

## The African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN)



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**The African Network for the Prevention and Protection  
against Child Abuse and Neglect**

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## **Acronyms**

AACs	Area Advisory Councils
ACERWC	African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
CHDs	Child Help Desks
CHHs	Child Headed Households
CRCs	Child Rights Clubs in Schools
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution and Trafficking
GVRC	Gender Violence Recovery Centre
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPA	International Police Association
LAACs	Local Area Advisory Councils
MACT	Movement Against Child Trafficking
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OVC	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children
PARLE	Participation of Children and Youth in Africa for a Network against Child Sexual Exploitation
PEEP	Parents Economic Empowerment Project

SEC	Sexual Exploitation of Children
SPM	Selection, Planning and Management
TdH-NL	Terre des Hommes - Netherlands

## 2019: THE YEAR IN BRIEF

The year saw ANPPCAN being invited by a number of partners and collaborators to participate in their meetings. Such meetings provide ANPPCAN staff with the opportunity to learn and share experiences. As such, ANPPCAN participated in the public launch of the report of the Taskforce on Legal, Policy, Institutional and Administrative Reforms regarding Intersex Persons in Kenya. The Task Force needed information on the role of CSOs in advocating for the protection and equal treatment of intersex persons, especially children. In this forum, parents were advised to wait until children got to puberty to be able to determine the dominant sexual characteristic and to let the intersex child decide on what they prefer, before the operation.



Launch of the the Final Report on Legal, policy, Institutional and Administrative Reforms regarding Intersex Persons in Kenya.

In October, 2019, ANPPCAN was also represented at a consultative workshop organized by EACH Rights to develop CSO complimentary report to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) at Emory Hotel, in Kileleshwa.

ANPPCAN had the privilege to attend a meeting organized by International Organization for Migration (IOM), whose objective was to bring both state actors, CSOs, academia and private sector to deliberate on the existing frameworks on migration and the gaps that hinder safe and orderly migration of persons, including children and women. It was also to gather inputs on how to effectively deal with issues of migration.

In all these meetings major issues were raised regarding child protection in general and in particular Kenya.

### **Receiving Visitors**

In October ANPPCAN received visitors from the U.S. State Department's Office in Washington who were visiting Kenya to monitor trafficking in persons. They were accompanied by their hosts from the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi. The group met with different groups in Kenya regarding trafficking.

The organization was privileged to host visitors (Investigators) from Swedish Police Authority, Swedish Cyber Crime Center and ECPAT Sweden. The group wanted to know more about ANPPCAN's work regarding child sexual abuse. The investigators of the unit were in charge of investigations regarding travelling child sex offenders and live streaming of sexual abuse. They informed ANPPCAN that they had received funding to train all personnel at the Swedish Embassies, targeting countries where the offenders tend to travel. The team wanted to learn and connect with other authorities and NGOs that work within this area.

The organization was also represented at the capacity building training for police officers and stakeholders on gender based violence prevention and response, organized by Gender Violence Recovery Centre [GVRC] and the International Police Association Kenya [IPA].

### **ANPPCAN ACTIVITIES IN THE YEAR**

ANPPCAN did not only participate in other organizations' meetings, but also held some of its own as part of the year's activities. These also provided learning and networking opportunities for those who attended.

A forum on the survivors of sexual abuse and exploitation was held in June 2019 at Pride Inn Hotel, Nairobi. The forum aimed at discussing issues related to service provision to survivors of sexual abuse, the progress that has been made and challenges that need to be addressed. Participation came from Department of Children Services, Departments of Immigration and Police, Civil Society Organizations and the survivors of sexual abuse and exploitation. The meeting was supported by ECPAT France.

The Day of the African Child is an important day that is commemorated by most organizations working in the children sector. ANPPCAN commemorated this day in Busia County, where it had activities geared towards sensitization and advocacy. The theme for this year's celebration was "*Humanitarian Action in Africa: Children's Rights First.*" Each year the African Union gives a theme to celebrate this day. Many groups ranging from government departments, CSOs working in Busia, teachers and children attended the occasion.

The year saw ANPPCAN get a new project on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) to be implemented in Busia County, where there are rampant cases of children being trafficked in to sexual exploitation. The project whose objective is to prevent and respond to Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children through awareness creation and strengthening of existing child protection systems and structures is to be supported by Terre des Hommes.

ANPPCAN developed a habit for many years of holding about 3 or 4 forums in a year for its own staff for internal growth, project assessment and capacity building purposes. Programme staff are required to prepare presentations for the activities carried out during the particular period. After presentation one is given feedback or suggestions on ways to improve or handle a situation better at both field and office level. Given to work load, ANPPCAN was only able to undertake one of such meetings, where the Programme Officers presented their work in the field and feedback on approaches they used were given. Gaps in implementation were also identified to guide implementation in the coming year.

In addition to the capacity building forums, the organization also holds Management meetings for its staff. In 2019, three (3) such meetings were held. These meetings are seen as a great way to help steer the organization forward.



But once more the work load was a challenge for staff reducing the number of meetings.

The year in review saw staff join and leave ANPPCAN. For some; their contracts ended, while others went to seek greener pastures and personal growth.

## **THE PROGRAMMES**

### **EMPOWERING CHILDREN AS ADVOCATES OF THEIR RIGHTS**

The aim of the project was to scale up child participation and empower children, especially orphans and vulnerable children as advocates of their rights.

In the period under review, the project focused on developing and implementing an exit strategy for 15 schools, strengthening the capacity of the child protection structures to provide quality services to children and raising awareness on child rights and protection amongst children, parents, guardians and leaders to enhance community participation on child rights and child participation.

The key target groups for the project were children, teachers, members of the school boards of management, parents, the local administration and Government Ministries and Departments.

The project used different strategies to achieve its objectives, mainly awareness raising on child rights and child protection, training, advocacy, networking and partnerships, implementation of income generating activities, peer to peer monitoring, as well as, establishing and strengthening of child protection structures.

## **ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN**

Developing and implementing an exit strategy for 15 schools

### **a) Review sessions**

Review sessions were conducted for 10 graduating schools in Loitoktok and 5 schools in Busia in March 2019. The purpose of the review sessions was to help the Child Rights Clubs (CRCs) members, to review what they had learnt in the past on child rights and responsibilities, the forms of child abuse, signs and symptoms of child abuse, reporting of child abuse to the school based Child Help Desk and other child protection service providers.

In Loitoktok, 55 participants (40 pupils and 10 teachers) attended the review session at the Adult Education Hall in Loitoktok, while in Busia, 40 participants (25 pupils, 10 teachers) attended the review session.

#### **What emerged:**

- There is increased knowledge amongst CRC members on child rights and responsibilities, child abuse and reporting of abuse
- The CRC members know where to report cases and where to refer OVCs for support
- The CRC members demonstrated interaction and use of Child Help Desks (CHDs) by reporting cases of child abuse
- The CRC members meet regularly as reflected on the information they provided on their meetings



Child Rights Club members from 10 schools in Child Participation programme, Club Patrons, Child Help Desk Teachers in Loitokitok, posing for a photo on 16th March 2019 after the Review training

### **b) Debriefing sessions**

Debriefing sessions were conducted for CRC members from 15 schools leaving the Child Participation programme after a period of 4 years with the purpose to provide the CRC members with an opportunity to understand the reason for exit, prepare them to exit the programme and how to sustain their activities in the future.

In Loitokitok, the debriefing sessions were conducted in January 2019 for schools in Rombo and Amboseli Divisions and fifty seven (57) pupils from 10 schools accompanied by their CRC patrons attended the sessions.

The debriefing sessions for 5 graduating schools in Teso South was conducted during the same period and twenty five (25) CRC members from the 5 schools, together with their CRC patrons were in attendance. From these sessions the following emerged:

- Increased awareness on child rights and different forms of abuse
- Knowledge on places where to report cases of abuse e.g. to police, school administration, Department of Children's Services and chiefs, etc.

- How to prevent child abuse amongst children themselves in school and how to promote child protection in schools, including reporting of child abuse cases
- Improved communication between teachers and children
- Parents are more involved in school activities than before
- Support to OVCs through proceeds from the IGAs in schools

Strengthening the capacity of the child protection structures to provide quality services to children

**a) Training for Child Rights Club members on managing and strengthening Child Help Desks, identifying and reporting child abuse and neglect cases**

A training on child rights, abuse and prevention for 50 Child Rights Club members from 5 schools which were in 3rd year of the Child Participation programme in Teso South Sub County was conducted on 18 April 2019 at the Akukuranut Development Training Centre. The five schools that took part in the training were Aciit, Okiporo, Okook, Okwata and Parater Primary School. The training empowered children with knowledge on child rights, abuse and prevention and utilization of Child Help Desks in schools.



Amos Makori, the Sub County Children Officer, Teso South, facilitating a session on child abuse during a training of CRC members from five schools in Teso South held at the ADT Centre, Adungosi

**b) Sensitization forums for parents in Loitoktok and Teso South on child rights and child protection**

Sensitization forums for parents, guardians and local leaders on child rights, child abuse and prevention of child abuse in four schools in Loitoktok sub County were conducted in June 2019. The schools reached were Naorr Enkare and

Meshanani Primary Schools in Amboseli Division and Essossian and Olgira Primary Schools in Rombo Division.

The forums were aimed to increase the levels of awareness on child rights, child abuse and protection amongst parents, guardians and the local leaders. The table below summarizes the number of parents attending the meetings in the four schools in Loitoktok sub County.

No	Date	Name of school	Total
	25 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	Naorr Enkare Pri Sch	31 parents
	26 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	Essossian Pri Sch	19 parents
	26 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	Olgirra Pri Sch	62 parents
	27 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	Meshanani	64 parents
<b>Total</b>			<b>176 parents</b>



Ms Ann Kitenge, the Sub County Children Officer, Loitoktok Sub County speaking with parents, guardians and leaders at Olgirra Primary School during an awareness raising forum on child rights, child abuse and preventing of child abuse

These meetings targeted the forms of child abuse that were prevalent in the communities surrounding the schools, as well as in schools and on how the parents can play role in preventing and responding to child abuse when it occurs.

Similar sessions for parents were also conducted in Teso South sub County in July 2019 covering seven schools. The seven schools were Aciit, Okiporo, Okook, Okwata, Olepito, Otimong and Parater Primary Schools. The sessions were conducted in the morning and afternoon lasting 3 hours in each school. These sessions reached some 318 parents (89 females and 229 females). The table

below shows the number of parents who attended the meetings across the seven schools.

No	Date	School	Number of parents		Total
			Males	Females	
1.	16/07/2019	Olepito Pri Sch	16	38	54
2.	16/07/2019	Okiporo pri Sch	22	45	67
3.	18/07/2019	Okook Pri Sch	17	20	37
4.	18/07/2019	Parater Pri	9	25	34
5.	19/07/2019	Otimong Pri Sch	6	37	43
6.	19/07/2019	Aciit Pri Sch	5	25	30
7.	20/07/2019	Okwata pri sch	14	39	53
<b>Total</b>			<b>89</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>318</b>

From the above table more mothers attended these sessions as often fathers may be working in other places.

What emerged from these sessions included the following:

- There is a significant proportion of children who accompany their parents to harvest sand along rivers e.g. Malakisi River in order to get money for household needs
- There is a high number of children living on their own or living with their grandparents after separation of their parents, especially where parents are married from either side of the country, Kenya and Uganda
- There is a high rate of drunkenness amongst parents especially the men and thus the inability to take care and provide for their children.
- Many parents don't take their children to hospital for medical care when they fall sick, they instead prefer administering local herbs and medicines which are in most cases ineffective
- There is rising cases of defilement and teenage pregnancies arising from boda boda riders and drinking establishments such as bars. There is need for the local administration to take action on responsible persons and businesses that aid teenage pregnancies

- There is failure of many parents to process birth certificates and other vital documents for their children. This delays the registration of children for national examinations and other programmes by the County and National Government.

**c) Monthly monitoring visits by the field officers in Loitokitok and Busia**

The Child Participation programme field officers in Teso South and Loitokitok Sub Counties conducted regular visits to schools to meet with the CRC members, the CRC patrons and CHD representatives and the school administration.

During the school visits, the officers participated in CRC meetings, checked on the CRC minute books and registers and the case documentation book at the CHD. The officers proceeded to refer cases not handled at the school by the CHD to the relevant service providers, e.g. the children office, the local administration (chiefs), etc. They also checked on the status of IGAs initiated by the CRC members and provided reports that informed subsequent activities.

**d) Participatory monitoring visits in Loitokitok and Teso South Sub-Counties**

WeSeeHope and ANPPCAN conducted participatory monitoring visits in Teso South and Teso North in February 2019. A similar exercise was also conducted in Loitokitok. A total of 7 schools were visited in Teso South and North and 4 schools were visited in Loitokitok. Selected groups in the Parents Economic Empowerment Programme (PEEP) were visited to understand their status and progress, challenges and to familiarise with the groups' adherence to PEEP procedures and protocols.

The team observed that the CRC members have gained knowledge and understanding of child rights, child abuse and reporting abuse when it happens. The members articulate their role in creating awareness on child rights to their peers, parents and other stakeholders. Besides, the CRC members were involved in the implementation of income generation activities, through which they supported OVCs in their schools. More than 50 OVCs have been supported.

Another round of participatory monitoring visits to the Child Participation and Parents Economic Empowerment programmes was conducted in Loitokitok Sub County and Teso South Sub County in July 2019.

## **THE PARENTS ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME (PEEP)**

The Parents Economic Empowerment Programme (PEEP) targeted parents with children in schools in Loitoktok and Busia Counties to increase household incomes by forming groups in which the parents save and loan out funds for businesses and other economic activities.

In the reporting period, there were 39 PEEP groups with 892 members (75 males and 817 females) in Loitoktok and 73 PEEP groups with 1,710 members (610 males and 1,100 females) in Busia County. Each PEEP group had 15 - 35 members, who have agreed to come together to save and loan funds to each other for income generating activities and support orphans and vulnerable children. Groups have set up various funds e.g. the IGA fund, Social fund, Saving fund, Loan fund Registration fund, Registration fund and OVC fund. The OVC fund supports OVCs in schools with academic and scholarly materials.

### ***Activities conducted***

In Loitoktok, the project focused on two areas, namely: introducing PEEP to community leaders and mobilizing parents/guardians to implement PEEP in four new schools and also to empower parents with knowledge on the PEEP methodology, Selection, Planning and Management (SPM) and Entrepreneurship in the old schools. Below is the status of PEEP in Loitoktok.

#### ***Status of PEEP in Loitoktok:***

number of schools – 22 (18 old and 4 new schools)  
number of facilitators – 22 (18 old and 4 new facilitators)  
number of groups – 39 (47 groups in April 2019, weaned off 20 groups and formed 12 new groups)  
number of peep members – 749  
males – 52  
females – 697  
number of children - 1,015  
number of OVCs living with PEEP members – 221  
number of OVCs supported - 201



In the period under review, the project held preliminary meetings for 50 parents per school in 4 schools, namely, Chief Ole Muturi, Maisoyat, Risa and Meshanani Primary schools to make them aware about PEEP project and its benefits and how to start it. Subsequently, 12 new PEEP groups were formed.

The project conducted a 5-day training for 4 new field facilitators on PEEP methodology. The training equipped the new facilitators with knowledge and skills on peep principles, group selection, peep funds, constitution development and writing, record keeping and meeting procedures. This was to enable the facilitators to effectively work with the created PEEP groups in the four schools.

On empowering parents with knowledge on PEEP approach to improve their family incomes, training of 40 committee members from the 10 new groups was undertaken for 3 days. The Committee members included the Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer and Money Counter were targeted for the training from each new group. Similarly, an action audit/advancement of share out training was conducted for 36 committee members from 25 groups that were being weaned off.

In Busia County, the PEEP project focused on improving the quality of PEEP groups. This included strengthening the knowledge and understanding of PEEP members on PEEP methodology with a view to controlling the high rate of defaulting among members and dissolving of groups of those operating in the village. Below is the status of PEEP project in Busia:

***Status of PEEP in Busia:***

Number of schools with PEEP project – 28  
Number of groups – 73  
Number of facilitators – 14  
Number of members – 1,762  
Number of males - 186  
Number of females - 1,576  
Number of children living in PEEP members' households – 4,570  
Number of OVCs living in PEEP members' households - 1,102  
Number of OVC supported 1,613

In Busia, a 4-day action audit / share out training for 25 members from the PEEP groups that were being weaned off was conducted in June 2019 at the Mundika Catholic Church. The training enabled group members on sustainability of the group's activities upon being weaned from the programme. Members who took part in the training were selected from 25 PEEP groups from 11 schools, namely; Amerikwai, Amoni, Bulanda, Buringala, Bwamani, Lukonyi, Mujuru, Mundika, Mundulusia, Muyafwa and Ojamii.



Walter Egesa, PEEP Assistant Officer, Teso South, facilitating a session on record keeping during the training on action audit / share out for PEEP Groups that are maturing held in June 2019 at the Mundika Catholic Church.

In addition, the project held a 4-day training targeting PEEP new members from groups that were in their 1st and 2nd year with skills in business management to enable PEEP members invest the loans they received from their groups and be able to repay the loans.

To empower members in business skills, a 3-day training on Selection, Planning and Management for 40 management committee members from 10 groups in their 3<sup>rd</sup> year was conducted and 39 committee members were in attendance. The training was also meant to enhance the sustainability of the income generating activities initiated by PEEP groups. These groups were trained on how to select IGAs, access, customers and the site or location to do selected business.

Participants were introduced to planning, ranging from getting ready, assessing the situation or environment, setting goals and selling products, as well as, getting capital.

## ***CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS (CHHS)***

The project was initiated in 2018 to ensure that children living under child headed households were protected continued in 2019.

The year in review, the project concentrated to identify the location and needs of children in child headed households. During the period the created Neighbour Child Headed House Committees (CHHCs) formed in 2018 consisting of 29 members were subjected to training and assigned to visit the child headed households to identify and asses needs for the support needed in the identified households. Subsequently, children in the targeted 29 households were enrolled in the Child Rights Clubs in their respective schools to benefit from the activities of Child Rights Clubs. Similarly, 7 children from child headed households were supported to complete their primary education.

The four schools targeted with the activities were to be based in urban and rural areas, which also assisted to determine how the children were supported. As such, child head households in Okwata, Olepito and Otimong were provided with two goats each since they are based in rural areas with availability of adequate space to rear them. The households in Amerikwai were provided with funds to establish income generating activities of their choice, as they were based in an urban area with no space for rearing goats.

By March 2019, all the 19 child headed households in the Okwata, Olepito and Otimong that were to receive goats had assembled materials and constructed a goat house ready to receive them, which they received in April 2019, with each household getting two goats obtained from Livestock Department in Busia with financial support from WeSeeHope.



Beneficiaries of the child headed households in Teso South receiving two goats each at Olepito Primary school

## **CHILD PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 2019 IN TESO NORTH**

The programme employed capacity building, awareness and sensitization, networking and referral of cases strategies to accomplish its objectives in Teso North as it entered its 3<sup>rd</sup> year. Activities implemented and the emerging issues were as follows:

### **Activities Undertaken**

#### **1. Three Days Psychosocial Support training to 10 CRC patrons and CHD Representatives to enhance psychosocial wellness of orphans and vulnerable children. After this training some issues emerged such as:**

- Sexual relationships among pupils themselves was common.
- Increasing number of children begging and exploited within Malaba town.
- Child Labour in sand harvesting, children spending more time in video games and football betting during weekends and holidays are common.
- The meeting revised ways of responding to the emerging issues through the Department of Children Services, as well as, the school Boards

#### **2. A Monthly monitoring by field officer and One participatory monitoring visits to enhance quality of the Programme together with WeSeeHope staff and**

**meeting with 150 Child Rights Club members and 10 Child Rights Club Patrons.**

**Emerging issues**

- Need to expand more school based IGAs to make them viable and support OVCs.
- Insecurity of IGAs Projects initiated by CRC groups, especially on weekends and holidays.
- Insufficient resources to implement viable IGAs that can generate income to support OVCs attending school.
- Need to prepare schools on how to use CRC manual provided to schools.

**3. Operationalization of Child Help Desks in schools to receive and address cases of child abuse and neglect and the reporting of cases.**

The Child Help Desks have been receiving cases referred by members of the CRCs as indicated on table below.

	<b>2017 -2018</b>	<b>2018-2019</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Nature of cases</b>
Kakoli	13	28	7	Neglect, Defilement Truancy Child Labour Corporal punishment Absenteeism
Kengatuny	21	26	12	
Okuleo	4	17	8	
Malaba	29	48	13	
Kocholia	13	27	4	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>44</b>	

During this period the members of Child Rights Clubs expressed the wish to know what happens to children referred.

This led to the request of the CRCs Patron and the Field Officer from the Department of Children Services to be giving update to CRC members on progress of cases. In fact, this would motivate CRCs to refer more cases.

**4. Conducted One Day Child Rights Club Debate forum for 40 members accompanied by 10 teachers to create awareness on child rights and abuse among fellow children, teachers, parents and leaders.**

This activity attracted higher participation and confirmed most of the issues observed or raised in different forums.

Apart from demonstrating high level of confidence during the debate, the following were observed:

- Children reported that they have witnessed parents neglect their responsibility to children and other children engaging in sexual relationships among themselves.
- Having IGAs in schools is a good idea, but more needs to be done to support OVCs.
- The CRCs have benefitted children participating in terms of expressing their views on child protection including themselves further orientation in preparation for participation in the sub County Children Assembly in future.
- CRCs should be introduced in all schools to benefit children.

**5. Undertaken a two days training for 15 Child Rights Ambassadors on child rights, child abuse prevention, referral mechanisms and on their role in child protection in the community to promote child protection and enhance their support to the Programme.** This activity produced the following:

- Children are crossing borders between Kenya and Uganda without any form of check-up or restrictions.
- Increasing number of children out of school round Malaba Town.
- The Child Rights Ambassadors requested for any form of identification as they embark on their work. This will be discussed with the Department of Children Services.

The engagement of children teachers, parents and community leaders and above all, those working with key government departments on ground has yielded positive results for this project.

However, these efforts have revealed issues, which need to be addressed next year. For example, for schools to generate enough resources to support OVCs, the IGAs must be expanded and be protected from theft during holidays on weekends.

PEEP as one of the key activities to improve incomes within the family needs close follow up next year

# ELIMINATION OF COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN (CSEC) IN BUSIA COUNTY, KENYA

## MAIN ACTIVITIES

The project is addressing Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in the County of Busia for a period of 2 years with the objective of preventing and responding to CSEC through awareness creation and strengthening existing child protection systems and structures.

The project was launched in October 2019 in Busia with the aim of introducing it to key stakeholders within the County for partnership and engagement at the onset to obtain their goodwill and participation. The meeting also provided an opportunity for the consultant from Move on Africa to disseminate the findings of their Rapid Assessment on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, which was undertaken in the region.



Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

The participants came from the following line Ministries; the Department of Children Services, Ministry of Education, Teachers Service Commission, Ministry of Health, The Police, County Commission, Immigration, Registrar of Births, Cross Border Police Unit, Judiciary and Prosecution Office. Among Civil Society Organizations, participation came from SOS villages, Mwendo, Centre for Reproductive Health, MACT and Survivors Organization. There was also representation from Beach Management Unit, Busia *Boda boda* and Truck drivers' leaders. A team from Terre des Hommes was present to share the intention of the project being funded by them.



Project official Launch by the County Coordinator of Children Services, Madam Esther Wasige

The meeting was moderated by the County Children Coordinator assisted by the Children Officers from Matayos and Bunyala sub-Counties as partners of ANPPCAN of many years. The County Commissioner who noted the increasing numbers of Commercial Sexual Exploitation Children cases

within the County opened the meeting. He identified poverty to be the leading push factor in

CSEC and encouraged the participants to work with families and enhance their economic status.

The County Commissioner commended ANPPCAN for the great work is doing in Child Protection within the County of Busia. The Ministry of Education recognized its relationship with ANPPCAN in training children, parents and teachers in schools in matters of child protection. Both noted that children have been empowered to report cases of child abuse both at community and school levels.

The County Department of Children Services acknowledged the good partnership it has had with ANPPCAN through Child Participation Programme, Parents Economic, Empowerment and Child Trafficking Programmes. Madam Esther, the Coordinator of Children Services in Busia noted that the refurbished Child Protection Unit by ANPPCAN has been able to provide shelter to abused children and provide psychosocial support as efforts are being made to reconnect these children with their families.

The new CSEC Project was further elaborated by TDH Projects Coordinator, who shared the different roles played by each stakeholder present. The theory of Change was well articulated and how the 5 Ps (Prevention, Protection, Promotion, Prosecution, Participation and Partnership) would bring change of



community's knowledge, attitude and practice against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children within the County.



Project Overview presentation by Job

The new CSEC Project was further elaborated by TDH Projects Coordinator, who shared the different roles played by each stakeholder present. The theory of Change was well articulated and how the 5 Ps (Prevention, Protection, Promotion, Prosecution, Participation and Partnership) would bring change of community's knowledge, attitude and practice against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children within the County.

This was re-emphasized by the Project Coordinator ANPPCAN, who mapped out the roles of each stakeholder. Move On Africa shared the findings of the CSEC Rapid Assessment that had been conducted. The participants agreed with the findings as it was noted poverty, economic activities around the lake and town centers, cultural practices, as well as, orphan hood, to be the leading push factors to CSEC in the region.

### **Community Conversations in Budalangi Sub County – Busia County**

The objective of this activity was to gather information from community leaders and members on manifestations and trends of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Budalangi and existing structures being used to address the vice. Fifty five (55) community members attended (27 male, 28 Female) the meeting. Participants included chiefs and assistant chiefs from the seven locations in the sub-County. Also in attendance were teachers from the local primary schools, Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based leaders and Parents. Focus Group Discussion strategy was adopted to enhance



Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs and Ward Administrators during a Community Conversation in Budalangi

participation and five groups were formed based on their level of education with each group having ten members to enhance participation of members. The five groups were composed of local authority in the area (chiefs, assistant chiefs and administrators), Teachers, Parents and Local Civil Society Organizations and church leaders. To guide the discussions, four questions were formulated based on the 4 main P's (Prevention, Protection, Provision and Participation).



Area Chiefs during Focused Group Discussion in Budalangi Sub County

## Results

From the discussions, it was noted that Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children happens both at home, school, market areas and along the beaches. Along the beach known as Port Victoria there were informal settlements where parents leave children on their own as they go for fishing for long periods, children are left with no food making children frequent the shores in search of food. Children end being sexually exploited by the fishermen and in return give them food or money. Boys from the age of 14years to 17years often frequent the shores in search of work ending up in the hands of business women who are boat and net owners. These women use these boys as cheap labourers for fishing, fish scale removal, drying *omena* and offer them food and shelter and in return exploit them sexually. It is also believed that when these women sleep with young boys, their businesses flourish as the sex with young boys cleanses them from bad omen.

Teachers noted that due to far distance schools from home, *boda boda* riders often give young girls lifts and in return demand for sex as a form of payment. In most cases, these children rarely report since they see the *boda boda* riders as people helping them access school faster and easier without difficulties.

The cultural practices such as *ODIKO* which is used during funerals to fundraise funds for burial where girls are asked to participate in dancing competition at night exposes children to sexual exploitation. Other cultures where children at a certain age are not supposed to sleep with their parents are separated from their parents, especially at night increasing their vulnerability to sexual exploitation.

Parents also noted child to child relationships has led to sexual exploitation, where the older boys engage with younger girls in sexual relationships and such cases not reported until a girl becomes pregnant.

During the discussions parents noted that the most sexually exploited children are those from child headed households. This is because these children lack food and fall prey to fishermen and *boda boda* operators for survival. They also noted orphans especially, those living with their elderly grandmothers lack basic needs from their homes and as a result visit the shores for work and are eventually sexually exploited to access food and money from the fishermen. Chiefs reported children from poor households and those living along the beaches such as Osieko, Maduwa, Buhama, Runyu, Bulwani, Nangala and Obara beaches exposes many children to sexual exploitation resulting to high school drop outs, as many of them engage in child labour more so, worst form of child labour (sexual exploitation).

Across the discussions it came out that children from the age of 12 years to 15 years are the most sexually exploited either by fishermen and women and *boda boda* riders. Teachers noted that at school level, children from the age of 12 years are easily duped by *the boda boda* riders to be given a lift on their way to school and later on win their trust leading to sexually exploitation and silence their reporting through small gifts.

Chiefs reported to be receiving cases of sexual abuse within their community. When this happens, they refer the victims to hospital for medical services and later on report the case to the police. However, they noted some of these cases are not reported especially where parents are not alive or around and only learn later when the victim has become pregnant. Teachers noted one major cause for school dropout is teenage pregnancy. When the abuse



Teachers during Focused Group Discussion in Budalangi Sub County

happens, some parents/guardians rarely report such cases due to shame or fear of victimization and alternatively relocate the child to live with their relatives from a different location. Once the child deliver the baby is taken to the grandmother while the victim is trafficked to main towns cities for child labour either working as a domestic worker or in bars and restaurants. The local CSO's reported existence of kangaroo courts where cases are taken to village elders/chiefs and the perpetrators asked to pay some cows or money as a form of punishment. In such cases, the victim never gets any medical treatment and becomes at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS.

### Way forward and Recommendations

he different groups acknowledged that they have a role to play in protecting children within their communities against Sexual Exploitation. The chiefs noted on the need to be vigilant at all times in identification of perpetrators and reporting them to the police for action. In some cases, some chiefs are not aware of steps to take when an abuse has happened. Sometimes they deal with the cases in an ad hoc manner, where sometimes they refer a case to the police before taking the victim to the hospital for treatment. They also cited the need for capacity building on child sexual abuse and laws to help them sensitize the community during *baraza* forums. They expressed the need to sensitize the community against cultural practices that expose children to CSEC and the need to sensitize families around the beach areas on the need to protect

children against CSEC. The local CSOs expressed their role in partnership with the local structures in ensuring victims receive medication and psycho social support services and justice by ensuring the perpetrator faces the law. Parents also noted their responsibility to protect their children by ensuring their daily needs are met. They also have a responsibility of ensuring cases of child sexual exploitation are reported to the Children Office, Police or the Chief.

### Community Conversation in Matayos Sub County – Busia County

The objective of this activity was to gather information from community leaders and members on manifestations and trends of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Matayos and existing structures being used to address the vice. Fifty two (52) community members attended (25 male, 27Female) the meeting and the participants included area chiefs,



Community discussions in Matayos Sub County

area assistant chiefs from all the seven locations namely Lwanya, Nasewe, Nangoma, Mulwanda, Namboboto and Nambale locations. Also in attendance were Head Teachers from seven primary schools and three County Education Officers. There were ten (10) representatives from Civil Society Organizations and ten parents from the Sub County. To ensure full participation and productive sessions Focus Group Discussion strategy was adopted. Four groups were formed based on their level of understanding and homogeneity; each group having ten to 15 members to ensure meaningful and full participation of members. The four groups included Senior Chiefs and Area Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs and Ward Administrators, Teachers, Parents and Local Civil Society Organizations and church leaders. The area of discussions were the same as others.

## Results

### Senior Chiefs, Area Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs and Ward Administrators



Community discussions with chiefs and ward administrators

From the discussions, it was noted that Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children happen both at home, school, along the Busia Uganda Highway and in Busia town, especially during market days. The truck drivers have formed a cartel that they linked up with young girls in the small lodgings or in their trucks, since they travel with beddings.

During market days many children are engaged in selling goods, such as, ground nuts, *simsim*, sweets and *mikombero* along the high way and due to their vulnerability fall prey to the truck drivers during the trade. They are promised some cash in exchange for sex and due to high poverty levels among families many innocent children end up being sexually abused. It was also noted that *Boda boda* riders have taken advantage of young girls who ride children to school and later engage them in sex for exchange of their free rides. Ward Administrators also noted presence of many street families in main towns. They have received cases of CSEC from the streets where the young children are being sexually exploited by adult street families.

Small boys are being sexually exploited by older women in exchange for protection, food and shelter. Similarly, girls are sexually exploited by older boys and older men in exchange for basic needs. The chiefs mentioned that orphans living with relatives have been neglected or worse used by their relatives as a source of income in working as domestic workers and end up being trafficked in main towns including Busia and some of those children end up being sexually exploited. Barber shops/parlors are currently employing young girls to massage their clients and extend their services to sex in exchange for cash.

The most vulnerable children to CSEC range from the age 12 years to 18 years and include orphans, children from child headed household, children living in towns especially from the slum areas, children living in the streets, children from

children homes, children engaged in child labour, children from single parents, children from poor households and children living with disability. These children are usually abused by the truck drivers, *boda boda* riders, teachers, by their fellow children, duty bearers such as police officers in remand homes or Child Care Institutions, matatu touts business people such as barber owners and lodge owners.

In most cases when children are Sexually Exploitation, they keep quiet or hide the perpetrator since the perpetrator is either meeting their basic needs or has promised to give some service e.g. a free ride. The parents/care givers also fear reporting such cases for fear of police or shame from the community. In some cases, parents fear losing their source of income. Witnesses such as village elders and even chiefs fear the long judicial process that are burdening to them in terms of transport to the court for witnessing. For the informed parents and children cases of CSEC are quickly reported to the police, chief, Children Department and immediately action taken against perpetrator and the victim taken to hospital.

In responding to issues of CSEC, the chiefs and ward administrators recommended the following;

- Sensitization forums among the duty bearers on legal instruments
- Child Care Institutions to be regularly monitored
- Awareness creation among families to protect their children at home
- Strengthening households' economic status by Income generating Activities
- Police to address cases of CSEC and stop accepting bribes from the perpetrators



Community discussions with Head Teachers

*Head Teachers from Induli, Mabunge, Siwongo, Lwanya Special School, Mundulusia, Esikulu, and Busende Primary Schools and Education Officers*

The teachers noted that many children are sexually exploited both in school and at home. They pointed this form of exploitation happens mostly to children coming from poor households and fall prey to perpetrators due to lack of basic amenities. Children living with their relatives are rarely looked after and in most cases seek for love and protection outside family set up who end up exploiting them. Even though Teachers Service Commission has come up with strict rules on Child Protection, some teachers still take advantage of young children especially girls who exploit them and either blackmail or promise to give extra marks.

The Head Teacher from Lwanya Special School noted that he has faced challenges in seeking justice for children from his school who have been sexually exploited mainly because of their special condition. They are unable to communicate and identify the perpetrator. He also noted that most of these children are neglected by the parents and the society at large and many abusers use that to sexually exploit the children. The love and affection they get from the perpetrators boost their self-esteem and feel appreciated. Teachers noted disco matangas, poverty, orphan hood, child headed families, children engaged in child labour and children from dysfunctional families expose many children to Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. Children who are sexually exploited range from the age of 10 years to 18 years and usually sexually exploited by the teachers, care takers (shamba boys, nannies, security guards), relatives, boda boda riders, truck drivers, police, care givers and fellow children.

When the exploitation happens whether at school or at home, it is the duty of the School Head teacher to inform the County Education Office and report to the Children Department or the nearest police station. The Head teachers noted to be reporting most of these cases but also acknowledged that in some instances, the cases are dropped along the way. This is because of the long tedious judicial processes that hinder justice to the victim. If the exploitation happens at school level, the alleged teacher is usually suspended by the Teachers Service Commission until the case is cleared by the court. However, most of these cases are usually not reported since the victim and the parents are being given something in exchange. They mostly report when the



“relationship” becomes sour. When the exploitation happens at home the kangaroo courts are engaged and money exchange hands and case finished at that level. In this case the victim rarely receives any medical services to conceal the information from the authorities.

In responding to issues of CSEC, the Head Teachers recommended the following;

- Department of Children's Services to attend parents meetings in schools and create awareness on effects of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of children
- Teachers to be sensitized on CSEC issues and related laws. This way, they will be aware of the consequences of sexually exploiting children
- Parents to be linked up to Income Generating Activities to enhance their economic levels hence stop using their children as sources of income
- Formation of Child Rights Clubs in schools to create awareness on CSEC issues
- Support orphans with scholastic materials to enable them stay in school.

### **Local Civil Society Organizations and local leaders**



Community discussions with local Civil Society

The local CSO's included Mwendo Organization, Adolescence Reproductive Awareness Organization, Family Life Empowerment Program, Busia Sex Workers' Survivors, MACT, Long Distance Drivers' Association, Boda Boda Association chairman, REEP, Women Rights Champions and Money Changer Forex. This team acknowledged CSEC

to be a big problem in Busia ignited by many factors among them poverty, retrogressive cultures such as disco matanga, separation of children from the main houses especially girls where they are expected to sleep with grandparents, child labour particularly children hawking in town during Market days (ground nuts, *simsim*, sugarcane, roasted maize), increased *boda boda*

business and the long distance track driving along the highways. It was also noted that some children are sexually exploited across the border in brothels and bars. Social media has also exposed many children to sexual exploitation. Children have access to modern smart phones which has exposed them to pornographic materials and online pedophiles that uses the medium to sexually exploit children. Cyber café, barber shops and massage parlours are creating avenues for exploitation of children sexually. Young boys and girls are being employed in these businesses and end up being sexually exploited.

It was noted that children who fall prey to commercial sexual exploitation belong from the age 12 years to 18 years for children, but this age group spreads to 24 years in their youth. The common perpetrators, include; *boda boda* riders, track drivers, business communities such as massage parlors, salons and barber shops, street families, relatives, teachers, witch doctors, religious groups, sex workers who recruit young girls into the trade, caregivers and people working along the border.

The CSO's noted that many of these cases are rarely reported unless the perpetrator does not honor the payment agreement. The exploitation becomes worse in cases, where poverty is high among families and use the girl/boy as their source of income. Majority of victims end up dropping out of school, when they are impregnated or contracted STI's and families move those children to a different area in fear of the law or shame. In cases, where the cases are reported to the law enforces, the cases drag in court and sometimes the victim's family compromised to drop the case. The local CSO's also pick up these cases, but sometimes are threatened and forced to withdraw from the case.

In responding to issues of CSEC, the local CSO's recommended the following;

- Strengthen the court user committee (Children Magistrates, DCS, prosecutors, Police) to discuss children issues and expedite children matters in court
- Law Society of Kenya to strengthen pro bono lawyers to represent CSEC victims in courts without demanding payments
- Possible perpetrators such as *Boda Boda* riders, track drivers and business community to be trained on legal laws on CSEC. Knowing the legal consequences of CSEC will prevent them from exploiting children sexually.

## Parents from Matayos Sub County

Parents noted that sexual and other forms of exploitation of children is a problem, especially in Busia town and cited slum areas, chang'aa dens, video dens, schools and families where parents are missing and families with high poverty levels, where children face the exploitation. They noted that despite primary education, many children, especially girls when they reach the age 12 years start interacting with their peers and young men who give them food, free rides to school, purchase them school uniforms and home clothes and some of them give them food, which they bring home to their younger siblings and eventually drop out of school.



Community discussions with parents

Since the parents are unable to provide for their children, they are forced to accept the vice to continue and eventually use their own children to fend for the rest of the family. In such cases where poverty is a contributing factor, the victims who are usually between the age of 15 to 20 years, become the bread winner for the households and even drop out of school to have enough time to work.

The same children influence their peers from the slum or village into commercial sexual exploitation. The parents noted the peer to peer influence into Commercial Sexual Exploitation has been rampant since a child easily emulates what her/his friend is doing particularly when there is some form of remuneration in return. They identified peer to peer exploitation, especially with older boys who get quick money either from boda boda or in fishing industry, teachers who promise to give marks and cash to young girls, bar/lodge owners who recruit young girls to work as bar maids, video dens owners and barber shop owners, who employ young girls and boys. Sex workers were also identified to be recruiting young girls into the business.

In most cases when the exploitation happens, very few cases are reported and often are addressed within the Kangaroo courts. Often the parents to the victims

is given some money from the perpetrators to compensate for the damage. Little efforts are given to the victims. In most cases the victims are taken to live with either a maternal aunt or grandmother. Parents noted that defilement cases are sometimes reported and when this happens the victims are taken to hospital for medical check up contrary to commercial sexual exploitation of children, where families or victims receive something after the abuse.

In responding to issues of CSEC, parents recommended the following;

- Need to create awareness in communities on the negative impacts of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children;
- Sensitize the parents on the impact of CSEC in their communities;
- Strengthen the economic status of parents especially those from poor households; and
- Children to be sensitized against CSEC to be able to protect themselves and those around them, especially those in school.

### **Conclusion and Way Forward**

The conversations undertaken with different key groups in both sub Counties yielded important information that this project will use in 2019 to inform its activities in the 2 Counties. Significant to this are:

1. The need to inform the two communities at all levels that CSEC is common and happens both at home and in the community, where different groups such as Boda Boda and individuals who may be known to children are the perpetrators.
2. Situations that put children at risk in the two Sub-Counties include;
  - (a) Cultural practices such as disco matangas,
  - (b) Living in slum areas, where brewing changaa is common,
  - (c) Children who have lost their parents and cannot attend school,
  - (d) Exploitation of cheap labour, especially by women,
  - (e) Children becoming bread winners when they become orphans,
  - (f) Children living with relatives,
  - (g) Truck drivers and older boys also target children for sexual exploitation.

3. The need for massive sensitization and awareness raising in the community targeting parents, teachers, children in schools and all service providers in the 2 sub-Counties.
4. Prosecution of cases is weak and there is need to strengthen government institutions, which should deal with these cases.
5. Poverty levels in these communities are very high and there is need to introduce activities that will improve family incomes e.g. PEEP, which is being used in some parts of Busia County.

### **The Way Forward**

The information obtained will inform this project for the subsequent year activities.

## **PROJECT ON END CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION PROGRAMME**

The project on Ending Sexual Exploitation of Children entered Year 2 of its Second Phase in the year of reporting. Activities of the project were implemented in Dagoretti Sub-County in Nairobi County.

Overall, the project targeted children in schools to increase their knowledge on the dangers, vulnerabilities, as well as, safety from sexual exploitation. The project targeted teachers, parents and caregivers with awareness raising sessions that incorporated knowledge and skills in preventing and responding to child sexual exploitation. In addition, community based structures such as the Sub County and Locational Area Advisory Councils, members of *nyumba kumi*, police officers, officers from the local administration, community health workers and volunteers were targeted with training sessions that focused on improving coordination, upping the referral mechanisms and strengthening the system towards addressing child sexual exploitation in Dagoretti Sub County.

Further, ANPPCAN, through this project, conducted advocacy activities by rallying the general public, as well as, the formal and informal sectors in the communities to play a role in supporting children facing sexual violence. At the national level, the project worked with the Government and other actors to develop a national strategy for fighting child sexual exploitation in Kenya.

Besides, the project strengthened the knowledge base on child sexual exploitation via the publication and sharing of a child friendly booklet. Below were the major highlights of the activities undertaken and the outcome:

### **Awareness raising sessions with children**

The sessions were aimed at providing skills and knowledge for self protection from sexual abuse. Through the awareness raising sessions children gathered information and learnt skills and behaviours to better identify risky behaviours, find solutions and be able to protect themselves against these situations and identify resources within their communities which they can use when faced with situations of sexual violence. Peer educators, who were trained youth from communities in Dagoretti, facilitated the sessions. The sessions reached 694 children (269 boys and 425 girls) from 15 schools as shown in the table below:

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of school</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
	Excel Emmanuel Academy	18	24	42
	Gracious academy	14	32	46
	Hope streams academy	18	22	40
4.	Kabete primary school	20	20	40
5.	Kabiria primary school	20	42	62
6.	Kawangware MCK academy	22	44	46
7.	Kawangware primary school	0	67	67
8.	Kilimani primary school	21	17	38
9.	Light Christian education centre	20	20	40
10.	Mukarara primary school	21	21	42
11.	Nembu primary school	20	21	41
12.	Prudent academy	15	28	43
13.	Riruta Good Shepherd school	23	37	60
14.	Riruta satellite primary school	17	30	47
15.	St Joseph primary school	20	20	40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>694</b>

During the sessions with children in schools, they identified places and situations they consider dangerous and that pose risks to sexual abuse – markets, bridges, forests, dark alleys, drinking dens, rivers and others. These dangerous places

were later shared with school authorities, parents and the local administration for action to be taken to make the environment safe for children.

### **Awareness raising and information sharing with teachers**

The programme held awareness raising sessions with 2 teachers per school in the 15 schools on sexual exploitation. The aim of the sessions was to pass on skills and knowledge on sexual abuse and exploitation to the teachers in order for them to continue reinforcing the main messages at school and to better support children both at prevention and reaction levels. Some 46 teachers (21 males and 25 females) in 15 schools were reached with the trainings.

<b>Name of Schools</b>	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Teachers at Kilimani Primary School and Riruta Good Shepherd Academy	6	2	8
Teachers from Kabiria Pri Sch, Riruta Satellite Primary School, Kabete Primary School, Gracious Academy and St Joseph Academy	5	5	10
Teachers from Excel Emmanuel Academy, Hope Streams Academy, Light Christian Academy, Kawangware Pri School, Kawangware MCK Academy, Prudent Academy, Mukarara Primary School and Nembu Primary School	10	18	28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>46</b>

The following were the main issues that emerged from the training sessions for teachers in the 15 schools in Dagoretti sub County.

- Children walking long distances to school unaccompanied by either parents or care givers
- Children leaving schools very late when darkness is approaching
- Children innocently taking gifts from strangers either during school holidays or on their way to and from school
- High poverty levels among households, hence many parents and guardians are unable to provide basic needs to their children. This makes children

vulnerable to abuse and falling prey to persons who offer them goodies and abuse them in return

- Some schools employ untrained teachers who are not registered with the Teachers' Service Commission and who have not familiarized with the Code of Conduct for teachers. Most untrained teachers use the opportunities in schools to sexually abuse children both in schools and in the communities.

The following recommendations were given during the session with teachers towards strengthening the protection of children from sexual exploitation in schools and communities.

- Identifying if a child is acting differently from the norm. The child should be referred to a school counsellor who will identify and deal with the problem of the child.
- Teachers to follow the manual given by Teachers Service Commission on the Code of Ethics. This is a guide to teachers on how to interact with children.
- During parents forums, parents to be advised to escort their children to school, especially those coming from far distances.
- Teachers to release children early in the evening before its late, to allow them walk safely home.
- Children to be advised to walk in groups either to school or from school and always be on the watch.
- Teachers to strengthen Children clubs as they form structures where children report cases of child sexual abuse.
- Teachers to report cases of child abuse to the relevant authorities.

They identified the following as places to reports cases of child sexual abuse:

Children's Department - Dagoretti Sub County, school counsellor's office, head teacher's office, nearest police station, area chief, members of *nyumba kumi* and at the District Commissioner's Office.





Training of teachers from nine schools in Dagoretti Sub County on child sexual exploitation held in April 2019 at Maisha Poa Centre, Dagoretti

### **Awareness raising and information sharing with parents and caregivers**

The sessions with parents and guardians on child sexual exploitation covered 8 locations, reaching 40 parents per location. The specific locations that were reached in Dagoretti include Gatina, Kawangware, Riruta, Ngando, Waithaka, Kabiria, Mutuini and Ruthimitu locations. A total of 320 parents were reached with the awareness sessions in the 8 locations.

The objective of the sessions with parents were to provide information to parents on child sexual abuse, assist parents in supporting and doing what is in the best interest of their children (e.g. advocate for their children). The sessions were also aimed to encourage parents to talk to their children in matters of sexuality and safety from sexual violence.

During discussions with parents and guardians on child sexual exploitation the following emerged as some of the things that parents can do to prevent and protect all children from the scourge of sexual exploitation.

- Being friendly to children so that children can freely share information and issues affecting them.
- Parents to advise and guide their children on matters relating to sex and sexuality

- Parents to give their children information on child sexual abuse
- Telling children not to allow strangers to buy them sweets and free food and gifts as these persons took advantage of that to abuse and exploit children
- To report abuse when it happens. Reporting of child sexual abuse can be made to the children office, members of *nyumba kumi*, chiefs office, police station and to child helpline 116
- Referring abused children to the hospital for treatment and medical report

### **Training for Dagoretti Sub County AAC and Locational AACs on SEC**

The project targeted the Locational AACs, which are located right at community level to strengthen the systems for child protection against sexual violence. LAACs are coordinated and chaired by the local administration officers and their membership is drawn from the police, health, community health volunteers, voluntary children officers, members of *nyumba kumi*, community based organisations, faith-based groups and the business community.

Eight (8) Locational AACs were trained in Dagoretti Sub County on child sexual exploitation, namely; Gatina, Kawangware, Ngando, Riruta, Waithaka, Kabiria, Mutuini and Ruthimitu.

During the training, the LAACs were connected with service providers in the health, legal and psychosocial sectors at the Location, Sub County, County and National level where they can refer cases of child sexual exploitation.



Members of Uthiru Locational Area Advisory Council follow discussions during a training on child sexual exploitation held December 2019 at Njau' s Hall Uthiru Shopping Centre

## **Survivors forum**

The Survivor's Forum was held on 25 June 2019 at the Pride Inn Hotel in Nairobi. The objective of the forum was to facilitate deliberations on the status of services to survivors of sexual violence, take stock of concerns and challenges faced in the provision of services to survivors of sexual violence in Kenya.

The forum was organized by ANPPCAN and Undugu Society of Kenya and was attended by representatives from the Department of Children Services, ANPPCAN Regional Office and Undugu Society of Kenya. Other participants included representatives from civil society organisations, police, Children officers from the sub counties in Nairobi and survivors of sexual abuse and exploitation. Presentations made during the forum were in the form of speeches, participatory educational theatre, and testimonies by the survivors of sexual violence as well as plenary and panel discussions.

## **Emerging issues from the survivors forum**

- The biggest gap in child protection from sexual violence is at family level. There is not enough precaution at family level to protect children from risks within the society. Some of the examples given were lack of monitoring and using children to beg and run errands at odd hours.
- Fear and threats originating from perpetrators: - survivors reported that sometimes they are forced to drop charges or fail to report cases of sexual violence due to threats from the perpetrators. This brings to the fore the status of witness protection in the fight against sexual violence.
- Society especially some of cultural practices are facilitating sexual abuse of children. Some cultural practices fuel acceptance and practice of sexual abuse to children.
- Minimal budget towards Gender Based Violence response: - budgetary allocation towards child protection is inadequate thereby jeopardizing efforts to combat sexual violence against children.
- Many Area Advisory Councils are not functional. AACs are government structures with a mandate to look into issues of child protection and welfare promotion at various levels. Unfortunately, this structure has been dormant in most counties, affecting child protection efforts. Lack of adequate resources are reasons given.
- Stigmatization of victims of sexual violence is common and only serves to aggravated suffering of the survivors of sexual abuse – there is need for safety net in the society for survivors of abuse.

*The following recommendations were made:*

1. There need for collaboration in a broader perspective to ensure synergy in prevention and response to cases of sexual violence to children. Partnership could be extended to the point of programming to ensure that programmes being rolled out by partners are complimentary rather than a duplication of other interventions.
2. There need to reactivate Area Advisory Councils at different levels to spearhead child protection.
3. There need for programmes that target families as the socializing agents in the society and to strengthen economic status of households in order to address the push factors to sexual exploitation of children.
4. There need for follow up with survivors of sexual violence especially during referrals to ensure that they receive services. The County Coordinator advised that if necessary, stakeholders could make calls just to ensure that survivors are received well at the next level.
5. More sensitization forums to be held on the protection of children from sexual violence targeting everybody involved especially boy and girl child, women and men is necessary.
6. Stakeholders and survivors of sexual violence must begin to advocate for better service deliver in public facilities.
7. Stakeholders to focus more on prevention rather than response to child sexual abuse and exploitation.

In conclusion, this project concluded its activities well and managed to get the views of the targeted groups. However, there is need for this project to constitute a child protection team to ensure that the important decisions arrived at and recommendations made are actualized. ANPPCAN Regional Office had models that had been used in other projects than can be replicated here.

## **BUILDING THE FOUNDATION FOR CHILD TRAFFICKING FREE ZONES IN URBAN AND RURAL KENYA**

This project continued to be implemented by Consortium members being coordinated by ANPPCAN Regional Office. It targeted Busia, Mandera, Marsabit and Nairobi Counties with high concentration of children being trafficked to different destinations beyond Kenya.

During the year in review the following activities were undertaken:

### **1. Review meetings to assess the situation of child trafficking in the targeted communities.**

Three (3) review meetings were undertaken in 2019 in the targeted communities. A total of 360 stakeholders were reached in Nairobi and Busia. Issues of concern were identified, which include; poverty was still a push factor in trafficking of children, there is need for economic empowerment of poor families using some of the models being used by ANPPCAN such as PEEP; a large number of children are being exploited in the low income dwellings in Nairobi, e.g. Kiamaiiko, Kawangware, Mathare and Kibera. In Busia, Matayos was identified a community with high cases of exploitation.

### **2. Raising awareness to community members through community conversation.**

During this period the project continued with community conversations reaching some 720 persons in Nairobi and Busia, through 24 community conversations.

These conversations have yielded positive outcomes ranging from many cases being identified and reported to police and Department of Children Services. The conversations have improved participation of community members in reporting cases and monitoring movements of their children. The conversations led the community to request for capacity building to effectively identify cases and form community based committees to deal with identified cases. The year ended with surveillance teams being formed under the leadership of identified volunteers. These teams were to detect, rescue and refer cases appropriately. These efforts reached 121 community members in Busia and 97 members in Nairobi.

As this was being done, the project identified major issues to be addressed in subsequent activities, which protect children, law enforcement agencies need

to be strengthened to deal with the perpetrators and provide services to children, child labour in Malaba and Kamulo in Busia is rampant and require immediate attention from the authority in Busia. Kiamaiko in Nairobi remained a threat to children and different approaches be used in 2020 to effectively address it with community people.

The year saw 78 law enforcement officers being reached in Marsabit, Busia and Nairobi, where they were given opportunity to express issues of concern as they deliver services to their communities.



A law enforcement meeting in Busia

The activities did not leave the youth during the implementation of activities and 90 youth were supported in order to join others in raising awareness on child trafficking in their communities. This led to the provision of uniforms to use in their football tournaments both in Busia and Nairobi as demonstrated below.



The youth in Busia posing in their uniforms during a football tournament

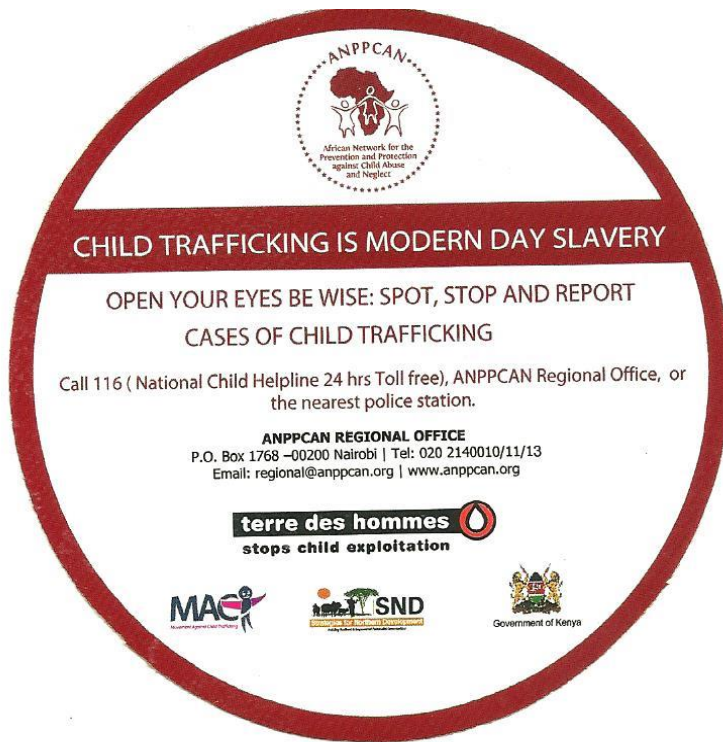
The project also engaged 45 school heads and teachers from 15 schools in Teso South (Busia), Marsabit and Mandera and informed and trained them on child trafficking and roles they can play to prevent and protect children from such exploitations. The teachers were informed on how to establish and run Child Help Desks in their schools to involve teachers and children in child protection.

The efforts realized 25 Child Rights Clubs being initiated in schools with some 846 children participating. These schools assigned 50 teachers to be trained as patrons of the clubs. This process enabled the groups including children to identify children in need to be supported so they do not drop out of school with some 178 children benefitting.

Structures to receive rescued children were renovated, where children rescued were given psychosocial support, as well as, safe shelter as their families were being traced.

Similarly, 66 families of trafficked children were supported with seed money to start IGAs and also to join the initiated PEEP groups. Some children were integrated back to their families and will be following in the new year.

The project also developed IEC materials to spread information on trafficking of children as demonstrated below.



In conclusion, the Child Trafficking project was able to accomplish many of the intended activities using different approaches, which ranged from sensitization using the media and conducting conversations to raising awareness and capacity building in the 4 targeted Counties in Kenya.



## OUR SUPPORTERS

ANPPCAN Regional Office could not walk alone throughout the year 2019. For this, the Regional Office is very grateful to the funders, donors and partners for being very supportive.

Indeed, without your generosity all the work and activities done would not have been possible. We, therefore, take this opportunity to say **Asante Sana** for all the support.

We wish to acknowledge the following:

### Our Donors

- ✚ WeseeHope-UK
- ✚ Terre des Hommes Netherlands (TdH-NL)
- ✚ ECPAT France
- ✚ Global March Against Child Labour
- ✚ Kenyan School House Programme
- ✚ African Kids in Need (AKIN)
- ✚ PADEM

### Our Partners

- ✚ Department of Children's Services
- ✚ National Council for Children Services
- ✚ International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse (ISPCAN)

### Friends of ANPPCAN

- ✚ David Kovara (USA)
- ✚ Jason van Dyk (Canada)

**THANK YOU!!**

## AUDIT REPORT

### **AFRICAN NETWORK FOR PREVENTION AND PROTECTION AGAINST CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (ANPPCAN)**

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#### **Report of the Independent Auditors to the Directors of ANPPCAN**

##### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements of ANPPCAN give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Organization as at 31st December 2019 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the NGO Act.

##### **What we audited**

The financial statements of ANPPCAN are set out on pages 8 to 27 and comprise:

- The statement of financial position at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2019
- The Fund Accountability statement, and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended:
- Notes to the financial statements which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

##### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

##### **Independence**

We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for professional Accountants' (IESBA code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

##### **Going Concern**

While it is not the auditor's responsibility to determine whether, or not the Organization can prepare its financial statements under the going concern presumption; this is the responsibility of the Board of Directors. Our responsibility under ISA 570 is to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the appropriateness of management's as of the going concern assumption in the preparation of the financial statements, and to conclude whether there is a material uncertainty about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

We are also required to report to you if we have anything material to add or to draw attention to in relation to the Board's statement about whether they considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

We have nothing material to add or draw attention to.

## **AFRICAN NETWORK FOR PREVENTION AND PROTECTION AGAINST CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (ANPPCAN)**

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### **Report of the Independent Auditors to the Directors of ANPPCAN**

As noted in the Board's statement, the Board has concluded that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts. The going concern basis presumes that the Organization has adequate resources to remain in operation, and that the Organization intends to do so, for at least one year from the date the accounts were signed. As part of our audit we have concluded that the Organization use of the going concern basis is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, these statements are not a guarantee as to the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern.

### **Our audit approach**

The scope of our audit was tailored to ensure we performed sufficient work to be able to give an opinion on the accounts, taking into account the operational structure of the Organization, the accounting systems, processes and controls.

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that in professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. Those matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

### **Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and those charged with governance for the Financial Statements**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Kenyan NGO Act. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, The Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high-level assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial

## **AFRICAN NETWORK FOR PREVENTION AND PROTECTION AGAINST CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (ANPPCAN)**

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statements.

As part of our audit in accordance with ISAs we exercise professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and to obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

### **Report on Other Legal Requirements**

As required by the NGO Act we report to you that:

- a) We have obtained the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit:
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Organization, so far as appears from our examination of those books and:
- c) The Organization's statements of financial position and of comprehensive income are in agreement with the summaries of financial transactions for the year as summarized.

The engagement Partner responsible for this audit emanating in this independent audit report is CPA Barack Aggrey Ochieng Obungu, who is a member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya, Member Registration number 1327 with a practicing License Number 699.

CPA Barack Aggrey Ochieng Obungu  
MNO 1327 LNO 699  
0713 983994 / 0709 133551  
0713 664591 / 0709 567442  
Certified Public Accountants of Kenya  
Nairobi, Kenya

*Barack Aggrey Ochieng Obungu*  
26 March 2020

**AFRICAN NETWORK FOR PREVENTION AND PROTECTION  
AGAINST CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (ANPPCAN)**

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**FUND ACCOUNTABILITY STATEMENT**

<b>Receipts</b>	<b>NOTE</b>	<b>2013 Kes</b>	<b>2018 Kes</b>
Grants and Education support	2	68,403,585	56,243,597
<b>Total Receipts</b>		<b>68,403,585</b>	<b>56,243,597</b>
<b>Less: Expenses</b>			
WeSeeHOPE-UK	3	8,557,479	9,413,131
Terres Des Hommes (TDH)	4	27,763,681	18,221,031
ECPAT France	5	2,452,498	2,442,336
African Kids in Need (AKIN)	6	9,032,308	8,184,606
Collective Clossets	7	53,235	54,654
LEN-MORRIS	8	1,078,790	1,549,848
Contract Natural Gas power-up (CNG)	9	920,115	733,489
Individual donations	10	6,763,774	5,827,988
Global March	11	-	436,471
PADEM	12	1,355,602	3,789,174
Terres Des Hommes (TDH) ECSEC	13	3,477,488	
		<b>61,454,970</b>	<b>50,652,728</b>
<b>Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year</b>		<b>6,948,615</b>	<b>5,590,869</b>

**AFRICAN NETWORK FOR PREVENTION AND PROTECTION  
AGAINST CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (ANPPCAN)**

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**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

	NOTE	2019 Kes	2018 Kes
<b>Non-current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	14	3,667,338	4,795,758
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and Bank Balances	15	6,993,503	11,160,471
		<u>6,993,503</u>	<u>11,160,471</u>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Accounts Payables	16	190,000	4,701,855
		<u>190,000</u>	<u>4,701,855</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u>10,470,840</u>	<u>11,254,373</u>
<b>Financed by:</b>			
Funds Reserve	17	10,470,840	11,254,373
		<u>10,470,840</u>	<u>11,254,373</u>