

Community Radio Programmes in Solving Defilement Cases: A Case of Nyamira County, Kenya

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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 has been used in the fight against defilement cases. The study aimed at establishing 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; and identify best practices for enhancing the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County. The cultivation theory anchored the study. The descriptive research design and the mixed-methods approach were utilized. The study aimed to encompass 226 participants as the target population; they were comprised of community members (109), local administration (8), victims of defilement (32), family members (52), and radio presenters (25). The sample consisted of 144 respondents, calculated using the Taro and Yamane formula (1967). A combination of purposive and random sampling techniques was employed to select participants for the study. Data were generated using questionnaires, focus group discussions (FGD), and interview schedules. Qualitative data were analyzed using content analysis, while quantitative data were analyzed using statistical tools. Results revealed that 72.7% of the total variations in the dependent variable (Addressing Defilement Cases in Nyamira County) are explained by the independent variables in the model. The F-value (172.960) with a significance level (p-value) of 0.000 suggests that the predictors collectively contribute to the prediction of addressing defilement cases. Further, the findings revealed that any unit change in the impact of community radio programmes influences the addressing of defilement cases in Nyamira County by 0.549 units. Also, any unit increase in best practices increases the chances of addressing defilement cases by 0.233 units. Thus, the result indicated that all the variables are well employed and have a significant influence in addressing the defilement cases within Nyamira County. The research recommended that community radio stations must be built up in terms of capability for them to be effective.

Keywords: Best Practices, Defilement Cases, Members, Perceptions of Community

I. INTRODUCTION

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 between 2011 and 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).

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 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.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

The consequences of defilement extend beyond the direct impact on victims. Negatively, they affect not only them but also cause 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 (Auchter, 2017). 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, a total of 6,366 defilement cases were reported (WHO, 2021). 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 don't report or seek any services from authorities.

The study will therefore explore 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.

1.2 Study Objectives

- i. Examine the impact of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County.
- ii. To identify best practices for enhancing the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Cultivation Theory

The study is anchored on cultivation theory. The theory, formulated by George Gerbner and Larry Gross during the 1960s, asserts that prolonged exposure to media influences the perceptions of individuals and their behaviors in life (Nabi & Riddle, 2008).

Cultivation theory faces a number of criticisms regarding its themes and assumptions. According to Shrum (2017), the theory simplifies the concept of a linear relationship that exists between too much media exposure and other audience attitudes. The theory failed to consider other influential factors, such as individual differences, which can influence the outcome. Moreover, they argue that the theory also oversimplifies the concept of the formation of attitudes and human cognition, thus ignoring the significant role of audience engagement and interpretation. However, the theory is applicable in the study to establish the contribution of community radio initiatives to increasing victim support from the community and how it may contribute to a protective community environment and an informed community.

In the current study, the cultivation theory can be used to explain how the community radio programmes expose listeners to those programmes, which have the objective of creating awareness regarding the defilement cases in Nyamira County. This is because prolonged exposure to the negative effects of defilement cases may help in solving these cases and thus shape individual understandings of the concept of social reality.

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

Hermansky (2022) examined how cultural promotion through radio programmes helps raise awareness regarding defilement cases among minority communities in the USA. The study employed a sample size of 500 respondents selected from marginalized and minority communities in the USA. The research design used was a survey design, while the data collection instrument was a structured questionnaire used for collecting quantitative data. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Results revealed that the community radio programmes play a significant role in increasing awareness regarding defilement cases in the region. These were done through cultural promotions and community unity among the minority communities included in the study. The non-English-speaking community's representation was the main limitation encountered in the study. Thus, the study

concluded by highlighting the potentials depicted by community radio programmes in improving awareness of defilement cases among minority communities.

Rouch (2023) in the study examined how Christian radio stations produce the teaching regarding defilement and child abuse in western countries in the modern world. Rural communities were used as the sample size. While data was collected, interviews were scheduled for qualitative data. The data was analyzed using content analysis regarding the radio programmes. Results revealed that Christian radio stations significantly enhanced defilement reporting by increasing awareness among community members. This will enable a reduction in the number of defilement cases in the long run. The study has implications for the current study by highlighting how community radio programmes in Kenya can help address defilement cases, especially in Nyamira County. The concerns include addressing the concerns of the community and providing safe reporting, thus encouraging victims and their families to report any case of defilement without fear.

A study conducted by Taragin-Zeller and Kasstan (2021) on the role of community radio programmes in creating and increasing awareness of defilement cases found that these radio programmes play a significant role in raising awareness through sex education. The result revealed that the most hit group was those with social desirability and minimal access to reporting. The study concluded by showing that there is a need for complementary support mechanisms that enable more access to information sharing desks and community radio programmes, increasing the fight against defilement cases in the region.

A study by Kimani (2020) evaluated the role of community FM radio programmes in encouraging the reporting of defilement cases in Kenya. The study focused on the selected counties in Kenya. The study employed a mixed research method that combined both quantitative and qualitative study methods, with a sample respondent from various affected counties in Kenya. Data collection instruments included interviews and surveys among the radio broadcasters and some members of the community. Based on the findings, community FM radio programmes were found to have played a significant role in encouraging the public to report defilement cases happening within their counties. This happened through community engagement. The study recommended that for the success of reporting defilement cases within the community, there should be proper collaboration between the radio stations, the community, and government agencies.

Ramabu (2020), in his study, explored the mechanisms used by community radio programmes to expand community awareness regarding the reporting of defilement in Kenya. The study targeted a population of 600 participants among selected counties in Kenya, including the victims, their families, and community leaders. The sample size was calculated using Yamane's 1967 formula to calculate a total of 240 respondents as the sample size. A mixed-methods research approach was used to carry out the study. The data collection instrument included surveys and interviews with the respondents. Results revealed that some of the mechanisms used by community FM radio programmes include road shows, career clinics, community engagement, and promotion programmes. These mechanisms significantly enhanced and increased public awareness regarding defilement within the selected counties. The study concluded that the proper use of these initiatives significantly enhanced public reporting and, hence, reduced defilement cases in Kenya and other affected communities around the world.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The present study utilized a descriptive research design and a mixed research approach in carrying out the study. This design 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 (Headley & Plano Clark, 2020). The tools for data collection included the survey questionnaires that were used to collect quantitative data.

3.2 Study Location

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. According to the police report for 2021, between July 2020 and March 2020, a total of 116 neglect cases were reported in Nyamira County. 13 child pregnancies and 15 defilement cases were also reported.

3.3 Target Population

The target population 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 residents of Nyamira County as per the 2019 census, including community members in Nyamira County who were likely to have

knowledge and experience relating to defilement cases. This included victims of defilement, their families, members of the local administration, and radio presenters and programmes producers.

3.4 Sample Size

The ampleness was determined using the Lamola and Yamane (1967) formula. Based on the formula, the sample size was determined from the total target population in the following manner:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N (e^2)}$$

Where:

n=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.

IV. FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics, given that the data was quantitative in nature. Questionnaires underwent descriptive statistical analysis, involving frequencies and percentages. Moreover, inferential statistics were used to establish the strength and direction of the relationship.

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.

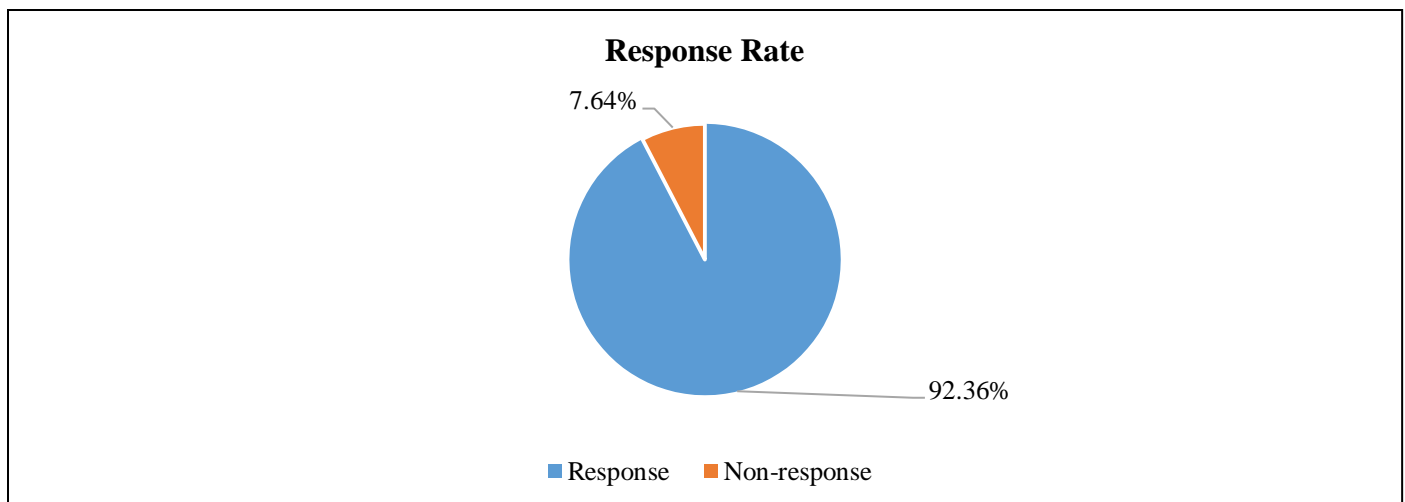


Figure 1
Response Rate

4.2 Gender of Respondent

Gender distribution helps in understanding the fairness of age distribution. The gender age distribution can tell whether there is equal respondents' representation regarding gender. The Diagram 2 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 2 below.

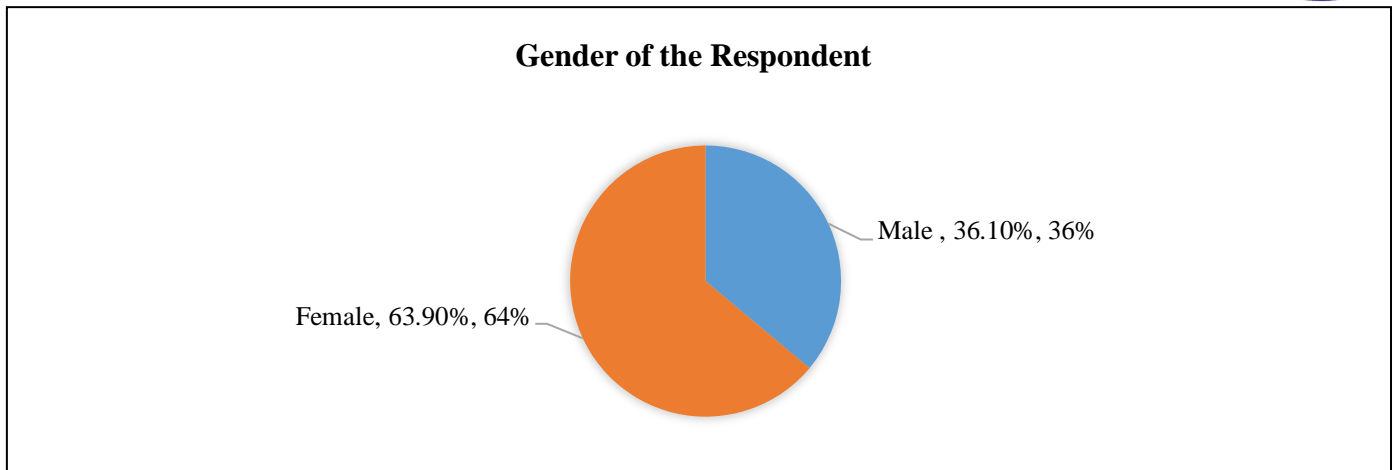


Figure 2
Gender of the Respondent

4.1.2 Respondent Age

Figure 3 displays the distributions of the respondents by age from 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 years' age bracket with 32 individuals (24.1%), the 40-49 years' age bracket with 26 individuals (19.5%), the 15-19 years' age bracket with 24 individuals (18.0%), and finally, the 50 years and older group with the lowest with 15 individuals (11.3%). This distribution highlights a diversified age range, with the majority being in the 30- to 39-year-old age bracket.

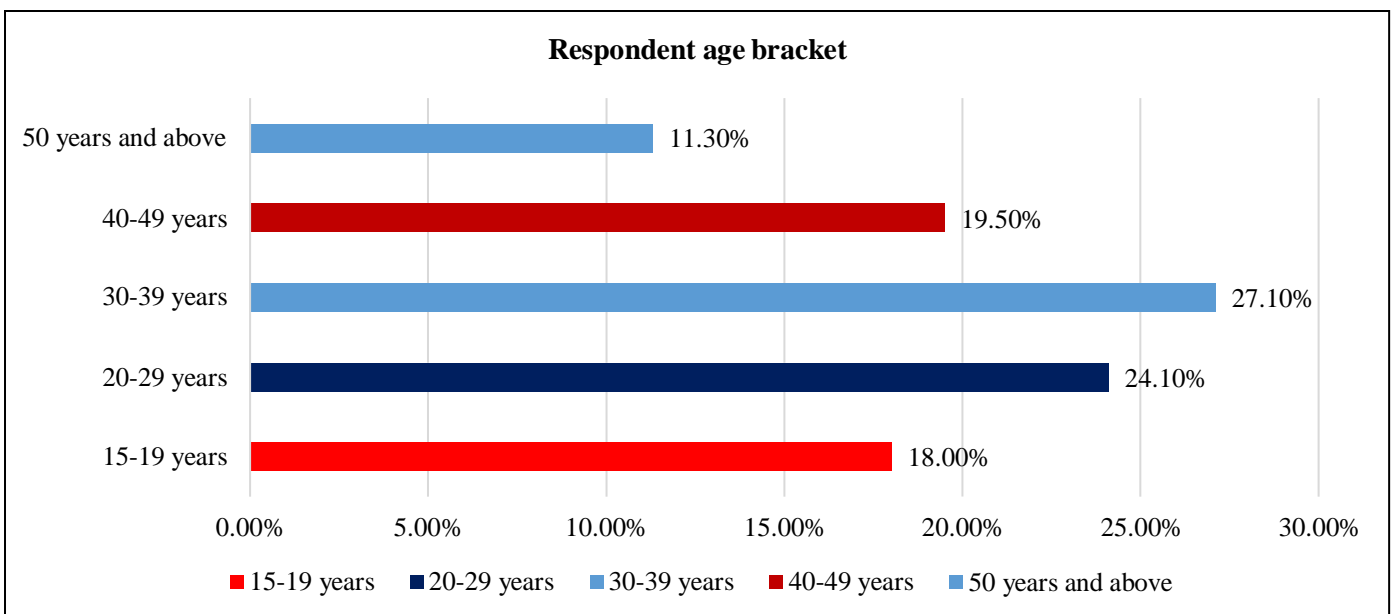


Figure 3
Respondent Age Bracket

4.1.3 Education Level

Education level is also a significant element since it helps to ascertain how respondents can read, understand, and respond to the research questions. Table 1 presents the distribution in terms of educational attainment among a 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 1*Level of Education*

Education 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

4.1.4 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 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 2*Position in the Community*

Position in the Community	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 Descriptive Statistics**4.2.1 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. Five statements were used to measure this variable in terms of the impact of the community radio programmes. The descriptive statistics were given to explain the statement in terms of means and standard deviation. 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 was recorded, indicating that the majority moderately agreed with the statement.

Furthermore, the statement on assessing the role of community radio in creating awareness about defilement underscored the acknowledgment of radio programmes as effective tools for disseminating crucial information to the public. This was indicated by the mean score of 3.7519. This implies that community radio programmes serve 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 programmes' role in defilement prevention, there are areas where improvements need to be made. The statement about whether community events or workshops organized by radio stations suggest a relatively lower level of engagement among respondents was revealed by the mean score of 3.5038. Additionally, for the moderate mean scores of 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 is helping, a mean of 3.8722 was recorded, indicating that there is room for enhancing community involvement and follow-up actions in response to radio program content.

The overall mean of 3.82708 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. On the other hand, a standard deviation of 1.046856 revealed some minimal variance in responses. This result correlates with that of Okoji (2022), who found out that there is an opposite correlation between the salient newspapers regarding child defilement and parents' perceptions of victims and perpetrators.

Table 3*Descriptive Statistics on the Impact of Community Radio Stations*

Descriptive Statistics			
Impact of Community Radio Stations	N	Mean	Std. Dev.
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 done with listeners gauge 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
N (listwise)	133		
Overall mean		3.82708	1.046856

4.2.2 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, results revealed that the mean rate for this statement is 3.7669. This is an indication 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 many respondents appreciate the cultural sensitivity.

On the second statement that there is always consistency and effectiveness of prevention messages aired on the radio in promoting positive behavior 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 behavior change. This was revealed by a mean score of 4.0602. This means 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.

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. This was revealed by a mean score of 3.8797. This relatively high mean reflects a positive view of the role of community radio programmes in encouraging communal discussions and actions. The standard deviation of 1.10122 indicates moderate variability in responses.

The last statement on whether there are public education campaigns conducted through community radio programmes to raise awareness about defilement laws revealed that, on average, respondents agree that public education campaigns are conducted through community radio programmes to raise awareness about defilement laws. This was revealed by the mean result of 3.7444. This means there is 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 who differ on opinions.

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 on handling defilement cases. However, the standard deviation of 1.009285 revealed that there were very minimal variations in the responses. These findings are supported by those of Ramabu (2020), who found that creating awareness through community radio programmes is one of the best practices that enhances fighting defilement and hence its prevention.



Table 4

Descriptive on the Best Practices for Enhancing Radio Programmes and Handling Defilement Cases

Descriptive Statistics			
	N	Mean	Std. Dev.
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 are 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

4.3 Correlation Analysis

In this study, a correlation analysis was conducted for underlying variables, and correlation coefficients were obtained. The correlation analysis showed the direction and nature of the relationship between the study variables, which is the effectiveness of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County, Kenya.

Results revealed strong and positive correlations between the impact of community radio programmes and addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County ($r = .847^{**}$ at P value = 0.000). There is also a strong and positive correlation between best practices and addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County ($r = 0.635^{**}$ at P value = 0.000). Generally, all the predictor variables (impact, challenges, public perception, and best practices) were positively correlated with the predicted variable (addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County).

Table 5

Correlation Analysis

Correlations				
		Impact of community radio programmes	Best Practices	Addressing Defilement Cases
Impact of community radio programmes	Pearson Correlation	1	.635**	.847**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000
	N	133	133	133
Best Practices	Pearson Correlation	.635**	1	.463**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	133	133	133
Addressing Defilement Cases	Pearson Correlation	.847**	.463**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	133	133	133

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

4.4 Inferential Statistics

Inferential statistics were done using multiple regression analysis to predict the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable. The results were as follows:.

4.4.1 Model Summary

Results from regression analysis showed that the general model was significant at 0.000 with an r-square value of 0.727, thus there was a strong and linear dependence among the study variables: best practices and the impact of community radio programmes in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County. The R-Square value of (0.727) means that 72.7% of the total variations in the dependent variable (Addressing Defilement Cases in Nyamira County) are explained by the independent variables in the model, while 37.3% of the variations can be associated with other factors not included in the model.



Table 6
Model Summary

Model Summary									
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.853 ^a	.727	.723	.14918	.727	172.960	2	130	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Best Practices, impact of community radio programmes

4.4.2 ANOVA

The ANOVA results indicate that the regression model, which includes the predictors (best practices and the impact of community radio programmes), significantly predicts the variance in the dependent variable (addressing defilement cases). The highly significant F-value (172.960) with a significance level (p-value) of 0.000 suggests that the predictors collectively contribute to the prediction of addressing defilement cases. Therefore, the regression model is considered statistically significant in explaining the variability in addressing defilement cases in Nyamira County.

Table 7
Analysis of Variance

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	7.698	2	3.849	172.960	.000 ^b
	Residual	2.893	130	.022		
	Total	10.592	132			

a. Dependent Variable: Addressing Defilement Cases

b. Predictors: (Constant), Best Practices, impact of community radio programmes

4.4.3 Coefficient Table

The coefficients indicate the strength and direction of the relationship between each predictor and the dependent variable. Findings revealed that any unit change in the impact of community radio programmes influences the addressing of defilement cases in Nyamira County by 0.549 units. Also, any unit increase in best practices increases the chances of addressing defilement cases by 0.233 units. These findings are supported by those of Motion (2014), who found a significant relationship between employing best practices in solving defilement cases in Chisanga Village in Kasama District. Therefore, the result indicated that all the variables, if well employed, will have a significant influence in addressing the defilement cases within Nyamira County.

Table 8
Regression Coefficients

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.682	.117		14.432	.000
	Impact of community radio programmes	.549	.030	.847	18.232	.000
	Best Practices	.233	.039	.463	5.973	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Addressing Defilement Cases

V. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

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. The study concluded by showing that there is a need for complementary support mechanisms that enable more access to information sharing desks and community radio programmes, increasing the fight against defilement cases in the region.

Furthermore, the study concluded that there is potential for community radio programmes to improve awareness of defilement cases. This program can be embraced in order to improve reporting. Also, the study concluded by showing that there is a need for complementary support mechanisms that enable more access to information sharing desks and community radio programmes, increasing the fight against defilement cases in the region.

5.2 Recommendations

The study made a number of recommendations based on the results. The study recommended that for the success of reporting defilement cases within the community, there should be proper collaboration between the community radio stations, the community, and government agencies. This will enhance the programmes in cases of defilement within the county. Moreover, the community radio stations should embark on capacity building with the objective of expanding awareness levels and reaching many community members. These can be achieved through staff training on the reporting of sensitive information and the legal procedures of defilement cases, without forgetting other tactics that can be used to engage the community.

Second, it is critical to address the issues that limit the efficacy of community radio programmes. Furthermore, initiatives should be launched to strengthen connections between community radio stations by changing their perspectives. By addressing these problems and improving community involvement, community radio programmes can play a crucial role in lowering defilement incidents in Nyamira County.

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