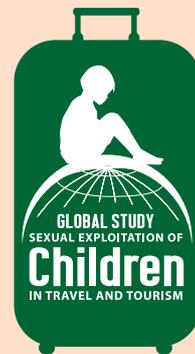


GLOBAL STUDY ON SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN IN TRAVEL AND TOURISM

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC REPORT

KENYA

2015



The country-specific research on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism is conducted by the ANPPCAN and written by Aggrey Willis Otieno.



The research was conducted in the framework of the Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism. Technical assistance was provided by Child Frontiers. More information on the Global Study can be found on www.globalstudysectt.org

The views expressed in this report are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect those of the donors.

September 2015

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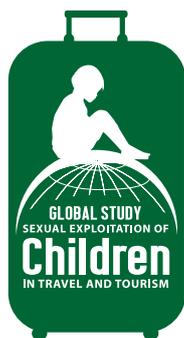
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Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Netherlands





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Child Frontiers provided technical assistance to the research on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism in five countries in Africa, including Kenya. This included the development of study-wide research questions and tools, as well as a study-wide research protocol, methodology, criteria for selection of respondents and sampling techniques. Child Frontiers worked with ANPPCAN to establish and implement an ethical protocol to ensure the safety and confidentiality of research participants, especially child survivors of CSEC. Technical support was provided to the national research teams during the fieldwork process and detailed feedback provided on draft research reports. Child Frontiers will draft a regional report on the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in Africa based on the consolidated findings of the five country reports.

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The findings and recommendations of the study are timely and for all intents and purposes will assist in addressing sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in Kenya.

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DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

For the purposes of this research, the following definitions were used:

Child Abuse: “All forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, or commercial or other exploitation resulting in actual or potential harm to the child’s health, survival, development, or dignity” (WHO, 1999). Within this broad definition of child abuse, five sub-types are distinguished: physical abuse; sexual abuse; neglect and negligent treatment; emotional abuse; and exploitation.

Children: defined as people under the age of 18. While children over the age of 15 in some countries are legally able to consent to marriage, they are not legally adults and are therefore not in a position to consent to paid sex.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of a Child (CSEC): defined as the sexual abuse by an adult and remuneration in cash or kind to a child or a third person or persons. The key element is that this violation of children arises through a commercial transaction of some sort. That is, there is an exchange in which one or more parties benefit – cash, goods or in-kind – from the exploitation of the child for sexual purposes. The significance of defining in-kind transactions as commercial in nature is essential, not only because of how common these arrangements are but also because there is a tendency to view such transactions as entailing consent on the part of the child. This occurs in cases where sexual exploitation occurs in exchange for protection, a place to sleep, or access to higher grades/promotion.

Sale of Children: any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration.

Child Prostitution: is one manifestation of the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration.

Child Pornography: any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicitly sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child that are depicted for a sexual purpose.

Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism (SECTT): While the definitions for child prostitution, child sex trafficking and child pornography are derived from an international legal instrument, there is no consensus or legal definition for child sex tourism. For the purpose of this report, child sex tourism is defined as the commercial sexual exploitation of children by men or women who travel from one place to another and there engage in sexual acts with children.

Child Sex Offender: This term refers to those people who engage in sexual activities with children. The use of the term ‘offender’ acknowledges the criminality of the activities conducted by these individuals.

Child Trafficking: The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of children, for the purpose of exploitation

Child Trafficking for Sexual Purposes: includes a wide range of situations involving the recruitment and transportation of children for sexually exploitative practices, including prostitution, the making of pornography and forced marriages.

Transactional sex: Involves exchange of sex for money, favours or gifts.

ACRONYMS

AAC	Area Advisory Council
ANPPCAN	African Network for Prevention & Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
APDK	Association for the Physically Disabled in Kenya
CBO	Community Based Organization
CHEWs	Community Health Extension Workers
CHW/Vs	Community Health Workers/Volunteers
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CST	Child Sex Tourism
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCO	District Children Officers
DPP	Director of Public Prosecution
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution & Trafficking
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IOs	Investigating Officers
KSUP	Kenya Slum Upgrading Program
LAPSSET	Lamu Port South Sudan and Ethiopia Transport Corridor
MSF	Medecins Sans Frontiers
NCCS	National Council for Children Services
NCRC	National Crime Research Centre
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
SWOP	Sex Workers Outreach Programme
SECTT	Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel & Tourism
SPSS	Statistical Packages for Social Science
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TOT	Training of Trainers
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
USA	United States of America
VCO	Volunteer Children Officer
WRAP	Women Rights Awareness Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ECPAT and ANPPCAN Regional Office carried out research on the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in Kenya between February and June 2015, as part of the global study in 14 countries. The purpose of the research was to strengthen the evidence-base and to raise awareness and build consensus on priority actions needed in law and policy reform. The research also aimed at identifying programmes and services that governments, the tourist industry and civil society organizations should implement in order to prevent and eliminate sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism.

The Kenyan Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism (SECTT) aimed at contributing to the long-term objective of reducing and eventually eliminating this phenomenon.

Research tools included semi-structured interviews, surveys, testimonies and group discussions with children, service providers and community members (including parents and local officials). A total of 260 respondents were therefore interviewed during the study. The sample distribution was as follows: 60 children, 141 adults; and some 17 key informants.

According to the study, children in Kenya are involved in commercial sex trade with both tourists and Kenyan nationals who travel from other parts of the country. This perception is supported by the study findings indicating that 81.2% and 94.8% of children and adults respectively reported to have heard of children being involved in sex with tourists and travelers. According to the study, 25% and 51% of children and adults respectively interviewed believed that the offenders come from other countries as well.

Typical offenders were identified as originating from the USA, UK, Italy, Germany, Canada, Korea, China, among other developed nations. African nations identified included South Africa, Nigeria and Eastern African countries namely Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Tanzania, including Kenya. Others include Rwanda and Sudan. SECTT is reportedly common in major tourist destinations such as Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Kakamega, Nakuru, as well as other major towns in Kenya.

Research respondents indicated that Kenyan offenders mostly originated from affluent neighborhoods such as Lavington, Buruburu, Parklands, and Westlands. Offenders reportedly target poor neighborhoods adjacent to the study areas such as Kariobangi, Pipeline, Mabatini, Mukuru, Dandora, Donholm and Umoja, where several locations for sexual exploitation have been established.

Orphans are perceived to be the most vulnerable children to commercial sexual exploitation, according 67.0% of the adults interviewed. Other children considered to be vulnerable include girls, children heading households and children from single parents

Children's vulnerability to SECTT was believed to be influenced by a number of factors, particularly household poverty, according to 87% of the adults who participated in the survey. Other factors included easy access to video halls (53%), low level of education (52%) and living in single-roomed houses (46%), among other factors. Additional factors such as lack of self-control, guidance and counseling, peer pressure, early exposure to foreign lifestyles, and drug abuse were also identified as factors also contributing to children's vulnerability. These challenges render children highly vulnerable and therefore cause them to be easy prey for tourists and or travelers.

Perpetrators of SECTT were identified as people from diverse backgrounds. These included people known to the children such as parents, guardians/relatives, peers/friends, neighbors, preachers/priests and missionaries. Others included intermediaries such as recruitment agencies/agents, travel agencies, sex workers, taxi drivers, motorbike (popularly known as boda boda) riders, hawkers, bar owners/managers, criminal gang leaders such as *Gaza*, *mungiki* and *siafu* (underground groups of criminals found in the slums of Nairobi who extort other community members).

Children interviewed stated that that peers/friends (27%) and business friends, especially bar owners/managers (53%), are the main actors in organizing children for Sexual Exploitation in Travel & Tourism across Kenya.

The majority of respondents stated that foreign investment (particularly the construction of roads/highways by foreigners) has contributed to the commercial sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism. Young girls are lured to these sites with promises for riches, monies and other incentives. The government has initiated a number of major development projects across the country, including flagship projects such as the Thika super highway in Nairobi, SGR and LAPSET in the coastal region, among others. These projects are heavily funded by foreign governments and with their implementation, Kenya has received increased number of foreigners working and living among Kenyan communities.

The use of internet cafes by children in Kenya is common. The study found that children mainly use internet and communication technologies for downloading music and videos, playing games; communication purposes including sending and receiving email, pictures, downloading educational materials. However, other use of internet included accessing and downloading pornographic materials. Despite the high level use of internet and communication technologies among children, the study results indicate that only 1% of the children use it for accessing educational materials.

The influx of counterfeit goods, especially phones with enabled internet have made online access cheap and easily available. Discussion with the key informants indicated that easy access to mobiles phones with internet has increased child protection challenges. Ease of access to mobile phones can expose children to porn sites with no restrictions. It was observed that through social media platforms, mainly Facebook, WhatsApp and Instagram, children with access to phones are able to easily connect and meet new friends.

Although 64% of the respondents were found to be aware of services aimed at helping victims of commercial sexual exploitation in travel and tourism, in most cases, victims of commercial sexual exploitation were not able to access support services. This is due to the fact that most organizations are focusing only on awareness raising activities rather than direct service provision. This was identified as a major gap in efforts to assist victims and address the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Kenya.

Respondents indicated that the services were mainly offered by NGOs, Faith-Based Organizations and Government. Informal associations for protection have also been established by commercial sex workers. These informal associations help commercial sexual workers to avoid being arrested and are seen as beneficial in promoting the welfare of their members.

The study therefore makes the following 5P's recommendations:

Prevention recommendations

- Strengthen coordination by mandating the Department of Children Services to take the leading role in preventing SECTT
- Initiate community level dialogue and work with informal and formal groups to identify, prevent and respond to SECTT cases at the local level.
- Initiate programs targeting parents/guardians that educate them on their roles and responsibilities in raising children, as poor parental care has been established as a push factor to CSEC at the family level.
- Engage the corporate/private sector in child protection, particularly in enhancing internet safety and working with the travel and tourism sector
- Train police officers on child rights and the value they can add to combat child trafficking and SECTT activities in Kenya

Protection recommendations

- The Government through the Department of Children Services should carry out social audit and accreditation of charitable children's institutions in the country as a means of minimizing child trafficking for sexual exploitation

- Through the Public Private Partnership, Internet safety for children and engagement with the travel and tourism sector should be initiated to protect children from SECTT
- Establish different avenues for children/ adults to confidentially report - including child help desks in police stations, hospitals and schools, and also create speak out boxes where victims can report
- Ensure the presence of accessible and wide ranging referral services for immediate support for child victims, such as rescue centers, help lines, counseling, legal and medical aid.
- Revoke licenses of business enterprises that encourage child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children especially agents who were luring children from the slums with the hope of getting employment to Middle East countries.

Prosecution recommendations

- Increase awareness amongst the public on how to document and report Child Sexual Offenders and prosecution procedures
- Curb laxity in the enforcement of policies and procedures and also strengthen linkages amongst various institutions involved by refining partnerships and raising awareness amongst the professional bodies
- Establish child friendly courts to protect children from perpetrators and help them in giving testimonies in a friendly and confidential environment. Children representatives should also be included in the formation of court users committees.
- Create awareness on the limitation of traditional justice systems to avoid cases being handled communally when they are criminal in nature. Where possible engage traditional justice system to advocate for improved protection of children and their rights.
- Increase implementation of the Witness Protection Act, including strengthening of the unit under the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP).

Policy recommendations

- Stakeholders to work towards creating child protection networks at the community level for identification, prevention and response to SECTT cases
- The immigration department should take the lead in screening of tourists and travellers during entry into the country as a way of flagging out perpetrators of SECTT at the port of entry
- Encourage and reinforce community policing, including the Nyumba Kumi initiative and other community associations as a means of flushing out child sex offenders
- Widen welfare programmes beyond supporting OVCs to include street families and children and youth from low income households
- Enforce national laws and policies that have been legislated as shown in table 6.

Partnership recommendations

- The Children's Department should take the lead in the development, implementation, monitoring and resource mobilization for an all-inclusive National Action Plan aimed at addressing the sexual exploitation of children in Kenya
- Establish an inter-agency forum to help in the coordination of agencies including the community structures
- Conduct a mapping exercise of all service providers, including the religious sector, available from the community to national level to address SECTT
- Ensure availability of services to help victims of SECTT and their families/ guardians to secure evidence and ensure that victims get justice
- Strengthen community child protection systems that will be capable of preventing and responding to issues related to at the SECTT community level

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

BACKGROUND

In response to the need for more information on the extent and nature of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in Kenya, ECPAT and the ANPPCAN Regional Office undertook research in four sub-counties in Nairobi. The purpose of the research was to strengthen the evidence-base and to raise awareness and build consensus on priority actions needed in law and policy reform. The research also identified programmes and services that governments, the tourist industry and civil society organizations should implement in order to prevent and eliminate the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism. The Kenya Study serves as a stand-alone report as well as a component of a global Study involving 14 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America.

Africa has the second highest growth in tourism by region in the world after Asia and the Pacific, with an annual growth rate of 6 percent and a total of 52 million tourists reported in 2012 (UNWTO, 2013). This figure is expected to rise to 134 million by 2030 (UNWTO, 2013). This trend, combined with a renewed focus on Africa from tourist-sending countries, has also led to an increase in the incidence of sexual exploitation of children. While the problem has typically been associated with West and North African countries such as Morocco and Senegal, it appears that other countries such as Kenya are experiencing an influx of tourists seeking sex with children, including tourists from within the African continent itself.

The second edition of ECPAT country monitoring reports on CSEC and a review of the 2014 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) reports released by the U.S. Department of State provides an updated picture of Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel & Tourism (SECTT) in Africa, indicating that while some countries remain particularly popular, others are emerging as new destinations for travelling sex offenders (ECPAT, 2014; US department of state, 2014). In North Africa, besides

Morocco (particularly Marrakech and Casablanca), there is evidence of child sexual exploitation by tourists in Egypt (especially in Cairo, Alexandria, and Luxor) and Tunisia (ECPAT, 2014; US department of state, 2014). In West Africa, Senegal and the Gambia continue to attract high numbers of travelling sex offenders; the latter, observers suggest that organized networks use both European and Gambian travel agencies to promote child sex tourism (ECPAT, 2014; US department of state, 2014). Although Mali, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso and Ghana are not believed to be popular destinations, there is growing evidence of tourists sexually abusing children in these countries (ECPAT, 2014; US department of state, 2014).

The nature and dynamics of SECTT is changing and evolving, and, while there is some limited research available, there is a significant lack of comprehensive data, synthesis and analysis of trends. Even less is known about what policy and legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms need to be in place to prevent and respond to the problem.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The Kenyan Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism aimed at contributing to the long-term objective of reducing and eventually eliminating this phenomenon. The study provides an evidence-base and knowledge to guide the development of effective policies, programmes and decision-making.

Specifically, the study aimed to:

- Provide a situation analysis of the status of the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in Kenya, including an analysis of emerging trends and new developments;
- Provide, where possible and available, statistical data and figures on child victims and relevant sex offenders, including quantitative trends;

- Map current responses to the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism, including legislation, policies, programmes and capacity development initiatives in place to address this challenge;
- Reflecting the analysis above, propose a set of policy and programmatic recommendations to improve government, non-government and private sector responses to the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism.

In addition, the study provides primary data on this phenomenon in four sub-counties in Nairobi, Kenya, namely: Kamukunji, Kasarani, Starehe and Embakasi, through the collection of qualitative data through interviews and structured interviews. This county-level research provides illustrative case studies and help in the identification of good practices and development of a framework for evaluating the effectiveness and impact of measures implemented to date.

The study adopts the definition of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism provided by the Council of Europe: *“child sex tourism is the sexual exploitation of children by people who travel from one location to another and there engage in sexual acts with children under the age of 18.”*¹

It was therefore critical to ensure that sufficiently in-depth information is collected about the manifestations and dynamics of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in different settings and circumstances.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The Kenya Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism addressed the following key questions:

- Is SECTT an issue in Kenya? If so, where and in which contexts?
- What are the manifestations of SECTT in Kenya?
- Which children are victims of SECTT? What factors render them especially vulnerable? How do they get involved?
- Who is organising and exploiting the victims of SECTT?
- Who are the perpetrators of SECTT? Who is else is involved?
- Is foreign investment (for example mining, construction) contributing to SECTT?

- What role, if any, does modern technology like internet, particularly social media play?
- What services are available to help child victims of commercial sexual exploitation in travel and tourism? Who operates these (Government / NGOs/ faith-based organisations)?
- What legal protection from SECTT has been put in place for children? What are the challenges to implementation? What gaps remain?
- What would be effective strategies to combat SECTT in Kenya?

ASSUMPTIONS OF THE STUDY

This study made the following assumptions:

- Respondents would share information and experiences on the subject of SECTT despite SECTT being a covert activity.
- SECTT in Kenya manifests itself in various types and forms and operates within a complex domestic and external network.
- Economic difficulties in society, individual and institutional factors operate to contribute to the problem of SECTT and to hinder efforts aimed at preventing and combating the issue.
- There are organizations/institutions addressing SECTT in Kenya.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study had the following limitations:

- Due to time constraints, the study was not able to obtain official ethical clearance from the authorities. However, a national reference group made up of different government offices and other service providers was formed and took the lead in ensuring that research ethics were adhered to. In addition, the overall Kenyan study was overseen by the ACPF-led Senior Advisory Group (made up of Government, multi-lateral and civil society agencies in Addis Ababa); this body served as a check on the quality and ethics of this study. This group provided regular feedback on the development of the research framework, scope, and tools development as well as the final research report.

1. Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly, Fighting “child sex tourism”. Report. Rapporteur: Mr Valeriu GHILETCHI, Republic of Moldova, EPP/CD, 14 March 2013. Available at: http://www.assembly.coe.int/Communication/Asocdoc16_2013.pdf

- The findings of this study are also based on interviews and the perceptions on respondents and therefore the numbers / percentages represent the number of respondents who agreed / disagreed with a statement, not actual numbers of vulnerable or exploited children.

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES

Members of the research team received specialized training in the ethical guidelines and principles of the study and referred to the following principles actively during the course of the research when ethical concerns or deliberations arose. All parties also signed a Researcher Code of Conduct prior to their involvement in the research.

The study was based upon the following ethical principles and guidelines:

- This research has been designed to ensure that the knowledge and learning generated are used to improve the circumstances of children who are engaged in commercial sex for travel and tourism. The research methodology has also been designed to ensure that it is scientifically sound and sufficiently rigorous in its approach.
 - Several steps in the research process bolstered the scientific validity of the study. The research tools were piloted at the outset of the data collection process and adjusted accordingly. Research teams also consistently discussed potential language and literacy issues and devised strategies to ensure that research participants clearly understood the questions that are being investigated and the methods used.
 - In engaging respondents for this research, the research team developed clear recruitment guidance to ensure that respondents represent as diverse and appropriate a population as possible, including varying levels of exposure to explicitly defined vulnerability factors, and – when appropriate – a variety of religious, ethnic, and social factors.
- All participants were protected from any potential emotional or physical harm that might occur as a result of their involvement in the research.
 - At all times researchers allowed participants to express their own views and opinions and never interrupted, made suggestions or engaged in personal debates about the views expressed. Participants' responses were recorded using the specific words that were used, regardless of whether the researcher agrees with the statement expressed.
 - There was a national study reference group made up of the representatives from Children Department and CSO who guided the study. This National Reference Group was supported by ACPF-led Senior Advisory Group (made up of Government, multi-lateral and civil society agencies in Addis Ababa); the body served as a check on the quality and ethics of this study. This group provided regular feedback on the development of the research framework, scope, and tools development as well as the final research report.
 - Informed consent was obtained from all research participants. Children and adults made their own choices about whether or not to take part in this research. Specialized training was provided to researchers on working with children and vulnerable groups.
 - The research team respected and adhered to local codes of dress and behaviour. All opinions were valid and respected
 - At the outset of data collection, all participants were informed that their answers will be kept confidential.
 - Compensation. Research respondents did not receive any monetary compensation for their participation in this study. However, in focus group discussions, only refreshments and compensation for transport costs were provided.

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the selection of study sites, research design, sampling design, methods and tools for data collection, data collection and management procedures, methods of data analysis and ethical considerations that were applied in the study.

SELECTION OF STUDY SITES

In Kenya, the research study was undertaken in four different locations, namely; Mathare, Mukuru kwa Njenga, Kiambiu and Korogocho slums. The named locations represented the four Sub- Counties within Nairobi, namely; Starehe, Embakasi, Kamukunji and Kasarani, respectively as shown in table 1 below:

Table 1 - Selected study sites

NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA	
SUB COUNTY	AREAS VISITED
Kasarani	Korogocho slum
Starehe	Mathare slum
Kamukunji	Kiambiu slum
Embakasi	Mukuru kwa Njenga slum

The study sites were selected purposively. The sites were selected mainly because they have been mentioned in earlier community conversation reports captured by ANPPCAN project staff. It was therefore likely that key informant respondents in these sites will have useful information on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism. The selected sites also had both public and civil society organizations interacting with Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel & Tourism issues.

DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

The research adopted several approaches, namely; Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), use of Semi-Structured Interviews, Questionnaires and testimonies. During the study, qualitative and quantitative information were collected and analysed. In addition, available secondary information from other studies, including; the ECPAT Network Member Groups, selected experts and key stakeholders, were accessed and synthesized. The research targeted adults and children.

The targeted adults were those who work in the tourist industry. The tools used for data collection were (i) Semi-Structured Interviews (ii) Questionnaires for children, youth and Government officials (Children Officers, Chiefs, Police/ Security Officers, Officials from the Ministry of Mining & Tourism), opinion leaders (community leaders, teachers) and Child protection service providers (NGOs, Hospitals, Shelters); (iii) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) targeting community members (parents, teachers, village elders, religious leaders); and (iii) testimonies from victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

SAMPLING

This study utilized a hybrid of sampling techniques, non-probability sampling technique in general and purposive sampling in particular. Snow-ball sampling was used to identify victims and perpetrators. This technique was mainly used as researchers required a maximum degree of insight into the problem with comprehensive information from people deemed to be rich with the required information. Purposive sampling techniques were employed to identify specific study sites and respondents in each of the 4 sub counties in Nairobi, Kenya. This approach enabled sites and groups and individuals to be selected where there was the greatest likelihood of learning about the specific issues under investigation. This means of sampling was very useful for situations where a targeted number of respondents were to be reached quickly and where sampling for proportionality was not the main concern.

Table 2 - Sample size of respondents

CATEGORY OF RESPONDENT	DATA COLLECTION METHOD	SAMPLE SIZE PER METHOD
Adults who work in the tourist industry	Questionnaires	20
Government officials (Children Officers, chiefs, Ministry of Mining & Tourism Officials)	Questionnaires	40
Children and youth involved in CST	Testimonies	20
At-risk children/youth	FDG	40
At-risk children/youth	Questionnaires	32
Child protection service providers (NGOs, Hospitals, Shelters)	Questionnaire	40
Opinion leaders/ Community members (parents, local officials)	FGD	41
Adults working with victims of CST	Key Informants	17
Total		260

CHAPTER 3

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the findings that emanated from qualitative and quantitative data collected through this study. The findings are based on responses from a total of 260 respondents, including 17 key informants drawn from institutions working on the problem of sexual exploitation of children. Sixty respondents were children, of which 20 children were victims of commercial sexual exploitation in travel and tourism. 141 respondents were sampled from the adult population in the study sites, including parents of at-risk children, community leaders and government officers working in the four study sites. The findings are presented in both table and figure form. The analysis of quantitative data is done by use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS 21.0). Statistical methods have been used to summarize data to give meaningful information. This has mainly been done by use of descriptive statistics.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

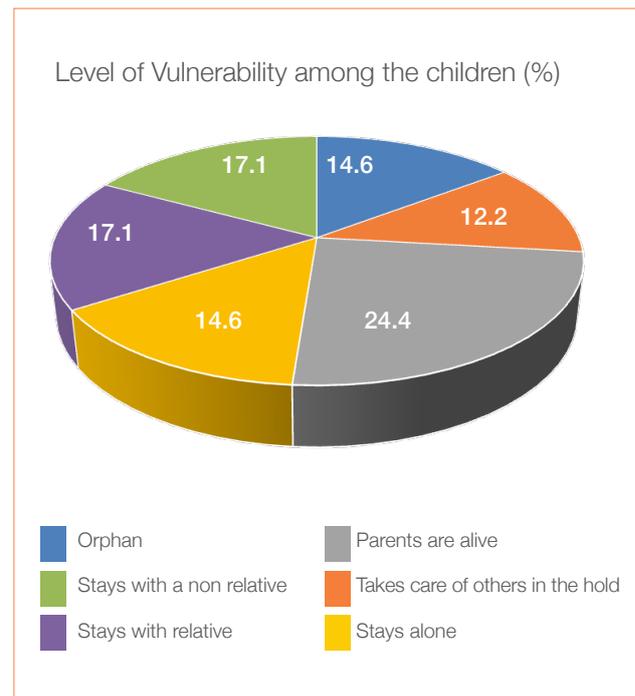
Study results indicate that the average age of the children interviewed was 16 years with majority (75%) attaining upper primary level of education. Further, the results indicate cases of child sex tourism are on the rise as 32% of children interviewed stated that that they had been victims of CST, of which 33% confirmed to have been moved to other places for sexual exploitation by tourists and domestic travellers.

LEVELS OF VULNERABILITY AND TYPES OF EXPLOITATION FACED BY CHILDREN

Study findings indicate that a large number of children are not living with their parents. As a result, they do not receive parental love, care and guidance necessary to

protect them from exploitation. The study thus revealed various levels of child vulnerability, with the majority (24%) of children reporting their parents to be alive. Study results in Figure 1 further indicate that 17% of the children stay with their relatives and this is similar to the number of children staying with non-relatives. 15% of children were living on their own, compared to 12% of children that were taking care of others in the household. Children who have been orphaned constituted 15% as presented below.

Figure 1 - Level of vulnerability among children
According to documented testimonies of victims of



commercial sexual exploitation, children living in single roomed houses with their families are also vulnerable as they are exposed to sex at an early age due to adult family members sleeping in the same room.

"I started prostitution at age 16 years. However, my first sexual experience was at age 10, while I was in class 5. I first did it with my peers after

listening to what my mum was doing in the night.... and I wanted to try it out of curiosity. Ever since it became a norm and could sleep with any boy after going out for reggae. I would sneak out of our house at night without the knowledge of my mum in order to attend reggae sessions; my friends who were engaging in commercial sex then inducted me into prostitution. In one night, I would get Ksh 5,000 (USD 50). The business was more lucrative than going to school. I ended up dropping out of school,” says Nancy.²

Kenya has been identified as a hub for child trafficking and smuggling (NCRC, 2015; US Department of State, 2015). According to the NCRC Human Trafficking Report in 2015, trafficking for sexual exploitation purposes is the second main reason for child trafficking in Kenya (NCRC, 2015). Trafficking of children is reportedly one of the most profitable businesses in Kenya (Belser, 2005). This is because children trafficked for sexual exploitation receives little pay and sometimes no pay at all whereas the traffickers usually end up receiving the bulk of the payment from the Child Sex Offenders. The study findings indicate that 33% of SECTT victims reported to have been trafficked into sexual exploitation. This statistic is represented by Jane who was eventually trafficked to Tanzania.

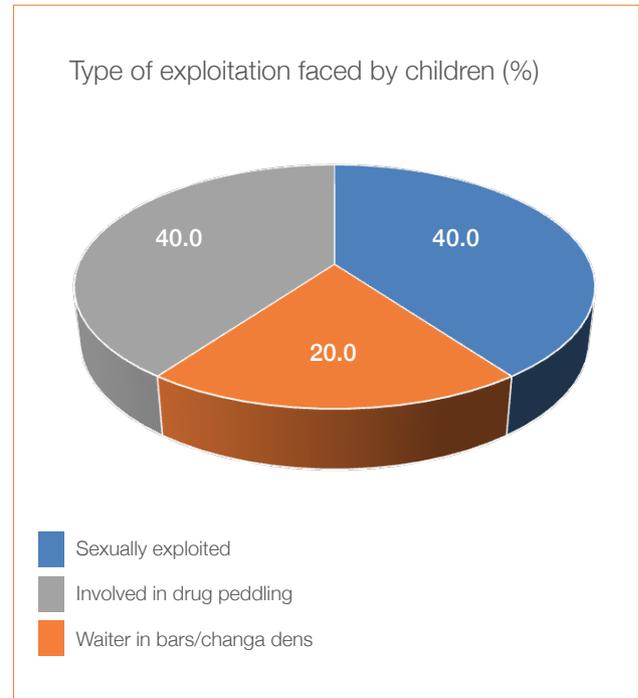
“After joining secondary school at age 16 years, I was lured by a friend through an agent who took me to Tanzania to do strip dancing. I was promised to be paid Ksh. 20,000 (USD 200) per month, an amount of money that I had never seen in my life. I felt like I was being taken to heaven....on my arrival in Tanzania, things were not as rosy as I had thought. I was rarely paid. I worked the whole night in a bar called Maisha, stripping, lap dancing and mostly having sex with clients who paid the agent who took me to Tanzania,” she said.

A key informant in Korogocho highlighted the plight of female children trafficked for sexual exploitation, supporting the above finding.

“There was a 16 year old teenage girl from Uganda who was approached by a Kenyan woman, and promised work in one of the big hotels in Nairobi. True to her word, she was brought to Nairobi - but instead of taking her to work in the big hotel, she was taken to work in a bar in Baba Dogo as a waiter, where she was made to work for long hours and forced to have sex with clients.”

According to study respondents, sexual exploitation and drug peddling are the most common forms of exploitation of children by adults as shown in Figure 2 below. In some cases, sexual exploitation and drug abuse are linked.

Figure 2 - Types of exploitation faced by children



This was confirmed by Jacinta who said:

“I had to be under the influence of drugs to get confidence and energy. Even though alcohol increases my confidence, we are advised not to take excess, since it makes us lose our balance during strip dancing and also interferes with our negotiation skills during the extra services. In most instances, I used marijuana, cigarettes, shisha, kuber (tobacco that is chewed) and in a few instances cocaine.”

The above findings are corroborated by a study done by IOM in 2011 that identified infections, abortions, infertility, rape, trauma, disturbed sleep, drug abuse, low self-esteem, anxiety and suicidal thoughts as some of the effects of SECTT (IOM, 2011). The dense population found in Kenyan slums, high levels of insecurity and lack of child protection mechanisms as buoyed by studies in Nigeria, make children more susceptible to abuse from adults, and they are easily drawn into crime, substance abuse and prostitution (Aderinto, 2003).

2. All the names of the victims of sexual exploitation have been changed and pseudonyms have been used

LINKAGE BETWEEN TOURISM AND INVOLVEMENT OF CHILDREN INTO COMMERCIAL SEX TRADE

According to 2014, World Bank *International Tourism Report*, 1,470,000; 1, 750,000; 1,619,000 and 1,434,000 tourists visited Kenya in the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively. Studies (ILO, 2005; Komai, 2001; US Department of State, 2015) have also shown that most travellers and tourists frequent entertainment venues such as dance halls, massage parlors, brothels, strip clubs and other related establishments where sex may be sold. As a result, there is high demand for women to fill positions in the sex industry (NCRRC, 2015) and children from low income areas are often turned to as a source to fill these positions.

32% of children who participated in this study stated that they have been involved in SECTT, and 33% of the SECTT victims indicated that they have been moved from one location to another, and were eventually sexually exploited by either tourists or local travellers in various parts of the country.

A case in point is Wanjiru, 17 yrs, who was lured to Mukuru kwa Njenga with the hope of being employed in a factory in Industrial Area.

"She used to tell me that she was working at night in a factory. My friend seems to be doing well and always had money. Since I was very desperate for a job and my mother was also asking me to get a job and support her, I asked my friend to organize the job for me in the same factory and I was ready to work there even on night shifts. Upon arriving in Nairobi, my friend told me that there was something that I had to do first if I needed to work in the factory. Since I was so desperate, I was willing to do anything to secure the opportunity. That night my friend came to pick me up from the house and took me to a room in Mukuru, that they call 'Koinange ndogo' where there was only a bed and a mattress. She asked me to wait for the employer to come. I was scared and asked why the room was so empty but my friend kept asking whether I still needed the job. Within a few minutes, a man got in and the friend introduced him as the person they had been waiting and he was going to pay for the services offered. I was forced into having sex with him and after 2 hours he gave me 600 shillings. The friend later told me

that that was the factory she was talking about and that there would always be money each time because there were many clients. After a week, I remember I had about 6000 shillings and decided to get into the business completely," she said.

Discussions with all key informants apart from one respondent confirmed that children in Kenya are involved in commercial sex with both tourists and also Kenyan nationals, who travel from other parts of the country. This perception was supported by 81% of children and 95% of adults, who reported to have heard of children being involved in sex with tourists and travelers. According to the study, 25% (children) and 51% (adults) of respondents interviewed believed that the perpetrators of sexual exploitation of children came from other countries as well.

"Mlolongo Area is notorious for prostitution. This is where all the long distance truck drivers stop to relax after driving from Mombasa, on their way to Uganda. It is an open secret that the drivers have a lot of money, and they usually take advantage of young girls and have sex with them. Some of these drivers are Kenyans, but others are either from Uganda or Tanzania," says Seraphine during one of the FGDs.

According to discussions with the key informants, typical offenders were identified to originate from the USA, UK, Italy, Germany, Canada, Korea, and China along with other developed nations. African nations identified, included; South Africa, Nigeria and Eastern African countries namely Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda and Sudan. The practices are most common in major tourist destinations in Kenya which were identified as Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Kakamega, Nakuru and Nyeri.

The above study finding is corroborated by a 2006 UNICEF study that indicated that tourists from Italy (18%), Germany (14%) and Switzerland (12%) represent foreigners most frequently engaging in SECTT, followed closely by Ugandans, Tanzanians, British and Saudi Arabians (UNICEF, 2006).

Further analysis from the study findings revealed that 70% of the adult respondents believed that the SECTT perpetrators are Kenyans as well. They indicated that child sex offenders originate from affluent neighborhoods, such as, Lavington, Kitusuru, Karen, Buruburu, Parklands, and Westlands. The study results revealed that child sex offenders often

target children from poor neighborhoods such as Korogocho, Kariobangi, Pipeline, Mlonlongo, Mathare, Mukuru, Kiambiyu, Dandora, Donholm and Umoja. The study findings indicate that locations for sexual exploitation are usually designed to appear as places for legal businesses such as; house help bureaus (where the main business is not to recruit domestic workers but children into sex tourism), video halls (where pornographic videos are shown to the children), massage parlors (where employed children are asked to sexually satisfy massage clients as an extra service), strip clubs and bars (where strippers and children working as waiters are made to provide sexual services to patrons), have been established within the periphery of the above mentioned poor neighborhoods, within the city center and on the outskirts of the city center.

"I worked in a bar as a waiter, my payment was (USD 120) Ksh. 12,000/- per month. But since I was reporting late, sometimes break glasses and many other mistakes, my salary could go to penalties and left with like (USD 40) Ksh. 4,000/- per month. However, in the bars there are other privileges to help someone get instant cash. Since I was only 17 years and beautiful, many men got attracted to me. I could provide extra services by having sex with those men and get an income of (USD 5) Ksh. 500/- This was good cash since it is all mine and no one deducts it. On a good day, I would serve two clients and be paid (USD 10) Ksh. 1,000/-. This really excites me as I became more independent and richer" says Josephine.

VULNERABILITY TO CHILD SEX TOURISM AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS

In sub Saharan Africa, a growing body of literature demonstrates that family structures matter for both child and adolescent up bringing (Clark and Cotton 2012; Goldberg 2012; Marteleto et al., 2012; Sear et al. 2002, Townsend et al. 2002). In the slum communities of Korogocho, Mathare, Mukuru and Kiambiyu where this study took place, both married and unmarried women face unique challenges. For instance, these poor and often hostile communities are characterized by high risk of sexual and gender-based violence, high levels of substance use, and poor livelihood opportunities (African Population and Health Research Center 2002; Fotso et al. 2008a; Fotso, Ezeh and Oronje 2008b).

High levels of risky sexual behavior, including early sexual debut, transactional sex and multiple sexual partnerships (African Population and Health Research Center 2002; Kabiru et al. 2010; Zulu, Dadoo and Ezeh 2002) also suggest that women in these communities are likely to have unwanted births out-of-wedlock.

In addition, knowledge about contraception is inadequate among women living in slum communities, and access to contraceptive methods is limited (Ezeh, Kodzi and Emina 2010). Due to high rates of in- and out-migration (Beguy, Bocquier and Zulu 2010) and precarious living conditions in urban slums, a higher percentage of women are unmarried or living without their partners. In these conditions, the chances that women become pregnant unintentionally are high (Ngom, Magadi and Owuor 2003; Ziraba et al. 2009). Evidence has shown that 31% of women living in the slums reported that their pregnancies were either unwanted or mistimed (Fotso, Ezeh and Essendi 2009), as explained by Mary below.

"On my first night, I got a client who refused to use a condom and that way I got pregnant and couldn't abort because I didn't have enough money to. I wish I had the power to make him use a condom," said Mary.

As noted earlier, orphaned children constituted 15% of the study respondents. The majority of children do not appear to be living with their parents, which may increase their vulnerability, particularly for orphans and those living with non-relatives since they do not have parental love, care and protection against child sex tourism. 67% of the adults interviewed, for example, stated that orphans are the most vulnerable children to Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel & Tourism. This is of particular concern, as a large percentage of children, just like in the case of Mary, fall into these categories and therefore may be at increased risk.

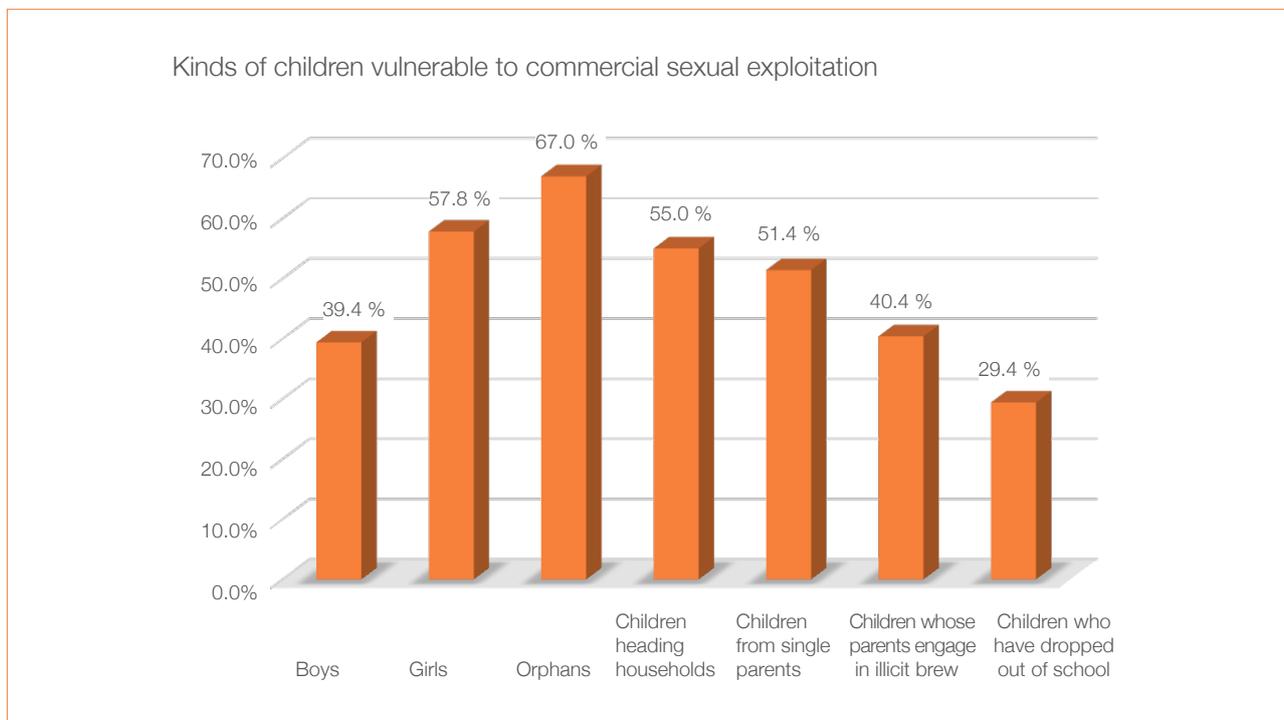
"In 2010, after my class eight exam, I passed well for high school but my aunt told me that she couldn't manage to pay for my secondary education. That way I was to get a job and provide for herself since the auntie was only going to offer me shelter and nothing more than that. Life was becoming hard for me because I had no job and no parents give money to me. After sometime, I met a friend who I was in the same class with. My friend told me she had gotten into a business that made her have lots of money in one night and out of desperation I joined her on one of the nights to get the money.

Only to learn that her way of getting money was through prostitution," she says.

Other children considered vulnerable to sexual exploitation by the study respondents, were identified as girls (58), children heading households (55%) and

children of single parents (51%). According to the study results, orphans and girls are the most vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation (see Figure 3 below).

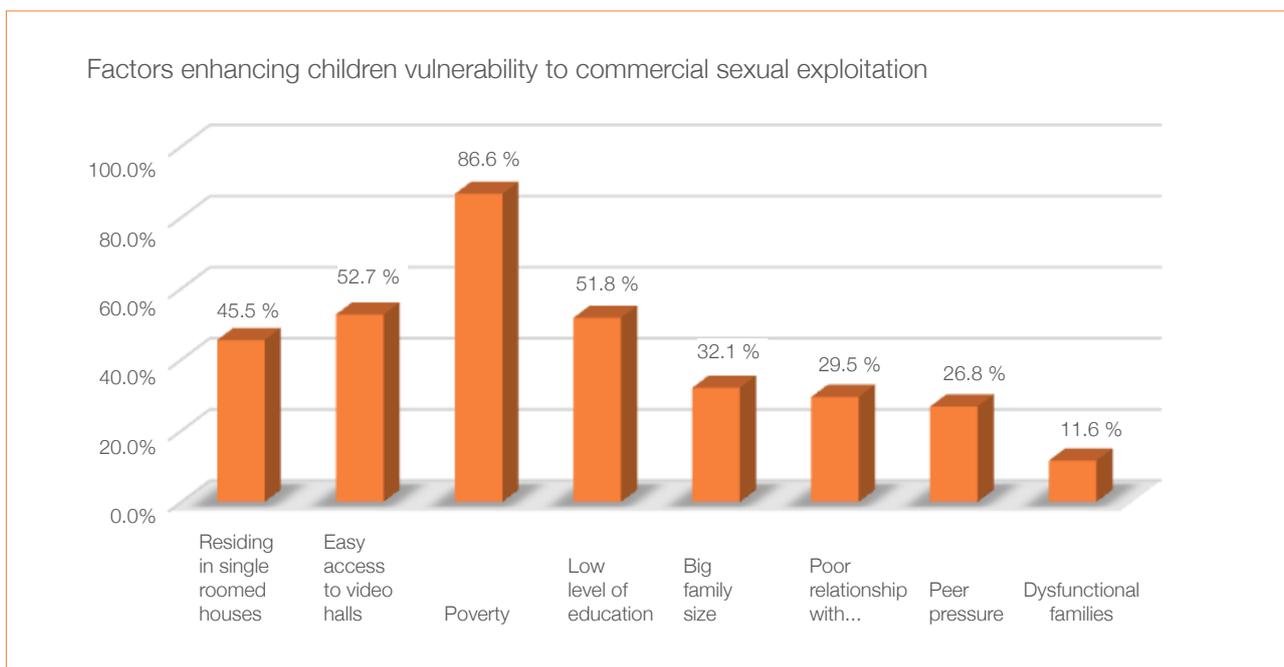
Figure 3 - Kinds of children vulnerable to Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel & Tourism



The above findings were corroborated by the study findings which indicated that children's vulnerability to commercial sexual exploitation is linked to a number of factors, most importantly due to household poverty, according to 87% of adults who participated in the survey. Other factors included easy access to video halls

where pornographic movies are often shown (53%), low level of education (52%) and living in single-roomed houses (46%) among other factors (see Figure 4 below).

Figure 4 - Factors contributing to children's vulnerability to Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel & Tourism



Within slum communities, many families are therefore headed by single mothers, whose children may become more vulnerable to sexual exploitation. Children of single mothers become even more vulnerable if their mothers die, leaving them parentless. The vulnerability of these children is illustrated in the case story below.

“My mother died when I was 12 years old in class 7 and left me behind with three other sisters from different fathers. I once asked my mother why we are not staying with our father. It was only after a while that I understood my father was married to another wife. After the death of my mother, my life turned upside down. My dream was to pursue education and later on become a teacher, but my dreams were shattered. Since I was no longer going to school, I decided to look for job and continue helping my younger sisters. The only job I got was that of a housemaid and did not pay well. A friend later on introduced me to a bar in Huruma. Even though my dream was not to work in a bar, I was compelled by my needs. Payment was good, as I was paid Ksh. 2,500 (USD 25) per week. I could pay rent, buy food for my sisters and even afford nice clothes. After sometime, I was introduced to the extra services. This is where you sleep with a man who paid extra cash.” said Linet.

Due to the advanced age of grandmothers, their lack of knowledge on dealing with teenagers within the City and their lack of steady income that can be used to provide for the basic needs of children, children living with their grandmothers in the slums were also found to be more vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation, as documented in the testimonies of victims of commercial sexual exploitation interviewed for this report.

Rita who had dropped out of class 7 last year, stays with her grandmother in Mathare No. 10 area. The grandmother sells an illicit brew called *changaa*. She has never seen her dad and her mother went to work in Saudi Arabia. Her grandmother owns a few plots in the slum. After school, together with her cousins, Rita helped the grandmother to sell the brew to the clients. With time she started getting tips from the clients for her service. The clients liked Rita because of her beauty and appearance. In some incidences, she missed school due to fatigue.

When she got to class 7 she decided to drop out

of school, since she was frequently absent and her academic performance had declined. She decided to stay at home and help her grandmother with the business. The grandmother was happy since she had reduced fee expenses and an additional employee. Her main job was to dress in a sexy manner and serve clients in the bar. Since the beginning of the year, she has not gone back to school, even though her mother in Saudi Arabia believes that she is in school.

Since she works in her grandmother’s bar, Rita does not have specific working days or rules to follow. However she must be around on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays since they are the peak days of the week. She does not have a specific salary or amount of payment but depending on sales, her grandmother gives her approximately Ksh. 1,000 - Ksh. 2000 (USD 10 – 20) each week.

Discussions with key informants revealed additional factors contributing to children’s vulnerability, including lack of self-control, guidance and counseling from parents and teachers, peer pressure, early exposure to foreign lifestyles, as well as drug abuse. These factors render children highly vulnerable and therefore easy prey for tourists and or travelers.

Offenders reportedly use a variety of approaches to engage children in commercial sexual exploitation. The main methods according to the study findings are listed in Table 3 that follows.

From the study findings, discrete WhatsApp groups have been formed for recruiting girls into sexual exploitation. WhatsApp as a messaging tool was reported to be one of the most effective means through which offenders target and recruit children into SECTT. Instagram, which is now the main platform through which people share photos, was also cited as an avenue through which Child Sex Offenders stalk and target their victims.

“Hooking up with girls online is very easy. First you be friend them through Face Book and start liking their status updates and photos. After sometime, they take note, and then you start chatting with them through inboxes. A date quickly follows and the rest is history. Another way to target them is through Instagram. Girls like parading their photos a lot online,” says Peter, an FGD participant.

Table 3 - The main methods used in luring children into commercial sex trade according to study findings

APPROACHES USED BY OFFENDERS TO LURE CHILDREN	LIKELY MEETING PLACES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luring children using money, food, promises of an educational sponsorship / lucrative job offers and gifts / good life (especially for girls) • Use of intermediaries, such as recruitment agencies/agents, travel agencies, people known to the children e.g. relatives, neighbors, missionaries, “pimps”, taxi drivers, motorbike riders, hawkers, bar owners/managers, etc. • Child trafficking, hijacking or kidnapping • Using children already inculcated into the practice to lure and influence their peers to meet and engage with the offenders • Getting into conversation with unsuspecting children through the pretense of asking for directions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport hubs such as bus stops / car parks • Leisure or social spots such bars, night clubs, house parties, • Social media, online dating sites, mobile phones / WhatsApp • Schools, house girl bureaus, • Sports events and public parks

There are hundreds of house girl bureaus in Nairobi. House girl bureaus which are places where domestic workers are recruited were found to be also serving as places for recruiting girls into commercial sexual exploitation.

“I had seen on a Newspaper advert that there is a bureau that was helping girls to get jobs as domestic workers. They had an office in the City Centre. When I went to that office on my first day, I got shocked as only men were the ones who used to come to pick girls. On my fifth day, I got picked and was taken to a room within the building where a man offered to give me (USD 10) Ksh 1,000 if I had sex with him,” says Rhoda.

The perpetrators of commercial sexual exploitation were identified by respondents as people from diverse backgrounds. These included people who are known to the children e.g. parents, guardians/relatives, peers/friends, neighbors, preachers/priests, missionaries etc. Other perpetrators include intermediaries, such as recruitment agencies/agents, travel agencies, sex workers, taxi drivers, motorbike riders, hawkers, bar owners/managers, and gang leaders (e.g. *Gaza, Siafu, mungiki* gangs, among others). Several illegal groups that indulge in organized criminal activities have been formed within the slums of Nairobi. The most notorious gangs being *Munguki, Gaza* and *Siafu*, which recruit children into commercial sex trade for commission.

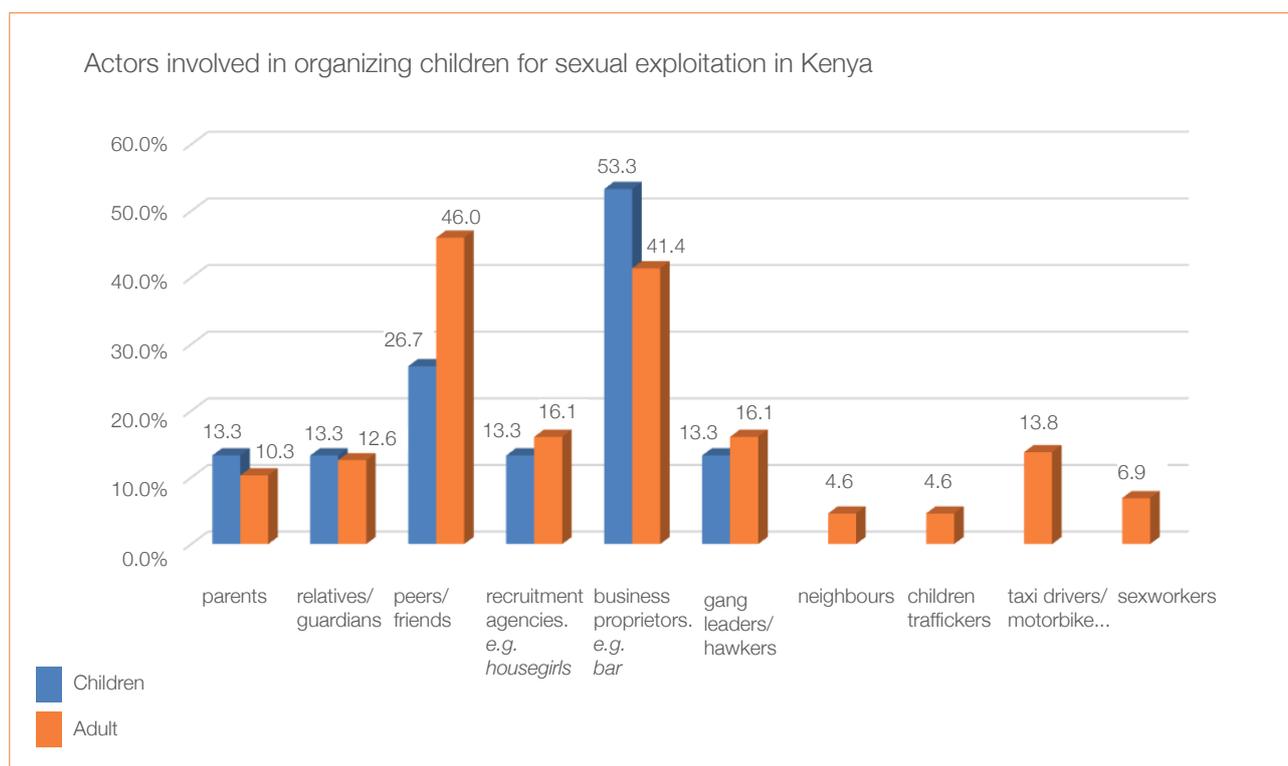
FORMS OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN IN TOURISM AND TRAVEL

Discussions with key informants revealed that many children engage in transactional sex with offenders and this is clearly a significant child protection problem in Kenya. While it is difficult to determine the magnitude of the problem, the majority of respondents clearly stated that they were aware of this issue and were able to provide detailed information about the different manifestations of SECTT. The study also learned of cases of children’s guardians offering girls in their care to other people for a fee.

Figure 5 on the next page illustrates the actors involved in organizing children for sexual exploitation in Kenya

According to children interviewed, peers/friends (27%) and business friends – especially bar owners/managers (53%) – are identified as the main actors organizing children for sexual exploitation across Kenya. Adults interviewed identified the same two leading actors (see Figure 5). According to key informants, other actors involved in facilitating sexual exploitation may include individuals well known to and trusted by children, including police officers, teachers, lecturers, religious leaders, doctors, watchmen, and even their own relatives.

Figure 5 - Actors involved in organizing children for sexual exploitation in Kenya



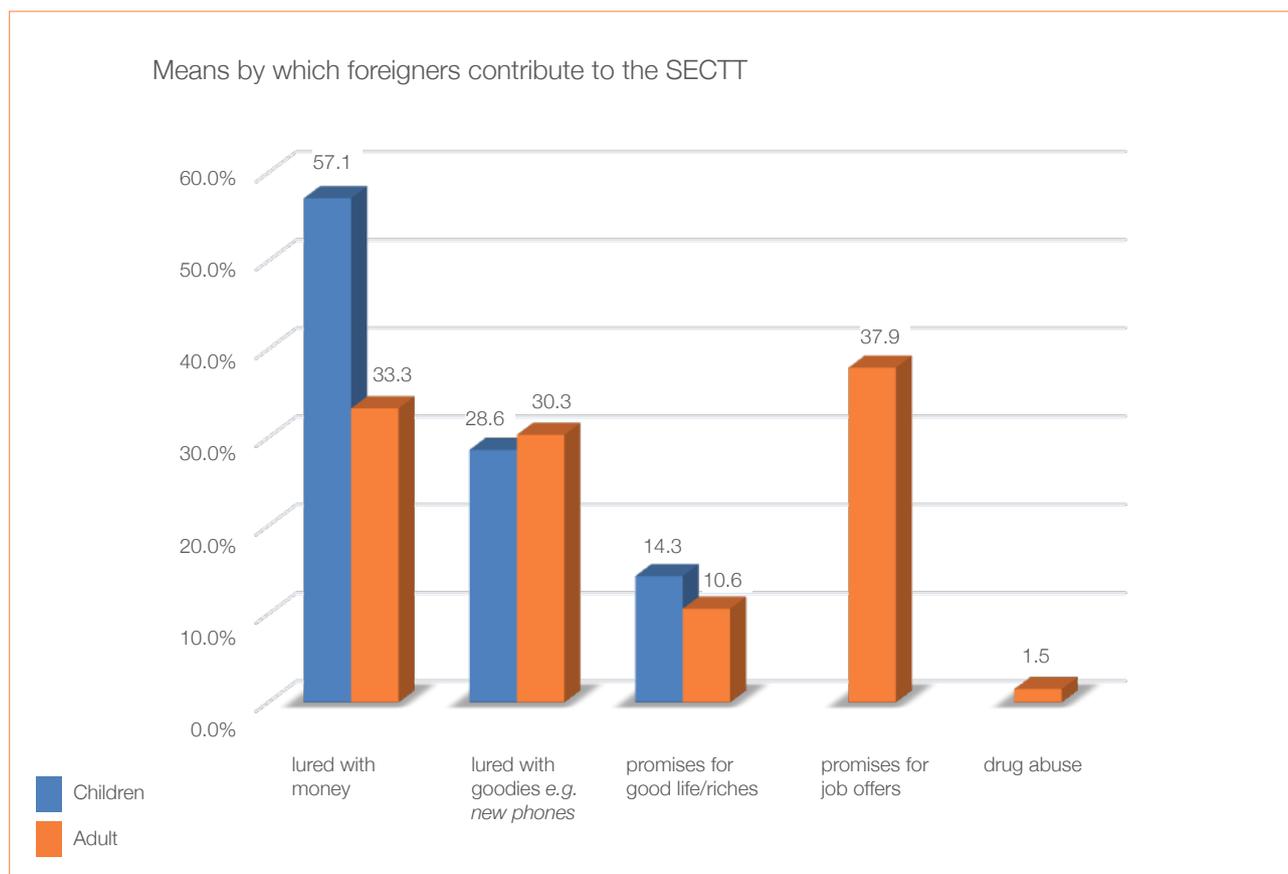
“I was first introduced to sex at 9 years while in class 2. My elder sister, who was a sex worker, sometimes came in with her friends while I was asleep. The friends would play with my penis. After sometime, they started having sex with me and in turn buy me some goodies like chips and sweets so that I would not report this to my elder sister. Later my sister relocated to Mombasa and I was left behind with my mother and two siblings. At age 14 years when I finished class 8, engaging in sex was normal to me. I therefore started having sex with young girls in the slum. Since I had no one to pay for my school fees, I relocated to Mombasa with the help of my elder sister, who was in prostitution. Upon arrival, my sister introduced me to the business. Since I was still young, I quickly became a hot cake but as the rest, I could only indulge into the act with extra energy. This led to introduction of drugs such as marijuana, alcohol and later on I was introduced to cocaine,” says George, who is now 17 years old.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND CHILD SEX TOURISM

Over the last three decades, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has increased tremendously (Abala, 2014) in Kenya. For example, due to inadequate budgetary allocation to fund Vision 2030 flagship projects, such as the Sh1.2 trillion (USD 12B) Standard Gauge Railway line and Sh130 billion (USD 130m) 700 megawatts Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) factory at the coast, the Government of Kenya (GoK) has turned to other countries for additional financing (Abala, 2014). Other flagship projects being supported by foreigners include: the Sh24.6 billion (USD 24.6m) laptops plan for Standard One pupils; Sh400 billion (USD 400m) one million-acres Galanal Kulalu irrigation, Thika Super highway in Nairobi and LAPSET at the Coastal region, among other projects (Abala, 2014). As a result, Kenya continues to receive increased number of foreigners working and living among the Kenyan communities who are involved in these different foreign investments.

Interviews with children and adults indicated that foreign investment (e.g. construction of roads and

Figure 6 - Means by which foreigners contribute to the SECTT



highways by foreigners) has contributed to the commercial sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism. The practice is reportedly manifested in ways such as soliciting sexual favours in exchange for money. Identified cases include young girls’ sexual relationships with Chinese contractors during the construction of the Thika superhighway as reported by a social worker dealing with rehabilitation of survivors of SECTT in Korogocho.

“Just walk around the slums situated closer to highways constructed by Chinese and you will be shocked by the number of girls with half Chinese children. Just the other day, I went to visit one of my clients for many years who was lured into sexual intercourse in a car and eventually impregnated by a Chinese national who was employed to work in the construction of Thika Superhighway.”

Exploitation of young girls is thus widespread in construction project sites and towns neighboring the project areas. Young girls are lured with promises of

money and other rewards. The study results presented in Figure 6 above show that foreigners use money and promises of job offers to lure young children into commercial sexual exploitation.

“I can recall my first client was a white lady who was not a Kenyan... I was earlier on trained on different styles of sex and how long it should take. I was also warned that I had to perform well for the client to come back. That was my first test upon arriving in Mombasa.” said George. “My first day to sleep with a white woman was full of mixed feelings. However, I managed as I was a good student with video demonstration. On that day, I was paid Ksh. 2,000 (USD 20) and the white lady tipped me with Ksh. 1000 (USD 10) but I never enjoyed it as the lady wanted more of anal sex. I consoled myself with the cash and after a few incidences I got used to the job. Most of my clients were white ladies mostly elderly ranging from age 50 years to 70 years.” he added.

THE INTERNET, COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY, AND CHILD SEX TOURISM

The African continent is experiencing one of the strongest upsurges in mobile data use in the world. It is anticipated that mobile internet traffic across Africa will double between 2014 and 2015, and will see a 20-fold increase by the end of the decade (Internet World Statistics, 2014). Services based on 3G networks will be dominant within three years, replacing older and more limited 2G technology (Internet World Statistics, 2014). By 2020, it is projected that about three-quarters of all mobile connections will be on 3G or 4G (Internet World Statistics, 2014).

This phenomenal growth in traffic is being spurred by the maturing social media sector, data-rich applications and mobile video. The region is also hosting a new wave of locally built cheap smartphones, which make such devices more readily available to a larger proportion of the population, including children.

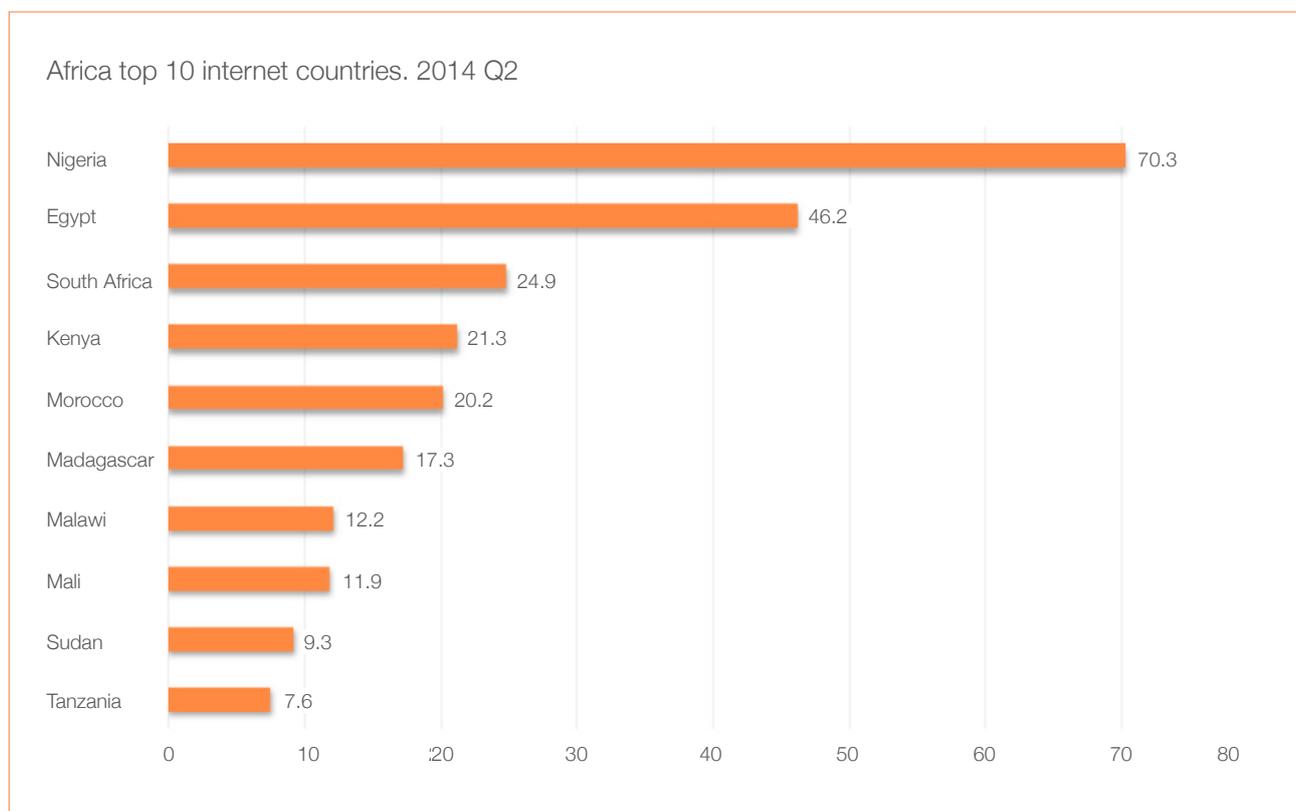
As of July 2014, the ICT sector in Kenya has grown exponentially, with mobile penetration rate striking 81%

(CAK, 2014). The 2014 CAK report further indicates that data / internet subscriptions maintained a remarkable upward trend registering a 6% growth to reach 14.8 million subscriptions up from the 14.0 million (CAK, 2014). Mobile data / internet subscriptions rose by a similar margin of 5.9 per cent to reach 14.7 million up from 13.9 million Kenyans (CAK, 2014).

A report by Kenya-based Portland Communications titled “How Africa Tweets” found that with 2.5 million tweets over a period of three months, Kenya was the second most active country in Africa (Portland Communication, 2012). Over 80% of those polled said they mainly used the service for communicating with friends and 68% said they use it to monitor news. According to the 2015 Digital Rand on “The State of Social Media in Kenya”, Facebook dominates Kenya’s social media with 3.8 million users. Far behind them is LinkedIn, with 1.5million users, Twitter with 650,000 users and Google+ with 350,000 users (Digital Rand, 2015).

The majority of social media activity is centered in Kenya’s capital and largest city Nairobi, and 74% of Kenyans on Twitter are based in Nairobi (Digital Rand, 2015). This steady rise of the social media use

Figure 7 - Kenya is the 4th top African country in internet usage



by Kenyans has also made Kenyan children more vulnerable to being targeted by child sex offenders. It was observed that through social media platforms (mainly Facebook, WhatsApp and Instagram), children with access to phones are able to easily connect, meet new online friends and share graphics with online contacts, some of whom are child sex offenders.

According to the study findings, the use of internet cafes by children under the age of 18 years in the study area is common. This observation is supported by 96% and 100% of the adult and child study respondents respectively.

The study found that children mainly use internet and communication technologies for downloading music and videos; playing games; communication purposes including sending and receiving mail and pictures; and downloading educational materials. However, children also use the internet to access and download pornographic materials.

In Table 4 below, both children and adults surveyed were in agreement that the majority of children use internet to access pornographic videos, as well as for other communication purposes. Despite the high level use of internet and communication technologies among the children, the study results indicate that only 1% of the children use it for accessing educational materials.

Table 4 - Perception of the use of internet and communication technologies among people under age 18 years in the community, according to respondents

PURPOSE OF INTERNET USAGE	CHILDREN (%)	ADULT (%)
Accessing videos or music	12.5	3.4
Accessing pornographic videos	62.5	74.7
Communication for example chatting with friends	50.0	37.9
Distribution/sharing of pornographic materials e.g. Videos, nude pictures	-	9.2
Downloading/playing games	-	4.6
Downloading educational materials	-	1.1

The influx of counterfeit goods, especially phones with internet, has rendered this technology cheap and easily available. Discussion with the key informants indicated that easy access to mobile phones with internet capability has increased child protection problems for children. With increased access to mobile phones, children have been able to explore the internet and can easily access porn sites with no restrictions.

In addition to phones, use of videos as instructional tools while training new recruits is a favored strategy of persons exploiting children in Kenya. As George explains, "I was introduced to the team and trained on the job. I first watched a video of pornography to master the game. My instructors were huge ladies who even had an office that pretended to be a housekeeping service bureau. Since I was taking drugs such as marijuana to enhance my performance, even though I was very young, satisfying my elderly clients wasn't an uphill task." explained George

MEASURES TO CURB SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN IN TRAVEL & TOURISM

Although 64% of respondents were aware of availability of services aimed at helping victims of commercial sexual exploitation in travel and tourism, in most cases, the actual victims of commercial sexual exploitation are not able to access the available services. This can be attributed to the fact that most NGOs focused only on carrying out awareness raising activities, rather than direct service provision. This was identified as a major gap in efforts to address the commercial sexual exploitation of children in Kenya by this study.

Respondents indicated that those services available are offered by NGOs, Faith-Based Organizations and the Government. 81% and 75% of children and adults were aware of organizations supporting children who are victims of commercial sexual exploitation within the study sites. Several measures put in place to deal with commercial sexual exploitation in the community were identified by adults and children interviewed. The most common existing measures that were described are listed below:

- Reporting offenders to the authorities for apprehension
- Training meetings and seminars by churches and CSOs e.g. through barazas (public meetings) where people are sensitized on child rights, etc.

- Engagement of youth in gainful employment programmes, such as the National Youth Service community service projects currently been undertaken in Mukuru, Korogocho and Mathare
- Establishment of rescue homes in all the 47 counties in Kenya
- Community Policing Initiative
- The *Nyumba Kumi* (Ten Households) initiative that has been established by the government to counter terrorism. In the initiative, families within a neighborhood are organized into groups of ten households that are required to elect their chairperson and ensure that all suspicious behavior from strangers are reported to law enforcement authorities
- Awareness campaigns by provincial authorities
- Establishment of a children's help desk at the police post by the ANPPCAN Regional Office
- Volunteer Children Officers at the Sub County District Children offices.
- Revoking licenses of business enterprises that encourage child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children, especially agents who lure children from the slums with offers of employment to countries such as Lebanon and Saud Arabia.

There are organizations and networks working in the communities studied to support victims of commercial sexual exploitation. The respondents were able to identify the following organizations listed in Table 5 below. The NGOs and FBOs are based in Nairobi and the government offices identified are established in all districts across the country.

Table 5 - Organizations with interventions to support victims of Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel & Tourism

NGOS	FBOs	GOVERNMENT OFFICES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANPPCAN Regional Office • Women Rights Awareness Program (WRAP) • Wangu Kanja Foundation • Undugu Society • Terre Des Homes • St. John Community Centre • Rescue Dada • Miss Koch Initiative • MSF • Mathare Community Outreach- education sponsorship • Good Samaritan Children's Home • Healthy Choices For Better Future • FIDA • Doctors without Borders • Child Welfare Society • Blue house • ANPPCAN Kenya Chapter • SOS • Nairobi Women Hospital • Liverpool VCT • Key To Youth Foundation Mukuru CBO • APDK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redeemed Gospel Church Program • Mathare Mosque • JIAM- OVC sponsorship • Catholic Church Mabatini • St. Vincent Eastleigh • Catholic Arch Diocese of Nairobi • Sacred Heart Young Professionals Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children's department • Chiefs • Volunteer Children Officers • Police department

In addition to these organizations and the services they provide, informal arrangements for protection also appear to have been established by commercial sex workers, as explained by Nancy below.

“In this industry, we are well protected by our seniors. We are in associations known as chamas, where we present our grievances, which are later addressed by our peers. If we get exploited by our agents, our leaders intervene and in most cases transfer us to other clubs or pimps.” explained Nancy. These informal associations formed by the commercial sexual workers also reportedly help them to avoid being arrested.

“In my line of duty, I have been arrested frequently due to my lack of a National Identification Card, but I later got released through bribes. In the chamas (informal associations), we save Ksh, 200 (USD 2) per month as a protection fee. Whenever we are caught on the wrong side of the law, our seniors, who are normally adults, come to our rescue and help with the release process.” explained Mary.

From the study findings, the informal associations for commercial sex workers have a lot of influence on their membership and can play a vital role of protecting

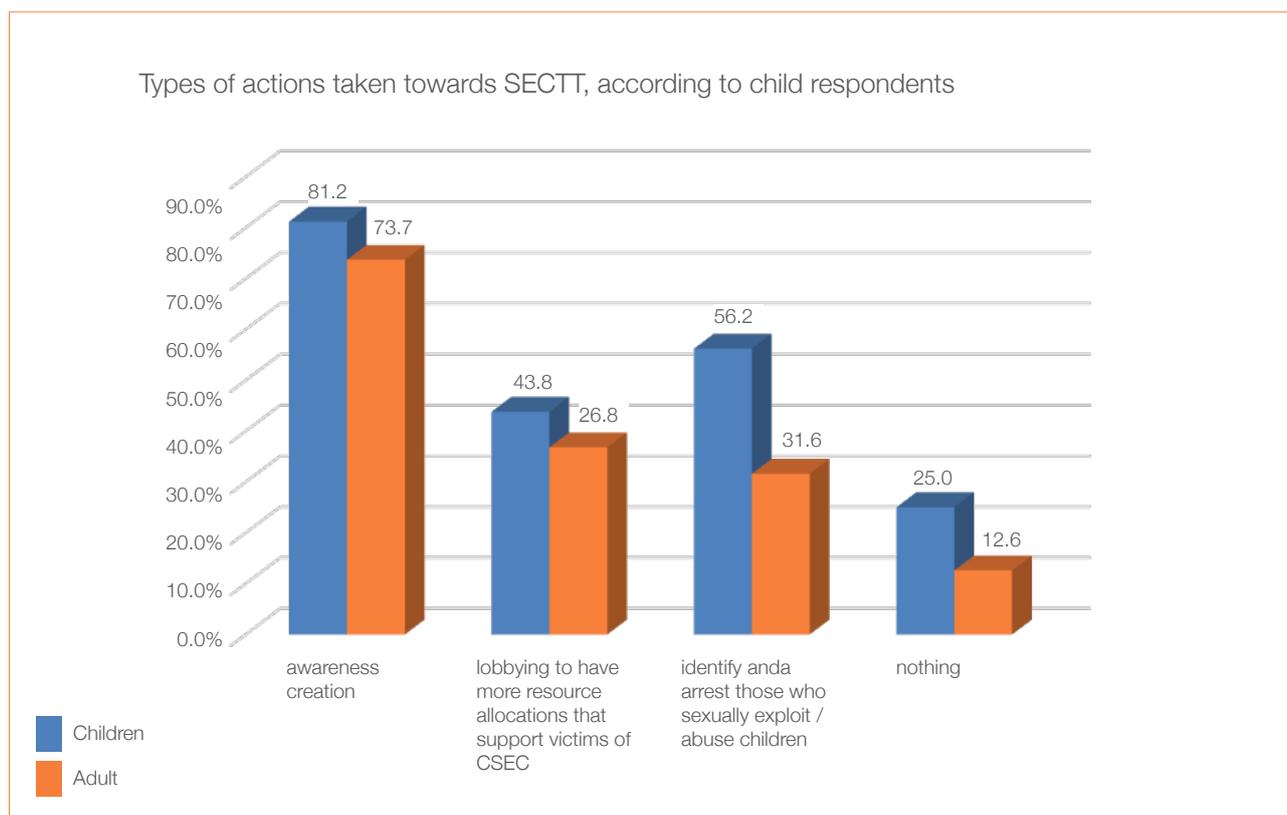
children from SECTT if their capacity is improved as noted below by Sophie, a Project Officer at ANPPCAN Regional Office.

“There are several informal associations for sex workers around the country. It seems that most sex workers register with these associations for protection purposes. These associations if well targeted can offer invaluable support to protect children if their capacity is improved,” says Sophie.

PROGRAMS & INTERVENTIONS TOWARDS COMBATING SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN IN TRAVEL & TOURISM

Among children, awareness creation, arrest of offenders and lobbying were the most frequently identified actions that have been taken to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children within the study sites. However, as shown in Figure 7 that follows, 25% of children interviewed felt that nothing has been done to combat SECTT in Kenya.

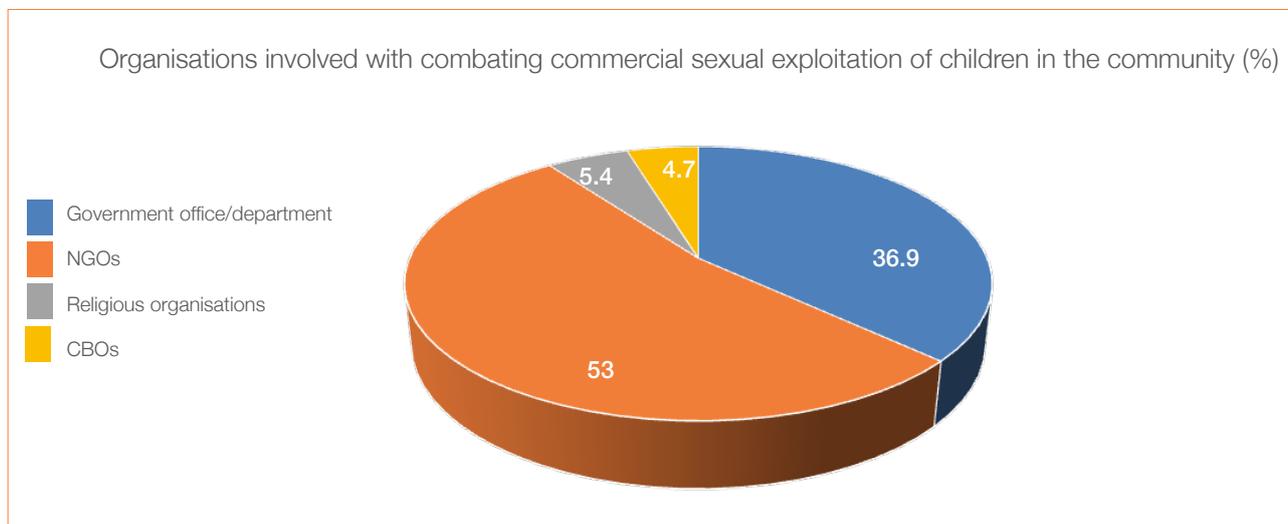
Figure 8 - Types of actions taken towards SECTT, according to child respondents



The study results indicate that government officers / departments are identified as the main key players in combating commercial sexual exploitation of children in Kenya. Figure 8 below shows that other key partners in addition to the government in combating

commercial sexual exploitation include NGOs and FBOs.

Figure 9 - Types of organizations involved in combating SECTT, according to respondents



EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LAWS AND POLICIES AGAINST SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN IN TRAVEL & TOURISM IN KENYA

Kenya applies both international and domestic legal instruments that enhance the development and protection of all children from social malpractices. The Constitution of Kenya 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 Bill of Rights for children is set out in Article 53 (The Constitution of Kenya, 2010).

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 has therefore been demonstrated internationally and nationally through legal and policy instruments, as summarized in Table 6.

A notable finding of the study shows that there is higher level of awareness about laws or policies that protect children from commercial sexual exploitation

amongst children (87.5%) compared to adults (72.9%) interviewed through the study. However, respondents were only able to mention the following seven laws and policy instruments out of a possible 22 instruments:

- The Kenyan Constitution 2010
- Sexual Offences Act 2006
- Trafficking in Persons Act 2010
- Free Primary Education Act 2003
- The Children Act 2001
- Kenya’s Vision 2030
- Child Labour Policy

The study findings indicate that most respondents are not aware of existing legislation and policies that address SECTT. However respondents took issue with the reluctance of law enforcement agencies in dealing with the perpetrators of such crimes, as well as the coping strategies adopted by communities to address the issue. According to one FGD participant, in the Borana community, cases are solved by elders based on cultural laws, which often favor the perpetrator. For example, if a perpetrator is found guilty, they may be asked to marry the girl or pay a meager fine in terms of goats.

There is also a culture of silence within the community, where people see crimes happen and do not report or take action. This is reportedly because offenders often

Table 6 - Legal & policy instruments for protecting children in Kenya adopted from the National Plan of Action against Sexual Exploitation in Kenya (2013 to 2017)

LEGAL AND POLICY INSTRUMENTS IN KENYA FOR PROTECTING CHILDREN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990 • Ratification of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC, 1990) in 2000. • 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; • Recognizing Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) as a Worst Form of Child Labour (WFCL) as defined in ILO Convention 182. Kenya ratified ILO Convention 182 in 2001; • Development of the National Plan of Action on Children, 2008-2012; • 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 • The National Plan of Action against Sexual Exploitation of Children in Kenya Page • 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; • National Guidelines on the Management of Sexual Violence in Kenya, 2009; • Policy for Persons with Disability; • Policy Framework for Nomadic Education in Kenya. • Kenya Vision 2013

bribe the police or get bailed out when the cases are taken to Kenyan courts. The offenders then usually go back to the communities where they sexually exploited children to harass the family or those who reported them to the authorities. In most instances, community members usually blame the victims rather than empathizing with them. As a result, victims of sexual exploitation usually do not want to share their

experiences, which can obstruct justice. Rehema, 32 yr old Community Health Worker has faced the wrath of the perpetrators of child trafficking of children for sexual purposes in Kiamaiko slum in Nairobi.

"I am a witness to a case in court against two people who were arrested for trafficking girls for sexual exploitation. Unfortunately, they were

granted bail by court. Now I have to go into exile because they want to kill me. I am not ready to testify again in Court," says Rehema.

There are also belief systems in the study sites that support the idea that when a man has sexual intercourse with a young girl, he will not grow old. For those who are HIV positive, there is a belief that this may cause them to have a higher chance of turning negative. Sexual exploitation of children is therefore unfortunately seen as a solution rather than a problem. These beliefs cause sexual exploitation of children to be desirable and young girls are marketable in brothels.

Those who engage in commercial sexual exploitation of children may be among the well-known and highly influential people in Kenya. Testimonies from victims of commercial exploitation documented names of politicians and businessmen who are powerful and unlikely to be

prosecuted. Law enforcement agencies face the challenge of bribery and the resulting reluctance to prosecute cases, particularly when the perpetrator is wealthy or has influential social or political position. Perpetrators of sexual exploitation reported to the police are often not arrested, while those who have been arrested are released immediately after he/she is presented to the police and other law enforcement agencies.

The study findings thus indicate that while there are good laws and policies in place geared towards protecting children from commercial sexual exploitation in Kenya, in reality these laws and policies are not properly enforced. In many cases, inadequate resources, including human and financial resources that are vital in law enforcement, present a serious challenge. Other issues identified are presented in the table that follows.

Table 7 - Challenges to the implementation of laws &

policies that protect children SECTT in Kenya as analyzed from the study findings

CHALLENGES TO IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS AND POLICIES IN KENYA

- Lack of allocation of adequate resources to enforce laws and policies
- Victims fear of speaking up, resulting in offenders not being apprehended
- Corruption of law enforcement officers, enabling offenders to avoid arrest
- Poor prosecutorial procedures
- Poor legislation and enforcement of the laws
- Low level of awareness of Child Rights among adults
- Poor implementation of the Children's Act
- Lack of resources to carry out interventions
- Ineffective child protective units at the community level
- Fear of offender reprisal, especially those released by the police or judiciary
- Complacency in the legal system
- Poor capacity of service providers, including the police, in handling cases of commercial sexual exploitation
- Lack of cooperation and sustained coordination between different stakeholders
- Reluctant law enforcement officers due to lack of willing witnesses and proper evidence gathering
- Few referral hospitals available, and those that are available are very far away from the slum communities
- Settlement of court cases between offenders and parents of victims of sexual exploitation

PROPOSED PRIORITY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION

Both the children and adults interviewed in the study suggested priority areas that the Government and service providers should consider while addressing and supporting victims of commercial sexual exploitation, and families living with the victims in Kenya.

For victims of Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel & Tourism:

- Provide vocational training to victims
- Training of those working with victims
- Ensure that rescued children are taken to children welfare services
- Refer children to church for assistance (if the church provides adequate services)
- Ensure quick and appropriate response from victim welfare organizations and make sure services are available and accessible
- Provide education scholarship to victims
- Offer moral, material & education support
- Ensure confidentiality of victims' identities during service provision
- Engaging victims in various productive activities
- Conduct campaigns against early sexual behaviour
- Encourage voluntary reporting of offenders by the community
- Support voluntary community policing through the Nyumba Kumi initiative

For families living with victims of Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel & Tourism

- Provide financial support through voluntary donations to the victims' families
- Show love and accept victims in families
- Reporting cases to authorities and NGOs
- Offer psychological support
- Offer of moral, material & educational support
- Provide spiritual nourishment
- Formation of psychosocial support groups

Guardians/Parents' obligations were identified as follows:

- Need to train and educate their children on the dangers of CSEC
- Need to spend more time with their children
- Need for candid talks about consequences of commercial sex
- Need for active participation on sensitization and awareness campaigns
- To be positive role models to their children
- Provide basic needs and positive, supportive relationships
- Minimize and monitor children's access to the internet
- Having family matters forums
- Provide counseling and teach children about their rights

Teachers' obligations were identified as follows:

- To educate and counsel children
- Provide the children with life skills and counseling
- Train children on the dangers of CSEC
- Review of syllabus to enable inclusion of social issues
- Offer moral support to the children
- Create clubs that can teach and empower pupils to combat these crimes
- Have good relationship with their children and establish children's clubs
- Provide counseling and guidance
- Help to identify and conduct outreach to vulnerable and at-risk children

Community obligations were identified as follows:

- Identify perpetrators through the nyumba kumi (Ten Households) initiative
- Report all cases of child abuse to the police
- Take responsibility for protecting all children in the community
- Active participation in prevention of child labour
- Organize seminars with children during holidays
- Create awareness on children rights

CHAPTER 4

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The study findings conclude that sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism is significant and potentially growing problem in Kenya. This is exacerbated by the trafficking of children for commercial sexual exploitation.

Typical perpetrators originate from the USA, UK, Italy, Germany, Canada, Korea, and China, among other developed nations. Those coming from African nations included South Africa, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Rwanda and Sudan.

Kenyan offenders from affluent neighborhoods such as Lavington, Buruburu, Parklands, and Westlands engage in commercial sexual exploitation of children. Whereas the perpetrators often target poor neighborhoods such as Kariobangi, Korogocho, Pipeline, Mabatini, Mukuru, Dandora, Donholm and Umoja where several dens for sexual exploitation has been established, other major tourist destinations such as Mombasa, Kisumu, Kakamega, Nakuru, among other major towns in Kenya also have a large number of children who are undergoing through commercial sexual exploitation. High-end estates in Nairobi and major tourism sites are economic magnets that make children vulnerable to false promises of employment or other trickery and coercion employed by child traffickers.

Victims of SECTT are often children whose basic needs cannot be met by family or guardians. Orphans are reportedly the most vulnerable children to commercial sexual exploitation. Other children considered vulnerable were identified as girls, children heading households and children from single parents.

Perpetrators of SECTT were identified as people from diverse backgrounds. These included Kenyans who are well known to the children, and they mostly use hired motor cyclists popularly known as *boda bodas* as a means of transporting children to places where sexual exploitation takes place.

Foreign investment such as construction of roads/highways by foreigners has contributed to the commercial sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism as well.

Despite the high level use of internet and communication technologies among the children, the study results indicate that only 1% of the children use it for accessing educational materials.

Even though 64% of the respondents were found to be aware of availability of services aimed at helping victims of commercial sexual exploitation in travel and tourism, in most cases, victims were not aware of the consequences of commercial sexual exploitation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The study therefore makes the following 5P's (Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, Policy and Partnership) recommendations:

Prevention recommendations

- Strengthen coordination by mandating the Department of Children Services to take the leading role in preventing SECTT
- Initiate community level dialogue and work with informal and formal groups to identify, prevent and respond to SECTT cases at the local level.
- Initiate programs targeting guardians/parents that educate them on their roles and responsibilities in raising children, as poor parental/foster care has been established as a push factor to SECTT at the family level.
- Engage the corporate/private sector in child protection, particularly in enhancing internet safety and working with the travel and tourism sector
- Train police officers on child rights and the value they can add to combat SECTT activities in Kenya

Protection recommendations

- The Government through the Department of Children Services should carry out social audit and accreditation of charitable children's institutions in the country as a means of minimizing child trafficking for sexual exploitation
- Through the Public Private Partnership, Internet safety for children and engagement with the travel and tourism sector should be initiated to protect children from SECTT
- Establish different avenues for children/ adults to confidentially report - including child help desks in police stations, hospitals and schools, and also create speak out boxes where victims can report
- Ensure the presence of accessible and wide ranging referral services for immediate support for child victims, such as crisis centers, help lines, counseling, legal and medical aid.
- Revoke licenses of business enterprises such as house girls bureaus, massage parlors, bars and stripping clubs that encourage child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children especially agents who were luring children from the slums with the hope of getting employment to countries such as Lebanon and Saudi Arabia.

Prosecution recommendations

- Increase awareness amongst the public on how to document and report Child Sexual Offenders and prosecution procedures
- Curb laxity in the enforcement of policies and procedures and also strengthen linkages amongst various institutions involved by refining partnerships and raising awareness amongst the professional bodies
- Establish child friendly courts to protect children from perpetrators and help them in giving testimonies in a friendly and confidential environment.
- Children representatives should also be included in the formation of court users committees.
- Create awareness on the limitation of traditional justice systems to avoid cases being handled communally when they are criminal in nature. Where possible engage traditional justice system

to advocate for improved protection of children and their rights.

- Increase implementation of the Witness Protection Act, including strengthening of the unit under the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP).

Policy recommendations

- Stakeholders to work towards creating child protection networks at the community level for identification, prevention and response to SECTT cases
- The immigration department should take the lead in screening of tourists and travellers during entry into the country as a way of flagging out perpetrators of SECTT at the port of entry
- Encourage and reinforce community policing, including the Nyumba Kumi initiative and other community associations in order to put more impetus on the fight against SECTT
- Widen welfare programmes beyond supporting OVCs to include street families and children and youth from low income households
- Enforce national laws and policies that have been legislated as shown in table 6.

Partnership recommendations

- The Children's Department should take the lead in the development, implementation, monitoring and resource mobilization for an all-inclusive National Action Plan aimed at addressing the sexual exploitation of children in Kenya
- Establish an inter-agency forum to help in the coordination of agencies including the community structures
- Conduct a mapping exercise of all service providers, including the religious sector, available from the community to national levels to address SECTT
- Ensure availability of services to help victims of SECTT and their families/ guardians to secure evidence and ensure that victims get justice
- Strengthen community child protection structures that will be capable of preventing and responding to issues related to SECTT at the community level.

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ANNEX I

Questionnaire targeting adults: Government officials, police & community leaders

Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism in Kenya Quantitative survey questionnaire for Adults who work in the tourist industry, Government officials, Police / Security Officers, community leaders & Child protection service providers

INTRODUCTION AND INFORMED CONSENT

Good morning/afternoon. My name is, I am from ANPPCAN Regional Office and helping them to do this important study. Thank you for agreeing to participate in this study and for allowing me to interview you. The information you give me is confidential and won't be repeated to anybody. It will only be used to improve services for children who have been victims of child sexual exploitation in our country. In case you do not understand the question say so for me to explain. Also, if you find some questions annoying, you do not need to answer them and feel free to ask any question.

Instructions: *If no interview is granted, ask why.
 If granted, thank the respondent after the interview*

RESPONDENT IDENTIFICATION

Complete the information below for all households

	Questionnaire No.
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Sub County	
Village	
Identification of respondent (use Initials only).....	
Start Time:..... End Time:.....	

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	FIRST VISIT	SECOND VISIT	THIRD VISIT
Date	Day Month		
Interviewer's name			
Result*			

*Result codes

- 1: Interview complete
- 2: Postponed, new time & date set (*if postponed enter time and date of postponed visit*)
- 3: Incomplete
- 4: Refused
- 77: Other reason
- 88: Not eligible household

SECTION A - Socio-demographic characteristics of respondent

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENT			
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE	SKIP
A1	Age	Age in completed years..... Don't know.....99	
A2	Sex	Male.....1 Female.....2	
A3	Marital status	Not married.....1 Married Monogamou.....2 Married polygamous.....3 Divorced/separated.....4 Widowed.....5 Others specify.....77	
A4	Education	None.....1 Lower primary (P1-P4).....2 Upper primary (P5-P7).....3 Secondary.....4 Tertiary.....5 University.....6 Other specify.....77	

B3	Do you think these offenders come from other countries?	Yes.....1 No.....0	
B4	If yes, from which countries?	
B5	What kinds of children are vulnerable to Commercial Sexual Exploitation?	Orphans.....1 Children heading households.....2 Children from single parents.....4 Children whose parents engage in illicit brew.....5 Children who have dropped out of school.....6 Boys.....7 Girls.....8 Victims of child trafficking.....9 Others.....77	
B6	What factors make children vulnerable to such exploitation?	Residing in single roomed houses.....1 Easy access to video halls2 Poverty.....3 Low level of education.....4 Big family size.....5 Poor relationships with parents/caregivers.....6 Peer pressure.....7 Dysfunctional families.....8 Others.....77	
B7	Who organizes how children get sexually exploited in this country?	
B8	Has foreign investment like construction of roads by foreigners contributed to the commercial sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism?	Yes.....1 No.....0	
B9	If yes, how does it happen?	

B10	Does the internet and communication technologies such as mobile phones, internet and TV contribute to the exploitation of children in any way?	Yes.....1 No.....0	
B11	If yes, how?	
B12	Do people under 18 yrs use internet cafes in this area/ community?	Yes.....1 No.....0	
B13	If yes, what do they use them for?	
B14	What measures are in place to deal with commercial sexual exploitation of children in your/ this community?	

Section C - Organisations and networks supporting victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation

ORGANISATIONS AND NETWORKS SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION			
	QUESTIONS	RESPONSE	SKIP
C1	Do you know of organisations that are currently supporting victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation?	Yes.....1 No.....0	
C2	If yes, which ones?	

ANNEX II

Questionnaire for those working within the tourism industry

Introduction

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this survey. The purpose of this research is to understand the dynamics of sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in Kenya. The study is designed to learn more about this phenomenon and make recommendations to ensure the protection of children.

The survey should only take 15 minutes of your time. Your responses will be kept anonymous and only used in aggregate form. If you have questions or would like more information about the research, there is an opportunity to so indicate at the conclusion of the survey.

Interview guide

1. What are the major tourist destinations in Kenya?

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.....
.....
.....

a. Where do tourists typically come from?

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Are children in Kenya involved in the commercial sex trade for tourists and others who travel in the country?

.....
.....
.....
.....

a. If so, how are they involved? Describe where this happens and in which contexts.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

b. If not, please explain why commercial exploitation of children in travel and tourism is not a problem.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

c. What measures are in place to prevent this happening?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Which children are victims of commercial sexual exploitation?

.....

.....

.....

a. What factors cause these children to be especially vulnerable?

.....

.....

.....

.....

b. How do they get involved in commercial sexual exploitation?

.....

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.....

.....

4. Who is organising and sexually exploiting children in travel and tourism in this country?

.....

.....

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.....

5. Who are the offenders?

.....

.....

.....

a. Are offenders from other countries and if so, where?

.....

.....

.....

.....

b. Are offenders from this country? If so, in what contexts are they exploiting children?

.....
.....
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c. Who is else is involved?

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6. Is foreign investment (e.g. *mining, construction*) contributing to the commercial sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism?

a. If so, where and how?

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b. If not, why not? What measures are in place to prevent this happening?

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7. Do the internet and communication technologies contribute to the exploitation of children in any way?

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a. Do people under the age of 18 use internet cafes in this area?

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b. If so, what do they use them for?

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c. How has this changed in recent years?

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d. What role, if any, do mobile phones play in the sexual exploitation of children for travel and tourism?

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8. Do you know if any services are available to help child victims of commercial sexual exploitation in travel and tourism?

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a. Who operates these (Government / NGOs / faith-based organisations)?

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b. Who can be contacted for assistance if there is a problem with tourists doing anything harmful to children?

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9. What do you think is the best way to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in your country?

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10. What legal protection from commercial sexual exploitation has been put in place for children?

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a. What are the challenges to implementation?

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b. What gaps remain?

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11. Do you have any other recommendations for strengthening the protection of children from commercial sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in your country?

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12. Is there anyone you would recommend that we speak with to learn more about this issue?

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Thank you for your time. The information provided will be used to contribute to research on commercial sexual exploitation of children in your country. If you would like to receive a copy of this report, please indicate this below.

Yes
No

If you have any questions about the research or would like additional information, please contact:

.....

ANNEX III

Case story guide

Spend the first few moments of the interview building a rapport with the child, including providing information about yourself and why you want to speak with them. Start with simple questions that they can answer easily. Some examples may include:

- How old are you?
- Where are you from?
- Where are your parents?
- Who do you currently live with?
- Where do you sleep?
- How long have you worked here?
- What type of work do you do?

Once the child is feeling more comfortable, you can begin exploring with them their life and experiences in greater detail. Ask open-ended questions and allow the child to speak about the things that are important to them. Tell them that by telling their story, they are helping others to better understand the problems that children face so that more things can be done to protect boys and girls who face these same risks and challenges.

One strategy is to ask the child to describe the first day s/he started working in a particular location. Details may include: location, age, vehicle, sex act(s), and how much money was made. Children often remember this day and can describe events in good detail.

Other questions to encourage the child to share may include:

- How many days is the child required to work, at what time of day?
- How do they identify law enforcement? What type of interactions do they have with law enforcement officers?
- Does the child work on any internet sites? Which ones, how, why, when?
- Does the child use any forms of communication technology (mobile phones, pagers, etc.) to interact with clients?
- Is the child receiving any help or services from others? If so, what kind of help/services, and from whom?
- Are there any other types of help or services would s/he would like to receive?
- Who do they go to when they are afraid or in need of assistance? Is the help provided beneficial?

Involvement of adults:

- Does someone control the child and manage their work?
- When, where, and how does the child pay this person?
- Ask the child to describe the typical perpetrator: nationality, age, how they contact the child, where they take them, what happens afterward.

The final part of the testimony (time permitting) can address information related to risk/protective/resiliency factors; health, medical and other self-described needs; service access and impediments to access; recommendations for changes to improve the protection of children from exploitation in travel and tourism.

If time is available and the child is willing to continue the testimony, a possible wrap-up exercise could be to explore their perception of the benefits / challenges involved in their current situation. In conclusion, thank the child for their time and ask if they have any questions or would like any further information.

ANNEX IV

Focus Group Discussion Guide

Begin by introducing yourself and ANPPCAN (African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect) and the reason you want to have a discussion with them (conducting a research on Child sex tourism). ANPPCAN is a pan African network that promotes child rights and child protection in Africa. Its mission is to enhance, in partnership with others, the prevention and protection of children from all forms of maltreatment, thus, ensuring that the rights of children are realized.

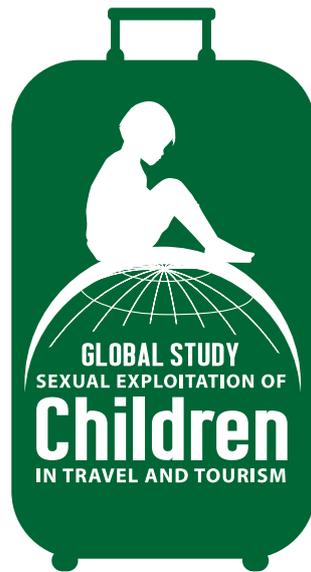
Thank them for allowing you to talk with them about the important study, whose information will be used to improve services for victims of child sexual exploitation.

Brief them of what SECTT entails in order to break the ice and create rapport by posing a question or a situation that occurred recently. Remember to be clear and patient when engaging in the discussions.

- Most vulnerable children to SECTT and the forms of SECTT they are exposed to
- Factors that expose children to SECTT
- Problems faced by victims of SECTT
- Available support services to victims of SECTT
- Existing legislations and policies in place to address SECTT and gaps that make the laws and policies in effective
- Recommendations for strengthening protection of children against SECTT.

NB: Ensure you probe thoroughly to capture all the information. The FGD should not take more than an hour.

End with thanking them for the time and participation.



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Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

