The prolonged exposure to defilement cases and how to solve the cases through community radio programmes shaped an individual's understanding of social reality. Nabi and Riddle (2008) argue that when individuals spend more time consuming media, they are likely to adopt the views and values portrayed in that media.

Cultivation theory has faced criticism on several fronts. According to Shrum's (2017) Cultivation Theory, it revolves around the simplistic assumption that a linear relationship exists between media exposure and audience attitudes, overlooking individual differences and other influential factors. Critics argue that the theory tends to oversimplify the complexity of human cognition and the formation of attitudes, ignoring the role of active audience interpretation and engagement. The theory was used to investigate whether community radio initiatives contribute to a perceived increase in community support for victims, the challenges prevailing, and how to contribute to a more informed and protective community environment. The theory has been influential in drawing attention to the potential impact of consistent media messages.

The theory was employed by Weiss (2020) in reporting on the role of media coverage in ensuring the eradication of violence against minors in rural settings. Thus, the cultivation theory is applicable in this study because it can help assess the long-term impact of community radio messages on attitudes toward defilement cases. The study explored how consistent exposure to community radio content can address defilement cases by contributing to a shared understanding of the problem and promoting community resilience against such vices. The theory was used to

investigate whether community radio initiatives contribute to a perceived increase in community support for victims, the challenges prevailing, and how to contribute to a more informed and protective community environment.

2.3 Critical Review of literature and Research Gap Identification

The critical review of the empirical literature provides valuable insights into the role of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases within Kenya, with a particular focus on regions similar to Nyamira County. While the existing studies demonstrate the potential of radio in creating awareness, encouraging reporting, and fostering social change, several research gaps can be identified.

One of the main research gaps is the scarcity of studies specifically focused on Nyamira County. While the reviewed literature includes research conducted in neighboring regions like Kakamega County, there is a lack of comprehensive studies solely dedicated to Nyamira County. As each region may have unique cultural contexts, socio-economic dynamics, and institutional support systems, it is essential to conduct localized research to gain a deeper understanding of the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County. Another research gap is the limited number of longitudinal studies examining the long-term impact of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases. Most of the reviewed studies focused on immediate outcomes, such as increased awareness and reporting rates following radio interventions. However, a longitudinal approach would provide insights into the sustainability of the impact over time. Longitudinal studies can track changes in community attitudes, reporting behavior, and the prevalence of defilement cases, allowing for a more comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of radio programmes in the long run.

While some studies briefly mentioned socio-cultural factors influencing attitudes towards defilement, there is a need for more in-depth exploration of these factors. Socio-cultural norms, beliefs, and practices may significantly influence how defilement cases are perceived, reported, and addressed within a community. Understanding these factors is crucial for designing targeted radio programmes that cover the values of specific community beliefs and values to maximize the potential for behavior change.

The reviewed literature provides insights into the role of radio programmes in addressing defilement cases but often lacks detailed analysis of the content of these programmes. A comprehensive content analysis would allow researchers to understand the specific messaging, narratives, and approaches used in radio programmes. Analyzing the content can reveal the effectiveness of different strategies, identify potential strengths and weaknesses, and inform the design of more impactful radio interventions.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework for this study visually represents the interconnections between the independent, dependent, and intervening variables, which collectively contribute to understanding the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County, Kenya.

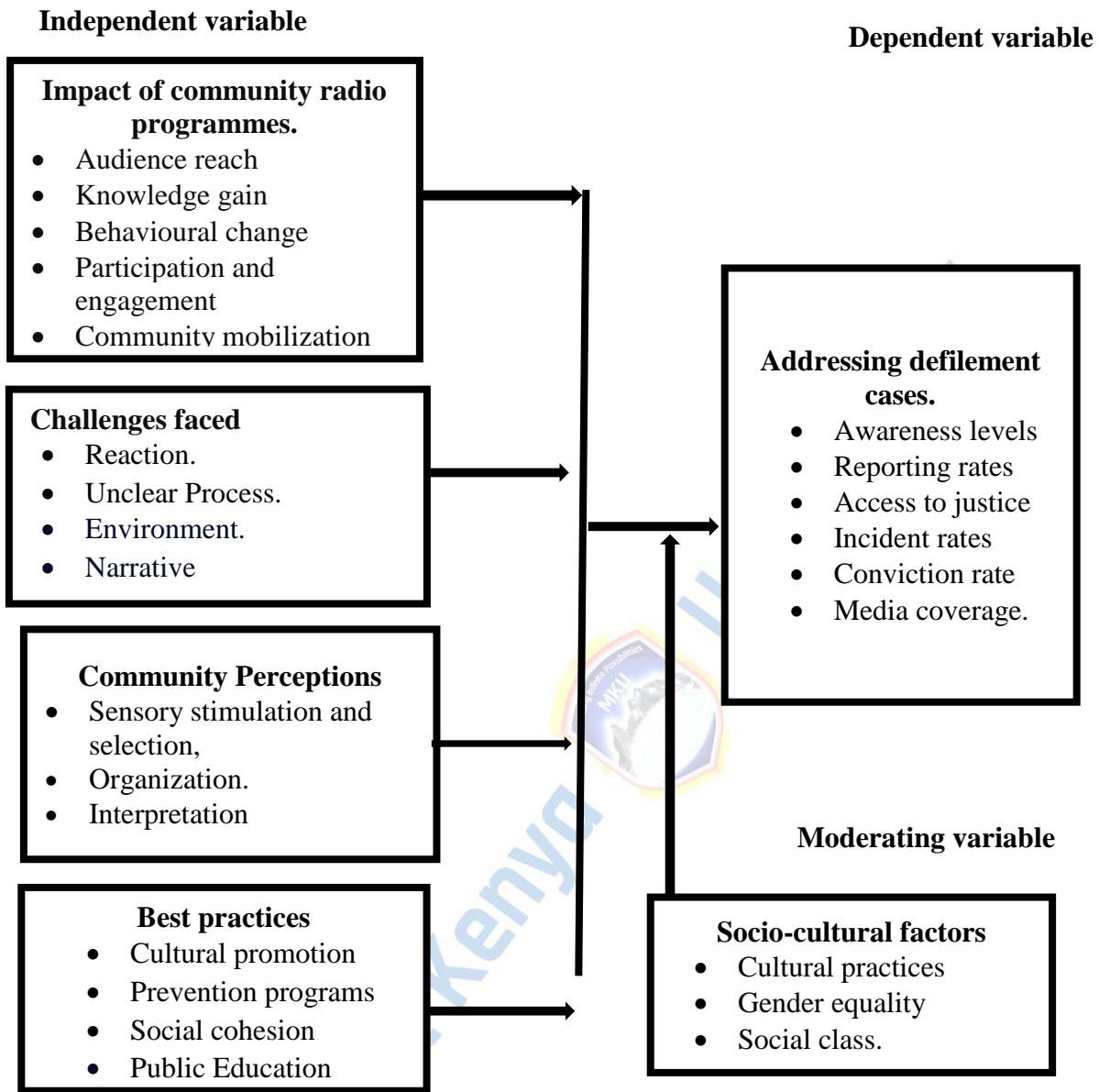


Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

2.5 Summary

Chapter two served as a comprehensive literature review, encompassing both theoretical and empirical aspects of the study. The review of existing research informed the development of the theoretical and conceptual frameworks and identified research gaps that were addressed in the current study. The chapter lays the groundwork for the subsequent chapters, providing a solid

understanding of the role of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases and the potential impact on community attitudes and behaviours.



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology employed in this study to investigate the role of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County, Kenya. The chapter begins by outlining the research design, the details about the research setting, target population, sample size utilized, sampling technique employed, and instrument of data collection, as well as the procedures of data collection. The chapter also addresses the reliability and validity of the research instruments and describes the data analysis procedures. Ethical considerations, including ethical approval procedures, informed consent, confidentiality, risks, benefits, and data storage, are also discussed.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is a critical component of any research study, providing a structured framework for conducting and analyzing research (Bloomfield & Fisher, 2019). It outlines the overall plan and strategy for collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data. The current study employed a mixed research design. A mixed-methods approach was chosen because it allows for the integration of both qualitative and quantitative data, providing a more holistic and informed understanding of the research questions (Clark, 2019). The tools for data collection included the survey questionnaires that were used to collect quantitative data. In addition, focus group discussions were done for qualitative data as well as key informant interviews (KII) for qualitative data. The data collected formed the basis of the research findings and enabled the researcher to achieve the research objectives.

3.2 Geographical scope

The research setting refers to the physical, social, and organizational space where a research study is conducted. It plays a significant role in shaping the research process, influencing data collection, and impacting the interpretation of results (Lowenberg-DeBoer & Erickson, 2019). The study was conducted in Nyamira County, Kenya, where defilement cases have been a significant concern within communities. Nyamira County is located in the western part of Kenya and is known for its diverse population and cultural dynamics. The choice of Nyamira County is justified due to the prevalence of defilement cases in the region. Also, the choice of Nyamira County is justified because the region has specific socio-cultural dynamics that make addressing defilement cases particularly challenging. Nyamira, faces high incidences of defilement, but these cases often go unreported due to deeply ingrained cultural practices, stigma, and fear of retaliation. Furthermore, the community's reliance on traditional conflict resolution methods over formal legal processes creates barriers to justice for victims. Nyamira has a growing network of community radio stations that are trusted sources of information, making it an ideal location to explore how such media can be exceptional.

According to the police report for 2023, in Nyamira County in the year period from July 2022 up to March 2023, a total of 116 neglect cases were reported in Nyamira South; also, 13 child pregnancies were reported and 15 defilement cases. These cases are on the increase, thus calling for serious interventions to curb them. The scope of study was justified because Nyamira county the prevalence of defilement cases is on the high, and many instances there is that reliance on community radio for information. Thus there is need for localized solutions amplification of the measures to address the social dynamics surrounding the issue. The presence of community radio programmes that actively engage with the community with the initiative of reducing and curbing the vice.

3.3 Target Population

The target population comprises the individuals or entities whom a researcher wishes to include in a study with the intention of drawing generalized conclusions based on a specific phenomenon (Gough, 2022). This population represents a larger group or category that the research aims to draw conclusions about. The unit of analysis was five FM radio stations operating within Nyamira County, namely Egesa FM, Minto FM, Kisii FM, Getembe FM, and Seito FM, while the unit of observation was a total of 226 respondents from Nyamira county who included community members 109, Local administration (8) Radio presenters (25) Victims of the defilement (32) and Family members of the victims (52). The selection of this target population is based on their direct involvement and influence in addressing defilement cases and their engagement with community radio programmes.

Table 3. 1: Target Population

Class	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Community members	109	48.23
Local administration	8	3.54
Radio presenters	25	11.06
Victims	32	14.16
Family members of the victims	52	23.01
Total	226	100

Source: Nyamira County Demographic data (2019)

3.3.1 Sample Size

Sample sizes include individuals selected or sampled from a larger population to be included in the research process. The sample size significantly influences the reliability and generalizability

of research findings (Lakens, 2022). The sample size for this study was 144 respondents who included a representatives of participants from various demographic groups. Sample respondents were determined using the Taro and Yamane 1967 formula. Based on the formula, the sample size was determined from the total target population in the following manner:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N (e^2)} ; \text{where, } n = \text{sample Size}$$

N=Total Population size

While e = error margin (0.05)

$$\text{sample size } (n) = \frac{226}{1 + 226 (0.05^2)} ;$$

thus, sample size (n) = 144.41 equivalent to 144 respondents

Thus n = 144 respondents.

Table 3. 2: Sample Size

Class	Frequency	Sample	Percentage (%)
Community members	109	70	48.61
Local administration	8	5	3.47
Radio presenters	25	16	11.11
Victims	32	20	13.89
Family members of the victims	52	33	22.92
Total	226	144	100

Source: Nyamira County Demographic data (2019)

3.3.2 Sampling Technique

Sampling techniques involve the method employed in the process of selecting individuals from a large population for the purpose of making inferences about the entire population (Stratton, 2021).

There are two major sampling techniques which include probability and nonprobability sampling.

Probability Sampling is a sampling technique where every member of the population has a known

and equal chance of being selected (Rahman, 2023). Example of probability sampling include simple random sampling, systematic sampling stratified and cluster sampling technique.

On the other hand, Non-Probability Sampling is a sampling technique where not all members of the population have a known or equal chance of being selected (Pace, 2021). Example of non-probability sampling include purposive sampling, convenient sampling and snowball sampling technique. Thus the current study employed a combination of non-probability sampling that is purposive and probability sampling that is random sampling techniques to select participants for the study. According to Hossan, Dato'Mansor, and Jaharuddin, (2023), Purposive sampling is useful when the research targets a specific group that shares certain characteristics. In this case, the target was individual directly involved in defilement cases, such as victims, families, and members of the local administration. Random sampling was employed to select participants from the broader population, ensuring a representative sample (Noor, Tajik, & Golzar, 2022). The selection of the sample size and sampling technique was carefully considered to strike a balance between practicality and the need for a diverse and representative sample. Sample size and sampling design enabled the researcher to determine the accuracy of the results from the research.

3.4 Data Collection Methods

According to Greene et al. (2023), data collection methods are techniques or strategies used to gather information, facts, and observations for the purpose of research, analysis, or decision-making. The common data techniques used include Surveys and Questionnaires, interview and focused group discussions and observation. The current study employed Surveys and Questionnaires, interview guide and focused group discussions for data correction.

3.4.1 Surveys and Questionnaires

For quantitative data collection the study employed a survey questionnaire consisting of structured questions designed to collect quantitative data related to awareness, knowledge, and perceptions of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases.

3.4.2 Key informant interview guide

For qualitative data, the study used a key informant interview guide to collect qualitative data. The choice was justified because they provide in-depth insights from individuals with specialized knowledge and experience, allowing for a deeper understanding of concept (Lokot, 2021). The informant interview guide consisted of open-ended questions for discussions to explore participants' perceptions, experiences, and suggestions regarding the role of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases. The interview questions were also semi-structured and used for individual interviews with radio presenters and programme producers to gather insights into their experiences, strategies, and challenges in addressing defilement through their programmes.

3.4.3 Focused Group Discussion Guide

The study also employed Focused Group Discussion Guide to collect qualitative data to supplement the key interview guide data. According to Crisianita, and Mandasari, (2022), the choice of focused group discussion was justified for because they provide diverse perspectives and interactive dialogue among participants, enabling a deeper exploration regarding the concept under the study. To collect data from victims of defilement while safeguarding their identities, a robust mechanism was employed, which involves employing anonymization techniques throughout the data collection process.

3.4.4 Reliability and Validity of Instruments

Ensuring the dependability and accuracy of data collection tools is essential in research, as they directly influence the reliability and credibility of the gathered data (Mulyana, & Desnita, 2023).

The research instruments underwent rigorous testing to ensure their reliability and validity.

The survey questionnaire was pretested using pilot test with a small sample of the target population to assess its clarity, relevance, and effectiveness. According to Sallam, Barakat, & Sallam, (2023)

Pilot testing is done where preliminary trial is done to run the data collection instruments and procedures to identify and address any issues before the full-scale study is conducted.

The pilot test was done in Kisii county selecting 13 individuals who in one way or the other have encountered defilement cases thus having information regarding the defile issue. Kisii County was chosen because this location has similar environmental, cultural beliefs, which are similar to those in Nyamira affecting data collection. Any necessary adjustments were made based on the feedback received. Some of the adjustment that were done included changing the sequence of questions to improve flow, ensure logical progression, or reduce potential bias. Also some statements were biased and confusing giving unclear responses, the wording were revised to ensure they are easily understood. The FGD and interview guides were also pretested to ensure that the questions effectively captured the desired information. The researcher paid close attention to the wording of the questions to avoid bias and ensured that participants understood the queries as intended.

3.5 Procedures of Data Collection

According to Brown, Saxena, and Wall, (2024), the process of data collection involves systematically gathering information from selected participants or sources using specific instruments or methods, such as surveys, interviews, or observations, to address the research

objectives. The process involves method used in administering data collection instruments. Survey questionnaires were administered either through drop or pick method or through electronic means to ensure confidentiality and privacy. This method was advocated by Junod, and Jacquet, (2023) who indicated that drop-off/pick-up method ensures every participant is reached which improves data collection quantity and quality. Moreover, further, Karunarathna et al., (2024) noted that electronic means of data collection is easy, easy and cost effective. Thus both method was used to administer the instrument f data collection.

According to Milford et al., (2023) focused group discussions to explores the attitudes, perceptions, and experiences regarding specific topic facilitated by a moderator who encourages interaction and dialogue among participant. In the current study Focus group discussions were conducted where three focused group discussion were conducted for each group comprising of 9 members who included, the one assistant chief, village 2 village elders, 2 church elders, 2 parents of the victims and two representatives from each selected clan, in suitable locations that allowed participants to freely express their opinions and share their experiences.

According to Kurowska, Socha, and Gabryszewska, (2024), focused group discussion were conducted to gain a comprehensive understanding of participants' thoughts, feelings, and experiences regarding a particular topic. In-depth interviews were with radio presenters and programme producers were scheduled and conducted at their convenience, considering their busy schedules. Explicit consent was sought from each participant. Audio and video recording of discussions and interviews were carried out with participants' consent, and note-taking was employed to ensure accurate documentation of responses.

3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis is a procedure for examining, refining, managing, and structuring data to discover pertinent insights, reach conclusions, and facilitate decision-making (Islam and Aldaihani, 2022). Once the data collection process is concluded, the questionnaires undergo a meticulous review to ensure they are complete and consistent, thus simplifying the subsequent analysis and interpretation of the results. Following this, a thorough data cleansing process was carried out to identify and rectify any instances of incompleteness and duplicate errors, ensuring the data's accuracy. The data was then categorized and assigned specific codes. Considering the quantitative nature of the data collected, statistical measures like frequencies, means, and standard deviations were employed in the data analysis process.

The quantitative data obtained from the survey questionnaires were analyzed using descriptive statistics analysis, which involved frequencies and percentages, to successfully present participants' responses.

Qualitative data from the focus group discussions and interviews guides were analyzed using thematic analysis. The process of thematic data analysis involved familiarizations with the data by reading and re-reading it to identify patterns key themes. The data were then labelling them on the basis of relevance to the research questions. The similar codes were then grouped into broader themes. These themes were then reviewed and refined to ensure they accurately capture the meaning of the data. The final stage involved writing the report, where the same themes were explained and supported with data comparative analysis guided by the study's objectives. The themes were then analyzed relation to the research objectives exploring how they contribute to understanding the topic on the topic the role of community radio programmes in addressing

defilement cases. Salmona, and Kaczynski, (2024) asserted that the qualitative analysis provides a rich and in-depth understanding of participants' perceptions and experiences.

3.6 Ethical Considerations

The research process adhered to strict ethical guidelines to ensure the protection and well-being of all participants. According to Gaur, Gupta, and Bhatt, (2023), ethical considerations are crucial in research process to ensure the protection of participants' rights, dignity, and well-being, fostering trust and integrity in the research process.

3.6.1 Introductory letter

As defined by Sloan, (2024), an introductory letter is a formal document given by an institution to introduce a person or a researcher, indicating the purpose of communication, and establishing credibility by highlighting relevant qualifications or affiliations. An introduction letter was sought from Mount Kenya University postgraduate studies to serve as a formal communication which establishes the credibility of the researcher, outlining the purpose of the study, and assuring the participants of the institution's support to the research hence enhancing trust in the research process.

3.6.2 Ethical review committee (ERC) letter

Ethical review committee is a group of experts within an institution that evaluates research proposals involving human participants, animals, or sensitive data to ensure they adhere to ethical standards and regulations (Bell, & Wynn, 2023). In the current study, an ethical approval letter was obtained from the Mount Kenya University ethical review committee (ERC) enabling the applications of the research permit from the Kenya National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI) before commencing data collection. This NACOSTI permit ensures

that research complies with ethical standards, legal regulations, and safety guidelines, promoting responsible and ethical research practices.

3.6.3 Informed consent

Informed consent is the process by which researchers provide potential participants with comprehensive information about a study, including its purpose, procedures, risks, benefits, and their rights, allowing individuals to make an educated decision about their participation (Eeckhout, Aelbrecht, & Van Der Straeten, 2023). Informed consent was sought from all participants through the gatekeepers to explain the study purpose, protecting their rights, and the voluntary nature of participation. Confidentiality was maintained by anonymizing data and ensuring that no identifying information was disclosed. The risks and benefits of participating in the study were clearly communicated, and participants were free to withdraw from the study at any point without facing any consequences. Data storage was secure and accessible only to the research team who include the researcher and his assistance to protect participants' privacy and confidentiality. Also, the interview was conducted in a private and safe setting, using sensitive and trauma-informed approaches to minimize distress. Also, the feedback mechanism from the respondents was established to increase the protection of their identity.

Lastly, informed consent was also obtained from the respondents. In cases where the respondents are minors, consent was sought from their parents or guardians. The respondents were explained the purpose of the research and ensured confidentiality. The study utilized unique identifiers instead of personal details to ensure no direct links to individuals could be established.

Further, due to the fear of intimidation by these groups, informed consent was obtained from the respondents. Also, to ensure anonymity, the study used the study utilized unique identifiers instead

of personal details to ensure no direct links to individuals could be established. Also, the interview was conducted in a private and safe setting to ensure confidentiality of the respondents using sensitive and trauma-informed approaches to minimize distress.



CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the discussions about study findings and presentations are elaborated. Data about respondent rate, age levels, education level, and work experience were analysed and presented. The data collected were analysed in line with the study objective: to investigate the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County, Kenya. The statistical tool suggested above, which is SPSS version 22, was employed to check the relationship between variables. Further, descriptive correlations were examined to determine the association between the independent variables and a dependent variable.

4.1 Response rate

The diagram below summarizes the response rate of a total of 144 individuals included in the research process. Out of this total, 133 individuals responded, making up 92.36% of the sample, while 11 individuals did not respond, accounting for 7.64%. This data indicates a high response rate resulting from the close follow-up of the respondents during the process of data collection.

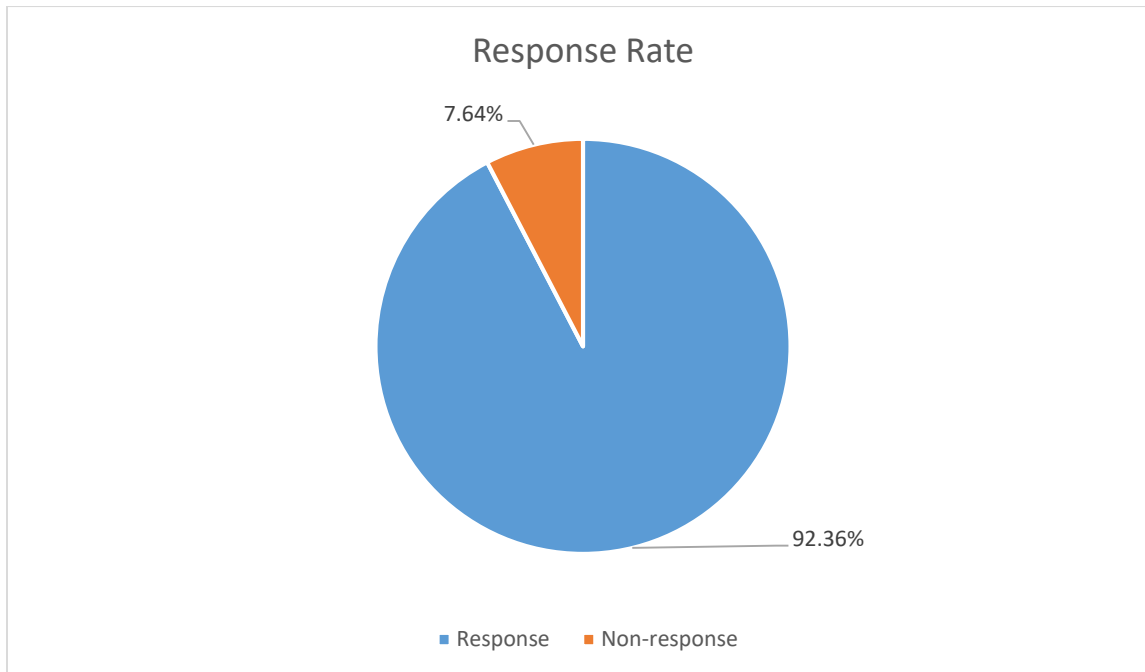


Figure 2: Response Rate

4.2 Demographic Characteristic

Demographic descriptive work was done in the form of frequency distribution and percentages to indicate statistical results that describe the sample of the population regarding gender and age bracket within Nyamira County. This demographic distribution indicates the appropriateness of the respondents in relation to the data provided, which is relevant in establishing how the respondent understands the concept of the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County, Kenya.

4.2.1 Respondent gender

Gender distribution helps in understanding the fairness of age distribution. The gender age distribution can tell whether there is equal respondents' representation regarding gender representation. Diagram 3 presents the gender distribution of a sample consisting of 133 individuals. Out of the total sample, 48 participants are male, representing 36.1% of the sample, while 85 participants are female, accounting for 63.9% of the sample. Thus, females presented a

higher proportion compared to males in the sample respondent. The description is given in Figure 3.

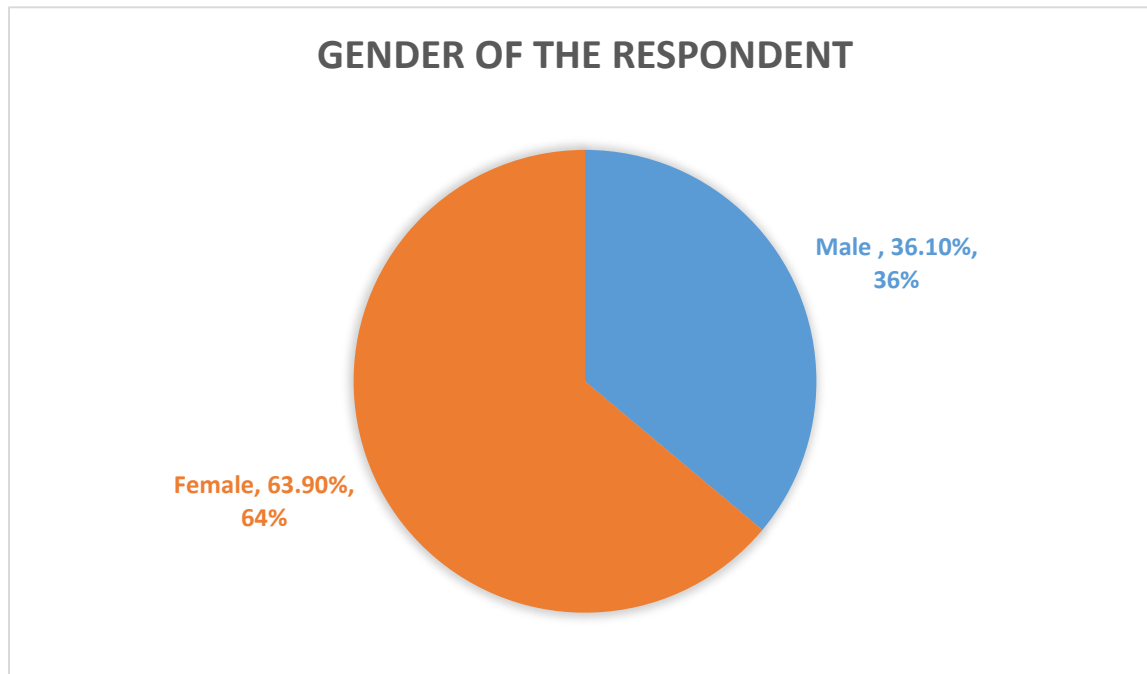


Figure 3: Gender of the respondent

4.2.2 Respondent age

Table 4.2 displays the age distributions of the respondents in the given sample of 133 individuals. These were categorized into different age brackets. The largest group is 30-39 years old, with 36 individuals comprising 27.1% of the total sample. This is followed by the 20-29-year-old age bracket with 32 individuals (24.1%), the 40-49-year-old age bracket with 26 individuals (19.5%), the 15-19-year-old age bracket with 24 individuals (18.0%), and finally, the 50-year-olds and above were the lowest group with 15 individuals (11.3%). This distribution highlights a diversified age range, with a notable majority being in the 30- to 39-year-old range. The description is given in pie chart 4 as follows:

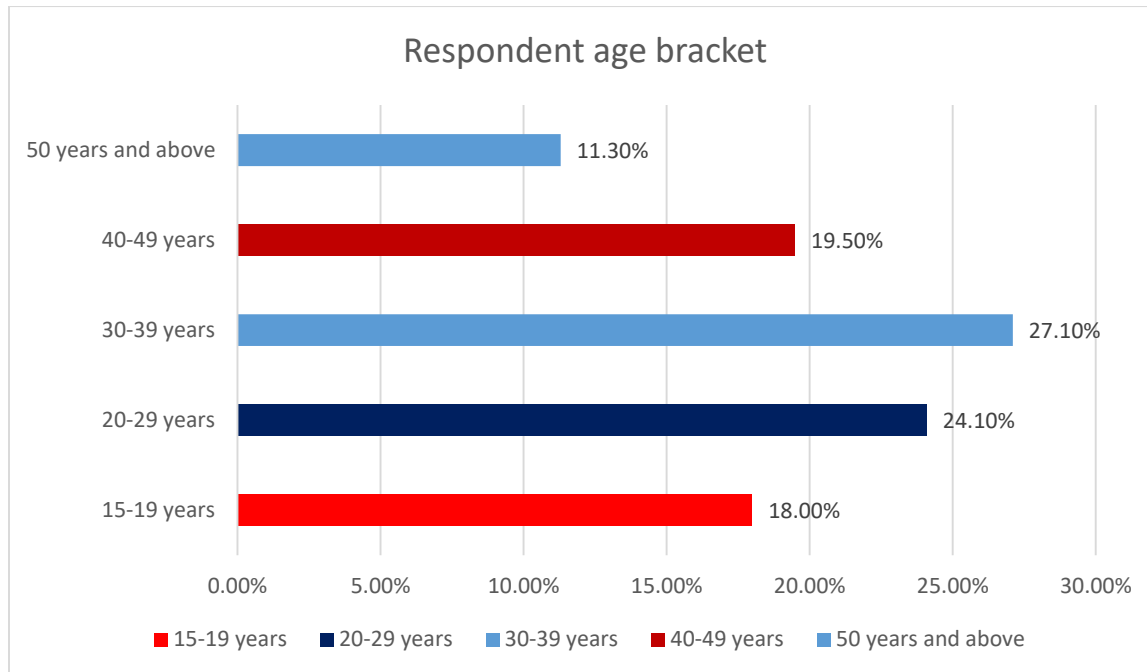


Figure 4: Respondent age bracket

4.2.3 Education level

The education level is also a significant element since it helps to ascertain how respondents can read, understand, and respond to the research questions. Table 4.1 presents the distribution in terms of educational attainment among the total of 133 respondents, with corresponding percentages. Primary school level is represented by 8 individuals (6.0%), secondary school level by 44 individuals (33.1%), college diploma by 33 individuals (24.8%), university degree by 32 individuals (24.1%), and postgraduate education by 16 individuals (12.0%). The percentage increases with each educational level, culminating in 100.0% for the entire sample, indicating the progressive accumulation of the sample's educational distribution.

Table 4. 1: Educational level

	Frequency	Percent
Primary school level	8	6.0
secondary school level	44	33.1

college Diploma	33	24.8
University degree	32	24.1
Postgraduate	16	12.0
Total	133	100.0

4.2.4 Position in the community

Positions in the community ascertain the understanding of the defilement cases in society, given that some are directly involved and others indirectly. Table 4.2 categorizes a sample of 133 individuals based on their roles or affiliations, with associated percentages. Community members constitute the largest group, with 52 individuals (39.1%). Local administrators account for 22 individuals (16.5%), radio presenters for 18 individuals (13.5%), affected members for 25 individuals (18.8%), and family members of the victims for 16 individuals (12.0%). The percentages increased accordingly, culminating at 100.0% for the entire sample, providing a comprehensive view of the different roles within the sample.

Table 4. 2: Position of Affiliations

	Frequency	Percent (%)
community member	52	39.1
Local administrator	22	16.5
Radio presenter	18	13.5
Affected member	25	18.8
Family members of the victims	16	12.0
Total	133	100.0

4.2.5 Familiarity with community radio programmes

The research also sought to establish the respondents' familiarity with community radio programmes. The total number of respondents was 133. Out of the total respondents, 83 respondents indicated they were familiar with community radio programmes, representing 62.4% of the sample. Equally, 50 respondents reported they were not familiar, accounting for 37.6% of

the sample. This indicates that a majority of the respondents are familiar with community radio programmes and are thus able to understand how influential they can be in fighting and reporting defilement cases within the region. The distributions are given in Diagram 5.

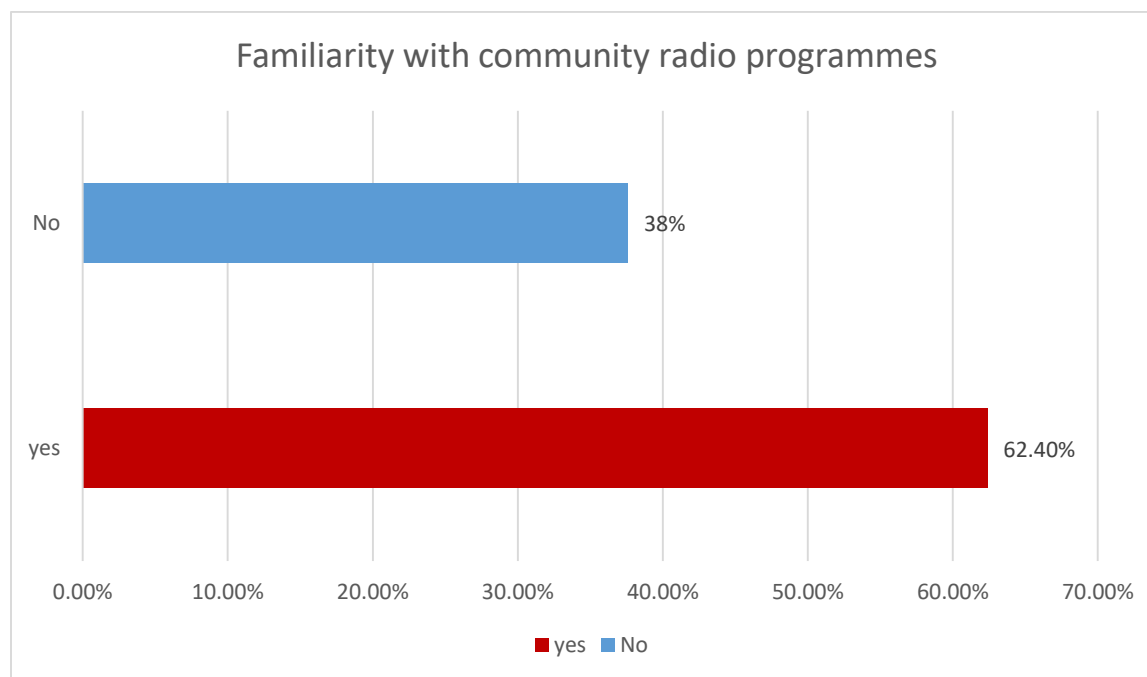


Figure 5: Familiarity with community radio programmes

4.2.6 Listening to community radio programmes

Table 4.4 illustrates the distribution of how often respondents listen to community radio Programmes in terms of duration. The majority of the respondents, 77 (57.9%), revealed that they listen daily. Another 29 respondents (21.8%) listen for a few hours a week, while 21 respondents (15.8%) listen once a week. The least in number were those who listen rarely or never listen at all, comprising 6 respondents (4.5%). This data indicates that the majority are those who listen daily, which is the most common frequency among the respondents.

Table 4. 3: How often the respondent listen to community radio programmes

Frequency	Percent (%)
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Dairy	77	57.9
Few hour a week	29	21.8
one a week	21	15.8
Rarely/Never	6	4.5
Total	133	100.0

4.2.7 Witnessed Defilement case

The diagram below provides the distribution of respondents who have witnessed or have not witnessed any case of defilement out of a total of 133 respondents. Results show that out of the total respondents, 28 respondents (21.1%) reported that they have witnessed a defilement case, while 105 respondents (78.9%) reported that they have not witnessed any case. This indicates that the majority of respondents have not witnessed any cases of defilement at all.

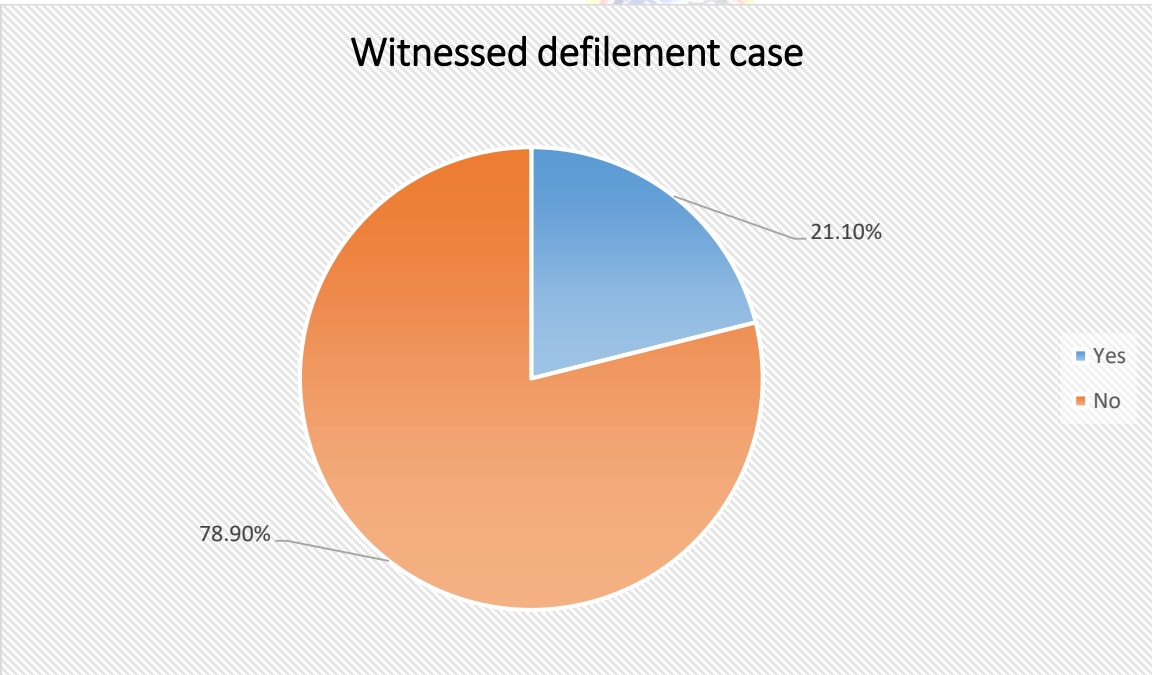


Figure 6: Witnessed defilement case

4.3 Validity and reliability

Reliability tests and validity tests were conducted to ensure the data was sufficient and trustworthy and to warrant meaningful and generalizable results of interest.

4.3.1 Validity

The validity test was done to with the help of the supervisors and expert opinion to evaluate whether the instrument covered the entire construct by consulting experts in the field or using a panel of judges to assess the relevance and representativeness of the items. The validity test is used to confirm whether the items used to measure the variables are appropriate and valid for further analysis (Albahrani, & Alshami, 2023).

4.3.2 Reliability

A reliability test determines the consistency and stability of the data collection instrument to be used as a measurement of the variables (Reiss, 2023). To test reliability, the pilot test was conducted on 13 respondents. Where the data collected from pilot study were used to calculate the Cronbach's Alpha which is the measure of r reliability. Table 4.6 shows the results that all four variables under the study were reliable based on their alpha value, which was found to be above 0.7. The Cronbach's Alpha values of for the four variables were 0.769, 0.804, 0.876, and 0.759 which indicated a good level of internal consistency among the 7, 4, 5, and 4 study variables, respectively. According to Malhotra and Dash (2016), who asserted that when all the variables are reliable, research can proceed without amendments to the study variables.

Table 4. 4: Reliability analysis

Constructs	Alpha value	No of items	Comments
Impact of community radio programmes	0.769	7	Reliable
Challenges faced	0.804	4	Reliable

Perception toward community radio programmes	0.876	5	Reliable
Best practices	0.759	4	Reliable

4.4 Descriptive statistics

This section provides the descriptive statistics section for the variables under study. The study objectives were to: examine the role of community radio programmes in handling defilement cases among community members in Nyamira County; assess the impact of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County; explore the perceptions of community members towards the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County; and identify the challenges faced by community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County. Descriptive analyses were done based on the Likert scale items in the questionnaire.

4.4.1 Impact of community radio programmes on the prevention of defilement incidents

The research sought to establish the impact of community radio programmes on the prevention of defilement incidents within the county of Nyamira. A total of eight statements were used to measure this variable on the impact of the community radio Programmes. The descriptive statistics were given to explain the statement in terms of means and standard deviation. These statistics provide valuable insights into how these Programmes are perceived to contribute to defilement prevention efforts within communities and the county at large. Regarding the first statement on the efficacy of radio Programmes in enhancing understanding of defilement issues before and after exposure, a mean score of 4.0602 indicated that the majority moderately agreed with the statement. This suggests that community radio plays a crucial role in not only disseminating information but also in significantly improving understanding and awareness surrounding the issues of defilement cases.

Furthermore, the statement assessing the role of community radio in creating awareness about defilement underscores the acknowledgment of radio Programmes as effective tools for disseminating crucial information to the public, as indicated by the mean score of 3.7519. This implies that community radio serves as a vital platform for educating communities and raising awareness about the prevalence and consequences of defilement incidents. The relatively high mean score of 3.7669 revealed that community radio Programmes reach the target audience and further supports this notion, thus maximizing their potential impact in spreading awareness and fostering community dialogue on defilement issues.

Additionally, despite the positive perception of community radio's role in defilement prevention, there are areas where improvements may be needed. On the statement, whether community events or workshops are organized by radio stations suggests a relatively lower level of engagement among respondents, as revealed by the mean score of 3.5038. Additionally, the moderate mean score for participation in community discussions, a mean score of 3.6842, was recorded, indicating moderate agreement with the statement. On the statement that tracking reported cases following educational Programmes (3.8722) indicated that there may be room for enhancing community involvement and follow-up actions in response to radio program content.

The overall mean of 3.7551 revealed that respondents just agreed with most of the statements regarding the impact of community radio programmes on the prevention of defilement incidents within the county of Nyamira. Thus, there is a positive relationship between impact of community radio programmes and reduction of defilement cases in Nyamira county. On the other hand, a standard deviation of 1.08684 revealed some minimal variance in responses. This result correlates with that of Okoji (2020), who found out that there is an opposite correlation between the salient newspapers regarding child defilement and parents' perception of victims and perpetrators.

In conclusion, the descriptive statistics highlight the significant role that community radio programmes play in raising awareness, improving understanding, and reaching communities with information about defilement incidents. While the results indicate generally positive perceptions, they also point towards areas where further efforts may be warranted to enhance community engagement and maximize the impact of radio Programmes in preventing defilement. Table 4.5 provides descriptive statistics on the impact of community radio stations in fighting defilement cases in Nyamira County. The descriptive statistics are given in the form of means and standard deviations.

Table 4. 5: Descriptive Statistics on the impact of community radio stations

Descriptive Statistics			
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
To what extent do you believe community radio programmes play a role in creating awareness about defilement	133	3.7519	1.19599
A large Percentage of the community radio's target audience are reached by Programmes addressing defilement cases over a specific period.	133	3.7669	1.04365
Interviews with listeners done gauges their understanding of defilement issues before and after exposure to radio Programmes.	133	4.0602	.90252
Community radio Programmes help in tracking the number of reported defilement cases following the airing of educational Programmes compared to periods without such content.	133	3.8722	1.09692
Participation levels in community discussions or forums facilitated by the radio station to mobilize action against defilement.	133	3.6842	.99520
Radio Programmes attendance at community events or workshops organized by the radio station to address defilement issues.	133	3.5038	1.17824
community radio programmes have influenced the knowledge and understanding of defilement cases	133	3.6466	1.19466
N (listwise)	133		
Overall mean		3.7551	1.08684

4.4.2 Challenges faced by community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases

In examining the challenges facing community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County, a total of four statements were used. Table 4.8 presents the summary of the statements and the results. The first statement was whether Radio Programmes lack access to access to resources to enhance effort to address defilement cases. Results revealed that the mean score of 3.7293 indicated that, on average, respondents moderately agree that radio Programmes conducted focus group discussions and carried out the key informant interview to understand emotional responses regarding defilement cases. The standard deviation of 0.98571 shows that the responses were relatively consistent, with most ratings being close to the mean of 3.7293.

On the second statement, whether, Radio Programmes have enough geographical and infrastructural procedures for reporting defilement cases, the mean of 3.3684 suggested that respondents were neutral regarding the statement that radio programmes and interviews help clarify the legal process and procedures for reporting defilement cases. Meaning they were not agreeing thus there is lack of enough geographical and infrastructural procedures. The standard deviation of 1.33980 indicates considerable variations in the responses, meaning there are differing opinions among respondents. These variations suggest that while some respondents find these Programmes helpful, others do not share this view.

On the third statement, whether the socio-cultural and disparities in literacy and media consumption among different demographics affect the effort of radio programs, the mean rating of 3.7594 indicated that respondents, on average, moderately agree that the socio-cultural context of the broadcast influences listeners' perceptions of defilement cases. This means that socio-cultural and disparities in literacy and media consumption negatively affected the effort of addressing

defilement cases. The standard deviation of 1.18801, showed some slight variations in the responses. This suggests moderate agreement among respondents, with some variation in how strongly they believe the socio-cultural context impacts perceptions.

The last statement was whether, the retaliation from perpetrators or their families on reporting defilement cases affected the effort of addressing of defilement cases. The mean rating of 3.6515 indicated that respondents generally agree moderately that evaluating the relevance and resonance of narratives in radio Programmes helps address defilement cases effectively. Thus, retaliation from perpetrators or their families on reporting defilement cases negatively affected the effort of addressing of defilement cases. The standard deviation of 0.97280 showed some consistency in the responses. This indicates a strong agreement among respondents on the importance of narrative evaluation in enhancing the effectiveness of radio programmes in addressing defilement cases.

The overall mean of 3.62715 revealed that respondents moderately agreed with most of the statements regarding the challenges facing community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County. Thus some of the challenges identified were results revealed that lack access resources by radio programmes, enough geographical and infrastructural procedures for reporting, Socio-cultural and disparities in literacy and media consumption and retaliation from perpetrators or their families on reporting defilement cases. Emerged to be major challenges affecting the process community radio programmes in effort to address defilement cases in Nyamira County. On the other hand, a standard deviation of 1.1.2158 revealed the presence of some variations in the responses. These results are in line with those by Omari (2021), who found out that child defilement prevalence is high within Kakamega County, resulting from a lack of reporting of the cases. Thus, the failure of non-reporting is a significant challenge that enhances the spread of evil.

Table 4. 6: Challenges faced by community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases

Descriptive Statistics			
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Radio Programmes assesses listeners' reactions through focus group discussions to understand their emotional responses to radio Programmes addressing defilement cases	133	3.7293	.98571
Radio Programmes and interview with listeners helps to identify any confusion regarding the legal process and procedures for reporting defilement cases.	133	3.3684	1.33980
Socio-cultural context in which the radio Programmes are broadcasted to understand how environmental factors influence listeners' perceptions	133	3.7594	1.18801
Evaluation of the resonance and relevance of the narratives presented in radio Programmes enhances addressing of defilement cases	132	3.6515	.97280
N (listwise)	132		
Overall mean		3.62715	1.12158

4.4.3 Perceptions towards Community Radio Programmes on addressing defilement cases

The study sought to examine the perceptions of the public towards community radio programmes addressing defilement cases. The study uses five items to measure the study variable, and the results were illustrated using mean and standard deviations. In the first statement, they rate the importance of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases. The mean rating for this statement is 3.7594, indicating that, on average, respondents consider community radio programmes to be quite important in addressing defilement cases. This relatively high mean suggests a generally positive perception of the role of community radio in tackling such issues. The standard deviation of 1.14250 shows a moderate level of variability in responses, suggesting

that while many respondents agree on its importance, there are differing opinions to some extent. This variability could reflect diverse experiences or levels of awareness among the respondents.

On the second item, community radio programmes have influenced my perception regarding defilement cases to be treated as a community issue that needs collective action to curb this vice. With a mean rating of 4.4812, respondents strongly agree that community radio programmes have significantly influenced their perception of defilement as an issue requiring collective action. This high mean reflects the strong impact of radio programmes on shaping community attitudes toward defilement. The standard deviation is 0.65830, indicating a high level of consistency in the responses.

Regarding the third statement, the analysis used to identify which sensory stimuli are most effective in capturing attention and retaining focus during radio segments addressing defilement cases. Results indicated that the mean rating for this statement is 3.9398, indicating that, on average, respondents agree that analyzing listener feedback to identify effective sensory stimuli is important for capturing and retaining attention during radio segments on defilement cases. The standard deviation of 0.93549 shows some moderate consistency in the responses, indicating general agreement with some variability in opinions on the effectiveness of sensory stimulus analysis.

The fourth item, the respondents were asked to respondents in their perception regarding identity patterns used by stakeholders on identifying defilement issues enhanced the effectiveness of the radio programmes. The mean rating is 4.2180, indicating that respondents agree, moderately strongly, that conducting content analysis helps to identify patterns in key messages, interviews, and storytelling is important for radio segments on defilement issues. The standard deviation is

0.67799, suggesting that there is a high level of agreement among respondents about the importance of content analysis in these radio programmes.

The last item was whether the community perception regarding the radio programmes analysis increased the understandings of defilement-related cases and legal procedures discussed on the radio. The mean rating of 3.7895 indicated that, on average, respondents agree that analyzing listener perceptions helped to understand common interpretations and understandings of defilement-related concepts and legal procedures is important. The standard deviation of 0.96179 shows some variations in the responses, suggesting that while many respondents see the importance, there are varying degrees of agreement.

The overall mean of 4.0375 revealed that respondents to a greater extent agreed with most of these statements on perceptions towards community radio programmes on addressing defilement cases. On the other hand, a standard deviation of 0.875214 implied that there were very minimal variations in the responses. These results correlate with those by Easterbrook-Smith (2023). The study found that the perceptions of community members towards the effectiveness of radio stations are key in reporting cases of violence in New Zealand. Thus, it's a significant factor in enhancing reporting cases of violence; hence, prevention. The findings are summarized in Table 4.9 below.

Table 4. 7: The Perceptions towards Community Radio Programmes on addressing defilement cases

Descriptive Statistics			
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
How would you rate the importance of community radio programmes in addressing defilement case	133	3.7594	1.14250

Community radio programmes have influenced my perception regarding defilement as a community issue that needs collective action	133	4.4812	.65830
Analysing listener feedback to identify which sensory stimulus are most effective in capturing attention and retaining focus during radio segments addressing defilement cases.	133	3.9398	.93549
Conducting content analysis to identify patterns in the organization of key messages, interviews, and storytelling elements within radio segments on defilement issues.	133	4.2180	.67799
Radio Programmes analyses the listener responses to identify common interpretations and understandings of defilement-related concepts and legal procedures discussed on the radio.	133	3.7895	.96179
N (listwise)	133		
Overall mean		4.0375	0.875214

4.4.4 Best practices for enhancing radio programmes and handling defilement cases

To describe and interpret the statements regarding best practices for enhancing radio Programmes and handling defilement cases, we analyse the provided means and standard deviations. The mean reflects the average level of agreement or importance assigned by respondents, while the standard deviation indicates the consistency of their responses.

On the first statement, whether community radio programmes incorporate culturally sensitive language when discussing defilement cases, results revealed that the mean rating 3.7669, indicating that, on average, respondents agree that community radio programmes incorporate culturally sensitive language to some extent when discussing defilement cases. This relatively high mean suggests a positive perception of the cultural sensitivity of these programmes. However, the standard deviation of 1.04365 reveals moderate variability in responses. This suggests that while many respondents appreciate the cultural sensitivity, there are some differing opinions. The

variability could reflect diverse experiences with different radio programmes or variations in cultural sensitivities among different communities.

On the second Statement, that there is always consistency and effectiveness of prevention messages aired on the radio in promoting positive behaviour change, results revealed that the majority of the respondents generally agree, somewhat strongly, that the prevention messages aired on community radio programmes are consistent and effective in promoting positive behaviour change. This was revealed by the mean score of 4.0602. The mean indicates that these messages are perceived as reliable and impactful by the majority of respondents. The lower standard deviation of 0.90252 suggests that responses are relatively consistent, indicating strong agreement among respondents about the consistency and effectiveness of these prevention messages. This consistency implies that the radio Programmes are successful in maintaining a clear and effective message that resonates well with their audience.

Another statement was about whether community radio Programmes foster social cohesion and collective action against defilement by providing platforms for community dialogue. The result revealed that respondents agree that community radio Programmes foster social cohesion and collective action against defilement by providing platforms for community dialogue, as revealed by the mean score of 3.8797. This relatively high mean reflects a positive view of the role of community radio in encouraging communal discussions and actions. The standard deviation of 1.10122 indicates moderate variability in responses, suggesting that while many respondents agree on the fostering of social cohesion and collective action, there are differing opinions. This could be due to the varying levels of engagement or effectiveness of different radio Programmes in different communities.

The last statement was about whether there are public education campaigns conducted through community radio programmes to raise awareness about defilement laws. The result revealed that, on average, respondents agree that public education campaigns are conducted through community radio programmes to raise awareness about defilement laws, as revealed by the mean result of 3.7444. The mean indicates a positive perception of the educational role of community radio. The standard deviation of 0.98975 shows moderate variability in responses, suggesting that while many respondents agree on the presence of public education campaigns, there are some differing opinions. This variability might reflect differences in the reach or impact of these campaigns across different areas or among different audiences.

The overall mean of 3.8628 revealed that respondents to a greater extent agreed with most of these statements on best practices for enhancing radio programmes and handling defilement cases. However, the standard deviation of 1.009285 revealed that this implied that there were very minimal variations in the responses. Thus, some of the best practices identified include; culturally sensitive, consistency and effectiveness of prevention messages aired, foster social cohesion and collective action against defilement by providing platforms for community dialogue, and public education campaigns conducted through community radio programmes to raise awareness about defilement laws were found to be the best practices that enhance the effort of addressing defilement cases in Nyamira county. These finding is supported by those of Ramabu (2020), who found that creating awareness through community radio programmes is one of the best practices that enhance fighting defilement and hence their prevention. Thus, creating awareness is a significant factor in enhancing reporting cases of violence; hence, prevention. These results are summarized in Table 4.10.

Table 4. 8: Descriptive on the best practices for enhancing radio programmes and handling defilement cases

Descriptive Statistics			
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
To some extent to community radio Programmes incorporate culturally sensitive language when discussing defilement cases.	133	3.7669	1.04365
There is always consistency and effectiveness of prevention messages aired on the radio in promoting positive behaviour change.	133	4.0602	.90252
Community radio Programmes fosters social cohesion and collective action against defilement by providing platforms for community dialogue	133	3.8797	1.10122
There is public education campaigns conducted through community radio Programmes to raise awareness about defilement laws.	133	3.7444	.98975
N (listwise)	133		
Overall mean		3.8628	1.009285

4.4.5 Addressing defilement cases

The dependent variable was to examine how defilement cases have been addressed suing community radio program. The objective was achieved through examining how effectiveness community radio proms are in addressing defilement cases. The items were analysed in the form of means and standard deviations. The mean reflects the average level of agreement or perceived importance assigned by respondents, while the standard deviation indicates the consistency of their responses.

On the first statement, whether community radio programmes have increased awareness regarding defilement and informed people where to seek help, the findings from the community members, and local administration were neither agreeing nor disagreeing that community radio programmes have increased awareness regarding defilement and informed people where to seek help. This was evident, given the mean score of 3.3684. This moderate mean suggests that while some respondents perceive an increase in awareness, others may see room for improvement. The standard deviation of 1.33980 indicates considerable variability in responses, suggesting differing opinions on the effectiveness of community radio programmes in raising awareness about defilement and available help resources.

The second statement was about whether the reporting of defilement cases has increased due to community radio programmes awareness. The results revealed that generally, there was moderate agreement that the reporting of defilement cases has increased due to awareness raised by community radio programmes. This is supported by the mean of 3.7594, which indicates that respondents. This relatively high mean reflects a positive perception of the impact of these Programmes on encouraging reporting. The standard deviation of 1.18801 shows moderate variability in responses, indicating that while many respondents agree, there are differing levels of agreement. This variability might reflect differences in the reach and effectiveness of the radio Programmes across different communities.

The next statement, was about whether the community radio programmes have improved the availability and accessibility of legal support services for defilement survivors. Based on the responses, the majority of the respondents moderately believed that there is some improvement in the availability and accessibility of legal support services for defilement survivors' resulting from community radio programmes. This was revealed by the mean of 3.6466, suggesting that

respondents agree that community radio programmes have improved the availability and accessibility of legal support services for defilement survivors. The standard deviation of 1.18830, however, indicates moderate variability in responses, suggesting that while many respondents see improvements in legal support services, there are varying opinions on the extent of these improvements.

On the statement, about whether collaboration between community radio programmes and local law enforcement agencies has increased defilement reporting, resulting in reducing defilement cases, the results revealed that the majority of the respondents, moderately agreed with the statement, as shown by the mean score of 3.6692. This indicates that respondents agree that collaboration between community radio programmes and local law enforcement agencies has increased defilement reporting and contributed to reducing defilement cases. This suggests a positive view of collaborative efforts. The standard deviation of 1.01296 shows moderate variations in the responses, indicating differing opinions on the effectiveness of this collaboration in reducing defilement cases.

The last statement was whether the percentage of reported defilement cases results in successful convictions as an indicator of the effectiveness of legal interventions. The results revealed that the majority of the respondents moderately agreed with the statement. This was evident from a mean score of 3.7895. The respondents agree that the percentage of reported defilement cases resulting in successful convictions serves as an indicator of the effectiveness of legal interventions. The standard deviation of 1.13520 indicates the presence of some variations regarding the responses, suggesting differing views on the effectiveness of legal interventions as reflected in conviction rates.

Table 4. 9: Addressing defilement cases**Descriptive Statistics**

Statements	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Community radio Programmes have increased awareness regarding defilement and known where to seek help.	133	3.3684	1.33980
The reporting of defilement case has increased due to community radio Programmes awareness.	133	3.7594	1.18801
The community radio Programmes have improved the availability and accessibility of legal support services for defilement survivors.	133	3.6466	1.18830
Collaborate between community radio Programmes and local law enforcement agencies has increase the defilement reporting hence reducing defilement cases.	133	3.6692	1.01296
Percentage of reported defilement cases that result in successful convictions as an indicator of the effectiveness of legal interventions.	133	3.7895	1.13520
Overall	133	3.64662	1.172854

4.5 Key informant interview

The study also sought a deeper understanding of the role of community elders and representatives in ensuring all the defilement cases are brought to light. The data collected were transcribed and analysed thematically. The respondent was given codes as KII1 for religious leader, KII 002 for chief of the area, KII 003 for village elder, and KII4 for community representative. A total of four respondents were engaged in the key informant interview. And they were asked the six key informant interview questions based on the objectives.

To examine the impact of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County.

To answer to achieve this objective, the following question were asked by the researcher. Give your view on how effective community radio programmes have been in addressing and preventing defilement cases within Nyamira County.

The following were the responses:

“In my view, radio programmes have just increased the process of raising awareness regarding defilement issues by educating the public on the social and legal consequences of defilement.”

KII 001

“The community radio programme has sometimes empowered survivors through community engagement and featuring stories of survivors.”

KII 002

“They have been effective since we have seen many discussions going around with expert advice and psychological professionals on how to deal with this.”

KII 003

“The radio programmes have been effective in reporting the issue to child protection agencies on the case of defilement through the community radio campaigns.”

KII 004

Given these responses the following themes were identified.

i. Raising Awareness and Education

Where the Community radio programmes have been effective in raising awareness about defilement and educating the public on its implications. By disseminating information regarding the legal rights of survivors and available resources for reporting, these programmes help inform the community and challenge the normalization of such behaviour.

ii. Encouraging open dialogue

Radio programmes play a crucial role in creating open dialogues about defilement, which helps reduce the stigma associated with it. By normalizing discussions around this sensitive issue, community radio encourages both survivors and the wider community to speak out.

iii. Building Trust

This is another theme identified where the effectiveness of community radio is also tied to the trust it builds within the community. Programs that involve local leaders, legal experts, and mental health professionals create a sense of reliability and support. This trust fosters a safe environment where survivors feel comfortable sharing their experiences and seeking help, which is crucial for effective prevention and intervention.

On the second question, the key informant was asked to indicate the role played by community leaders' play in supporting or hindering the impact of radio programmes in addressing defilement cases. The responses were as follows:

“They often participate actively in radio discussions in the village doing Barraza, advocating against defilement; they amplify the message to the general public.” KII 001

“They ensure that the information regarding the defilement issues and preventive measures disseminated through the radio programmes is understood and acted upon.” KII 002

“The leaders ensure that the information disseminated by the radio programmes is true and that the offenders are taken into account for their acts.” KII 003

“Community leaders act as a link between the radio programmes and the victims in facilitating access to support services for victims of defilement.” KII 004

Based on the responses regarding the role of community leaders in supporting or hindering the impact of radio programmes in addressing defilement cases, the following four themes emerged;

i. Participation where the community leaders.

These play a crucial role by actively participating in radio discussions and advocating against defilement. Their involvement in platforms such as Barraza helps amplify the message, making it more visible to the general public.

ii. Information disseminated through radio programmes

This is understood and acted upon by the community. By clarifying messages about defilement and preventive measures, leaders help bridge the gap between awareness and action, motivating community members to respond appropriately to the information provided.

iii. Credibility where community

Leaders also contribute to information shared by radio programmes. They ensure that the details communicated are accurate and that offenders are held accountable for their actions.

Challenges faced by community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County

To achieve this objective several questions were asked. The key informant was also asked to indicate how often they get community reports of defilement cases within their area of jurisdiction. Their responses were as follows:

“Nowadays all the cases of defilement are reported as soon as they occur; the community is vigilant, not like in the past.” KII 001

“Not very often, because sometimes it depends on where and when the act took place. There are some parents who still hide the cases.” KII 002

“Currently, the frequency of reporting cases of community defilement has increased due to the increase in radio campaign programmes.” KII 003

“The role of community radio campaigns in creating awareness has played a crucial role in helping the community break the silence and witness against the occurrence of the acts.” KII 004

Based on these responses the following theme were identified.

One, there is effectiveness of radio campaigns in increasing the frequency of reported cases is a significant theme. Respondents attribute the rise in reporting to the awareness created by these campaigns, suggesting that community radio plays a crucial role in encouraging individuals to come forward and report incidents. This highlights the influence of media in shaping community attitudes and behaviours.

Also, the barrier of reporting, of defilement cases. Some respondents highlight that certain parents continue to hide incidents, indicating that cultural stigma and fear may still prevent full transparency. This theme emphasizes the ongoing challenges that communities face in addressing defilement, despite improvements in awareness and reporting.

The perceptions of community members to community radio Programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County.

Moreover, the key informant was asked to indicate how the community's response has been to radio campaigns or discussions focusing on defilement, and have you observed any changes in attitudes or behaviours as a result? They gave the following responses:

“In my view, there has been a positive trend and a significant increase in awareness regarding the reporting of these cases.” KII 001

“The radio campaigns have changed the attitudes of the public towards the defilement issue from being viewed as a taboo traditionally to legal and social evil by the community.” KII 002

“Through these radio programmes, community members, victim relatives, teachers, and parents have become more involved in the fight against defilement, raising preventive measures, and providing support to survivors.” KII 003

“In past, there has been a behavioural change where people have become more vigilant about protecting their children and community children by reporting suspicious activities.” KII 004

Based on the responses on how the community's response has been to radio campaigns or discussions focusing on defilement, and have you observed any changes in attitudes or behaviours as a result. The following themes were identified.

i. Changing perceptions and attitudes

There is a changing perception where there is shift in attitudes regarding defilement, transforming from viewing it as a taboo subject to recognizing it as a legal and social evil. This change indicates that radio discussions are successfully challenging traditional stigmas and fostering a more open dialogue about defilement within the community.

ii. Increased in community engagement

, where more individuals such as family members, teachers, and parents actively participating in the fight against defilement. This involvement includes raising awareness, discussing preventive measures, and providing support to survivors, demonstrating a collective effort to address the issue.

iii. Increased awareness among community members regarding defilement

The awareness regarding the increased importance of reporting increased. Respondents highlight a positive trend in how the community now recognizes the significance of addressing defilement, suggesting that radio campaigns have effectively educated the public on this issue.

The next question was whether there were specific target audiences or demographics that community radio Programmes should prioritize to maximize their impact in addressing defilement cases. The following were the responses from the key informants:

“To my opinion, there is a specific audience; for instance, parents and guardians of young boys and girls should be targeted by the community radio programmes because they play a key role in raising up their children.”

KII 001

“The main audience should be adolescents and youth because many times they fall to be the victims of these cases, and they are most vulnerable to defilement. Thus, radio Programmes should educate them on how to take care of themselves and what their rights are.”

KII 002

“Teachers, community leaders, and religious leaders should be the main focus, as should other local officials.”

KII 003

“The main target should be educational institutions that host most of the adolescents and youths, and this is the environment where they spend most of their time.”

KII 004

Based on these findings, the following themes were identified

i. Guardians and parents as Key Influencers

One of the prominent themes is the identification of parents and guardians of young children as crucial targets for radio programmes. Respondents emphasize that these individuals play a significant role in the upbringing and protection of their children, making them essential participants in discussions about defilement prevention. Targeting this group can enhance awareness and encourage proactive measures within families.

ii. Focus on Vulnerable Adolescents and Youth

There is need to focus on adolescents and youth, who are often the most vulnerable to defilement. Respondents highlight the importance of educating this demographic about self-protection, their rights, and available resources. By targeting young individuals, radio programmes can empower them to recognize and respond to potential threats, fostering a culture of safety and vigilance.

iii. Engagement of Educational Institutions

The involvement of educational institutions emerges as a significant theme. Respondents suggest that schools, which host many adolescents and youth, should be a primary target for radio programmes. This setting provides a unique opportunity to reach a large audience, enabling the dissemination of vital information about defilement and creating a supportive environment for discussion.

iv. Involvement of Community Leaders

Finally, there is a theme around the importance of engaging community leaders, teachers, and religious figures in these programmes. These individuals hold influential positions within the community and can help disseminate messages more effectively. Their participation can enhance credibility and promote community-wide engagement in preventing defilement.

Best practices for enhancing the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County.

To respond to this objective the key informant were asked to respond to be best practices they feel would be adopted in the fought against defilement. The following were there responses;

"I believe the most important practice is strengthening community awareness programs. We need continuous sensitization on the seriousness of defilement and its legal consequences. By educating the community, especially parents and guardians, we can encourage early detection and reporting. Also, incorporating cultural and religious leaders in these efforts is crucial, as their voices carry weight in influencing societal norms and attitudes."

KII 001

"I think we need more safe spaces for survivors. If someone has gone through defilement, they need a place to go where they feel supported, not judged. Community centers, even temporary shelters, could make all the difference. Plus, we need more counseling services. Mental health matters too!" KII 002

"We have to involve the elders and chiefs. These are the people everyone listens to. If they're out there saying 'no more defilement,' then people will take it seriously. Also, community radio! Everyone's tuned in to the radio, so why not use it to spread awareness?"
KII 003

"The justice system has to step up. If defilement cases go unpunished, it just encourages more of it. We need speedy trials and harsher penalties for offenders. That way, people will know there are serious consequences, and it's not something they can get away with." KII 004

Based on these responses the following themes were identified

i. Community Involving as a Stakeholders

Engaging key community stakeholders such as local leaders, religious figures, educators, and law enforcement officers in the radio programs builds trust and credibility. These figures can provide valuable insights and serve as role models in promoting anti-defilement messages.

ii. Participatory

Creating interactive formats such as call-in segments, question-and-answer sessions, or community interviews encourages audience participation. This approach fosters open discussion on defilement, enabling community members to share experiences, ask questions, and seek guidance.

iii. Consistent Awareness and Education Campaigns

Regularly broadcasting educational programs that highlight the legal, psychological, and social implications of defilement helps keep the issue in the public discourse. Continuous campaigns ensure that the message is reinforced and reaches new listeners.

iv. Amplifying Voices of Survivors and Advocates

Featuring defilement survivors and advocates on radio programs can help break the silence surrounding the issue. Survivors' stories provide relatable, real-life examples, which can inspire others to speak up and seek help.

4.6 The findings from focussed group discussions

The study also conducted a focussed group discussion where a total of three groups were created with each group comprising of 9 members. These members were formed from Victims, Family

members of the victims and Community members. A total of 5 question were presented for discussions based on the research objectives.

Impact of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County

The first question was whether in their perspective, identified how prevalent is the issue of defilement in Nyamira County, and how they think it impacts the community. The following were the responses summarised from the FGDs.

The group, agreed that Defilement is unfortunately quite prevalent in Nyamira County. As community members sometimes we hear cases being reported in the local police stations, but many more go unreported due to stigma or fear. This has a deep emotional and psychological impact on survivors, especially young girls, and erodes trust within the community. It also contributes to increased school dropouts, teenage pregnancies, and even mental health issues.

FGD 001

Also, it was noted that defilement is a significant issue, but it is often hidden because people in our community are afraid to speak out. This silence has created a culture where perpetrators feel they can act with impunity. The community suffers because families are torn apart, and the affected children often struggle with trauma, leading to poor academic performance and a cycle of poverty.

FGD 002

The third group in their discussion identified that the issue is widespread, and it is shocking how common it has become. Many people know someone who has been affected, but reporting remains low due to cultural taboos and fear of retaliation. This impacts the community by perpetuating a cycle of violence and preventing young people, especially

girls, from achieving their potential due to the trauma and stigma associated with defilement.

FGD 003

From the following responses, four themes were identified,

i. Lack of reporting of Defilement case

Where the discussions highlighted the widespread occurrence of defilement in the community, though many cases go unreported. Stigma, fear of retaliation, and cultural taboos contribute to the underreporting of these crimes. This creates an environment where perpetrators believe they can act without facing consequences, which perpetuates the issue.

ii. Psychological impact on survivors

Survivors particularly young girls experience trauma which often leads to long-term consequences, including mental health issues, lack of trust within the community, and difficulties in returning to a sense of normalcy. The psychological distress is amplified by the silence and stigma surrounding the issue.

iii. Socioeconomic consequences

Broader socioeconomic effects of defilement was influenced by socioeconomic consequences. this has increased school dropouts and teenage pregnancies. Survivors often struggle academically due to trauma, which can result in poor performance and the inability to achieve their full potential. This perpetuates cycles of poverty and hinders community development.

iv. Cultural silence

Strong cultural silence surrounding defilement increase prevalence of cases with community members where they are reluctant to speak out. This silence not only protects perpetrators but also perpetuates a cycle of violence. The taboo nature of the subject prevents meaningful conversations and actions that could break the cycle and provide justice and support for the affected individuals.

Challenges faced by community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County

The other question the groups were asked to discuss was the challenges do you they thought community radio programmes might face in addressing defilement cases, and how can these challenges be overcome. Out of the discussion the following points emerged;

In the understanding, one of the biggest challenges is the stigma around defilement. Many people might not be willing to engage with the programmes because of fear of judgment. To overcome this, radio stations need to work closely with community leaders to slowly change attitudes and normalize open discussions about the issue. FGD 001

Funding and resources are major challenges for community radio programmes. Without enough funding, they may not be able to produce high-quality, consistent content. Partnering with local NGOs and government agencies could help provide the resources needed to sustain these programmes. FGD 002

The third group highlighted that it become a challenges in reporting the defilement cases since they are very sensitive, and some survivors might fear retaliation if they speak out on air. Radio programmes can address this by offering anonymous reporting options and ensuring that survivors feel safe when sharing their stories. FGD 003

Based on the responses regarding the challenges do you they thought community radio programmes might face in addressing defilement cases, and how can these challenges be overcome. The following themes were identified. The first theme was stigma and fear of judgment where the challenge regarding stigma associated with defilement is recoded, this deters individuals from engaging with radio programmes. Many community members may fear judgment or negative repercussions for discussing such sensitive topics. To address this, the suggestion is for radio stations to collaborate closely with community leaders.

Resource Limitations is another themes that emerged where lack of funding and resources for community radio programmes. Insufficient financial support can hinder the ability of these stations to produce high-quality, consistent content. To combat this issue, it was proposed that radio programmes partner with local NGOs and government agencies.

The other theme is the sensitive nature of reporting defilement cases. In this case, survivors may fear retaliation or feel unsafe sharing their experiences on air, which can discourage them from participating in radio programmes. To alleviate these concerns, there is suggestion that radio initiatives offer anonymous reporting options.

To explore the perceptions of community members to community radio Programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County.

Further, the second question the groups in the focussed group discussions were asked to give their opinions regarding the role the community radio programmes play in addressing and preventing defilement cases in Nyamira County. Their responses were as follows;

On their responses indicated that Community radio programmes can raise awareness by educating people about what defilement is and why it is wrong. By doing so, they can help

shift attitudes that have normalized such behaviour. They can also provide information on how and where to report cases, making the community more vigilant and willing to take action.

FGD 001

The other group indicated that Radio programmes have the ability to reach even the most remote areas, and this makes them a powerful tool in educating the public. They can help reduce stigma by creating an open dialogue about the issue, encouraging both survivors and the community to come forward and speak out.

FGD 002

The third group indicated that they believe radio can be instrumental in creating safe spaces for conversation. The radio programs can host discussions that involve legal experts, community leaders, and survivors to talk about the issue of defilement. This will empower people to take action and prevent future cases by shedding light on the severity of the problem.

FGD 003

From these responses, based on the role the community radio programmes play in addressing and preventing defilement cases in Nyamira County, the following themes were identified.

i. creation of a shifting of attitudes,

The participants agree that community radio programmes can play a crucial role in educating people about defilement and why it is unacceptable. By providing clear information on the nature of defilement, radio shows can help change attitudes that may have normalized such behavior. This awareness is essential in altering the community's perception of the issue and promoting zero tolerance toward defilement.

ii. Facilitating Reporting and Action

They can provide information of on how and where to report defilement cases. This increased visibility and access to information can make the community more vigilant and proactive in taking action. When people know the channels available for reporting and understand the importance of doing so, it strengthens the community's willingness to combat the problem.

iii. Reduction of stigma through open dialogue

Radio have the ability to reach remote areas and foster open dialogue on sensitive issues like defilement. By creating spaces where survivors and community members can openly discuss defilement, radio programmes can help reduce the stigma surrounding the issue. These discussions encourage survivors to speak out, leading to greater community involvement and support.

iv. Creation of safe spaces

For conversation discussing sorrowing defilement, involvement of experts, leaders, and survivors can play a Key role in reduction of these cases. Hosting discussions with legal experts and community representatives can empower people by informing them about the legal and social aspects of defilement.

Challenges faced by community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County.

Further the groups were asked to respondents to discuss on the question whether there are there specific community radio programmes or initiatives that they believe have been successful in addressing defilement cases and what is the basis of their effectiveness. Following their discussion, the following responses emerged.

Yes, we heard of a programme that focuses on children's rights and protection. It has been effective because it not only educates but also gives survivors and their families a platform to speak out. The involvement of legal experts and psychologists has made the programme a trusted source of help.

FGD 001

There is a programme that partners with local NGOs to offer advice and support to survivors of defilement. What makes it effective is that they follow up on cases, providing support even after the radio show is over. The programme has built trust within the community, which encourages people to report cases.

FGD 002

Yes, there was a specific initiative that focused on legal education, teaching the community about laws surrounding defilement and how they can seek justice. It was effective because it clarified misconceptions about the law and gave people the confidence to report cases and demand accountability.

FGD 003

Given the responses on whether there are there specific community radio programmes or initiatives that you believe have been successful in addressing defilement cases and what is the basis of their effectiveness following theme were identified,

A key theme identified was the role of experts, such as legal professionals and psychologists, in making these radio programmes effective. Their involvement ensures that the programmes not only educate listeners about children's rights and legal protections but also provide accurate and trusted information. This has helped create a reliable platform where survivors and families can seek help, further strengthening the program's impact on the community.

Another theme is the trust that these radio programmes have built within the community by partnering with local NGOs and following up on cases. This sustained engagement ensures that

survivors receive continued support beyond the airwaves, encouraging more people to report cases of defilement. By providing consistent assistance, these programmes have become trusted resources for community members.

Lastly, the theme on legal education, where programmes focused on teaching the community about the laws related to defilement and how individuals can seek justice. By clarifying misconceptions and boosting confidence, these initiatives empower people to report cases and hold perpetrators accountable. This legal awareness is essential in fostering a community that understands the justice system and actively participates in it.

To identify best practices for enhancing the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County

The last they were asked to propose one specific idea for a community radio programme to address defilement in Nyamira County, what would it be, and how do you envision it making a positive impact. The following were the proposals for each group.

The group proposed a weekly show featuring legal experts and child protection officers who can answer questions from the community. The show would focus on educating people about their legal rights and the steps to take when a defilement case occurs. This would empower victims to seek justice and inform the public about the importance of reporting these cases.

FGD 001

A story-sharing segment could be very powerful. Survivors or their families could anonymously share their experiences to encourage others to speak out. Hearing real-life stories would break the silence around defilement and create a sense of urgency for the community to act.

FGD 002

Radio drama series that illustrates the consequences of defilement and shows how community members can prevent it can prove to be significant. The show could be followed by a discussion panel where listeners can call in with questions. This would educate while also engaging the audience in a way that feels less confrontational than direct news reports. FGD 003.

Based on the following responses three themes were identified and discussed;

i. The legal awareness.

This theme focuses on the need for educating the community about their legal rights and the steps to take when a defilement case occurs. The group proposed hosting a weekly radio show where legal experts and child protection officers could answer questions from the community, equipping individuals with the necessary knowledge to navigate the legal system.

ii. Breaking the Silence through Storytelling

This focuses on the theme the power of storytelling in breaking the silence surrounding defilement. The group suggested incorporating a story-sharing segment in the radio show where survivors or their families could anonymously share their experiences.

iii. Educating Through Creative Media

This focuses on the use of creative media, specifically radio dramas, to illustrate the consequences of defilement and showcase ways the community can prevent it. The proposal to follow the drama series with a discussion panel allows for an interactive element where listeners can call in with questions, making the experience engaging and educational.

4.7 Summary

The findings of the study reveal a significant transformation in the community's response to defilement cases in Nyamira County, largely attributed to the influence of community radio programmes. Increased vigilance among community members has led to a higher frequency of reporting incidents, marking a shift from past tendencies of silence and stigma. Respondents noted that awareness campaigns have effectively changed perceptions, transforming defilement from a taboo subject into a recognized social and legal issue. This cultural shift has empowered various stakeholders, including parents, adolescents, and community leaders, to engage more actively in addressing and preventing defilement. Furthermore, the involvement of educational institutions and local organizations has proven essential in reinforcing these messages, ensuring that communities are equipped with the necessary knowledge and resources to combat defilement.

However, challenges persist, particularly regarding the continued stigma and fear surrounding the reporting of defilement cases. Despite improvements, some parents remain hesitant to disclose incidents, indicating that cultural barriers still hinder complete transparency. Results revealed that the main challenges in the effort to address defilement cases include lack access resources by radio programmes, enough geographical and infrastructural procedures for reporting, Socio-cultural and disparities in literacy and media consumption and retaliation from perpetrators or their families on reporting defilement cases. Emerged to be major challenges affecting the process community radio programmes in effort to address defilement cases in Nyamira County. The study highlights the importance of targeting diverse audiences, including parents, youth, teachers, and community leaders, to maximize the impact of radio programmes. By fostering open dialogues and enhancing community involvement, these initiatives can create a supportive environment for survivors and contribute to long-term behavioral changes. Overall, the findings emphasize the crucial role of

community radio in raising awareness, altering attitudes, and promoting proactive measures against defilement in Nyamira County.

4.8 Conclusions

In conclusion, the findings of this study underscore the significant impact community radio programmes have had in addressing and preventing defilement cases in Nyamira County. By fostering awareness and facilitating open discussions about defilement, these programmes have effectively shifted community attitudes, enabling a more proactive approach to reporting incidents. The increased vigilance among community members, especially parents, youth, and local leaders, indicates a growing recognition of the issue as a pressing social concern rather than a taboo. Educational institutions have also emerged as critical venues for disseminating information, allowing for a concentrated effort in empowering young people with knowledge about their rights and protection.

However, despite the positive strides made, challenges remain, particularly concerning the stigma and fear surrounding the reporting of defilement cases. While there has been a notable increase in reported incidents, some community members still hesitate to disclose cases due to cultural norms and fear of retaliation. Therefore, continued efforts are essential to engage various stakeholders effectively and address these barriers. The involvement of local leaders, educational institutions, and community organizations will be crucial in creating a supportive environment for survivors and promoting ongoing awareness. Overall, this study highlights the vital role of community radio in driving cultural change and fostering a united front against defilement in Nyamira County.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Introduction

The chapter highlights the data findings summary, a discussion on the basis of the findings and discussion based on the reviewed literature review in chapter two, and the drawn conclusions about the study, together with the recommendations and areas for further study.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The study objective was to establish the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County, Kenya. Four variables were used, which include the impact of community radio programmes, challenges faced by community radio programmes, perceptions of community members, and best practices, which revealed that they positively reduce the cases of defilement within Nyamira County.

5.2.1 Impact of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County

The overall mean of 3.7551 revealed that respondents just agreed with most of the statements regarding the impact of community radio programmes on the prevention of defilement incidents within the county of Nyamira. Thus, there is a positive relationship between impact of community radio programmes and reduction of defilement cases in Nyamira County. These findings are in line with those by Hermansky, (2022) community radio programmes positively impacts the community development in the USA. On the other hand, a standard deviation of 1.08684 revealed some minimal variance in responses. This result correlates with that of Okoji (2020), who found out that there is an opposite correlation between the salient newspapers regarding child defilement

and parents' perceptions of victims and perpetrators. Moreover, the results revealed that the impact of community radio programmes positively addressed the defilement cases in Nyamira County.

5.2.2 Challenges faced by community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County

The second objective was to identify the challenges faced by community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County. The overall mean of 3.62715 revealed that respondents moderately agreed with most of the statements regarding the challenges facing community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County. Thus, the main challenges identified included people were fearing giving information given the Sensitivity of the topic, also managing group dynamics of FGD, wide scope of Nyamira county make it difficult to cover all regions, also there are Socio-cultural and disparities in literacy and media consumption and retaliation from perpetrators or their families on reporting defilement cases. These findings disagree with those of Karunarathna et al, (2024), who found that the challenges are mostly cultural issues surround the society.

On the other hand, a standard deviation of 1.1.2158 revealed the presence of some variations in the responses. These results are in line with those by Omari (2021), who found out that child defilement prevalence is high within Kakamega County, resulting from a lack of reporting of the cases. Thus, the failure of non-reporting is a significant challenge that enhances the spread of evil. While addressing the challenges facing the community radio programmes reducing the defilement cases by 0.435.

5.2.3 Perceptions of community members to community radio Programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County

The third objective is the perceptions of community members toward community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County. The results revealed that the perceptions of community members were a significant determinant of the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County, Kenya. Thus, the perceptions of community members are effective in addressing defilement cases. Some to the perception listed include where defilement has been taken as community problem, there is low trust in legal and justice systems, cultural shifts against silence. These findings are in line with those by Kogo, (2023) who sound that the perception of community have changed regarding defilement issues where the role of the law has changed and the case taken as community issues hence solved by the community.

This is evident from the overall mean of 3.56 of the respondents, who depicted a significant relationship between the perceptions of community members and addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County. Thus, the performance of the sector. However, the standard deviation of 1.21 indicates that there were equally varied responses from the study, indicating other factors other than expert systems. The findings correspond with the findings by Syulikwa (2016), who found that perceptions of and attitudes towards rehabilitation of victims of defilement in Zambia were on the increase due to Traditional Barriers, stigmatization and rehabilitation as a Low Priority take as a low priority which were contrary to what the current study found.

5.2.4 Best practices for enhancing the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County

The third objective was to identify the best practices for enhancing the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County. The overall mean of 4.0375 revealed that respondents to a greater extent agreed with most of these statements on perceptions towards community radio programmes on addressing defilement cases. On the other hand, a standard deviation of 0.875214 implied that there were very minimal variations in the responses. Some of the best practices of dealing with defilement cases included community sensitization, multi-sectoral collaboration, involvement of local leaders and safe spaces for victims. These results correlate with those by Easterbrook-Smith (2023) who found that the best practices in dealing with defilement cases were involvement of local leaders and multi-sectoral collaboration which were found to be key in reducing defilement cases. In addition there were enhanced case reporting which reduces cases of defilement.

5.3 Conclusions of the findings

The conclusions drawn from the study indicate a general consensus among respondents regarding the role of community radio programmes in addressing defilement incidents in Nyamira County. Respondents generally agreed that community radio programmes positively impact the prevention of defilement incidents, albeit with some minimal variance in their responses. Similarly, respondents acknowledged the challenges faced by these programmes, such as the significant issue of underreporting defilement cases. These challenges highlight the need for strategic improvements and support for community radio initiatives to enhance their effectiveness in reporting and addressing defilement cases.

Furthermore, the study revealed that respondents have a favorable perception of community radio Programmes' effectiveness in addressing defilement cases, with minimal variations in their views. Additionally, respondents agreed on the importance of best practices, such as creating awareness through community radio Programmes, in handling defilement cases. Overall, these conclusions highlight the significant role of community radio Programmes in addressing defilement cases and the necessity for ongoing efforts to enhance their impact through improved practices and addressing existing challenges.

5.4 Recommendations

Several recommendations were made based on the results to enhance the effectiveness of community radio Programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County.

- a) Community radio stations must be built up in terms of capability. This includes training radio staff in sensitive reporting, legal issues in defilement cases, and effective communication tactics to engage the community.
- b) The study recommend the enhancement of training of broadcasters with the essential skills to handle defilement cases more professionally and sensitively, thus enhancing public trust and encouraging more victims to come forward.
- c) There is need to address the issues that limit the efficacy of community radio Programmes. Efforts should be made to strengthen the infrastructure and resources available to these radio stations, ensuring that they have the technical capacity to reach a larger audience.
- d) Also initiatives should be launched to strengthen connections between community radio stations, local governments, law enforcement, and social services.

- e) Community radio stations should collaborate more closely with local leaders, schools, and healthcare providers to develop targeted programs that raise awareness and provide support to defilement survivors.

5.5 Areas for further Studies

The study was based on the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County, Kenya. The study recommends that similar studies be conducted in other sectors other than the media industry. Further study can be done to:

1. Investigate the specific types of content and programming on community radio that most effectively contribute to addressing defilement cases.
2. Examine the role of community radio in raising awareness and changing perceptions about defilement in other counties.
3. Explore the integration of social media platforms with traditional community radio in fighting defilement cases.

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Appendices I: Consent form

Consent form

You are invited to participate in a research study titled "Community Radio Programmes in Solving Defilement Cases: A Case of Nyamira County, Kenya." The purpose of this study is to investigate the role of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases within Nyamira County. If you agree to participate, you will be asked to share your insights and experiences related to community radio initiatives addressing defilement. Your privacy will be strictly protected, and all information collected will be kept confidential.

Your participation is entirely voluntary, and you have the right to withdraw at any time without facing any consequences. By signing below, you indicate that you have read and understood the information provided and freely consent to participate in this study. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact.

Evans Makori Nyagaka – 0724 651 413

Participant sign..... Date.....



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Appendices II: Questionnaire:

Questionnaire:

Section 1: Demographic Information

1. Gender:
 - Male
 - Female
2. Age: _____
3. Occupation: _____
4. Education Level:
 - Primary school or below
 - Secondary school
 - College/University
 - Other (please specify) _____



Section 2: Awareness of Community Radio Programmes

5. Are you familiar with community radio programmes in Nyamira County?
 - Yes
 - No
6. How often do you listen to community radio programmes?
 - Daily
 - Few times a week
 - Once a week
 - Rarely/Never
7. Have you come across defilement-related discussions on community radio programmes?
 - Yes

- No

Section 3: the impact of community radio programmes on the prevention of defilement incidents.

In a scale of 1-5 rates your level of disagreement or agreement based on the statements that measures the impact of community radio programmes on the prevention of defilement incidents.

Statement on the impact of community radio Programmes	1- Strongly disagree	2- Disagree	3- Neutral	4- Agree	5- Strongly Agree
To what extent do you believe community radio programmes play a role in creating awareness about defilement					
A large Percentage of the community radio's target audience are reached by Programmes addressing defilement cases over a specific period.					
Interviews with listeners done gauges their understanding of defilement issues before and after exposure to radio Programmes.					
Community radio Programmes help in tracking the number of reported defilement cases following the airing of educational Programmes compared to periods without such content.					
Participation levels in community discussions or forums facilitated by the radio station to mobilize action against defilement.					
Radio Programmes attendance at community events or workshops organized by the radio station to address defilement issues.					
community radio programmes have influenced the knowledge and understanding of defilement cases					

Section 4: Challenges faced by community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases

In a scale of 1-5 rates your level of disagreement of agreement based on the statements that measures the Challenges faced by community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases.

Statement on the challenges facing community radio Programmes in addressing defilement cases.	1- Strongly disagree	2- Disagree	3- Neutral	4- Agree	5- Strongly Agree
Radio Programmes lack access to access to resources to enhance effort to address defilement cases					
Radio Programmes have enough geographical and infrastructural procedures for reporting defilement cases.					
Socio-cultural and disparities in literacy and media consumption among different demographics affect the effort of radio programs.					
Evaluation of retaliation from perpetrators or their families on reporting defilement cases.					

Section 5: Perceptions towards Community Radio Programmes

In a scale of 1-5 rates your level of disagreement of agreement based on the statements that measures the Perceptions towards Community Radio Programmes in their fight to address defilement cases.

Statement on the Perceptions towards Community Radio Programmes	1- Strongly disagree	2- Disagree	3- Neutral	4- Agree	5- Strongly Agree
How would you rate the importance of community radio programmes in addressing defilement case					
Community radio programmes have influenced my perception regarding defilement as a community issue that needs collective action					
Analysing listener feedback to identify which sensory stimulus are most effective in capturing attention and					

retaining focus during radio segments addressing defilement cases.					
Conducting content analysis to identify patterns in the organization of key messages, interviews, and storytelling elements within radio segments on defilement issues.					
Radio Programmes analyses the listener responses to identify common interpretations and understandings of defilement-related concepts and legal procedures discussed on the radio.					

Section 6: Best practices for enhancing radio programmes and handling defilement cases

In a scale of 1-5 rates your level of disagreement of agreement based on the statements that measures the Best practices in enhancing initiatives of Community Radio Programmes in addressing defilement cases.

Statement on the Best practices for enhancing radio programmes and handling defilement cases.	1- Strongly disagree	2- Disagree	3- Neutral	4- Agree	5- Strongly Agree
To some extent community radio Programmes incorporate culturally sensitive language when discussing defilement cases.					
There is always consistency and effectiveness of prevention messages aired on the radio in promoting positive behavior change.					
Community radio Programmes fosters social cohesion and collective action against defilement by providing platforms for community dialogue					
There is public education campaigns conducted through community radio Programmes to raise awareness about defilement laws.					

Section 6: Addressing defilement cases

In a scale of 1-5 rates your level of disagreement of agreement based on the statements that measures addressing defilement cases.

Statement on the addressing defilement cases	1- Strongly disagree	2- Disagree	3- Neutral	4- Agree	5- Strongly Agree
Community radio Programmes have increased awareness regarding defilement and known where to seek help.					
The reporting of defilement case has increased due to community radio Programmes awareness.					
The community radio Programmes have improved the availability and accessibility of legal support services for defilement survivors.					
Collaborate between community radio Programmes and local law enforcement agencies has increase the defilement reporting hence reducing defilement cases.					
Percentage of reported defilement cases that result in successful convictions as an indicator of the effectiveness of legal interventions.					
Frequency and prominence of defilement-related stories have increased in the media as an indicator of the issue's visibility and prioritization within the community					

Thank you for your participation! Your responses will greatly contribute to this study.

Appendices III: Key informant interview

1. In your experience, how effective have community radio programmes been in addressing and preventing defilement cases within Nyamira County?
2. What role do you think community leaders play in supporting or hindering the impact of radio programmes in addressing defilement cases?
3. How has the community's response been to radio campaigns or discussions focusing on defilement, and have you observed any changes in attitudes or behaviours as a result?
4. From your perspective, how often the community report the defilement cases within your area of jurisdiction?
5. Are there specific target audiences or demographics that community radio Programmes should prioritize to maximize their impact in addressing defilement cases?
6. In your role, have you witnessed any collaboration between community radio stations and local authorities or organizations in addressing defilement issues?



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Appendices IV: Focused group discussions (FGD)

1. From your perspective, how prevalent is the issue of defilement in Nyamira County, and how do you think it impacts the community?
2. In your opinion, what role can community radio programmes play in addressing and preventing defilement cases in Nyamira County?
3. Are there specific community radio programmes or initiatives that you believe have been successful in addressing defilement cases? What made them effective?
4. What challenges do you think community radio programmes might face in addressing defilement cases, and how can these challenges be overcome?
5. If you could propose one specific idea for a community radio programme to address defilement in Nyamira County, what would it be, and how do you envision it making a positive impact?



Appendix V: ERC Certificate



Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: COMMUNITY RADIO PROGRAMMES IN SOLVING DEFILEMENT CASES: A CASE OF NYAMIRA COUNTY, KENYA

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **2586**. The approval period is **28/03/2024 - 27/03/2025**.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements:

- i. Only approved documents including informed consents, study instruments, MTA will be used
- ii. All changes including amendments, deviations and violations are submitted for review and approval by **Mount Kenya University**
- iii. Death and life-threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours of notification
- iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect the safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours
- v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions
- vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal
- vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to **Mount Kenya University**

Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to obtain a research license from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) <https://research-portal.nacosti.go.ke> and also obtain other clearances needed.

Yours sincerely,

The Chairman
Mount Kenya University
Ethics Review Committee

Dr. Alfred Owino, PhD Box 342 - 0100, Thika
Chairman, Mount Kenya University ISERC

Appendix VI: Introduction letter from MKU



DIRECTORATE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

MJMS/2022/33868

2nd April, 2024

National Commission for Science Technology & Innovation (NACOSTI)
Off Waiyaki, Upper Kabete
P.O Box 30623- 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA

Dear Sir/Madam,


RE: EVANS MAKORI NYAGAKA - REGISTRATION NO. MJMS/2022/33867

The purpose of this letter is to introduce the above named student who is pursuing **Master of Arts in Journalism** in the **Department of Journalism** in the **School of Journalism**.

The title of the research is "**Community Radio Programs in Solving Defilement Cases: A Case of Nyamira County, Kenya.**" It has been cleared by the University's Ethics Review Committee (Certificate attached) and now has to proceed to the field to collect data between **April, 2024 and June, 2024.**

Any assistance accorded to the student will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.

For

Dr. Samuel M. Karenga, Ph.D
Director, Graduate Studies
Enc.

Main Campus, General Kago Road, P.O. Box 342-01000 Thika.
Tel: 020-2878 000, Cell: +254 709 153 000
Email: info@mku.ac.ke, Web: www.mku.ac.ke
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Appendix VII: Research permit


REPUBLIC OF KENYA


NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: **862064** Date of Issue: **17/April/2024**

RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that Mr.. EVANS MAKORI of Mount Kenya University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Nyamira on the topic: COMMUNITY RADIO PROGRAMMES IN SOLVING DEFILEMENT CASES: A CASE OF NYAMIRA COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 17/April/2025.

License No: **NACOSTI/P/24/34593**

862064
Applicant Identification Number


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NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &
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See overleaf for conditions

Appendix VIII: Similarity Report



EVANS MAKORI NYAGAKA COMMUNITY RADIO PROGRAMMES IN SOLVING DEFILEMENT CASES: A CASE OF NYAMIRA COUNTY, KENYA

- Researches
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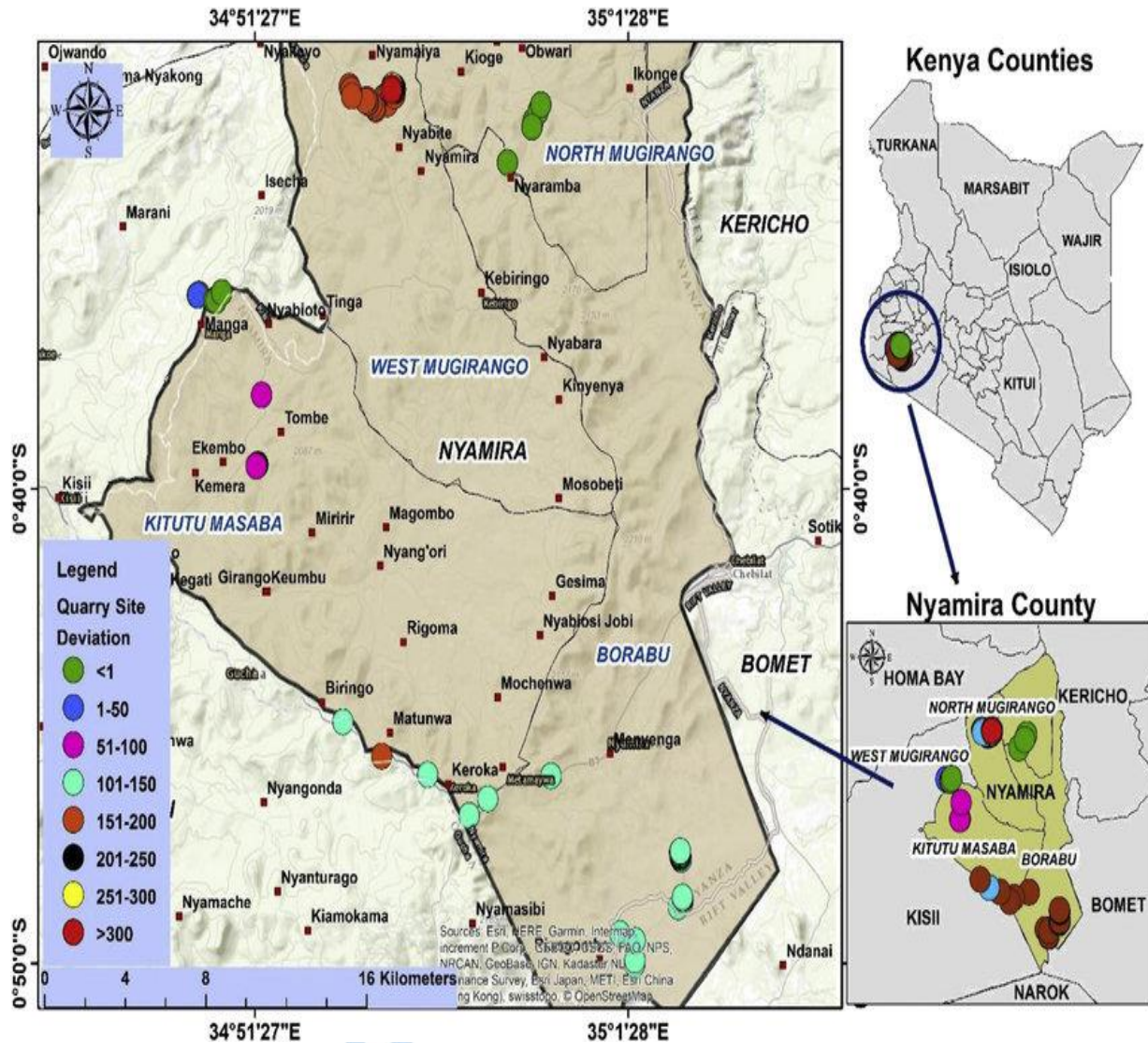
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Appendices XI: A map showing Nyamira County



Appendices X: Project Budget

Budget Item	Estimated expenditure
Typing	9,000
Printing	7,500
Binding	10,500
Travelling and accommodation expenses	30,500
Data Collection	25,000
Miscellaneous expenses	10,000
Total	92,500



Mount Kenya University

Appendix XII: Research Plan

	September, 2023	October, 2023	November 2023	December 2023	January and February/ March 2024	April, 2024
Topic search and development of a Proposal						
Empirical literature Review Literature, and						
Research methodology and proposal defence.						
Data collection						
Data cording, cleaning, and analysis.						
Research report writing						
Presentation of the findings.						
Writing and submission of the final research report.						