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ACRONYMS AND ABREVIATIONS

AAC  Area Advisory Council
ACP  African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
ACRWC  African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
Africa Regional Office
AIDS  Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANPPCAN  African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
AU  African Union
CBF  Constituency Bursary Fund
CDF  Constituency Development Fund
CLAN  Children’s Legal Action Network
CPU  Child Protection Unit
CRC  Child Rights Clubs
CSA  Child Sexual Abuse
CSEC  Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CSO  Civil Society Organization
CST  Child Sex tourism
DAC  Day of the African Child
DCS  Department of Children's Services
DPP  Director of Public Prosecutions
DRH  Division of Reproductive Health
ECPIK  End Child Prostitution in Kenya
EU  European Union
FBO  Faith Based Organization
FGM  Female Genital Mutilation
FPE  Free Primary Education
GCN  Girl Child Network
GJLOS  Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GOK</td>
<td>Government of Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
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<tr>
<td>IGA’s</td>
<td>Income Generating Activities</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
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<td>IPEC</td>
<td>International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour</td>
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<td>KAACR</td>
<td>Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children’s Rights</td>
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<td>KBC</td>
<td>Kenya Broadcasting Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>KNASPII</td>
<td>Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan II</td>
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<tr>
<td>KTN</td>
<td>Kenya Television Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>LATF</td>
<td>Local Authority Transfer Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOJCCA</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>NALEAP</td>
<td>National Legal Aid Programme</td>
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<td>NCCS</td>
<td>National Council for Children’s Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPA</td>
<td>National Plan of Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>OAU</td>
<td>Organization of African Unity</td>
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<tr>
<td>OVC</td>
<td>Orphans and other Vulnerable Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEC</td>
<td>Sexual Exploitation of Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOA</td>
<td>Sexual Offences Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOT</td>
<td>Training of Trainers</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNCR</td>
<td>United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child</td>
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<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<tr>
<td>WFCL</td>
<td>Worst Forms of Child Labour</td>
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FOREWORD

Children under the age of 18 years make up the majority of population in Kenya, with 42% of the population under the age of 14 years. Partially, as a result of inadequate legal measures, Kenya has experienced a number of challenges in relation to child protection, including physical violation, economic exploitation, emotional abuse, neglect, abandonment, child trafficking, sexual exploitation and other untold sufferings.

The development of the National Plan of Action against Sexual Exploitation of Children in Kenya dates back to the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) held in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1996. This first public recognition by governments of the existence of the vice therefore resulted in a commitment to a Global Declaration and Agenda for Action to address the problem. Further to this, Kenya reaffirmed its commitment at the Second World Congress held in Yokohama, Japan, in 2001, and committed itself to prioritize the development of the NPA against SEC. In the Third World Congress held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2008, there was a declaration and call for action to prevent and stop sexual exploitation of children and adolescents and this too became a priority task for governments.

As a follow-up to the Stockholm Agenda, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development through the National Council for Children’s Services (NCCS) initiated discussions with relevant stakeholders on the development of the National Plan of Action against Sexual Exploitation of Children in Kenya. A consultative stakeholder’s forum was held in September 2010 to deliberate on the development of the National Plan of Action. During the stakeholders’ forum, a Technical Working Committee was established to carry the process forward. The process was an inclusive one that involved holding meetings of the Technical Working Committee and other consultations as well.

The National Plan of Action against Sexual Exploitation of Children in Kenya has been developed around the areas of prevention, protection, recovery and reintegration, coordination and cooperation, child participation as well as monitoring and evaluation. Sexual exploitation of children in Kenya is a matter of concern and a child protection issue which requires a holistic and integrated approach.

Among other laws and conventions related to issues of children, the Constitution of Kenya offers a significant opportunity for renewed progress in the field of child protection. The Constitution commits the government to invest in the welfare and protection of children as equal citizens in Kenya. Generally, this National Plan of Action is the first tangible indication of Kenya’s commitment to combat SEC in Kenya. It is expected to establish a clear roadmap on how SEC will be dealt with in the future, provide a holistic and comprehensive community based approach to address Sexual Exploitation of Children and also be used as a reference by all stakeholders, children included.

Through this plan of action, adequate resources will be allocated for the prevention and protection of children from sexual exploitation.

Hellen W. Waweru, HSC
Chairperson,
The National Council for Children’s Services
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development of the National Plan of Action against Sexual Exploitation of Children in Kenya is a product of concerted efforts and substantive contributions of various persons and groups under the coordination of the National Council for Children’s Services (NCCS).

The completion of the National Plan of Action on Sexual Exploitation of Children could not have been possible without the commitment, dedication and hard work of members of the Technical Working Committee members comprising of the National Council for Children’s Services, the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation, State Law Office, the Ministry of Medical Services, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Tourism, the Police Department, End Child Prostitution in Kenya (ECPIK), Children’s Legal Action Network (CLAN), Child Aid Organization, the Department of Children’s Services and the African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) Regional Office.

The individuals who formed the Technical Working Committee and drafted the NPA namely, Adelaide Ng’aru, Millicent Achola, Tabitha Ouya, Seth Masese, Tom Omwenga, Mohammed Shaban, Elijah Kasati, Rose Atieno, Geoffrey Omondi, Osborne Mwawaza, Edward Ouma, Diana Mwai, Hellen Mala and Edward Chimwaga are owed many thanks.

The National Council for Children’s Services (NCCS) is grateful to the EU/ACP funded ILO/IPEC Project on Tackling Child Labour through Education for supporting the printing and launch of the NPA.

Special thanks go to the then Secretary Children Affairs: Prof. Jacqueline Oduol, now the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development, who provided professional input to the process.

ANPPCAN Regional Office, through Dr. Philista Onyango, Wambui Njuguna and Bernard Morara are appreciated for their contribution during the process. Last but not least, Jean Gichuki, the consultant, who facilitated the process of the development of the NPA.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge the efforts of all those who have not been mentioned here but were crucial to the process.

Ahmed Hussein, MBS
Director, Department of Children’s Services/
Secretary, National Council for Children’s Services
1.0 OVERVIEW

Kenya applauds both international and domestic efforts to ensure the development and protection of all children and young people from social malpractices. The Constitution of Kenya has adopted the UNCRC definition of the child as any person under the age of 18 years. The Constitution has a comprehensive Bill of Rights which sets out both the general rights extending to citizens in general and those of specific vulnerable groups, including children, the youth and persons with disabilities.

The Bill of Rights for children is set out in Article 53. In tandem with international children's rights, the Constitution establishes in Kenyan law internationally acclaimed principles on the rights of children, such as best interests of the child which is now to be paramount in every matter concerning children. Kenya’s commitment to investing in children and young people has been further demonstrated internationally and nationally through:

- Adoption of the Declaration and Agenda for Action arising from the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) held in 1996, which aimed at combating commercial sexual exploitation of children and young people;
- Recognition by Kenya of the minimum age for admission to work as defined in the ILO Convention 138 on Minimum Age;
- Development of the National Plan of Action on Children, 2008-2012; - Currently under review;
- Enactment of the Children Act of 2001;
- Enactment of the Sexual Offences Act of 2006;
- The Kenya Free Primary Education Policy (FPE), 2003
- Development of the Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) Policy
addressing children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS;
✓ The development of the Kenya Cash Transfer Programme for Orphans and Vulnerable Children;
✓ The National School Health Policy, 2009;
✓ The Employment Act, 2007;
✓ Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010;
✓ National Children Policy, 2010;
✓ Child Labour Policy;
✓ National Plan of Action on Child Labour, 2008;
✓ The Persons with Disabilities Act, 2003;
✓ Policy for Persons with Disability;

1.1 Background

The First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC), held in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1996, marked the first public recognition by governments of the existence of CSEC and resulted in a commitment to a **Global Declaration and Agenda for Action** to address the problem. The Agenda calls for global action to protect children’s right to live free from sexual exploitation. The Second World Congress against CSEC held in Yokohama, Japan, in December 2001, reaffirmed the global agenda and commitments made in 1996 in Stockholm, Sweden, and further prioritized actions to address specific manifestations of commercial sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children in different regions around the World. The Third World Congress held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2008, resulted in the Rio de Janeiro Declaration and Call for Action to Prevent and Stop Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents.

A priority task for governments in implementing the **Agenda for Action** is the development of National Plans of Action (NPA) against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. Kenya adopted the **Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action** in 1996 and reaffirmed its commitment at the Second World Congress against CSEC in Yokohama, Japan, in 2001. Kenya was also among the countries that committed themselves to the development of a National Plan of Action against CSEC.

The Rio de Janeiro Declaration and Call for Action to Prevent and Stop Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (2008) recognizes that new forms of SEC have emerged.
These include child pornography and sexual exploitation of children in the worldwide web (online) environment. It calls upon states, with the support of international organizations, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, Civil Society and the private sector to establish and implement robust frameworks for the protection of children and adolescents from these new forms of sexual exploitation. The declaration also calls upon the private sector, employers’ and workers’ organizations to proactively engage in all efforts to prevent and stop the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

The Government of Kenya and local NGOs have been working to stop commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) for many years. However, CSEC activities still exist and have been increasing over the years. A study by UNICEF on the Extent and Effect of Sex Tourism and Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Kenyan Coast in 2006 estimates that about 30,000 children are involved in Child Sex Tourism (CST). A recent baseline survey on Child Sex Tourism conducted by End Child Prostitution in Kenya (ECPIK) in 2009 in Malindi, Mombasa and Nairobi estimates that about 50,000 children are involved in CST.

Prevention efforts have been tried out especially with big hotels where they have signed the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in the Travel and Tourism industry. The result is that CST perpetrators have changed their operation and tactics. Other players have since filled the vacuum and these include small hotels, brothels, villas, taxi and tour operators. Big hotel workers have also become link points in that they link tourists with other agents who in turn link them to children. Simply put, CST has changed its face and has become more difficult to detect.

A July 2002 report by the African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN) Regional Office and the United Nations Children’s Fund - East and Southern Africa Regional Office (UNICEF-ESARO) titled Situational Analysis of Sexual Exploitation of Children in the Eastern and Southern Region details the horrific sexual exploitation that children in Kenya and all over Africa are forced to endure at the hands of parents, teachers, employers and sex trade customers. Poverty, tribal clashes, lack of education, disintegration of the family and social values, large-scale migration and lack of protection for children at risk were cited as being the major causes of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that 215 million children worldwide aged between 5 and 17 years are engaged in child labour. More than two-thirds of these children – a figure that corresponds to 180 million – are exploited in the worst forms of

As a follow up to the Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action, a committee of different line ministries was formed which developed a draft National Plan of Action against SEC in 1997. However, the draft NPA was never fully adopted. The National Council for Children’s Services (NCCS), working in collaboration with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), conducted a consultative workshop on the development of a National Plan of Action against Sexual Exploitation of Children on 30 September – 1 October 2010.

At this workshop, there was consensus on the need for a National Plan of Action against Sexual Exploitation of Children in Kenya in order to establish a clear roadmap on how issues of sexual exploitation of children will be dealt with in the future, provide a holistic and comprehensive community-based approach to address sexual exploitation of children and also to be used as a reference by all stakeholders. The workshop attracted 40 participants drawn from key government ministries, Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based Organisations and Community Based Organisations. As a way forward, a technical working committee was selected to carry the process forward. Membership to the Committee was drawn from the following organizations and government departments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1) The National Council for Children’s Services (NCCS)</th>
<th>9) State Law Office</th>
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<tr>
<td>2) The Police Department</td>
<td>10) End Child Prostitution in Kenya (ECPIK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) The Department of Children’s Services</td>
<td>11) African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect - Regional Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) Ministry of Medical Services</td>
<td>12) Children’s Legal Action Network (CLAN)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5) Ministry of Labour</td>
<td>13) Child Aid Organization Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Ministry of Education</td>
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<td>7) Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation</td>
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<td>8) Ministry of Tourism</td>
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This National Plan of Action on Sexual Exploitation of Children is anchored on the following documents:

**The World Congress Reports**

- The Stockholm Agenda and Call for Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC), 1996
- The Second World Congress against CSEC held in Yokohama, Japan, in December, 2001
- The Rio de Janeiro Declaration and Call for Action to Prevent and Stop Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, 2008

**International and Regional Instruments on Child Protection**

- The draft 3rd 4th 5th State Party reports to the UNCRC
- The Concluding Remarks for the 1st and 2nd State Party Report to the UNCRC (Special Protection Measures Article 34; Child Sexual Exploitation)
- The Millennium Development Goal (MDGs)

**National Laws and Policies**

- The Constitution of Kenya, 2010
- Sexual Offences Act, 2006
- Children Act, 2001
- Penal Code, Cap 63
- National Children Policy, 2010
- National Plan of Action on Children, 2008 - 2012
- Kenya’s Vision 2030
- District Action Plans on CSEC
- National Plan Action (NPA) on Child labour
- Child Participation Guidelines
- Area Advisory Council (AAC) Guidelines
- The Framework for the National Child Protection System in Kenya
2.0 IDENTIFICATION AND PREVENTION

Identification of cases of Sexual Exploitation of Children (SEC) has been limited due to lack of data. The number of reported cases of children who are victims of SEC remains low due to ignorance, lack of reporting and the secretive nature of the crime. Prevention of SEC has mainly been in the form of awareness creation. Kenya has largely succeeded in awareness creation on the existence of the problem.

However, further work needs to be done towards prevention of SEC in the region because other aspects of prevention, such as access to education, family education, development assistance and the promotion of behavioral change in the exploiters have not been given adequate attention. Prevention measures against child sexual abuse and exploitation must be improved and increased in number. Poverty, religious and socio-cultural factors, impunity of male violence along with strong patriarchal structures perpetuate the low status of women and girls. Limited opportunities for quality basic education, particularly for girls and the culture of silence and denial surrounding child sexual abuse contribute to children’s vulnerability to sexual exploitation.

Child sexual abuse encompasses a wide variety of abusive acts or experiences involving children’s private body parts. It is associated with a broad spectrum of emotional responses, with some children exhibiting great resilience, while others displaying varying levels of distress. Effective treatment is available for many of the mental health problems associated with child sexual abuse.

2.1 Situational Analysis

The 2006 UNICEF Study on the Extent and Effect of Child Sex Tourism and Sexual Exploitation in Kenya estimates that some 30,000 children in Kenya are involved in Child Sex Tourism which is related to child prostitution in Kenya. A 2009 baseline survey conducted by ECPIK on Child Sex Tourism estimates that about 50,000 children are involved in Child Sex Tourism. This clearly shows that the numbers are increasing and could continue to increase if measures are not put in place to prevent children from sexual exploitation. Several measures have been put in place to aid in data collection of cases of SEC in Kenya. An example of this is the Child Helpline, 116.

The Helpline is a toll-free facility which was established in the year 2006 by Childline Kenya, working in partnership with the Department of Children Services in the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development. The Helpline is a national 24-hour emergency facility for children in difficult circumstances or those who simply need somebody to talk to.
Through the Child Helpline 116, Kenya has demonstrated great potential for enhanced child protection programs in the country and beyond. The calls are an indicator of the magnitude of the problem of SEC in Kenya and will contribute to the data available in Kenya on SEC. Further, the Government has established offices in 153 districts out of the 264 districts where children officers are actively handling child protection matters. The Government has also set up a number of institutional mechanisms designed to ensure that children who interact with the justice system are protected accordingly. There are, for instance, Children Courts, Child Protection Units at police stations and progressive gazettement of Children Magistrate Courts.

2.2 Legal and Policy Framework

The Constitution of Kenya has adopted the UNCRC definition of the child as any person under the age of 18 years. The Constitution has a comprehensive Bill of Rights which sets out both the general rights extending to citizens in general and those of specific groups, including children, the youth and persons with disabilities. It further provides that the state shall take legislative and other measures to implement the provisions of the Constitution and international instruments and standards on the rights of the child.

The Children Act, 2001, in Kenya defines a child as any human being below the age of 18 years. Other specific provisions with regard to the minimum ages include the minimum age of sexual consent, which is 16 years for girls, according to the Sexual Offence Act adopted in 2006. The SOA harmonizes sexual violence legislations into a single law, provides a comprehensive definition of rape, minimum sentences, criminalizes sexual harassment and expands sexual offenses to include gang rape, aiding rape, deliberate infection with sexually transmitted diseases, trafficking of children for sexual exploitation and child pornography. The Government of Kenya has also developed the National Plan of Action for Children (2008-2012) which contains a wide range of proposed activities aimed at safeguarding children’s rights to survival, development, protection and participation.

According to the International Labour Organization, Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) is the sexual exploitation of a child or adolescent below 18 years of age by an adult that involves a transaction in cash or in kind to the child or to one or more third parties. Both international and national laws of any country are expected to expressly protect children against any form of sexual exploitation. For instance, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which Kenya is party to, prohibits the involvement of children in the sex industry. Similar rights and protection stipulated in the UNCRC are reiterated in the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), to which Kenya is a signatory.
Article 34 of the UNCRC states that, “States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any sexual activity;
b) The use of children in prostitution or other sexual practices;
c) The use of children in pornographic activities, performances and materials.”

In addition, Article 35 states that State Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or trafficking in children for any purpose or in any form.

### 2.3 Planned Activities to achieve Identification

- Develop county level action plans on the implementation of the NPA on SEC
- Hold quarterly county and annual national information sharing sessions on the progress on SEC
- Produce bi-annual bulletins on sexual exploitation of children to be shared amongst stakeholders
- Awareness creation for key stakeholders on harmful practices which promote sexual exploitation of children
- Conduct regular surveys and research on child sexual abuse and exploitation
- Decentralize the Child Helpline 116 to the community level
- Establish a national database and documentation centre on child sexual abuse and exploitation
- Sensitize health professionals in reporting cases of child sexual abuse and exploitation that they come across to the police and children officers
- Implementation of the Constitution on matters touching on sexual abuse and exploitation of children
2.4 Planned Activities to Achieve Prevention

a. Training and capacity Building

- Developing a training manual on child sexual abuse for use in schools and in the Area Advisory Councils’ training activities
- Capacity building of different service providers on sexual abuse and exploitation of children in Kenya
- Training parents on child rights, abuse, protection and psycho-social support and empowering them to identify child sexual abuse cases and report them to relevant authorities
- Capacity building of service providers, including the tourism police, on detection of CST
- Training of cyber café operators on SEC in the online environment
- Inclusion of CST in the curriculum of training institutions in the tourism sector

b. Awareness Raising

- Sensitization and mobilization of key leaders in the community
- Awareness raising through performing arts and national drama festivals
- Awareness raising for general public through vernacular radio stations
- Development of information, education and communication (IEC) materials on child sexual abuse and exploitation
- Dissemination of information on SEC through annual events e.g The Day of the African Child, World Day Against Child Labour, International Day of the Family among others.
- Holding children rights workshops and seminars for professional groups
- Implementation of a comprehensive awareness creation campaign on child sexual abuse and exploitation
- Awareness raising and sensitization for leaders
- Sensitizing travelers on relevant laws on child sex offenses in Kenya as defined in the Sexual Offences Act and the Children Act
- Sensitizing local community and tourists on the existence of the Child Helpline 116 to which visitors can call to provide information to authorities on local and international sex tourists
- Sensitization of schools through child rights clubs on SEC in the online environment
- Sensitization of mobile phone service providers on SEC in the online environment
- Awareness raising and sensitization of parents and religious leaders on sexual abuse and exploitation of children.
c. Programs and Good Practices

- Recognizing best practicing police officers in child protection issues
- National Legal Aid Programme (NALEAP) to be expanded to other regions in Kenya
- Provision of alternative means of livelihoods to orphans and vulnerable children
- Scaling up of the cash transfer programs for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs)
- Use of Constituency Development Fund (CDF), the Local Authority Trust Fund (LATF) and the Constituency Bursary Fund (CBF) to reduce vulnerability of children to child sexual abuse and exploitation
- Use of youth and women funds to start income generating activities
- Enhancing the institutional capacity of Child Protection Units (CPU)
- Promoting socially responsible tourism
- Establishing child friendly cyber cafes in the country and mounting child safety materials on them
- Integrating child protection, including the prevention of sexual exploitation of children, into new or existing corporate social responsibility policies of enterprises operating inter alia in the tourism, travel, transport, agriculture and financial services, and of communication, media, internet services, advertising and entertainment sectors, and ensure appropriate implementation of such policies and widespread public awareness
- Incorporating the prevention and protection of children from sexual exploitation in human resources policies, such as Codes of Conduct and other corporate social responsibility mechanisms throughout the supply chain

d. Policy and Legislation

- Domesticating the International Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in the travel and tourism industry
- Increase implementation of the Witness Protection Act, including strengthening of the unit under the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP)
- Operationalise the Sexual Offences Act
3.0 PROTECTION

The Stockholm Agenda for Action defines measures of protection as development, strengthening and implementing laws, policies and programmes to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation and to ensure that the service providers, customers and intermediaries in commercial sexual exploitation bear the criminal responsibility. Although there are efforts to improve legislation in Kenya to protect children against SEC/CSEC, it is evident that many laws are still outdated, flawed, ineffective or difficult to implement. Most of them lack specific provisions for SEC/CSEC. However, these weaknesses in legislation have been recognized and as a result, efforts are being made to improve them. Successful protection is also hindered by the fact that law enforcement remains a problem.

3.1 Situational Analysis

There is no established system for identifying and reporting cases of sexual abuse and exploitation by child victims, families or third parties and referral for further support. The NPA recognizes that protection of children from Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) would require an improved legal framework and effective implementation of laws.

Kenya needs to develop comprehensive laws that cover all aspects of child sexual abuse, ensure full enforcement of the laws to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation and also ensure that children are not victimized by the legal system. There is also need to study the existing statutory and policy frameworks to make it more relevant to the needs and situation of sexually exploited children and to align them to the requirements of the Constitution and provisions of relevant international instruments.

The existing legal and judicial systems are not child-friendly. When child-victims come face to face with the system, they are often regarded as criminals or initiators of the offence. The response process in the hands of untrained and insensitive law enforcement personnel further victimizes the victims (children). A child friendly protection system is therefore indispensable in the fight against all forms of child sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation of children. Existing laws are not always enforced as they should be. There is, therefore, a need to ensure that appropriate actions and follow-ups are taken for full implementation of these laws. An important component of this endeavor is the improved capacity of law enforcement personnel. Police, court officials, public attorneys,
probation officers, prison officials, lawyers, medical personnel and social welfare officers will be trained on the improved legal and implementation mechanisms. Access to justice is delayed for most victims of sexual violence in Kenya.

Further, forensic management which is essential in helping survivors access justice by ensuring availability of credible evidence that sexual violence indeed took place and help link the perpetrator to the crime is lacking in Kenya. There is need to strengthen the capacities of service providers to improve their knowledge, skills and competence in handling evidence of victims of sexual violence, including investigating acts of violence and forensic management.

3.2 Legal and Policy Framework

The Children Act (2001) aims at integrating the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) as well as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC). The enactment of the Children Act, 2001 was widely seen as a new beginning for the development and effective protection of Kenyan children. The Act establishes statutory structures to facilitate the administration and safeguards of children’s rights. According to most national NGOs, the Children Act has resulted in great improvement in the promotion and protection of children’s rights. The National Council for Children’s Services (NCCS) is the main governmental authority in charge of safeguarding the rights of the child. It was created by the Children Act as the coordinating and unifying agency for children’s services in Kenya.

The Sexual Offences Act complements the Children Act with regard to the protection of children from various sexual offences. It provides for the prevention and protection of all persons from sexual violence and exploitation. The Constitution provides for among other things:

- The right to be protected from discrimination, harmful cultural rites of passage and practices, exploitation, neglect or abuse
- The right to be protected from all forms of exploitation and any work that is likely to be hazardous or adverse to the child’s welfare

**Section 53** of the *Employment Act* on the Worst Forms of Child Labour states that, “no person shall employ a child in any activity which constitutes worst form of child labour which includes prostitution, pornography and trafficking for sexual purposes.”
The Government of Kenya has signed into law new legislation to crack down on human traffickers and offer protection to trafficking victims in Kenya. Although previous legislation under the 2001 Children Act and the 2006 Sexual Offences Act addressed the issue of trafficking, neither law comprehensively defines the criminal nature of human trafficking as stipulated in the United Nations Palermo Protocol, signed by Kenya in 2005. Under the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010, trafficking in persons is legally defined and recognized for the first time, as a distinct crime in Kenya. National counter trafficking efforts have until now been focused on prevention and protection of victims with limited prosecution of traffickers within the existing legal framework.

### 3.3 Planned Activities to achieve Protection

- Review of the legislation and development of new laws relating to child protection
- Ensure effective implementation and protection of children in the juvenile justice system
- Training of the law enforcement personnel on relevant laws on sexual exploitation of children (SEC)
- Publicity of laws and mechanisms against child sexual abuse and exploitation
- Developing an IEC strategy on protection of children against SEC
- Conducting specialized training sessions for children service providers through training of trainers (TOTs)
- Strengthening the capacities of service providers to improve their knowledge, skills and competence in handling evidence of victims of sexual violence, including evidence gathering and preservation
- Creating safe places for victims of child sexual abuse and exploitation within the family to protect them from further abuse.
- Protecting children in the juvenile justice system
- Implementing the framework for the National Child Protection System in Kenya
4.0 RECOVERY AND REINTEGRATION

Recovery and reintegration includes provision of social, medical and psychological counseling along with legal aid assistance and judicial remedies to child victims of sexual abuse and exploitation. It also prescribes alternative means of livelihood for children who have been rescued from sexual exploitation as a means to guard against further abuse. NGOs have for many years been the primary actors involved in the recovery and reintegration of child victims of commercial sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. Services provided for recovery include counseling, non-formal education, vocational training, legal advice, income generation activities and medical care.

However, much more attention is required to adequately address the mental health impact of sexual abuse and exploitation on children. Many girls rescued from brothels revert to similar situations even after having undergone recovery/reintegration programmes. Loss of an affirmative sense of self is one major factor among several others that lead them back to prostitution.

Without sensitive attention, reclamation of the affirmative self of the child victim becomes extremely difficult. Vocational training with the aim of providing rescued children with alternative means of livelihood is being provided in several African countries. While many children find that acquiring a ‘marketable skill’ that may lead to a good job is a dream come true, providing vocational skills to these children without educating them, especially the young ages, contradicts every child’s right to education.

Furthermore, vocational training does not always lead to jobs and the children may then find themselves back on the streets, in the un-organized labour market, hazardous occupations or even in sexual exploitation. Opportunities for girls and boys also differ. To be effective, rehabilitation must include confidence building in addition to quality vocational and life skill training. This approach will ensure the development of the child’s personality as a self-aware individual who can make conscious decisions about life choices.

With reference to recovery, rehabilitation and integration, there are inadequate services available to children who have been sexually exploited and abused. Kenya has some good examples of recovery and reintegration initiatives although a lot more still needs to be done. Some of the issues that have been addressed include counseling, training of those working with victims, prevention of social stigmatization, provision of alternative sources of livelihoods to victims and reintegration of victims into their communities and families.
4.1 Situational Analysis

There are two main gender violence and recovery centers where victims of child sexual abuse and exploitation can get treatment and counseling. One is located at the Kenyatta National Hospital and the other at the Nairobi Women’s Hospital. However, these facilities cannot serve the overwhelming number of children who fall victims to sexual abuse and exploitation in the country. Therefore, there is need for these services to be mainstreamed and made available throughout the country. The services need to be provided at the district hospitals and, therefore health managers of these hospitals should be adequately sensitized.

4.2 Legal and Policy Framework


The Sexual Offences Act, 2006, provides legislation for sexual violence crimes in Kenya. A task force to oversee the implementation of sexual offences Act was set up to provide guidance on multi-disciplinary collaboration in the implementation of the Act and provide a regulatory framework to guide the legislative context. In 2007, the Division of Reproductive Health (DRH) in the Ministry of Health (MOH) constituted and mandated a National Post-Rape Care Committee. The reproductive health policy makes explicit reference to sexual violence.
### 4.3 Planned Activities to Achieve Recovery and Re-integration

- Conduct sensitization meetings to communities on handling child survivors of sexual abuse and exploitation and on the need for care and rehabilitation of the survivors
- Conduct workshops to stakeholders on the preservation of evidence
- Establish multi-sectoral referral system and structures
- Develop and review training material for use in institutions mainstreaming medical care and after care services
- Equip centres and facilities catering for child victims/survivors of sexual abuse and exploitation and children with disabilities
- Develop training packages for health care providers
- Establish a national documentation centre on child sexual abuse (CSA) and sexual exploitation of children (SEC)
- Provide access to alternative means of livelihood through vocational training and use of the Women’s Fund and the Youth Enterprise Fund
- Conduct follow-ups on progress of victims/survivors
- Conduct community sensitization workshops on, among others, discarding harmful practices that enhance CSE and adopt positive ones
- Conduct workshops for sensitizing children on their rights and when the rights are breached
- Adequate referral services of survivors under temporary settlement/shelters
- Conduct awareness campaigns in the community on effects of stigma on the survivors
- Conduct sensitization workshops on complete re-integration of child survivors in the community
- Creating awareness on the doctors’ key role in the recovery of child victims of sexual exploitation and widen the sector to include both private and public medical practitioners
5.0 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND COORDINATION

Putting in place institutional mechanisms at the national, district and local levels is key to the successful implementation of this National Plan of Action (NPA) against Sexual Exploitation of Children in Kenya. These mechanisms would serve as channels for access and partnership in regard to planning, management, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the programs and activities of the NPA.

5.1 Objectives:
- Establish a multi-sectoral coordination, monitoring and documentation system at the national, district and local levels
- Ensure implementation and enhance efficiency, coverage and evaluation of impact of the activities and programs.
- Enhance the effectiveness of efforts through strengthened coordination, cooperation and linkages

5.2 Decision Making and Management of the NPA
The National Council for Children’s Services (NCCS) will have the responsibility for coordinate the implementation of the NPA by all participating agencies working directly or indirectly with children. The NCCS in Kenya was established in 2002 following the enactment of the Children Act of 2001. The Council has the mandate to exercise general supervision and control over the planning, financing and co-ordination of child rights and welfare activities and to advise the Government on all aspects related to the rights and welfare of children in Kenya.

5.3 Capacity
The NCCS is made up of 21 members drawn from different line ministries, Faith Based Organizations, Civil Society Organizations and the private sector. The body works with other stakeholders at the international and local level through the Area advisory Councils (AACs) established at the district, divisional and locational levels.

The AACs were established to specialize in various issues on rights of children at the district, divisional and local levels. The AACs draw their membership from line ministries, Non Governmental Organizations, Community Based Organizations, Faith Based Organizations and the business community.
5.4 Planned Activities to Achieve Implementation, Monitoring and Coordination

**Activity 1: Strengthen the institutional capacity of the National Council for Children’s Services**

Vital to the NPA is establishing and strengthening mechanisms to support coordination, integration and implementation of SEC programs at all levels. For this purpose, the NCCS will be strengthened both in human and financial resources. Key in this will be upgrading the staff knowledge and skills. The Working Group on SEC shall continue to provide technical backstopping support.

**Activity 2: Establish oversight committee under the Planning, Research and Monitoring committee in the NCCS to guide the implementation of this NPA**

The NCCS has established a committee on Planning, Research, Monitoring and Evaluation whose task is to plan and co-ordinate the implementation of policies and programmes. It is proposed that the above committee should have an additional role as an oversight committee to coordinate the implementation of the NPA against SEC. To carry out this role effectively, the committee will co-opt other members working on SEC in Kenya. The proposed Committee shall provide leadership for the implementation of the NPA and oversee coordination and resource mobilization for program implementation.

**Activity 3: Establish and enhance the capacities of the NPA monitoring and evaluation subcommittees at counties, subcounties, wards and sub-wards through the NCCS.**

These subcommittees will be lodged at the NCCS through the District AACs. They will be responsible for coordination and preparing periodic monitoring reports. This will require the development of a common database and appropriate indicators to systematize monitoring and evaluation of SEC programs.

**Activity 4: Develop a results and monitoring matrix to measure progress in NPA implementation**

For effective monitoring and evaluation, a set of outcome indicators will be developed for all programs included in the NPA.

**Activity 5: Conduct studies, document and disseminate the impact of various program interventions**

Studies will be undertaken to measure the efficacy and impact of psychosocial intervention programs on the lives of children and families reached. Documentation of innovative child-friendly and community-based programs will be done as best practice for further replication.
6.0 CHILD PARTICIPATION

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is built upon four pillars, namely, Survival Rights, Protection Rights, Development Rights and Participation Rights. The right to participation is also included in the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), a regional instrument which complements the UNCRC in terms of ensuring that children enjoy their rights. This is domesticated through the Children Act, 2001. The UNCRC, the ACRWC and the Children Act, 2001 all define a child as a human being below the age of eighteen years.

Participation is a fundamental human right of children which has also been guaranteed by the Stockholm Declaration, the Yokohama commitment, the Rio De Janeiro Call and Declaration for Action and other international instruments. At the heart of this National Plan of Action (NPA) framework is the child victim or children most at-risk of sexual abuse and exploitation. In enhancing the impact of the NPA, it is essential that children play a major role in the implementation and monitoring of this NPA, as a matter of right. Child participation is a cross-cutting issue, going like a thread in all program components of the NPA.

Child Participation is a process of child development that provides an opportunity for children to be involved in decision making in matters that affect their lives and to express their views in accordance with their evolving capacities. Children’s participation is an important principle, which applies across all the areas of the NPA.

6.1 Situational Analysis

The Government of Kenya, working in collaboration with other partners, has developed Guidelines for Child Participation in Kenya. These guidelines are intended to address issues of child participation and involvement in all situations that affect and shape the well being of a child. These guidelines provide direction with regard to participation of children with fellow children and duty bearers such as parents/guardians, teachers, caregivers, government ministries and departments, organizations working with children such as Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations and practitioners who include doctors, lawyers, counselors, psychologists as well as public and private institutions of learning and research.
The establishment of child rights clubs in schools in Kenya is being used by most child rights advocacy organizations as a strategy to promote the rights and welfare of children. The main objective of this initiative is to give children a platform to participate in issues affecting them and create awareness on their rights and welfare. They also share information amongst themselves.

The Children Assembly in Kenya was established to ensure that children have a voice in issues that concern them as well as promote their participation in the democratic process, including planning and budgeting. These assemblies comprising of 40 members each, have been set up across six counties. They are guided by the Guidelines for Child Participation in all their activities and programs.

Several other measures have been taken to enhance child participation, including a weekly publication in The Sunday Daily Nation Newspaper in a column titled “Children and the Law” in the children’s section which informs children about their rights in a child friendly manner. There are also various television programmes for children including Club Kiboko on Kenya Television Network, Angels Café, and the Kids Clubs on Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC).

In addition, the Government of Kenya, in collaboration with other partners, has facilitated the participation of children in national and international celebrations to mark important events such as the Day of the African Child (DAC), World Aids Day, International Day of the Family and World Day against Child Labour.

### 6.2 Legal and Policy Framework

The UNCRC contains 54 standards that set out the rights of children. A number of countries, Kenya included, have signed up to the Convention. Many countries use the standards wholly or in part to promote children’s involvement. The standards of most relevance to the participation of service users are:

**Article 12:** Children have the right to say what they think should happen, when adults are making decisions that affect them and to have their opinions taken into account.

**Article 13:** Children have the right to get and to share information as long as the information is not damaging to them or others.
Article 17: Children and young people have the right to receive, seek and give information.

Article 23: Disabled children and young people have the right to active participation in their community.

Additionally, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC, 1999) highlights the duties and responsibilities unique to childhood in the African context; emphasizes the duties and responsibilities accompanying the rights of the child and the obligations on the parents, community and the state. It also defines the duties and responsibilities of the African child towards parents, family, community, the state and the continent. It further allows for the provision of information to children, respect for the views of the child and promotion of their participation; and provides for the freedom of association, thought, religion and participation in cultural activities.

Section 21 of the Children Act, 2001, spells out the duties and responsibilities of the child. The Act states that the child shall be accorded an opportunity to express his/her opinion and that opinion shall be taken into account as may be appropriate considering the child’s age and the degree of maturity.

6.3 Activities to achieve Child Participation

Children's participation cuts across all programs and should take place at all levels - in the home, community, within organizations and across governments and as a part of international forums.

Activity 1: Consult children on their needs and priorities when developing and implementing activities and programs included in the NPA.

It is crucial that children play a major role in the implementation of this NPA as a matter of right and be consulted at the time of program and project design.

Activity 2: Provide support, information and training to NGOs and other partners to enable them to support children's participation in implementing and monitoring of the NPA.

Under this activity, members of NGOs and other partners will be trained on the process and methods of age appropriate child participation. This will also be done through the dissemination and popularization of the Guidelines for Child Participation in Kenya.
Activity 3: Increase awareness of children (including working children and children with special needs) on their right to participation.
There is a very low level of awareness among children of their right to express their views on matters concerning them and to participate at family, institutional, community and national level. Under this program, campaigns will be carried out in child rights clubs in formal schools, informal learning centres, private schools, and other existing relevant structures.

Activity 4: Raise awareness of key duty bearers regarding children’s right to participate through parenting programs, teachers training and media orientation.
There is a low level of awareness among adults regarding their duty to consult children on matters that concern them and facilitate children’s participation in family, community and national life. Efforts will be made to raise awareness of adults regarding children’s right to participate through parenting programs, teachers training and media orientation. Similarly, appropriate spaces will be created for children in order to engage them regularly in decision-making processes on policy issues that affect them.

Activity 5: Strengthening the coordination and capacity of the children Assembly in Kenya and setting up structures at the regional level to enhance Child Participation.
This is to ensure that Kenyan children achieve a greater voice in matters that concern them.

Activity 6: Monitor the effectiveness of children’s participation in implementation of the NPA.
Children’s participation in the implementation of this National Plan of Action will need to be monitored. The Monitoring and Evaluation Committee will develop indicators and mechanisms for ongoing monitoring of the effectiveness of this program. Children will also be actively involved in the monitoring process.
### NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION AGAINST SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN (SEC) IN KENYA

#### PLANNING MATRICES

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<tr>
<th>Focus Area</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Target Group</th>
<th>Actors</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| IDENTIFICATION | To enhance coordination within stakeholders | • Develop county action plans on implementation of the NPA on SEC.  
• Conduct quarterly county and annual national level information sharing sessions on progress of SEC.  
• Produce a bi-annual bulletin on SEC and share with stakeholders.  
• Establish a National Steering Committee on SEC comprising of line ministries, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and CSOs. | Key stakeholders: Parents, children and youth, law enforcement agencies, county governments, medical personnel, civic leaders, teachers, tour/hotel operators, development partners, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and CSOs. | Lead agency: NCCS  
Partners: Ministry in charge of children affairs, line ministries, county governments, law enforcement agencies and the Area Advisory Councils (AACs). | • Improved coordination amongst stakeholders.  
• Improved information sharing amongst stakeholders.  
• Increased visibility of SEC in the country. | • County action plans developed.  
• Quarterly reports.  
• Two bulletins produced and circulated.  
• The National Steering Committee on SEC. |

| To enhance reporting mechanisms on SEC in Kenya | • Decentralize the child help-line, 116.  
• Establish a Sub-Committee on SEC under the Area Advisory Councils (AACs).  
• Build the capacity of the Sub-Committee on SEC formed above.  
• Establish or strengthen the existing child protection systems.  
• Create a comprehensive directory of SEC service providers. | Key stakeholders: Children and youth, Area Advisory Councils (AACs) | Lead Agency: NCCS  
Partners: Ministry in charge of children affairs, AACs, development partners, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and CSOs. | • Increased accessibility of the child help-line by all.  
• Sensitization of the community members on SEC.  
• Reduction of incidences of SEC.  
• Improving reporting of cases on SEC. | • Increased number of SEC cases reported.  
• Reduced incidences of SEC.  
• A Sub-Committee on SEC under the Area Advisory Councils (AACs). |
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| To sensitize community members on the effects of harmful cultural practices | To sensitize community members on the effects of regressive attitudes (stigmatization of victim and offender-reintegration programs) | • Conduct a Training of Trainers (TOTs) on effects of harmful cultural practices.  
• Awareness creation for key stakeholders on harmful cultural practices.  
• Community sensitization on the effects of harmful cultural practices. | Key stakeholders: Community members, children, youth, leaders, CSOs, parents, law enforcement agencies, county governments, medical personnel and civic leaders. | Lead Agency: NCCS  
Partners: Ministry in charge of children affairs, line ministries, AACS, development partners, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and CSOs. | • Adoption of alternative rites of passage.  
• Evidence-based prevention initiatives in the community. | • Number of people trained and equipped with relevant skills.  
• Number of people trained in 10 regions per year.  
• Training reports. |
| To carry out specialized training on identification of vulnerable children by law enforcement agencies and the public | • Sensitization campaigns for law enforcement agencies in the identification of vulnerable children. | Key stakeholders: Law enforcement agencies and community members. | Lead Agency: NCCS  
Partners: Ministry in charge of children affairs, line ministries, AACS, development partners, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and CSOs. | • Change in knowledge, attitude, behaviour and practices on SEC. | • Number of impact assessments conducted.  
• Number of assessments conducted to see if attitude has changed.  
• Impact assessment reports. |
| To influence law enforcement agencies' attitude | • Train law enforcement officers on SEC (200 per year). | Key stakeholders: Law enforcement agencies. | Lead agency: NCCS  
Partners: Ministry in charge of children affairs, line ministries, AACS, county governments, development partners, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and CSOs. | • More cases reported for intervention. | • Sensitization reports of workshops held. |
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<tr>
<th>Focus Area</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Lead Agency</th>
<th>Partners</th>
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<tr>
<td>PREVENTION</td>
<td>To increase reporting of SEC cases</td>
<td>Conduct regular research on SEC in Kenya.</td>
<td>Community members, children and youth, care givers and other children service providers.</td>
<td>NCCS</td>
<td>Ministry of Children's Affairs, AACS, NGOs, and CSOs.</td>
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<td>Awareness raising</td>
<td>Develop a training manual for SEC in Kenya.</td>
<td>Community leaders, SEC staff, and other children service providers.</td>
<td>NCCS</td>
<td>Ministry of Children's Affairs, AACS, NGOs, and CSOs.</td>
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<td>Sensitize and mobilize key community leaders on SEC.</td>
<td>Community leaders, SEC staff, and other children service providers.</td>
<td>NCCS</td>
<td>Ministry of Children's Affairs, AACS, NGOs, and CSOs.</td>
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<td>Train county officers in the line ministries and AACS on SEC.</td>
<td>County officers, SEC staff, and other children service providers.</td>
<td>NCCS</td>
<td>Ministry of Children's Affairs, AACS, NGOs, and CSOs.</td>
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<td>Mobilize campaigns implemented at the national, provincial and local levels.</td>
<td>Selected communities, SEC staff, and other children service providers.</td>
<td>NCCS</td>
<td>Ministry of Children's Affairs, AACS, NGOs, and CSOs.</td>
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<td>A curriculum in place.</td>
<td>All children in primary schools.</td>
<td>NCCS</td>
<td>Ministry of Education, AACS, NGOs, and CSOs.</td>
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<td>Culturally appropriate IEC material developed and produced.</td>
<td>Selected communities, SEC staff, and other children service providers.</td>
<td>NCCS</td>
<td>Ministry of Children's Affairs, AACS, NGOs, and CSOs.</td>
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<td>Enhanced public awareness and understanding of SEC.</td>
<td>All communities.</td>
<td>NCCS</td>
<td>Ministry of Communications, Media, CSOs, development agencies, NGOs, and CSOs.</td>
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**Indicators:**
- Number of convictions in court.
- Number of law enforcement officers trained.
- Number of research conducted in targeted areas.
- Targeted budgetary allocation for SEC.
- Number of research conducted in targeted areas.
- Active media coverage of SEC issues.
- A policy on SEC in place.
- Mobilization campaigns implemented at the national, provincial, and local levels.
- A curriculum in place.
- Culturally appropriate IEC material developed and produced.
- Enhanced public awareness and understanding of SEC.

**Actors:**
- Ministry of Children's Affairs, AACS, NGOs, and CSOs.
- Ministry of Education, AACS, NGOs, and CSOs.
- Ministry of Communications, Media, CSOs, development agencies, NGOs, and CSOs.

**Lead Agency:**
- NCCS

**Partners:**
- Ministry of Children's Affairs, AACS, NGOs, and CSOs.
- Ministry of Education, AACS, NGOs, and CSOs.
- Ministry of Communications, Media, CSOs, development agencies, NGOs, and CSOs.
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**Target Group**

- Child rights and issues surrounding SEC.

**Actors**

- A child friendly and child participation in SEC.
- Enhanced awareness of child protection rules in SEC.
- A more protected environment for children at the workplace.
- Change in attitude towards child protection in Kenya.

**Key stakeholders:**

- Children and youth.
- Child protective officers.
- Local government.
- Civil society organizations.
- Business owners.

**Lead Agency:**

- NCCS

**Partners:**

- Ministry of Justice, the Law Society of Kenya and the Judiciary.
- Community members, children, youth and parents.

**Provision of Legal Aid in the country**

- Widen the coverage of the National Legal Aid and Awareness Programme (NALEAP) in Kenya.
- Lobby for the establishment of district legal aid fund.
- Recognize best practicing law enforcement officers in child protection.

**Lead agency:**

- NCCS

**Provision of alternative means of livelihoods**

- Provide alternative means of livelihoods to vulnerable households.

**Lead agency:**

- NCCS
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<td>e.g. income generation activities (IGAs) - 10 per region for 10 regions.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Partners: Ministry in charge of children affairs, county governments, development partners, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and CSOs.</td>
<td>Reduced vulnerability.</td>
<td>Number of youth groups formed and operationalized.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Scale up the cash transfer programme and county government budgets on SEC.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>County budget allocations.</td>
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<td>• Use Constituency Development Fund (CDF), Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF), Constituency Bursary Funds (CBF) and youth and women funds to prevent SEC.</td>
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<td><strong>Strengthening and enhancing the capacity of the CPUs</strong></td>
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<td>• Strengthen existing child protection units (CPUs).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Key stakeholders: Children and youth, community members, law enforcement agencies, child protection officers, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of child protection units strengthened.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Build the capacity of the police manning child protection units.</td>
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<td>Lead Agency: NCCS</td>
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<td>Number of police officers trained.</td>
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<td>• Scale up the child protection units in the country.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Partners: Ministry in charge of children affairs, line ministries, county governments, development partners, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and CSOs.</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation system</strong></td>
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<td>• Development of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&amp;E) tools on SEC.</td>
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<td>Key stakeholders: Children and youth.</td>
<td>Timely and accurate data available from the field.</td>
<td>An M&amp;E tool developed and being used.</td>
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<td>• Establish a Monitoring and Evaluation Committee with adequate resources.</td>
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<td>Lead Agency: NCCS</td>
<td>Efficient planning and interventions on SEC in the country.</td>
<td>Annual M&amp;E reports available.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Partners: Ministry in charge of children affairs, development partners, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and CSOs.</td>
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<td>An M&amp;E working team established at all levels.</td>
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<td>Accurate data available for planning and intervention.</td>
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|            | *To protect children from sex tourism* | • Domesticate the International Code of Conduct for the travel and tourism industry.  
• Sensitize visitors coming to Kenya on the relevant laws on SEC, including information on extraterritorial jurisdiction.  
• Include awareness about SEC and guidelines for prevention and action in the tourism and travel personnel training.  
• Provide information to visitors/travelers on child sex tourism in Kenya.  
• Promote socially responsible tourism through travel promotion packages by the ministry in charge of tourism.  
• Train actors in the tourism sector on SEC (including the taxi and tour operators). | Key stakeholders: Children, youth, domestic and international tourists, tourism police and agencies, community members, institutions, etc. | Lead Agency: NCCS  
Partners: Ministry in charge of children affairs, line ministries, Kenya Tourism Board, Brand Kenya, Tourism agencies, development partners, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and CSOs. | • Increased general awareness among tourists on extraterritorial effects of legislation on child sexual abuse/exploitation.  
• Increased awareness by tourism agencies and personnel. | • Information and campaign tools against child sex tourism e.g. posters, leaflets, in-flight videos, flyers, websites, etc  
• Information available to travelers e.g. catalogues, brochures, in-flight films, ticket slips, homepages, posters, guest information (visitors book) as appropriate.  
• Number of tourists aware of extraterritorial effect of legislations on SEC.  
• Curriculum/manual on SEC in the tourism and travel personnel training institutions.  
• Code of conduct for travel and tourism industry in place and followed.  
• Number of actors in tourism sector trained on SEC.  
• Number of trainings held and reports produced. |
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|                                  | To create awareness and build capacities of stakeholders on sexual exploitation of children in the online environment | • Train cyber café operators on sexual exploitation in the online environment.  
• Sensitize children in the child rights clubs in schools on SEC in the online environment.  
• Sensitize mobile phone service providers on SEC in the online environment.  
• Ensure cybercafes across the country are child friendly. | Key stakeholders: Children and youth, community members, cyber café operators, mobile phone operators, internet services providers, etc. | Lead Agency: NCCS  
Partners: Ministries in charge of children affairs, line ministries, The Communication Commission of Kenya (CCK), development partners, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and CSOs. | • Increased awareness among children, community members, parents, teachers, cyber café operators, mobile service providers on sexual exploitation of children in the online environment. | • Information materials distributed in cyber cafes.  
• Number of child friendly cyber cafes across the country  
• Number of cyber café operators trained.  
• Number of child rights clubs trained on SEC in the online environment.  
• Number of trainings held and reports produced. |
| PROTECTION | To improve the legislative framework on SEC in Kenya | • Review of legislations to enhance protection of children against SEC. | Key stakeholders: National assembly, Kenya Law Reform Commission, State Law Office | Lead Agency: NCCS  
Partners: Ministry in Charge of children affairs, line ministries, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), Parliamentary Legal Committee, the Attorney General (AG) | Appropriate legislative measures reviewed, amended and passed. | • Legislative provisions against SEC. |
|                                  | • Law enforcement                                                          | Key stakeholder: The Police Department                                    | Lead Agency: NCCS  
Partners: Ministry in charge of children affairs, line ministries, Office of the Director of Public Health  
Policy and Legislation | Key policies and laws enforced.                                             | • Extent of legal enforcement towards elimination of child sexual exploitation. |
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Awareness creation and sensitization</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Key stakeholders:</strong> Community and/or general public <strong>Lead Agency:</strong> NCSC <strong>Partners:</strong> Media, International Organizations (IOs), NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and CSOs</td>
<td>Community awareness raising activities conducted.</td>
<td>• Number of awareness campaigns conducted and documented.</td>
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<td>• Conduct community level awareness raising.</td>
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<td><strong>Key stakeholders:</strong> Children <strong>Lead Agency:</strong> NCSC <strong>Partners:</strong> Ministry in charge of children affairs, International Organizations (IOs), county governments, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and CSOs</td>
<td>National awareness campaigns targeting children conducted.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Conduct national awareness raising campaign targeting children.</td>
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<td><strong>Key stakeholders:</strong> The general public and communities. <strong>Lead Agency:</strong> NCSC <strong>Partners:</strong> Ministry in charge of children affairs, line ministries, International Organizations (IOs), NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and CSOs</td>
<td>An IEC strategy and materials developed and disseminated.</td>
<td></td>
<td>• An IEC strategy developed.</td>
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<td>• Develop an IEC strategy.</td>
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<td>• Number of IEC materials developed.</td>
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<td><strong>Key stakeholders:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Key stakeholders:</strong></td>
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<td>• Conduct specialized</td>
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<td><strong>Lead Agency:</strong> NCSC <strong>Partners:</strong> Ministry in charge of children affairs, line ministries, International Organizations (IOs), NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and CSOs</td>
<td>Training of Trainers (ToTs)</td>
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<td>• Number of capacity</td>
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<td>Rehabilitation and Reintegration</td>
<td>Development of multi-sectoral referral systems and structures.</td>
<td>Establish multi-sectoral referral systems and structures.</td>
<td>Partners: Ministry in charge of children affairs, line ministries, International organizations (IOs), the Police Department, NGOs, FBOs, CSOs.</td>
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<td>NCOC</td>
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<td><strong>SEC/ CSEC</strong></td>
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<td>• Establish county level child friendly spaces of safety for victims of SEC.</td>
<td>agencies, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, CSOs, institutions of higher learning.</td>
<td>departments and agencies, International Organizations (IOs), institutions of higher learning, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and CSOs.</td>
<td>• Number of children referred.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

| **Institutional capacity building/ strengthening for medical and after-care services** |                                                                            | • Develop and review training materials for use in institutions mainstreaming of medical care and after-care services.                                                                                     | Key stakeholders: Relevant agencies. Lead Agency: NCCS  
**Partners:** Relevant government agencies and institutions in cooperation with CSOs and International Organizations (IOs). | Training material developed for use in institutional capacity building.                                                                                                                                                                                                     | • Training materials developed.  
• Extent of mainstreaming done in Kenyan institutions.  
• Enhanced medical and after-care services.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

|                                                                            |                                                                            | • Equip centres and facilities catering for victims / survivors                                                                                | Key stakeholders: Health facilities. Lead Agency: NCCS  
**Partners:** Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation, Ministry of Planning and National Development, Ministry of Finance, International Organizations (IOs) NGOs, FBOs, CBOs and CSOs. | Facilities setup and equipped.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | • Number of centres equipped and operational.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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</table>
|            |           | • Develop training packages for health care providers | Key stakeholders: Health care providers | Lead Agency: NCCS  
Partners: Ministry of Health, Institutions of Higher Learning, International Organizations, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, and CSOs. | Training packages developed | • Training needs assessment done.  
• Training packages developed. |
|            | Capacity building for service providers through Training of Trainers (ToTs) | • Conduct workshops to stakeholders on management of survivors of CSA and SEC. | Key stakeholders: Health care providers, social workers, teachers, community health workers and the police. | Lead Agency: NCCS  
Partners: Ministry in charge of children affairs, line ministries, the Police Department, International Organizations (IOs), NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, and CSOs. | Workshops conducted for stakeholders. | • Training needs assessments done.  
• Number of workshops held.  
• Reports of training Workshops. |
|            | Documentation of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) and Sexual Exploitation of Children (SEC) | • Establish a national documentation centre on CSA and SEC.  
• Document data on CSA and SEC. | Key stakeholders: Department of children’s Services, AACs, Ministry of Health, Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), Attorney General (AG) and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) | Lead Agency: NCCS  
Partners: Relevant government agencies, International Organizations (IOs), NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, and CSOs. | A national documentation centre established and operational. | • A functional national documentation centre.  
• Data available on SEC. |