



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION TO
Tackle Online Child Sexual
Exploitation and Abuse in Kenya
2022–2026



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Ministry of Public Service, Gender, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programmes
State Department for Social Protection, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programmes
Directorate of Children's Services

National Plan of Action to Tackle Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Kenya, 2022–2026

Additional information on the National Plan of Action on Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Kenya 2022 - 2026 can be obtained from the Directorate of Children's Services. P.O. BOX 40326 - 00100 Nairobi.
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Foreword

The protection of children remains a key priority of the Government of Kenya with the focus to prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse. This is evident through the ratification of international and regional legal instruments in addition to the development and implementation of key national child-related laws, policies and programmes. On 23 July 2019, Kenya joined the WePROTECT Global Alliance, a global movement dedicated to end online child sexual exploitation and abuse.

The fourth industrial revolution across the globe and in Kenya is driven by exponential growth in the adoption of digital technology and unprecedented increases in access to knowledge. The fast pace of change in information and communication technologies is facilitating unprecedented opportunities for many children to achieve their rights to learn, express themselves, and participate meaningfully in their communities.

However, in this fast-changing world, children's rights are at risk of being compromised through crimes including sexual exploitation and abuse facilitated by the digital technologies that are meant to offer benefits.

The mass use of the internet and new technologies has amplified the production and circulation of illegal child sexual abuse materials and increased the incidences of online grooming for sexual abuse, sextortion, sexting, and the conduct of other forms of exploitation, including live streaming of child sexual abuse.

It is important to note that the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the shift online of many aspects of children's lives necessitating the need to work together to protect children in the digital environment.

This costed ***National Plan of Action to Tackle Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse*** is a historic document and the first of its kind in Kenya. It aims to guide government, industry, policymakers, civil society organizations and communities to take the right measures to ensure the internet is safe for children.

The successful implementation of this Plan will require collaboration with development partners, international partners, industry, private sector, civil society organizations and community members.

I therefore call on all relevant stakeholders to commit to working together to protect the children of Kenya.



Prof. Margaret Kobia, Ph.D, EGH

Cabinet Secretary

Ministry of Public Service, Gender, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programmes

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Preface

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The results of an assessment conducted to analyse Kenya’s response to online child sexual exploitation and abuse (OCSEA) established that children face threats and risks in the online environment. This assessment fills a critical gap that requires a coordinated response plan to address online abuse against children.

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The Government, through the State Department for Social Protection – Directorate of Children’s Services, has come up with this five-year National Plan of Action to Tackle Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse 2022–2026, in tandem with the Fourth Medium-Term Plan of Kenya Vision 2030.

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The development of this Plan is grounded in the WePROTECT Model National Response and has five key contextualized strategic areas, namely:

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1. STRATEGIC AREA 1: Law, policies, leadership and coordination

S6

2. STRATEGIC AREA 2: Prevention

S7

3. STRATEGIC AREA 3: Capacity strengthening

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4. STRATEGIC AREA 4: Response and support services

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5. STRATEGIC AREA 5: Monitoring and evaluating progress

A3

The National Plan of Action outlines priority actions for all key stakeholders in order to establish an effective response to the rapidly changing world of the internet and its impact on children. The NPA builds on key strengths and seeks to address gaps in Kenya’s child protection system in relation to both the prevention of and response to OCSEA. The monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the NPA is required to ensure successful implementation. The goal of these efforts will be to identify progress in activities to prevent and respond to OCSEA as well as to identify weaknesses, gaps and challenges.

A4

The successes and obstacles identified during implementation will inform adjustments to strategic interventions and will be documented as lessons learned and best practices to be disseminated and used in planning the next steps for interventions to end online child sexual exploitation and abuse in Kenya.

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Nelson Marwa Sospeter, CBS

Principal Secretary

State Department for Social Protection

Ministry of Public Service, Gender, Senior Citizens Affairs & Special Programmes

Acknowledgements

The National Plan of Action to Tackle Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse 2022–2026 was prepared under the guidance and leadership of the Directorate of Children’s Services.

Our greatest gratitude goes to the children and families who made contributions during the assessment of Kenya’s response to online child sexual exploitation and abuse. The experiences of children are key to understanding and guiding our way forward. This feedback provided instrumental information that helped us better understand the situation of online violence against children in Kenya and shaped the actions presented in this Plan. These contributions will impact the lives of the many children and families that come after them as Kenya moves to prevent and respond to online violence against children.

Special thanks go to the Technical Working Group on Child Online Protection, which comprised of Maurice Tsuma and Rose Mwangi from the Directorate of Children’s Services; Monika Sandvik-Nylund and Roselyn Kabata from UNICEF Kenya; Lewis Gatheru from Judiciary; Marvin Joel Oriema from the Communications Authority of Kenya; Mary Thiong’o from the National Council for Children’s Services; Gertrude Kiilu from the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions; Lawrence Okoth from the DCI-Anti Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit; Mary Musasia from the Ministry of ICT; Martin Kungania from the Ministry of Education; Judith Nyambura from the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development; Lillian Kariuki from Watoto Watch; Job Osewe and Caroline Parmet from Terre des Hommes – Netherlands; Martha Sunda from ChildLine Kenya and Eunice Kilundo from ChildFund Kenya. The team provided extensive information, expertise and technical guidance during the development process. Further, we appreciate the County Coordinators’ Children’s Services from all the counties who mobilized children to participate in the development of the Plan.

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Finally, we acknowledge and appreciate UNICEF Kenya for its financial and technical support during the entire process without which the process would not have been complete. We truly appreciate financial support from Terres des Hommes – Netherlands during the various key stakeholders’ forums and ChildFund Kenya for supporting the NPA review meetings.



Shem Nyakutu

Secretary Children’s Services
Directorate of Children’s Services

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Acronyms

S1	AAC	Area Advisory Council
S2	AG&DoJ	Attorney General and Department of Justice
S3	AHTCPU	Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit
S4	CA	Communications Authority of Kenya
S5	CBO	Community-based organization
S6	CCPI	Charitable children's institutions
S7	CEOP	Child exploitation and online protection
A1	CoG	Council of Governors
A2	CPIMS	Child protection information management system
A3	CSAM	Child sexual abuse material
A4	CSEA	Child sexual exploitation and abuse
A5	CSEM	Child sexual exploitation material
	CSO	Civil society organization
	CSR	Corporate social responsibility
	CUC	Court User Committee
	DCI	Directorate of Criminal Investigations
	DCS	Directorate of Children's Services
	DSD	Department of Social Development
	ECPAT	Every Child Protected Against Trafficking (NGO)
	FGD	Focus group discussion
	FIDA	Federation of Women Lawyers (Kenya)
	GBV	Gender-based violence
	GDPR	General data protection regulation
	GSMA	Global System of Mobile Communications Association
	HMIS	Health management information system
	ICSE	International Child Sexual Exploitation data base (INTERPOL)
	ICMEC	International Center for Missing and Exploited Children
	ICT	Information and communications technology
	INHOPE	The International Association of Internet Hotlines
	ISP	Internet service provider
	ITU	International Telecommunications Union
	IWF	Internet Watch Foundation
	JTI	Judiciary Training Institute
	KE-CIRT	Kenya Computer Incident Response Team

KICD	Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development	
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	S1
KNUT	Kenya National Union of Teachers	S2
KSG	Kenya School of Government	S3
LSK	Law Society of Kenya	
MCDA	Ministries, Counties, Departments and Agencies	S4
MCK	Media Council of Kenya	
MoE	Ministry of Education	S5
MoU	Memorandum of understanding	
MNR	Model National Response	S6
NCAJ	National Council on Administration of Justice	
NCCS	National Council for Children's Services	S7
NCMEC	National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (US)	A1
NEMIS	National Education Management Information System	
NGO	Non-governmental organization	A2
NPRP VAC	National Prevention and Response Plan on Violence Against Children in Kenya 2019–2023	A3
NSPCC	National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (UK)	A4
NPA	National Plan of Action	
NPS	National Police Service	A5
OCSEA	Online child sexual exploitation and abuse	
ODPP	Office of Director of Public Prosecutions	
PTA	Parent Teacher Association	
SCI	Statutory Children Institution	
SMS	Short messaging service	
SOPs	Standard operating procedures	
SSW	Social service workforce	
TELCO	Telecommunications company	
TSC	Teachers Service Commission	
TESPOK	Technology Service Providers of Kenya	
TWG	Technical working group	
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child	
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	
URL	Uniform resource locator	
VAC	Violence against children	
WPA	Witness Protection Agency	

Glossary

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App: A short form for application. A computer program or piece of software designed for a particular purpose that can be downloaded onto a mobile phone or other device.¹

S2

Child: A person below the age of 18 years.

S3

Child sexual abuse materials (CSAM) include, but are not limited to, “any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities, or any representation of the sexual parts of a child for primarily sexual purposes;” as well as the use of a child to create such a representation.² CSAM can be broadened to include sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism; online enticement; trafficking of children for sexual purposes; child sexual molestation; misleading domain names or words; and solicited or unsolicited obscene material sent to a child.³

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Child sexual exploitation is a type of child abuse that happens when a child is performing, and/or another (or others) are performing on them, sexual activities sometimes in exchange for something including food, accommodation, drugs or substances, affection, money or gifts.⁴

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Commercial sexual exploitation of children comprises sexual abuse by the adult and remuneration in cash or kind to the child or a third person or persons. The child is treated as a sexual object and as a commercial object. It constitutes a form of coercion and violence against children and amounts to forced labour and a contemporary form of slavery.⁵

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Cyber/cyberspace/online space: Involving, using, or relating to computers, especially the internet.⁶

A2

Cyber-bullying: Bullying via the use of digital technologies or digital space, which can take place on social media, messaging and gaming platforms and on mobile phones. It is repeated behaviour, aimed at scaring, angering or shaming those who are targeted. Examples include spreading lies about or posting embarrassing photos of someone on social media; sending hurtful messages or threats via messaging platforms; impersonating someone and sending mean messages to others on their behalf. Face-to-face bullying and cyberbullying can often occur alongside each other but cyberbullying leaves a digital footprint – a record that can prove useful and provide evidence to help stop the abuse.⁷

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Cyber tipline: NCMEC reporting system for the online exploitation of children.

Dark Web: Intentionally concealed content accessed through web browsers designed to protect individuals' identities, for example through encryption. The Onion Router (TOR) is one such example. However, as noted by the Global Commission on Internet Governance, the Dark Web also gives freedom of information to individuals, which is particularly important to those in repressed regimes.⁸

1 University of Cambridge, *Cambridge University Dictionary*, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/Cambridge, United Kingdom, 2021>.

2 International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children, 'Child Sexual Abuse Material: Model legislation and global review', 2018, p. 10. Retrieved from: <https://cdn.icmec.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/CSAM-Model-Law-9th-Ed-FINAL-12-3-18-1.pdf>.

3 ECPAT International, 'Trends in Online Child Sexual Abuse Material', ECPAT, 2018. Retrieved from: www.humandignity.foundation/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/ECPATInternational-Report-Trends-in-Online-Child-Sexual-Abuse-Material-2018.pdf

4 Interagency Working Group on Sexual Exploitation of Children, 'Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse', 2016. Retrieved from <http://luxembourgguidelines.org/>

5 African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN), Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism in Kenya, 2015. Retrieved from: www.anppcan.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/SECTT-Kenya.pdf; Interagency Working Group on Sexual Exploitation of Children, 'Terminology Guidelines for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse', 2016. Retrieved from <http://luxembourgguidelines.org/>

6 University of Cambridge, *Cambridge University Dictionary*, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/Cambridge, United Kingdom, 2021>

7 www.unicef.org/end-violence/how-to-stop-cyberbullying

8 UNICEF, State of the World's Children: Children in a Digital World, United Nations Children's Fund, New York, 2017. Retrieved from: www.unicef.org/reports/state-worlds-children-2017

Grooming: When an adult builds a relationship of trust and emotional connection with a child or young person for the purpose of manipulating, exploiting and abusing them. Children and young people who are groomed can be sexually abused, exploited or trafficked. Anyone can be a groomer, no matter their age, gender or race. Grooming can take place over a short or long period of time – from weeks to years. Groomers may also build a relationship with the young person’s family or friends to make them seem trustworthy or authoritative.⁹

Live-streamed child sexual abuse: Refers to “Images or videos permanently recorded from a live broadcast stream in which the child(ren) consciously interacted with a remote other(s); and which met the... threshold for action as child sexual abuse material.”¹⁰

Online child sexual abuse: When a child or young person is forced or tricked into sexual activities online. For example, a child could be forced to make, view or share child abuse images or videos or take part in sexual activities or conversations online.¹¹

Online child sexual exploitation and abuse (OCSEA): Includes child sexual abuse materials (CSAM) live online child sexual abuse or live streaming; online grooming of children for sexual purposes; sexting; sextortion; online coercion and blackmail; possession, production and sharing of indecent images of children; and prohibited Images. There are other emerging cyber-related crimes such as cyber-bullying of and by children; online radicalisation; children addicted to pornography; identity theft/impersonation; and exposure to inappropriate content online such as gambling.¹²

Sexting: Sharing of sexual, naked or semi-naked images or videos of themselves or others or sending sexual messages. It is online abuse if a child or young person is pressured or coerced into creating or sending these types of images.¹³

Sexual exploitation: Refers to “Any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another”¹⁴ For children, it is important to remember that both the victim and the perpetrator may be under the age of 18.¹⁵

Sexual Extortion: Refers to the blackmailing of a person with the help of (self-generated) images of that person in order to extort sexual favors, money, or other benefits from her/him under the threat of sharing the material beyond the consent of the depicted person (e.g. posting images on social media).

WePROTECT: A global initiative that brings together state and non-state agencies to protect children against all forms of online violence.

See additional terms in Annex 4.

9 National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty against Children (NSPCC) UK, 2019, www.nspcc.org.uk/what-is-child-abuse/types-of-abuse/grooming/#what-is

10 Internet Watch Foundation, ‘Trends in Online Child Sexual Exploitation: Examining the distribution of captures of live-streamed child sexual abuse’, 2018. Retrieved from: www.iwf.org.uk/sites/default/files/inline-files/Distribution%20of%20Captures%20of%20Live-streamed%20Child%20Sexual%20Abuse%20FINAL.pdf

11 NSPCC: <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/child-abuse-and-neglect/child-sexual-exploitation>

12 Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI), 5 March 2020.

13 NSPCC: <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/research-resources/briefings/sexting-advice-professionals>

14 IAWG, cited in ECPAT, ‘Demand Summary Paper 1: Defining the demand for the sexual exploitation of children, 2018.

15 Babchishin, Hanson and Hermann, ‘The Characteristics of Online Sex Offenders: A meta-analysis’, 2011; ‘Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment’, cited in ECPAT, 2018; Demand Summary Paper 2: The Demand for the Sexual Exploitation of Children.

Key terms and definitions

S1

Terminology	'Promotion of sexual activity with a child'
Definition	<p>A person, including a juristic person, who –</p> <p>(a) Manufactures or distributes any article that promotes, or is intended to promote, a sexual offence with a child; or,</p> <p>(b) Supplies or displays to a child any article which is intended to be used in the performance of a sexual act with the intention of encouraging or enabling that child to perform such sexual act, is guilty of an offence and is liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than five years, and where the accused person is a juristic person, to a fine of not less than 500,000 shillings.</p>
Document	Sexual Offences Act 3 of 2006, Ch. 62A; revised edition 2012, Section 12.

S5

Terminology	'Child prostitution'
Definition	<p>Any person who –</p> <p>(a) Knowingly permits any child to remain in any premises for the purposes of causing such child to be sexually abused or to participate in any form of sexual activity or in any obscene or indecent exhibition or show;</p> <p>(b) Acts as a procurer of a child for the purposes of sexual intercourse or for any form of sexual abuse or indecent exhibition or show;</p> <p>(c) Induces a person to be a client of a child for sexual intercourse or for any form of sexual abuse or indecent exhibition or show, by means of print or other media, oral advertisements or other similar means;</p> <p>(d) Takes advantage of their influence over, or their relationship to a child, to procure the child for sexual intercourse or any form of sexual abuse or indecent exhibition or show;</p> <p>(e) Threatens or uses violence towards a child to procure the child for sexual intercourse or any form of sexual abuse or indecent exhibition or show.</p>
Document	Sexual Offences Act 3 of 2006, Ch. 62A; revised edition 2012, Section 15.

A5

Terminology	'Child pornography'
Definition	<p>(1) Any person including a juristic person who –</p> <p>(a) Knowingly displays, shows, exposes or exhibits obscene images, words or sounds by means of print, audio-visual or any other media to a child with the intention of encouraging or enabling a child to engage in sexual acts;</p> <p>(aa) Sells, lets to hire, distributes, publicly exhibits or in any manner puts into circulation, or for purposes of sale, hire, distribution, public exhibition or circulation, makes, produces or has in his or her possession any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, art, representation or figure or any other obscene object whatsoever which depict the image of any child;</p> <p>(b) Imports, exports or conveys any obscene object for any of the purposes specified in subsection (1), or knowingly or having reason to believe that such object will be sold, let to hire, distributed or publicly exhibited or in any manner put into circulation;</p> <p>(c) Takes part in, or receives profits from, any business in the course of which he or she knows or has reason to believe, that any such obscene objects are, for any of the purposes specifically in this section, made, produced, purchased, kept, imported, exported, conveyed, publicly exhibited or in any manner put into circulation;</p> <p>(d) Advertises or makes known by any means whatsoever that any person is engaged or is ready to engage in any act which is an offence under this section, or that any such obscene object can be produced from or through any person; or,</p>

Definition	<p>(e) Offers or attempts to do any act which is an offence under this section, is guilty of an offence of child pornography and upon conviction is liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than six years or to a fine of not less than 500,000 shillings, or to both, and upon subsequent conviction, for imprisonment to a term of not less than seven years without the option of a fine.</p> <p>(2) This section shall not apply to –</p> <p>(a) A publication which is proved to be justified as being for the public good on the grounds that such book, pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing, painting, art, representation or figure is in the interest of science, literature, learning or other objects of general concern;</p> <p>(b) Any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing, painting, representation or figure which is kept or used bona fide for religious purposes;</p> <p>(c) Any representation sculpted, engraved, painted or otherwise represented on, or in any ancient monument recognised as such in law; and,</p> <p>(d) Activities between two persons of over 18 years by mutual consent.</p> <p>(3) For the purposes of subsection (1), a book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, art, representation or figure or any other object shall be deemed to be obscene if it is lascivious or appeals to the prurient interest or if its effect (or where it comprises two or more distinct items, the effect of any one of its items) if taken as a whole, tends to deprave and corrupt persons who are likely to, having regard to all relevant circumstances, read, see or hear the matter contained or embodied in it. [Act No. 7 of 2007, Sch., Act No. 6 of 2009, Sch.]</p>
Document	Sexual Offences Act 3 of 2006, Ch. 62A; revised edition 2012, Section 16.

Terminology	‘Child pornography’
Definition	<p>A person who, intentionally –</p> <p>(a) Publishes child pornography through a computer system;</p> <p>(b) Produces child pornography for the purpose of its publication through a computer system;</p> <p>(c) Downloads, distributes, transmits, disseminates, circulates, delivers, exhibits, lends for gain, exchanges, barter, sells or offers for sale, lets on hire or offers to let on hire, offers in another way, or makes available in any way from a telecommunications apparatus, pornography; or,</p> <p>(d) Possesses child pornography in a computer system or on a computer data storage medium, commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding 20 million shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 25 years, or both.</p> <p>‘Child pornography’ includes data which, whether visual or audio, depicts –</p> <p>(a) A child engaged in sexually explicit conduct;</p> <p>(b) A person who appears to be a child engaged in sexually explicit conduct; or,</p> <p>(c) Realistic images representing a child engaged in sexually explicit conduct.</p>
Document	Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act No. 5, 2018, Section 24.

	Terminology	‘Exploitation’
	Definition	Includes but is not limited to — (a) Keeping a person in a state of slavery; (b) Subjecting a person to practices similar to slavery; (c) Involuntary servitude; (d) Forcible or fraudulent use of any human being for removal of organs or body parts; (e) Forcible or fraudulent use of any human being to take part in armed conflict; (f) Forced labour; (g) Child labour; (h) Sexual exploitation; (i) Child marriage; (j) Forced marriage.
	Document	Counter Trafficking in Persons Act, No. 8 of 2010, Section 2.
	Terminology	‘Protection from sexual exploitation’
	Definition	A child shall be protected from sexual exploitation and use in prostitution, inducement or coercion to engage in any sexual activity, and exposure to obscene materials.
	Document	Children Act 2001; revised edition, 2012, Part II, Section 15.
	Terminology	‘Cyber harassment’
	Definition	A person who, individually or with other persons, wilfully communicates – either directly or indirectly – with another person, or anyone known to that person, commits an offence if they know, or ought to know, that their conduct — (a) Is likely to cause those persons apprehension or fear of violence to them, or damage or loss on that persons’ property; or, (b) Detrimentally affects that person; or, (c) Is in whole, or part of, an indecent or grossly offensive nature and affects the person.
	Document	Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act, No. 5, 2018, Part I, Section 27.
	Terminology	‘Blockchain technology’
	Definition	Means a digitized, decentralized, public ledger of all crypto currency transactions.
	Document	Computer Misuse and Cyber Crimes Act No. 5, 2018, Part 1, Section 2.

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Executive summary

Kenya’s development of a National Plan of Action (NPA) to tackle OCSEA allows for the identification, coordination and collaboration of multiple stakeholders to create a more harmonized, complimentary, integrated and comprehensive approach. In turn, this will empower children and all those who support them to use the internet safely and to tackle OCSEA,¹⁶ as well as provide an opportunity to understand everyone’s responsibility in keeping children safe online through an approach addressing both prevention and response to OCSEA.¹⁷

This National Plan of Action to Tackle Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse is the first of its kind for Kenya and sets out a bold ambition for the country.



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Figure 1. National Plan of Action on OCSEA 2022–2026

16 Small group discussion, 3 March 2020 and 4 March 2020; The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, KII, 3 February 2020.

17 Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI), 5 March 2020.

The National Plan of Action has the following five inter-connected strategic areas, which aim to prevent and respond to online child sexual exploitation and abuse:

Strategic area 1: Law, policies, leadership and coordination

Strategic area 2: Prevention

Strategic area 3: Capacity strengthening

Strategic area 4: Response and support services

Strategic area 5: Monitoring and evaluating progress

The five strategic areas of this NPA are aligned to the National Prevention and Response Plan on Violence Against Children (NPRP VAC). A vital step in addressing OCSEA as part of the wider plan to address violence against children (VAC) in Kenya is to include OCSEA within the VAC agenda. This means that capacity strengthening, training and learning on VAC also include OCSEA. The development of these complementary NPAs is yet another important milestone in addressing VAC.

The NPA was developed and is based on the WePROTECT framework, and through a consultative process led by the DCS, UNICEF and the TWG on COP. An assessment report was developed, informed by key informant interviews at national level and in the counties of Garissa, Kisumu and Mombasa; by an online survey for DCS staff; focus group discussions (FGDs) with children and an online survey for children. The draft plan was reviewed in a stakeholders’ meeting in Naivasha after which it was costed using the model developed for the NPRP on VAC.

The strategy is divided into eight main sections:

1. Introduction and background

2. Overview of the situation of OCSEA in Kenya

3. Methodology

4. Strategic areas and outcomes for NPA

5. Key stakeholders involved, their roles and responsibilities

6. Monitoring and evaluation

7. Costing and implementation

8. Annexes

The total cost (ideal scenario) of the NPA to tackle OCSEA 2022–2026 is KES 1,941,102,818 (US\$ 17,808,283). A more detailed costing scenario has been developed to address basic and intermediate scenarios.



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Introduction

The online world is changing rapidly. In Kenya, 3 in every 10 households have internet in the home and access is growing exponentially. The Communications Authority of Kenya estimates that mobile phone use is currently at 108 per cent with a total of 61.96 million subscribers.¹⁸ The fast pace of mobile phone use has resulted in the increase of internet users to 40 per cent of the population.¹⁹ It is estimated that Kenya has experienced a 676 per cent increase in internet use since 2005.²⁰ In 2020, Kenya recorded the highest internet penetration rate in Africa.²¹

In Kenya, smart phones and home internet options have become much more affordable and online platforms, services, apps and games encourage online interaction.²² Most children in Kenya have access to the internet through a smart phone, tablet or computer (in or outside of the home).²³ Children learn new skills rapidly, and the internet provides visual and ready information for a tech-savvy generation.²⁴ In rural areas and low-income urban areas, offline-enabling structures such as cyber cafes and video dens exist and in most instances, these especially target children and young people. The COVID-19 pandemic has further encouraged more business and services to go online.



It is estimated that Kenya has experienced a **676%** INCREASE IN INTERNET USE since 2005.

18 Communications Authority of Kenya, 'Third Quarter Sector Statistics Report 2020/2021', Jan_March 2021. Retrieved from <https://ca.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Sector-Statistics-Report-Q3-2020-2021.pdf>

19 Datareportal, 'Digital 2021: Kenya 2021, 2021. <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2021-kenya>

20 ECPAT International, 'Understanding African children's use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) – a youth-led survey to prevent sexual exploitation online', 2013.

21 Daily Nation, 22 Jan 2021, <https://allafrica.com/stories/202101220350.html>

22 Small group discussion held on 3 March 2020.

23 ChildLine KII, 9 March 2020; Small group discussion, 3 March 2020; desk review.

24 Small group discussion, 3 March 2020.

Section 1 Introduction and background

However, most children do not have the knowledge or skills to keep themselves safe online and to recognise and respond to concerns.

The online world is, for many parents and carers, a reality which they have little knowledge of, or do not have the time or capacity to monitor.²⁵ Nevertheless, there are many opportunities for building children's knowledge of online risks and tools to stay safe online, including engagement with and through schools, after-school groups, and online itself.²⁶

Kenya was 1 of 13 countries²⁷ that were part of the global *Disrupting Harm Study*,²⁸ undertaken in 2021. The study found that:

- Though data on number of cases is not yet provided at the national level, the Anti Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit (AHTCPU) of the Directorate of Criminal Investigations alone handled 3,160 cases of on-line child sexual abuse in 2018 and 4,133 in 2019.
- Between 2017 and 2019, Kenyan law enforcement authorities received an average of 13,572 CyberTips per year from globally popular online platforms based largely in the United States via the US National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC).
- In 2020, the number of CyberTips was 14,434. Almost all of these reports concerned apparent cases of the possession, manufacture and distribution of CSAM in Kenya.
- While Facebook submitted 93 per cent of the reports, numerous other electronic service providers also submitted reports, suggesting the misuse of a range of platforms by OCSEA offenders.
- Research using Google Trends points to interest in CSAM in Kenya including image and video content depicting sexual activity with and between teenagers, with children, and with babies.
- Internet-using children in Kenya are regularly subjected to OCSEA. According to children and frontline workers, most offenders of OCSEA are someone the child already knows and these crimes can happen offline, online or both.
- Many children in Kenya did not tell anyone the last time they were subjected to OCSEA. Children tend to disclose to people they know rather than reporting to a helpline or the police.
- Among children who were subjected to OCSEA through social media, Facebook and WhatsApp were the most common platforms where this occurred.
- The law enforcement, justice and social support systems have inadequate awareness, capacity and resources to respond to cases of OCSEA.
- Important OCSEA-related legislation, policies and standards are not yet enacted in Kenya.

25 The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, KII, 3 February 2020; Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI), 5 March 2020.

26 Small group discussion, 4 March 2020.

27 The countries of focus in the Eastern and Southern Africa region are: Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda. The countries of focus in the South East Asian region are: Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam

28 Partnership to End Violence Against Children, ECPAT, INTERPOL, UNICEF, 'Disrupting Harm in Kenya: Evidence on online child sexual exploitation and abuse', 2021.



Most children in Kenya have **ACCESS TO THE INTERNET THROUGH A SMART PHONE, TABLET OR COMPUTER** (in or outside of the home).



According to children and frontline workers, **MOST OFFENDERS OF OCSEA ARE SOMEONE THE CHILD ALREADY KNOWS** and these crimes can happen offline, online or both.

Globally, OCSEA is growing at an alarming rate, as Table 1 illustrates. The number of cases handled by the cybercrime unit of the AHTCPU and Childline Kenya suggest that OCSEA is a significant national concern. In Kenya, key informant interviews with the AHTCPU indicate a marked increase in reported cases year on year, but there is currently no clear picture of the scale, partly due to data on OCSEA cases not being published. However, based on mobile and internet penetration in Kenya (the country's population has one of the highest percentage of access to the internet in Africa)²⁹ and given global trends, OCSEA is a rapidly growing concern.



15,000 REPORTED
IMAGES OF ONLINE
child sex abuse from
the public recorded by
IWF in September 2020
compared to 5,000 in
September 2019.

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OCSEA: GLOBAL TRENDS	
94%	Of CSAM material found online by the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) contains images of children aged 13 or younger.
39%	Of CSAM material found online by the IWF contains images of children aged 10 or younger.
46 million	Unique images or videos relating to CSAM in EUROPOL's repository.
750,000	Individuals estimated to be looking to connect with children across the globe for sexual purposes online at any one time.
Between 2018 and 2019:	
80%	Increase in CSAM-related reports to the INHOPE global network of hotlines.
33%	Increase in URLs containing CSAM removed by the IWF.
100%	Increase in the number of photos of children being sexually abused reported by tech companies.
1.8 million	New male internet users over the last year who have a sexual interest in children (estimated).
Impact of COVID-19 on OCSEA³⁰	
106%	Increase in NCMEC-registered reports of suspected OCSEA in March 2020, compared to March 2019.
200%	Increase in posts registered by Web-IQ (specialist cyber security company) on known sexual abuse forums linked to downloadable images and videos hosted on the Clearnet between February and March 2020.
15,000	Reports of online child abuse images from the public recorded by the IWF in September 2020, compared to 5,000 in September 2019.
89%	Reduction in the number of URLs taken down after being identified as CSAM between 16 March and 16 April 2020 as registered by the IWF. Isolation measures have increased the difficulties in processing reports of online abuse.

Table 1: OCSEA global trends³¹

29 www.connectingafrica.com/author.asp?section_id=761&doc_id=768744&; [www.statista.com/statistics/1124283/internet-penetration-in-africa-by-country/#:~:text=Internet%20penetration%20in%20Africa%2C%20by%20country&text=As%20of%20December%202020%2C%20Kenya.payment%20system%20encourages%20internet%20access](http://www.statista.com/statistics/1124283/internet-penetration-in-africa-by-country/#:~:text=Internet%20penetration%20in%20Africa%2C%20by%20country&text=As%20of%20December%202020%2C%20Kenya.payment%20system%20encourages%20internet%20access;); KILs with ChildLine Kenya and AHPCTU, 2020.

30 WePROTECT, 'Impact of COVID-19 on OCSEA', We Protect Global Alliance Intelligence Brief, May 2020. Retrieved from: www.weprotect.org/library/impact-of-covid-19-on-child-sexual-exploitation-online/

31 We Protect Global Alliance, 'Global Threat Assessment', 2019. Retrieved from: <https://www.weprotect.org/wp-content/uploads/WPGA-Global-Threat-Assessment-2019.pdf>

1.1 Rationale for the National Plan of Action to Tackle OCSEA in Kenya 2022–2026

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Kenya's distinct social, economic and political context requires a unique response to address OCSEA. Kenya's population speaks multiple languages, and the country has a wide variety of religions, cultural norms and practices. It hosts a number of refugees and is part of East Africa and the Horn of Africa, a region with significant instability and affected by violent extremism. Its geographical and political location makes it a thriving tourism, migrant and transport hub and its young population is increasingly going online. Kenya's booming technological and information industries contribute to a rapidly growing economy, while income disparities are growing, and geographical and economic marginalization is a reality.

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The urgency of an NPA on OCSEA has been further necessitated by the impact of COVID-19 on children. Globally, there has been an increase in reports on OCSEA. In Kenya, the AHTCPU, during normal circumstances, reports an increase in incidents during the school holidays. However, with the extended closure of schools currently, more online activity and likely more unsupervised internet use is exposing children to greater risks of OCSEA. COVID-19 restrictions also disrupted services reliant on face-to-face interaction and increased the difficulties in processing reports of online abuse. In addition, courts were not operating at optimum, leading to a further delay in the current OCSEA caseload.

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It is therefore vital that Kenya's National Plan of Action to Tackle Online Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation reflects and encompasses the local and national realities in the country.

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1.2 Commitments to ending online violence against children

1.2.1 Global commitments

The Optional Protocol to the Convention of the Rights of the child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child pornography (OPSC)	Including producing, distributing, disseminating, importing, exporting, selling or possessing 'child pornography' for the purpose of sexual exploitation of the child. Excludes accessing and mere possession of 'child pornography'. Definition of 'child pornography' is not inclusive of digitally/computer generated CSAM as defined in the Terminology Guidelines.
The Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (Budapest Convention)	Includes producing, offering or making available, distributing or transmitting, procuring and possessing 'child pornography' through a computer system. Definition of 'child pornography' covers 'realistic images representing a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct' and 'a person appearing to be a minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct'.
The Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Lanzarote Convention)	Includes producing, offering or making available, distributing or transmitting, procuring, possessing and knowingly obtaining access to (computer generated) 'child pornography'. Definition of 'child pornography' is not inclusive of digitally/computer generated CSAM s defined in the Terminology Guidelines'.
International Labour Organization Convention 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (ILO Convention 182)	Only covers the use, procuring or offering of a child for the production of 'pornography'. The Convention does not contain any definition of 'child pornography' or CSAM/CSEM.
The African Union Convention on Cyber Security and Personal Data Protection (AU Cyber Convention)	Includes producing, registering, offering, manufacturing, making available, disseminating or transmitting, procuring, importing or exporting and possessing 'child pornography'. Definition of 'child pornography' is inclusive of digitally/computer generated CSAM as defined in the Terminology Guidelines.

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1.2.2 Kenya's commitments to end online violence against children

The Government of Kenya is committed to addressing all forms of violence against children. Kenya's Constitution of 2010 (Article 53) includes provisions regarding the protection of children from abuse, neglect, harmful cultural practices, all forms of violence, inhumane treatment and punishment, and hazardous or exploitative labour. The Constitution also protects the child's right to education, nutrition, shelter, health and parental care. The Children Act (2001) articulates the child's right to protection from abuse, harmful cultural practices and sexual exploitation, among others. Kenya has developed and strengthened its laws and policies for children to prevent and respond to violence against children, as shown in **Annex 2**.

Further, Kenya is a member of the WePROTECT initiative by the Global Alliance to End Child Sexual Exploitation Online. WePROTECT is focused on helping countries build their national response to OCSEA and has developed a Model National Response Framework to support countries to do so.

Having recently completed a second VAC survey, and with the signing of the WePROTECT agreement, the government is committed to implement the NPA on OCSEA. An extensive desk review of national, regional and international OCSEA-related documents was carried out between October 2019 and May 2020, and a participatory development process was undertaken, including interviews and consultations

Section 1 Introduction and background

with key stakeholders.³² A report, the Assessment of the National Response to Child Online Sexual Exploitation in Kenya, using the WePROTECT Model National Response Framework, was completed in June 2020. The emergence of COVID-19 in Kenya in March 2020 limited consultations, most notably with children, as well as face-to-face meetings with county-level stakeholders.

Given the rapidly changing landscape of the online world, it is recommended that the NPA is reviewed at mid-term review stage. At this point, the views of all key stakeholders will be sought, particularly those of children, whose right it is to be safe and have the freedom to access information online safely, and which is at the core of this NPA.

1.2.3 Alignment of the National Plan of Action to tackle OCSEA 2022–2026 and the National Prevention and Response Plan on Violence Against Children in Kenya 2019–2023

The ultimate goal is that OCSEA is incorporated into the overall VAC and captured in the CPIMS. As a result, the NPA to tackle OCSEA 2022–2026 is aligned to the NPRP on VAC 2019–2023 where relevant. The strategic areas in the NPRP and the NPA on OCSEA differ, though both complement and ‘talk to’ each other. The main reasons for the differences are:

- The framework for developing the NPA on OCSEA is the WePROTECT Model National Response Framework, while NPRP is modelled on INSPIRE.
- The majority of VAC, particularly of younger children, is perpetrated within the home by family members or others in positions of trust. In contrast, the majority of online violence against children is perpetrated by peers and adults not known to the child. The NPRP therefore seeks to address and prevent (further) violence in the home through positive parenting, economic strengthening, education and life skills development. In comparison, the NPA on OCSEA seeks a broader preventative approach, raising awareness of OCSEA within families and communities with a focus on empowering children to keep themselves safe online and report OCSEA.
- For effective prevention and response of OCSEA, other stakeholders must play a crucial role, particularly the criminal justice system and online industry. The NPA on OCSEA therefore specifically addresses these stakeholder groups in line with the WePROTECT Model National Response. INSPIRE is broader and focuses on all forms of violence against children.
- Strategic area 6 in the NPRP VAC is coordination. When tackling OCSEA, coordination is a key component throughout the prevention and response process, including working across borders internationally. This is due to the complexity of OCSEA, which is likely to involve multiple perpetrators, URLs and victims located across the globe.

A vital step in addressing OCSEA as part of the wider plan to address violence against children in Kenya is to include OCSEA within the VAC agenda. This means that capacity strengthening, training and learning on VAC also includes OCSEA. The development of these two complementary plans therefore demonstrates important progress in this regard. A number of activities, indicators and costs in this NPA on OCSEA are similar to those in the NPRP on VAC. Where this is the case, it has been clearly indicated in the detailed NPA on OCSEA results framework to ensure harmonisation and avoid duplication.

32 The findings of the research are available in the final report: Assessment of the National Response to Child Online Sexual Exploitation in Kenya Using the WePROTECT National Model Response Framework, June 2020.



Section 2

The situation of online violence against children in Kenya

This section summarizes findings from assessments and interviews conducted in the development of the NPA. For more details on this, including sources for the findings below, please refer to the NPA OCSEA Assessment Report.

2.1 Key findings on online violence as reported by stakeholders (over 18 years old)

Legislation and policies

- The 2018 Computer Misuse and Cyber Crimes Act is seen as a step forward in tackling OCSEA, as it explicitly addresses child pornography, cyber stalking and cyber bullying.
- Gaps that still exist in legislation include recognising and responding to grooming, having no legislation that regulates cyber cafes and video dens in parts of Kenya, and linking together legislation and guidance on gender-based violence and OCSEA.
- The implementation of existing legislation relating to OCSEA remains a challenge.
- Coordination of policy and procedure on OCSEA is currently primarily at national level, and there is a gap between national and county levels, where implementation of legislation occurs.
- There is lack of collaboration and co-ordination between departments, and across Ministries, Departments and Agencies.
- There are insufficient budget allocations to adequately address OCSEA to bridge the policy to implementation gap.
- Lack of awareness of existing legislation and understanding of its application among relevant stakeholders.

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Criminal justice

- There are 22 reported cases on OCSEA; of these seven are undergoing proceedings in Court while 15 are still under active investigation (Sept., 2021).
- There is a lack of a country-wide integrated data management system to mine information from existing databases to support investigations.
- The AHTPCU is in place and partners with specialist agencies, including the Kenya Computer Incident Report Team (KE-CIRT), the DCS, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) Cyber Tip Line. The AHTPCU faces high demand but has insufficient resources (both human and financial) to scale up its operational capacity.
- A limited number in the criminal justice sector have received training on OCSEA, but it is not comprehensive and is often ad-hoc and not adequate to support investigation and prosecution of OCSEA cases.
- There is a lack of capacity of officers to address/respond to OCSEA issues and cases. There is a need for systematic capacity building of the entire police force and a plan for retention and enhancement of knowledge, particularly specialist knowledge, for the AHTPCU such as victim identification.
- Training on OCSEA needs to be coordinated and provided to multiple stakeholders in coordination in order to investigate and prosecute OCSEA.
- The justice system must understand the severity and impact of OCSEA on children, even in the absence of physical contact, recognising and/or recording OCSEA as a serious crime in order to provide an appropriate response, follow up and thorough investigation. Training must also include an understanding what cybercrime is, why time is needed for prosecution (such as international collaboration), and access to online sources of evidence such as Facebook.
- There must be policies and regulations in place to grant orders to access such evidence with speed.
- Police and judiciary require support to deal with the intense emotional pressures faced when investigating OCSEA cases and the subsequent prolonged, chronic and ongoing exposure to traumatic incidents and CSAM materials, including access to counselling services that have been extended to parts of the public sector.
- The system tends to be more perpetrator-focused than survivor-focused as the process results in many perpetrators continuing to offend.
- Cases in which the perpetrator is also a child are some of the most challenging, as are situations in which adults use older children to gain access to younger children, so that older children are inadvertently involved in grooming other children whilst being groomed themselves.
- Perpetrator rehabilitation requires more focus within the response, including the development of rehabilitation tailored to online offending, and clear guidance on how to manage and support ex-offenders once they have served their sentence.



Victims/survivors

Kenya has many of the drivers that have been identified in other countries, notably economic drivers such as poverty and economic inequalities, and migration to hotspot areas in search of livelihoods – such as urban areas, tourist locations and industries. Social drivers such as disruption in supportive family and home environments, violence against children, cultural norms and traditional gender roles;³³ insecurity; and the hosting of large number of vulnerable refugee populations, including unaccompanied minors are other drivers, as is the economic marginalization of certain geographic areas in the country.

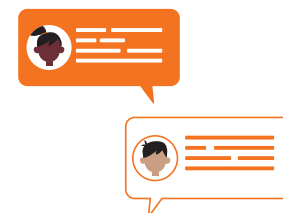
In Kenya, children have widespread access to and related risks of pornography, including the use of school computers for watching pornography and taking part in gambling. A large number of children (55 per cent) have accessed adult pornography online, the largest percentage of a five-country survey.³⁴

Globally between 2006 and 2014, almost two-thirds of children identified as victims of OCSEA were female, and since 2010 the number of self-taken images each year exceeded more than 40 per cent of the total number of images identified by Interpol.³⁵ The abuse of the one third of global OCSEA victims who are male tends to be more violent.³⁶ In Kenya, while all children are at risk of online abuse and exploitation, some are more vulnerable, including children with disabilities. A common assumption is that girls are more at risk than boys, and concerns about boys are downplayed because it is assumed there will be less harm, yet boys may be less likely to talk about concerns or only share with their peers and are less likely to be monitored. Consideration must be made of the potential radicalization of children online, particularly those who are vulnerable because they have a lack of recognition or validation in the home. Children living in, or from refugee and displaced communities, are reported to face particular risks of OCSEA, either arriving in Kenya due to online trafficking or exposed to OCSEA on arrival.

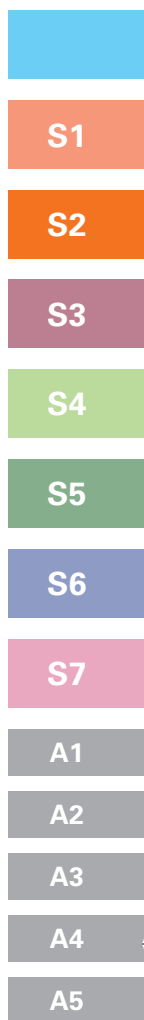
In Kenya, children have low levels of awareness of the risks posed by the internet, and limited knowledge about how to get support or report concerns/disclosures. Most children do understand the risks in relation to cyberbullying but are less aware of the potential risks of sexual issues online. Children are reportedly widely engaged in 'online dating' (a term used by children) but tend to not view online grooming as abuse because there is no physical touching taking place. Online grooming was the biggest reported OCSEA concern of children as reported to ChildLine in 2019 and more needs to be done to address issues such as sexting, sextortion, posting and grooming.

A large number of children

55%
**HAVE ACCESSED
ADULT PORNOGRAPHY
ONLINE**, the largest
percentage of a five-
country survey.



Children are reportedly widely engaged in '**ONLINE DATING**' (a term used by children) but tend to not view online grooming as abuse because there is no physical touching taking place.



33 ECPAT International (2013), 'Understanding African Children's Use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs): A youth-led survey to prevent sexual exploitation online'.

34 ECPAT International (2013), 'Understanding African Children's Use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs): A youth-led survey to prevent sexual exploitation online'.

35 Quayle, et al. (2018), 'Children in Identified Sexual Images – Who Are They? Self- and non-self', Taken images in the International Child Sexual Exploitation Image Database 2006–2015, quoted in ECPAT, 2018.

36 Interpol and ECPAT. (2018). [Towards a Global Indicator on Unidentified Victims in Child Sexual Exploitation Material.](#)

Section 2
The situation of online violence against children in Kenya

The impact of COVID-19, and with more children online, has seen a 106 per cent increase in NECMEC registered reports of suspected OCSEA in March 2020, compared to March 2019. There has been a 200 per cent increase in posts registered by Web-IQ (specialist cyber security company) on known sexual abuse forums linked to downloadable images and videos hosted on the Clearnet between February 2020 and March 2020. The IWF registered a reduction in the number of URLs taken down after being identified as CSAM between 16 March and 16 April, 2020 and isolation measures have increased the difficulty of processing reports of online abuse. As a proxy indicator, in Kenya, the National Council on the Administration of Justice, in their press statement dated 1 April 2020, highlighted a 35.8 per cent increase in sexual offences reported in the month of March, immediately following restrictions announced by the government.

Reporting

- Existing reporting channels include the KE-CIRT reporting app, the IWF reporting portal, the DCI toll-free line and Child Helpline 116. The Communications Authority Kenya has a web page where OCSEA can be reported and people can report via Twitter and Facebook and tag the DCI Cyber Unit.
- Despite this, there is very little knowledge of where and how to report OCSEA cases. Reporting procedures from the community to service providers are unclear. Where individuals have a personal contact within the DCI, they feel more able to report to them and AHPTCU officers receive reports directly to their personal phones, which in itself is an offence as sharing creates duplicates of the file.
- There is an upward trend of adults reporting OCSEA but still very minimal reporting from children.
- Reporting procedures are unclear to both children and adults, which has resulted in low levels of reporting.
- There is a need to establish clear, easy-to-use procedures that are understood and used by children.
- Children expressed feeling guilty for reporting and did not receive support to help them cope with these feelings, or with any trauma they had experienced.

Support services and referral to services

Comprehensive survivor services are crucial, and it is important to apply a case management approach in supporting children, from identification through to case closure. However, many in the social service and child protection sector are less informed of OCSEA than other forms of abuse, despite a big increase in knowledge since 2017. Thus, service providers implementing support services for children have not yet been trained on OCSEA or developed programmes that address the issue holistically, so there is often a lack of high quality, tailored support services available to survivors. Tailored support can lead to an increase in reporting because children know their concern is taken seriously and they will be safeguarded.

The impact of COVID-19, and with more children online, has seen a

106%
INCREASE IN NECMEC
registered reports of
suspected OCSEA in
March 2020, compared
to March 2019.



CHILDREN EXPRESSED FEELING GUILTY FOR REPORTING and did **NOT RECEIVE SUPPORT** to help them cope with these feelings, or with any trauma they had experienced.

DCS has an important role to play in coordinating action on OCSEA and ensuring all partners and stakeholders are engaged. At county and sub-county levels, they have an important role in raising awareness, identifying OCSEA, referring cases and ensuring effective case management of victims/survivors. There is a need to build capacity of country and sub-county DCS staff on OCSEA, roll out case management systems, and strengthen referral pathways alongside adequate resources to prevent and respond to OCSEA and wider child protection issues in general. Standard operating procedures should take into consideration OCSEA.

Some organizations such as ChildLine offer free or low-cost counselling for the survivor and, where needed, for the family and class (if children in school have also been affected) but counselling is expensive and families cannot afford it. There is a survivor support fund, and a key survivor helpline is ChildLine 116. It is also important to ensure that frontline social workers be provided with counselling and mental health support services, as well as ensuring a supportive supervision framework is in place.

Social awareness and action on OCSEA

- There is a general lack of awareness about OCSEA amongst children, parents and caregivers, faith and community leaders, teachers and some social workers, with awareness initiatives dependent on donor funding. Those living in cities tend to be better informed.
- Outreach activities in communities are not effective in bringing about long-term behaviour changes.
- Social reservations around the taboo of talking about sex, and the stigma attached to OCSEA, means that children often do not disclose their sex-related concerns.
- Stakeholders undertaking social awareness programmes need to highlight the importance of prevention. Currently, intervention efforts focus on response.
- Within communities, stakeholders can keep children safe online and tackle OCSEA, although more is needed to train these stakeholders specifically on OCSEA, including awareness-raising for child protection committees and location, ward and area advisory councils.
- Vulnerability to OCSEA risk affects all households, despite income levels, as children from poor households equally access child sexual abuse materials in cyber cafes and video dens.
- Some schools have recognized the importance of awareness-raising of OCSEA and the safer use of the internet and while there are business partnerships with schools, such projects do not always consider safeguarding considerations.
- There is a lack of training on OCSEA for teachers. Whereas several online safety curricula have been developed in collaboration with partners – for example, Childline Kenya with Terre des Hommes, Code IP Trust and ECPAT – the curricula have not been adopted by the government and are therefore not compulsory for teachers.

Industry

- Internet use is growing globally on a daily basis but there are still no adequate safeguards in place within the industry. For example, there is minimal local blocking or filtering of appropriate content; a need for more child-friendly methods of communicating important information on internet safety; and the presence of pop-ups of a sexual nature on sites that are for, or attract, children.
- While the industry launched and signed a charter outlining their commitment to protect children in the online space, good practices are yet to be seen across the board.
- The Communications Authority (CA), as the national ICT industry regulator, has been working on OCSEA since 2014 and is mandated to protect consumers of ICT services, including children.
- The development of the Computer Misuse and Cyber Crimes Act was a key milestone for the CA although there is still no legislation in Kenya that mandates online platforms to cooperate with investigations or to provide data that is key to assist in prosecutions.

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Section 2
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- In 2014, the CA launched a child online protection awareness campaign, ‘Be the COP’, to raise awareness of the risks that children are exposed to online.³⁷
- The Kenya Computer Incident Report Team is a multi-sectoral agency located within the CA.
- In 2016, CA partnered with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) to develop a strategy on COP. CA are looking into setting standards for operators and developing guidelines for this.
- The Kenya Information and Communications Regulations (2010) established the Universal Service Fund (USF), which aims to promote communications infrastructure and services roll out in rural, remote and under-served areas. It uses a statutory levy on operators that can be used to implement programmes to close the access gap. The CA has invested US\$2 million since August 2015 through supporting partnerships, sponsorships, awareness programmes and children’s activities.
- There are efforts at coordinating actors to work together rather than in silos, and the introduction of criteria for blocking and safeguarding standards.
- The online industry has some awareness of OCSEA and implements projects to address OCSEA, e.g., Safaricom has a partnership with the AHPTCU while some large online platforms such as Google and Facebook partner with CSOs to put in place measures that proactively safeguard children online.
- Technology Service Providers of Kenya (TESPOK) brings together 73 licensed operators, comprising of ISPs, social media platforms and mobile operators, including community operators. TESPOK has been addressing child online safety since 2009 and TESPOK members feed into KE-CIRT.
- Many ISP and tech start-ups generate education content and resources for children, and for coordinating platforms and networks to be truly effective, there is need for all organizations in the online industry to join the coordinating platforms.
- The field research identified many good examples of a) partnerships that develop the knowledge of the industry regarding OCSEA, and b) industry developing knowledge within society. For example, Childline has trained TELCOs and social media companies; Watoto Watch Network has a partnership with the CA to help raise awareness of online safety, a partnership with Safaricom, and a three-year partnership with Facebook to raise awareness; Google has awareness-raising projects online, including Web Rangers implemented through the Kenya Scouts organization and Be Internet Awesome; Eveminet Communications, Darasa Online and ILab/Strathmore have projects targeted at parents/carers and educators; iLAB/Strathmore has coding clubs for children and is developing locally-relevant content for parents and teachers; Safaricom has a parental control tool and partners with the Internet Watch Foundation to take down illegal sites; and Liquid Telecom and IBM support young people to develop their skills online.

Media and communications

- The media could and should play a greater role in raising awareness of OCSEA.
- The media should adhere to a code of conduct in reporting on children’s issues.
- Funding for all media and communications, including the online industry, needs to be increased and coordinated for a more consistent approach.
- Children’s stories are not being comprehensively included in digital media or following safeguarding principles including informed consent, copyright issues and the need to authenticate stories. However, there are some positive examples, such as Mtoto News – a child participation platform where children generate content.

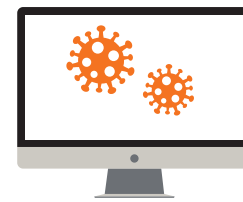
37 ‘Be the COP’ campaign partners include the Directorate of Children Services, The Cradle, Kenya Girl Guides Association, Kenya Scouts Association, Kenya Association of Professional Counsellors, UNICEF, Google, Plan International, Terre des Hommes NL, Childline Kenya, GSMA and mobile service providers Orange, Airtel and Safaricom.

2.2 Key findings on online violence as reported by children

The findings below summarize findings from focus group discussions with children aged 13 to 17 years in the counties of Kisumu, Mombasa and Garissa and an online survey of children.³⁸

Children confirmed that they had widespread online access. FGDs with feedback from both boys and girls (whose perspectives were the same and so have not been disaggregated in this report) reported that most children mainly used the internet in cyber cafes, though some buy bundles of data for smart phones (theirs, their friends' or their parents'), or use a computer or laptop at home and at school. Children said COVID-19 had greatly increased children's access to the internet as they now had computers and/or smartphones in order to engage in online learning ("Most of the children had access to smart phones because online learning required them to have smart phones"). Many participants said that they and their friends had webcams.

- Most children said they regularly used YouTube, Facebook, Messenger and Instagram. SnapChat and TikTok were also popular. Other named apps included Omegle, Likee, Phoenix, Twitter, Telegram, Opera Mini, IMO and online games.
- The importance of online platforms for showcasing talents and making money through getting subscribers or followers was cited by several participants.
- Children noted that the internet had provided the opportunity for online learning and revision, keeping in contact with friends and making new ones, keeping them entertained including by online gaming and skills development, enabling them to showcase and develop talents such as comedy and dance, and earn money through having subscribers, followers, likes and comments.
- Participants outlined a variety of perceived risks of being online, including addiction to the internet, keeping children away from their studies, wasting time and affecting sleep. Online bullying was highlighted as a key risk ("If you upload something onto a platform and get negative comments it gives emotional disturbance and can lead to suicide and mental health problems") and linked to this, having reputation damaged online ("It ruins your reputation if you make friends who eventually turn their backs on you").
- Many participants named specific OCSEA risks including online 'predators' ("The possibility of someone taking naked pictures and putting them on Facebook and WhatsApp"); "[Children are] told to text personal information, then they ask you to meet with them, then they kidnap you"); other wider online risks such as early exposure to relationships, dating sites, hacking, cybercrime, involvement in drugs, joining cults and blackmail.



Children said COVID-19 had greatly **INCREASED CHILDREN'S ACCESS TO THE INTERNET** as they now had computers and/or smartphones in order to engage in online learning.

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38 The full child participation report is available from UNICEF and DCS.

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- Pop-up pornography and sexual videos, (“bad companies and sites”), account hacking to groom and blackmail, child sexual abuse material (CSAM) – “You may make friends online, share your pictures with them and they use those pictures for bad intentions”, “Defilement” and “It may cause early pregnancy: you meet sponsors online, they entice you with money and meet and sleep with you”, “It makes children know more things than adults” while another said “Most of the parents don’t have control of their children online”.

Who children report online concerns to:

- Most participants would report online concerns to a teacher. Some said they would talk to the police, parents, the child rights officer in the community, relatives, a neighbour, the village elder, church elder or someone else they trusted. Many said they would report to friends (“We find it easy to deal with our peer groups or friends instead of reporting to any authority”).

Children’s barriers to reporting OCSEA:

- Fear of parents’ responses is the highest, including harsh parenting (“When the parents are strict, instead of helping you they decide to punish you. This may prevent reporting”), blaming the child (“Fear that when we tell parents we will be thoroughly beaten and get accused of watching pornography”), thinking ‘ill’ of them, beating them, stopping them using the internet and/or taking away their phone.
- Threats/blackmail from the perpetrator is the second highest.
- Fear of losing a sponsor who the child perceives will change their life for the better.
- Embarrassment and “loss of dignity” if reporting, “Fear my reputation might be ruined”, “In the event you report the problem, it creates another bigger problem”.

Children’s knowledge of online safety measures:

- Many children were unaware of the safety measures in place to protect children online.
- Some children knew about reporting to a responsible adult including the police, changing settings to be the most secure they can be and setting passwords, and parental control of what children look at online.
- Children were also aware they could access support numbers, counselling and guidance. Not going to “bad site” was also discussed as a safety measure.
- The majority of children did not feel comfortable sharing what they came across on the internet with a parent or caregiver (“We share only if we feel our lives are threatened”).

“We find it easy to deal with our peer groups or friends instead of **REPORTING TO ANY AUTHORITY**”

The majority of children did **NOT FEEL COMFORTABLE SHARING WHAT THEY CAME ACROSS ON THE INTERNET WITH A PARENT OR CAREGIVER.**

2.3 Progress made to date on the prevention and response to online violence against children in Kenya

The summary of capabilities, strengths and constraints to address OCSEA in Kenya, illustrated below in Table 2, uses the WePROTECT National Model Response framework and represents key findings from key informant interviews, focus group discussions, an online survey, stakeholder meetings and Technical Working Group meetings during the development of this NPA.

- Recognizing specific offences within OCSEA (additional to the Kenya Information and Communications Act) (*policy and governance*), the 2018 Computer Misuse and Cyber Crimes Act (2018), which came into effect in 2020, aims to reduce cybercrimes and computer-related offences to enable timely and effective detection, prohibition, prevention, response, investigation and prosecution of computer and cybercrime. The Act is an important step in addressing OCSEA by:
 - Recognizing specific challenges to tackling OCSEA, such as blockchain technology
 - Increasing penalties for those convicted of OCSEA crimes
 - Establishing the National Computer and Cybercrimes Co-ordination Committee
 - Protecting the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer systems, programmes and data
 - Mandating timely and effective prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of computer and cybercrimes, and
 - Promoting international cooperation in handling OCSEA cases.³⁹

Given that the Act has only recently become implementable, it is not possible to evaluate its effectiveness in practice at this point.



39 ENSAfrica, 21 February 2020, Kenya's Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act, 2018: Suspended provisions now effective, www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=ed5937e1-b7e3-42bb-baa9-2cef53cced5a

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There is a funded, specialist unit of police (AHTCPU) with the expertise to tackle OCSEA in line with best practice, and work with international bodies such as Interpol. The AHTCPU was set up in 2016 and its Cyber Unit in 2018 – the first OCSEA-specialist unit in Africa. It has the technology, expertise and resources to identify victims/survivors, investigate OCSEA and investigate those suspected of perpetrating OCSEA (*criminal justice*).

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- There is a Technical Working Group comprising a wide range of cross-sector representatives.
- There is an understanding of the need for a supportive reporting environment and good examples of this. Most recently, a new Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) reporting portal was launched in Kenya in 2021. It will provide a direct link to Kenyan law enforcement to report criminal images and videos of child sexual abuse to expert IWF analysts, to support them in their fight against online child sexual exploitation by assessing CSAM images and videos, blocking websites and removing content. The IWF is working with partners to make the portal available to the wider population of Kenya.
- There is a national helpline that has OCSEA training and expertise to support victims/survivors (*victim/survivor*).
- There are many great initiatives to both raise awareness of and tackle OCSEA.
- The AHTCPU, specialist CSOs and some organizations within the online industry are experts on OCSEA.

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Key challenges include:

- Remaining gaps in legislation (*policy and governance*).
- Insufficient cross-sector, multi-disciplinary collaboration and coordination and too many organizations working in silos.
- Within the wider judiciary, a lack of willingness to prosecute due to a lack of knowledge on OCSEA and its impact on children.
- Unclear reporting procedures and only a few examples of survivor support services with limited coverage.
- Due to a lack of nationwide capacity-building, children, parents/caregivers, the public, education and child protection professionals are not aware of the risks and scale of the issue.
- There needs to be an allocation of sufficient financial and human resources for the operations of the AHTCPU as well as for all relevant stakeholder groups to build a knowledgeable, resourced workforce across Kenya.
- There is a need to create a universal terminology and data collection SOPs to build data and evidence on OCSEA in Kenya.

Table 2: Summary of strengths and constraints to address OCSEA in Kenya.

Themes	Capabilities	Strengths	Constraints
Policy and governance	Leadership	A Technical Working Group (TWG) on Child Online Protection was established in 2018 by key stakeholders. DCS provides the secretariat. The Communications Authority (CA) is the chair.	<p>There is a need for clear roles and responsibilities, and the participation of all actors.</p> <p>Formalize working relationships with other TWG on VAC and child protection.</p> <p>There is need for county-level coordination mechanisms.</p>
	Research, analysis and monitoring	Baseline research conducted for NPA development; measurements and indicators as part of the OCSEA NPA.	Child and adolescent perspectives required. ⁴⁰
	Legislation	Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act (2018), Children’s Act (2001), Data Protection Act (2019), Sexual offences Act (2006), Films and Stage Plays Act (2012), Kenya Information and Communication Act (2013), National ICT Policy (2019).	<p>Proposal for amendments to the Children’s Act (2001) to include OCSEA and CSAM needs to be considered.</p> <p>Definition of terms in legislation related to new terminology, i.e., grooming, sexting etc., and how this will be prosecuted needs to be updated.</p> <p>The UNCRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography is not ratified.</p> <p>The Victim Protection Act does not include OCSEA enforcement of regulations regarding cyber cafes and video dens.</p>
Criminal justice	Dedicated law enforcement	Cyber Crimes Unit, part of the AHTCPU	Currently only in Nairobi. However, the AHTCPU Mombasa was established in 2019 and launched in March 2020.
	Judiciary and prosecutors	Training has been provided by CSOs/NGOs, UNODC, the UK-National Crime Agency, and UNICEF for some officers in the judiciary and prosecution.	No national standardized OCSEA training.
	Offender management process	<p>Procedures exist for offender management; SOPs are currently being reviewed.</p> <p>The review of care and aftercare for juvenile defenders is ongoing.</p>	Limited capacity to implement; limited resources.
	Access to image database	National database connected to Interpol’s International Child Sexual Exploitation Database and the National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children Database.	Non-AHTCPU police do not have access to ICSE database; widespread use of paper records by police restricts data captured on the national database.

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40 Comprehensive input from children was not possible in early 2020 due to COVID-19, however input was possible with more limited numbers in April 2021.

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Themes	Capabilities	Strengths	Constraints
Victim/survivor	End-to-end support	A national child protection case management system implemented; some specialist support available to OCSEA survivors during investigation, prosecution and after-care.	The national case management system needs to be standardized and strengthened; CPIMS does not reflect OCSEA cases; workforce is not trained in OCSEA; limited coverage of child protection overall, including OCSEA; specialist support can be hard to access; not readily available; after-care is often not free of charge.
	Child protection workforce	Training provided by CSOs/NGOs for some of the workforce.	No national standardized OCSEA training.
	Compensation, remedies and complaints arrangements	Accessible procedures.	Not widely known about.
	Child Helpline	Childline (116)	116 reach and capacity varies across the country and funding is limited.
	OCSEA hotline	Some reporting protocol.	Unclear and not widely known about.
Societal	Education programme	Training provided by CSOs/NGOs and online industry to some communities and schools; several curricula, including KICD curriculum, available.	No national standardized OCSEA training.
	Child participation	National commitment to participation of children; some active civil society engagement with children; high child and youth online engagement. In August 2019, DCS and UNICEF organized a forum with children in preparation for the global Disrupting Harm Study.	Child participation in development of NPA was not conducted to the extent as envisioned due to COVID-19. However, a limited number of FGDs were held and limited responses to an online survey were received reaching 122 children; children's views were represented by proxy (interviews with adults).
	Offender support systems	Procedures exist for offender management; SOPs are currently being reviewed. The review of care and after care for juvenile offenders is ongoing.	Limited capacity to implement; no national policy on reintegration of offenders.

Themes	Capabilities	Strengths	Constraints
Industry	Takedown procedures	The Communications Authority (CA) and National Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT) work with ICTs on removal and blocking.	Local blocking of content not enabled; time-consuming, bureaucratic take-down procedures; lack of awareness of industry; no MoU between ISP coordinating bodies and AHTCPU; no statutory protection that would allow industry to fully and effectively report OCSEA, including the transmission of content to law enforcement.
	CSEA reporting	Computer Misuse and Cyber Crimes Act (2018) mandates reporting of CSAM; the Communications Authority (CA) and National Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT) work with ICTs to implement it; Campaigns such as 'Be the Cop' exist.	Lack of awareness by general public and service providers of existing reporting mechanisms; no coordination between reporting systems; no effective referral mechanisms.
	Innovative solution development	Several examples of company initiatives to prevent and address OCSEA online and face-to-face exist.	Limited work through partnership and umbrella initiatives resulting in gaps and duplication.
	Corporate social responsibility	Several examples of company initiatives to build knowledge of children, parents/carers, teachers and wider community members Universal Service Fund – CA.	Limited work through partnership and umbrella initiatives resulting in gaps and duplication; industry not aware of service providers.
Media and communications	Ethical and informed media reporting		Lack of consistent and ethical coverage and messaging; lack of awareness
	Terminology guidelines for the protection of children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.	2022 to 2026 NPA includes glossary of terms.	Currently different terminology is used by different ICTs, CSOs/NGOs and other stakeholders.

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2.4 Potential challenges and risks in implementing the 2022–2026 National Plan of Action to tackle OCSEA

One of the most pressing challenges to implementing the National Plan of Action to address OCSEA is the impact of COVID-19. The pandemic has led to a huge increase globally in the number of children online, the amount of time spent online, including remote learning, the inability to connect with friends in person, and a removal of 'normal' extra-curricular activities. There has also been a vast increase in the scale of online abuse and exploitation globally. Whilst there are no current figures available for Kenya on this, both the Internet Watch Foundation and Interpol have reported such increases. Alongside this has been a reduced capacity to respond to OCSEA, with a lack of access to technology including databases and labs, and a reduced workforce due to members of the AHTCPU impacted by COVID-19. The increase in opportunities to offend, the number of offences and the reduced capacity to respond to OCSEA puts vast pressure on the capacity of the AHTCPU and other stakeholders, including children's social workforce and wider judiciary. It has also highlighted continued significant gaps in online apps, websites, games and other social media platforms which make children at high risk of exposure to OCSEA.

In line with the five strategic areas of the National Plan of Action to address OCSEA, the key risks are likely to be:

- Slow progress on law reform, continued gaps in laws and capacity to prosecute that enable offenders to continue to perpetrate OCSEA.
- Lack of integration of OCSEA information in overarching VAC training and capacity strengthening efforts, leading to silos and duplication. This is particularly important when addressing norms and values in families and communities.
- Time and resources to embed grassroots programmes that seek to address normative attitudes and values towards violence against children, including online violence, and a move away from punitive responses from parents and caregivers if they become aware that their child is a victim/survivor of OCSEA.
- Inaccessible reporting procedures that do not meet the needs of children who are or have been victims/survivors of OCSEA.
- A lack of collaboration between stakeholder groups so that organizations and sectors continue to work in silos on addressing OCSEA.

There has also been a vast **INCREASE IN THE SCALE OF ONLINE ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION** globally.



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3.1 Methodology and the development of the National Action Plan

3.1.1 Data collection tools

The development of the NPA included collection of data from primary and secondary sources. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the adjustment of data collection plans and approaches and as a result, face-to-face interaction was reduced and online engagement was increased. The secondary data collection involved the review of existing literature and research; national legislation; policies and guidelines; international protocols and tools; media coverage; and relevant OCSEA documents.

The primary data was collected using the following methods:

- **Key informant interviews (KIIs):** KII tools focusing on informal interviews were conducted both in person and online with a range of stakeholders at national level and in three counties (Garissa, Kisumu, Mombasa). These included social workers; law enforcement; internet service providers; different Ministry staff and other relevant government sector staff at county and national levels; representatives from industry; representatives from NGOs and CSOs; community leaders; teachers and children.
- **Online survey for Directorate of Children Services staff nationwide** with 151 respondents.
- **Focus group discussions (FGDs):** Fourteen focus group discussions (FGDs) with 112 children aged 13 to 17 years were held in Garissa, Kisumu and Mombasa in March 2021. These were done in 2021 as COVID-19 prevented earlier engagement with children in developing the NPA. FGDs were conducted physically with trained adult facilitators employed by CSOs/NGOs, CBOs or UNICEF, who the children knew and trusted. Girls and boys had separate sessions with eight children per session. Training on the NPA and conducting FGDs safely during COVID-19 was delivered to the facilitators. All children and their parents/caregivers completed an informed consent form prior to participating. Anonymous written feedback was submitted to the consultants for analysis.
- **Online survey for children aged 7 to 17 years was conducted.** The introduction clearly explained the purpose of the survey and required all participants to obtain parental consent before completion. The uptake of the survey was limited.
- **Consultative meetings with stakeholders.** Stakeholder meetings were held at national level with public and non-public sectors; ISPs; and at county level in Kisumu and Mombasa counties.

Ethical considerations

In compliance with existing regulations, and given the sensitivity of the research focus, ethical clearance was obtained from a NACOSTI-accredited institution. The following principles of ethical research were adhered to: informed consent; confidentiality; no undue incentives; and do no harm. Anonymity was ensured and children were informed that any disclosures of abuse and/or exploitation would be followed up, in line with national legislation and best practice, prioritizing the safety and well-being of themselves and other children.



3.2 Guiding principles and approaches

3.2.1 Guiding principles

The NPA on OCSEA is grounded in the following principles:

- **Best interest of the child:** Refers to the child's well-being and provides the basis for all decisions and actions taken, and the way in which service providers interact with children and their families.
- **Do no harm:** Ensures that actions and interventions designed to support the child (and their family) do not expose them to further harm.
- **Child participation:** Children have a right to be consulted, be involved in, and have their opinions sought and taken into account in decision-making and matters which affect their lives.
- **Non-discrimination:** An action plan addressing the needs of all children in Kenya that avoids treating a child differently because of their individual characteristics or the group they belong to, irrespective of their age, gender, ethnicity, nationality, race, birth or other status, religion, ability, sexual orientation, gender identity, or socio-economic background, political or other opinion. Also recognizing how gender stereotypes can affect recognition of and responses to OCSEA.
- **Accountability:** Refers to the virtue of being transparent and taking responsibility for one's actions, as an agency and as an individual staff member involved in case management. Child protection practitioners should be accountable for their actions, decisions and commitments not only to the child, but also to other stakeholders.
- **Multisectoral, collaborative and participatory approach and building partnerships:** Working across sectors with all key stakeholders outlined in the WePROTECT National Model Response, including children and their parents/caregivers.

- **Focus on both prevention and response:** Focusing on both prevention and response so that children and their communities are empowered to keep themselves and others safe online and to feel confident reporting their concerns.

3.2.2 Approach

Prevention

In prioritizing the actions required, this NPA will focus on reducing the risk to which children and young people are exposed through a **focus on prevention and early identification**.

- The rationale for this includes, but is not limited to:
- The general lack of awareness across communities and stakeholders of how to identify and prevent OCSEA;
- Limited resources available; and,
- Long term sustainability.

Legislation and policy in the form of improved OCSEA frameworks, improved legal frameworks, and national strategies and public awareness campaigns also contributes to promoting a preventative environment.

Prosecution

It is essential to provide sufficient resources to translate policy into action and in the case of OCSEA, there is a particular need to have robust and up-to-date capacity in-country. Identifying, apprehending, and sentencing perpetrators is extremely challenging due to the multiple online platforms available; the various ways of being anonymous online; the use of encrypted identities, currency and websites; and the vast number of perpetrators globally. An additional challenge is that a website can be hosted in one country while the abuse takes place in another and is then accessed and shared across multiple countries. To increase the identification of victims, more resourcing must be put into law enforcement to enable them to specifically address this.⁴¹

Rehabilitation and reintegration

Key to the implementation of an effective response is ensuring all duty bearers and stakeholders are equipped with the necessary knowledge, skills and competencies to respond to the needs of children at risk and victims of OCSEA. Reporting mechanisms will be improved and coordinated, and perpetrators will be held to account through strengthening of the criminal justice system. In addition, interventions will include the expansion of and access to quality support services for victims of OCSEA.

Other cross-cutting approaches

- **Child participation** remains a key approach and principle in the implementation of the Plan. The views of children and adolescents are fundamental to a robust national and local prevention and response to OCSEA. In recognition of this, activities and indicators have been included in the NPA focusing on gathering child and adolescent perspectives to inform the implementation of current and future NPAs on OCSEA. Child-centred: Always prioritizing the safety and well-being of children, listening to their views and enabling them to help shape the NPA so that it meets their needs. Addressing the stigma of OCSEA on children.
- **Addressing OSCEA and CSAM requires a multi-faceted, cross-sectoral approach** that includes both preventative and protective elements. The NPA will aim to strengthen the response to OCSEA through more coordinated and targeted actions, engaging all relevant stakeholders.
- **Systems strengthening:** Actions to address OCSEA need to be placed within the wider context of the child protection system as well as promoting children’s overall well-being. It is important not to create parallel structures but rather, to strengthen the existing child protection system.

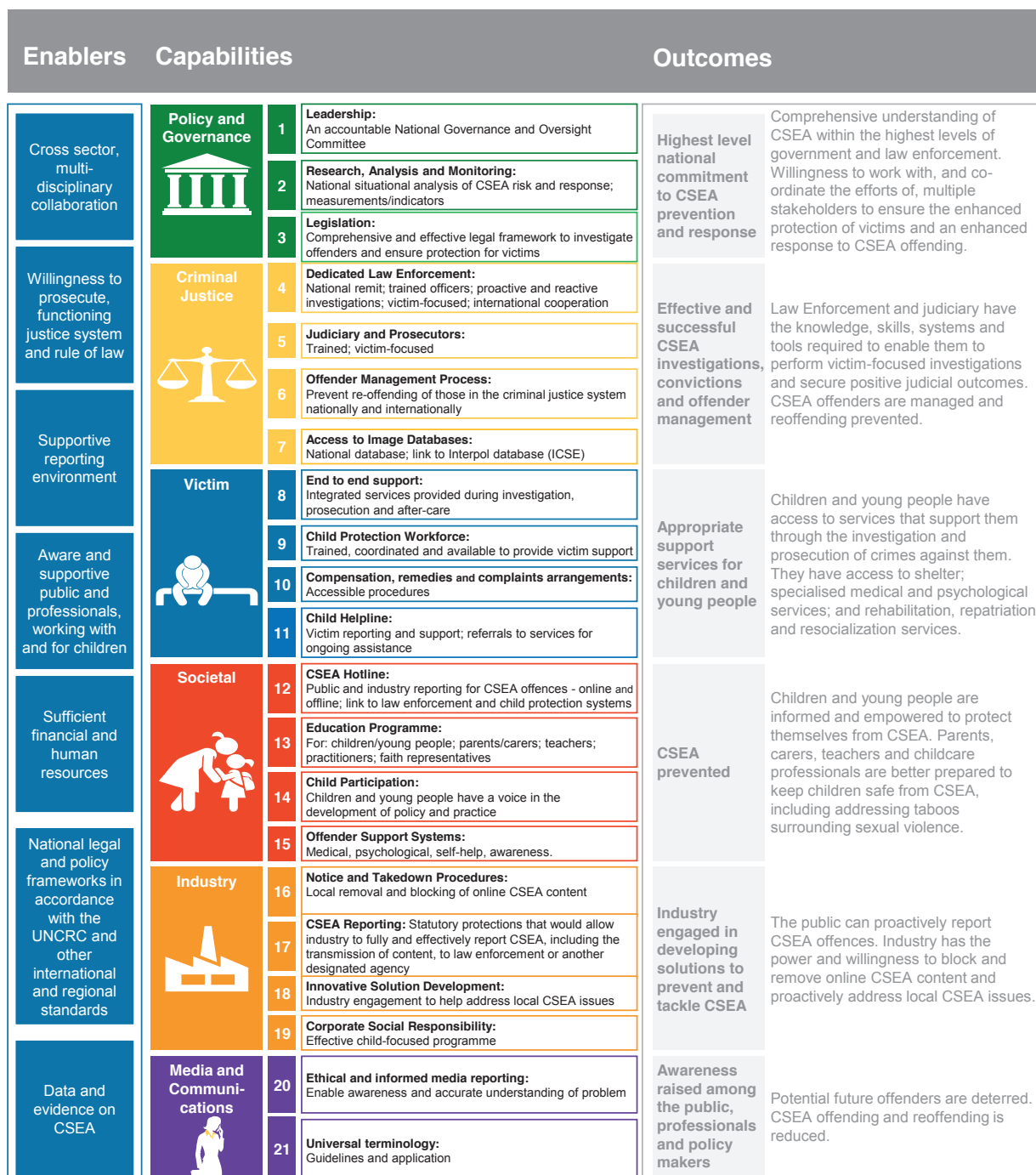
41 Interpol and ECPAT (2018), [Towards a Global Indicator on Unidentified Victims in Child Sexual Exploitation Material](https://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/TOWARDS-A-GLOBAL-INDICATOR-ON-UNIDENTIFIED-VICTIMS-IN-CHILD-SEXUAL-EXPLOITATION-MATERIAL-Summary-Report.pdf). <https://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/TOWARDS-A-GLOBAL-INDICATOR-ON-UNIDENTIFIED-VICTIMS-IN-CHILD-SEXUAL-EXPLOITATION-MATERIAL-Summary-Report.pdf>

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Section 3
Methodologies, principles, approaches and theory of change

The Kenya National Plan of Action on OCSEA is built on the WePROTECT National Model Response, developed by the WePROTECT Global Alliance, which includes 98 governments including Kenya, the private sector, CSOs and international organizations including Interpol, Europol, UNICEF and the African Union. It describes the capabilities needed for effective prevention and response of OCSEA but does not prescribe activities or set out a single approach.⁴² It uses the model as a foundation for the NPA and ensures the multiple key stakeholder groups outlined in the model are engaged.

Figure 2. WePROTECT National Model Response Framework



42 WePROTECT Global Alliance (2016), 'Preventing and Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (CSEA): A model national response', <https://www.weprotect.org/wp-content/uploads/WePROTECT-Model-National-Response.pdf>

3.3 Theory of change

The National Plan of Action uses a socio-ecological model to identify the strategic actions required to prevent and respond to online child sexual exploitation and abuse. This approach is aligned to Kenya's National Prevention and Response Plan on Violence Against Children in Kenya 2019–2023. The socio-ecological model describes personal and environmental factors at multiple levels (individual, relationship, community and societal levels) where attitudes and behaviours are shared and dynamically interact. Key challenges in the prevention of and response to OCSEA in Kenya have been analysed at the levels of 1) the child; 2) parents and families; 3) communities, including schools and children's peers and local community; 4) service providers and industry-related actors; 5) law, policies and coordination.

The NPA OCSEA theory of change provides a strategic vision for how to address the current situation, in which children in Kenya remain vulnerable to all forms of online sexual exploitation and abuse and have limited access to appropriate prevention and response services. It includes specific consideration of the role of information communication technology, and government and private actors in this sector.

The planned activities, outputs and outcomes in the five strategic areas are highlighted as a chain of results in a NPA OCSEA Results Framework to achieve the desired impact. That is, by 2026 children and communities will stay safe online and report to a comprehensive, multi-sectoral and coordinated system which effectively prevents and responds to online child sexual exploitation and abuse.

The impact will be achieved through the following five strategic area outcomes. The logic is that if all of these outcomes are achieved, then the high-level results of the National Plan of Action will also be achieved.

The Theory of Change is illustrated in Table 3 below. **Annex 1** provides the more detailed results matrix detailing how the change is anticipated.

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Theory of Change for the National Plan of Action on Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse 2022 – 2026		
S1	Vision	Online child sexual exploitation and abuse is eliminated in Kenya
S2	Result	By 2026 children and communities stay safe online and report to a comprehensive, multi-sectoral and coordinated child protection system which effectively prevents and responds to OCSEA.
S3		
S4	Outcome	1. By 2026, policy and legislation, leadership and coordination at all levels have improved to protect children against OCSEA and are responsive to the needs of children in the context of a digital world.
S5	Output	<p>1.1: The legal and policy environment is aligned and adequate for the protection of children against OCSEA;</p> <p>1.2: The review, enforcement and implementation of the policy and legal framework at national and county level for OCSEA is strengthened and supported;</p> <p>1.3: Multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms on OCSEA are strengthened and functioning;</p> <p>1.4: The implementation of the NPA is fully resourced by public allocation and other sources of funding.</p>
S6	Strategies	Laws, policies, leadership and coordination
S7	Approaches	Prevention
A1		
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A5	Outcome	2. Children, parents/caregivers, teachers, community leaders and other duty bearers' knowledge and skills towards the adoption of protective online measures and behaviours is enhanced.
	Output	<p>2.1: Children, including those who are more vulnerable, are equipped with the necessary information, knowledge and awareness to help themselves and their peers make safe choices and to use the internet more safely;</p> <p>2.2: Parents and caregivers have increased knowledge and awareness of OCSEA and are empowered to respond appropriately to OCSEA;</p> <p>2.3: Communities are aware of OCSEA, there is increased reporting of OCSEA and communities are supportive of child and adolescent OCSEA survivors;</p> <p>2.4: Ongoing and planned awareness, communication, skills-building and outreach initiatives and campaigns are aligned, coordinated across sectors, standardized, quality assured and monitored.</p>
	Strategies	Prevention
	Approaches	Prevention

Assumptions

Political, economic and social stability

Enabling environment commitment by state and non-state actors, including cooperation with international actors (industry, criminal justice); availability of human and financial resources; dissemination of the plan.

Political, economic and social stability

Enabling environment commitment by state and non-state actors, including cooperation with international actors (industry, criminal justice); availability of human and financial resources; dissemination of the plan.

Theory of Change for the National Plan of Action on Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse 2022 – 2026		Assumptions
Outcome	3. Technical, institutional and human resource capacities are strengthened across key sectors (government, civil society, and industry) at national and county levels to prevent, identify and respond to OCSEA and systems are in place to support this.	Political, economic and social stability
Output	<p>3.1: OCSEA prevention and response is included in standardized, accredited and comprehensive pre-service and in-service training for key professionals across sectors (social service workforce, education, law enforcement, justice sector);</p> <p>3.2: Coordinated standard operating procedures on OCSEA, guidelines and code of conduct across sectors are developed and implemented;</p> <p>3.3: The capacity of the social service workforce to prevent and identify OCSEA, and to respond to and deliver quality, efficient and comprehensive support services and referrals for victims of OCSEA is increased;</p> <p>3.4: Knowledge and skills of professionals in the education sector, (including principals, guidance, and ICT teachers) to prevent OCSEA is increased, and systems are in place in schools;</p> <p>3.5: The justice system is responsive to child protection and OCSEA-related cases are prosecuted;</p> <p>3.6: Investigation and prosecution of OCSEA cases and offences by law enforcement is strengthened;</p> <p>3.7: Support and increase improved OCSEA forensics capabilities and expertise, including computer forensic expertise, through intensive training, resources and systems is in place;</p> <p>3.8: Expand and strengthen AHTCPU;</p> <p>3.9: ISP and ICT sectors provide effective leadership on OCSEA, continuously assessing risks, reporting OCSEA, implementing safety measures and systems and providing solutions to prevent OCSEA and protect children online;</p> <p>3.10: Media houses and practitioners are sensitized on OCSEA for increased accurate, sensitive and ethical reporting of OCSEA across all media platforms, including social media.</p>	<p><i>Enabling environment commitment by state and non-state actors, including cooperation with international actors (industry, criminal justice); availability of human and financial resources; dissemination of the plan.</i></p>
Strategies	Capacity strengthening	
Approaches	Prosecution	

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Theory of Change for the National Plan of Action on Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse 2022 – 2026

		Assumptions
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Outcome	4. OCSEA cases are reported and prosecuted and quality support and services are provided to victims and witnesses.	Political, economic and social stability
Output	<p>4.1: Reporting mechanisms are enhanced, made accessible, child-friendly and efficient;</p> <p>4.2: Timely, victim-centred, individualized, trauma-informed, culturally competent and comprehensive services to victims of OCSEA is provided;</p> <p>4.3: A comprehensive and responsive witness protection system is in place and strengthened;</p> <p>4.4: Perpetrators and facilitators of online child sexual exploitation and abuse are held to account through the criminal justice system and services are designed to prevent first time offending and re-offending;</p> <p>4.5: Improved offender management system to increase quality of services and minimum standards.</p>	<p><i>Enabling environment commitment by state and non-state actors, including cooperation with international actors (industry, criminal justice); availability of human and financial resources; dissemination of the plan.</i></p>
Strategies	Response and support services	
Approaches	Response and rehabilitation	

Outcome	5. An available, expanded and improved evidence base on OCSEA is in place to inform policies, strategies and programmes, track progress and document lessons learned.	Political, economic and social stability
Output	<p>5.1: Data on the nature, prevalence and impact of OCSEA is regularly collected, disaggregated, analysed and communicated;</p> <p>5.2: Capacity for research, innovation and knowledge management on OCSEA at all levels is strengthened;</p> <p>5.3: The use of data to inform policies, resource allocation, strategies and programmes is increased;</p> <p>5.4: M&E systems are capturing relevant and disaggregated data and capacities for monitoring are supported.</p>	<p><i>Enabling environment commitment by state and non-state actors, including cooperation with international actors (industry, criminal justice); availability of human and financial resources; dissemination of the plan.</i></p>
Strategies	Monitoring and evaluation progress	
Approaches	Cross-cutting	

Problem statement
Children in Kenya are exposed from a young age to the risks of online sexual exploitation and abuse with limited access to services and support, and community members, including adults and service providers, have limited knowledge of how to respond to the new risks of online harm.



Section 4 Strategic areas and outcomes of the National Plan of Action on Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse 2022–2026

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The following is an overview of the National Plan of Action to address OCSEA in Kenya 2022–2022. The NPA is structured around five-year results outcomes. The outcomes at each level are inter-related and many of the actions contribute to achieving more than one outcome. Where approaches and actions form part of the NPRP on VAC, this is indicated.

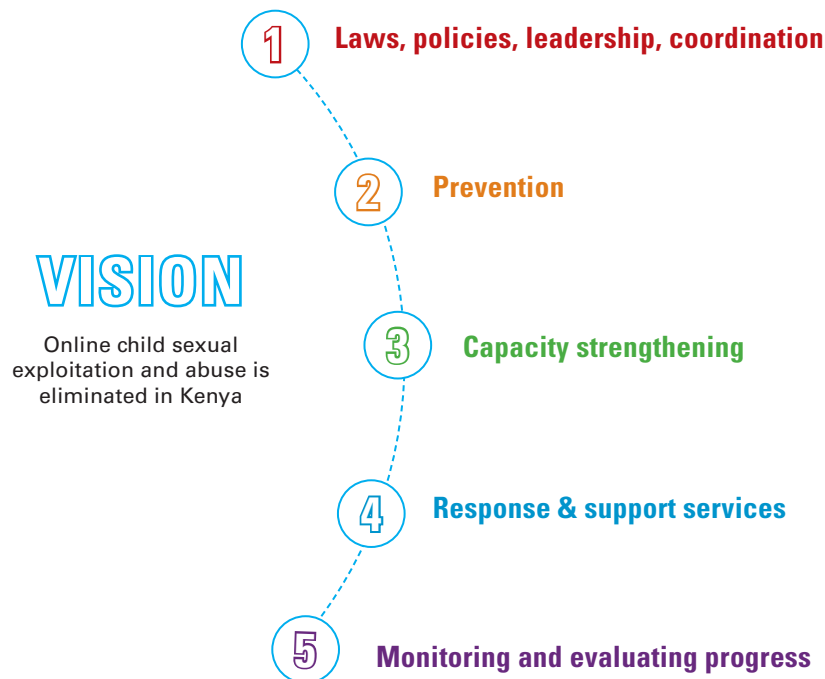


Figure 3. NPA on OCSEA vision and strategic areas

STRATEGIC AREA 1

Laws, policies, leadership and coordination



OUTCOME 1

By 2026, policy and legislation, leadership and coordination at all levels have improved to protect children against OCSEA and are responsive to the needs of children in the context of a digital world.

Rationale

The aim of this outcome is to strengthen the legal and policy framework at all levels so that it is adequate in protecting children in the context of OCSEA. There will be an emphasis on reviewing and adapting current legislation, and ensuring it is harmonized across legislation, addressing the rights and protection of children. It is essential to ensure that those in charge of upholding rights and protecting children have the requisite capacities to do so; the relevant systems and procedures are in place to address and provide services, including more child-friendly justice procedures; and there are sufficient resources allocated to translate policy into action. Inter-departmental collaboration and multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms will need to be established at all levels to avoid duplication and the risk of partners working in silos.

This Strategic Area aligns to the **WePROTECT Capability: Policy and Governance** and to the NPRP on VAC **Strategic Area 1: Law and Policies**.

OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

Output 1.1

The legal and policy environment is aligned and adequate for the protection of children against OCSEA

- Establish terms of reference for TWG, implement an MOU for joint-coordination, and agree on annual deliverables and an accountable reporting and oversight process.
- *Align existing legislation to address OCSEA—Children’s Act (2001), Computer Misuse and Cyber Crimes Act (2018), Data Protection Act (2019) Sexual Offences Act (2006), Countertrafficking in Persons Act (2010), Victim Protection Act (2014), Penal Code Cap 63, Kenya Information and Communications Act [Amendment] (2013), Basic Education Act (2013), Betting, Lotteries and Gaming Act (2018), Legal Aid Act (2016), Film and Stage Plays Act (2012).**
- Harmonize agreed OCSEA terminology and relevant regulations and introduce to all relevant legislation (e.g., terminology such as grooming, sexting, OCSEA prosecution regulations).
- *Fast track enactment of the Children’s Bill, which has provisions on OCSEA.**
- Ensure new county-level laws relevant to OCSEA are updated and aligned with national legislation.
- Ratify the UNCRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (NPA Against Sexual Exploitation 2018–2022).
- *Review and amend the National Children’s Policy to include OCSEA prevention and response.**
- Develop statutory protection that will allow industry to fully and effectively report OCSEA, including the transmission of content to law enforcement.
- Develop a framework to monitor implementation of the NPA and relevant legislation.
- Support strategic interest litigation using the Children Act of 2001 and Computer Misuse and Cyber Crimes Act (2018) (dependent on the precedence after current OCSEA case load is tried).

Note:

All activities in *italics* and with * add OCSEA to an activity within the NPRP VAC.

All activities in *italics* and with ** are within the NPA on sexual exploitation.

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Output 1.2

The review, enforcement and implementation of the policy and legal framework at national and county level for OCSEA is strengthened and supported

- Monitor new legislation affecting OCSEA such as county-level child protection policies and legislation, and new ICT developments affecting OCSEA, and use this to inform legislation and policy review and update processes.
- Develop and deliver standardized OCSEA training to police, the judiciary and key government Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

Section 4
Strategic areas and outcomes of the National Plan of Action on
Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse 2022–2026

- Support counties to put in place measures to regulate, enforce regulations and monitor cyber cafes and video dens.
- Strengthen and monitor General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) compliance and monitor compliance.
- Enforce child protection and safeguarding policies that cover OCSEA for service providers in the justice sector (i.e., police, probation, prisons, the judiciary, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions).

Output 1.3
Multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms on OCSEA are strengthened and functioning

- *Ensure overall VAC/Child protection coordination mechanisms at national and county level are strengthened.**
- *Strengthen and operationalize the county and sub-county AACs to provide coordination role on OCSEA.**
- Develop MoU between AHTCPU, TESPOK and CA to put in place a formal system to manage incidents and cases.
- Harmonize and unify the NPA on OCSEA, the NPA on sexual exploitation and the NPRP on VAC.

Output 1.4
The implementation of the NPA is fully resourced by public allocation and other sources of funding

- Identify and align resources within the Government budget to implement for the NPA OCSEA 2020–2024, the NPA against Sexual Exploitation of Children 2018–2022, and the NPRP VAC 2020 by the MDAs.
- Identify political champions – i.e., parliamentarians and others – to advocate for resourcing and implementation of NPA OCSEA.
- Engage with relevant partners to secure allocations for implementation of the NPA.
- Prioritize programme activities to the approved budget and work to ensure programme priorities are first to receive available funding.
- Strengthen the capacity of the participating Ministries to execute the budget;
- Use outcome-based budgeting to track performance and to inform the Government on the effectiveness of expenditure;
- Allocate and ring-fence an adequate budget for cyber units and ensure this is a specific budget line in the national budget.

Note:
 All activities in *italics* and with * add OCSEA to an activity within the NPRP VAC.
 All activities in *italics* and with ** are within the NPA on sexual exploitation.

STRATEGIC AREA 2

Prevention



OUTCOME 2

Children, parents/caregivers, teachers, community leaders and other duty bearers’ knowledge and skills towards the adoption of protective online measures and behaviours is enhanced.

Rationale

Most children are currently not empowered to protect themselves, do not know which online behaviours are illegal, and do not know how to get support or report concerns/disclosures. It is important that children and young people are resilient and develop the knowledge and skills to make safe and healthy choices about relationships and sexual health. This outcome will focus on preventing and raising awareness on OCSEA. This will assist children to gain more knowledge and awareness and better understand the risks involved, as well as what to do if confronted with OCSEA. As parents and caregivers may both inadvertently and purposefully put children at risk of harm, a focus will be on parents and caregivers to equip them with the necessary information and skills to keep children safe online, and to better address the issue and support those who may be at risk and victims of OCSEA. This will extend to communities and community structures as important duty bearers who can monitor, inform and support interventions on OCSEA.

This Strategic Area aligns to the **WePROTECT Capability: Societal** and to the NPRP on VAC **Strategic Area 2: Family Support**; **Strategic area 3: Education and Life Skills**; and **Strategic area 4: Community Norms and Values**. All prevention activities for OCSEA are within one strategic area because prevention of OCSEA fits primarily within existing VAC prevention activities already identified in the NPRP VAC. The outputs and activities below cover family, education settings and community.

MOST CHILDREN ARE CURRENTLY NOT EMPOWERED TO PROTECT THEMSELVES, do not know which online behaviours are illegal, and do not know how to get support or report concerns/disclosures.

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Where an activity in the NPA OCSEA aims to include OCSEA within an existing broader VAC approach or activity and is already included in the NPRP VAC, this is indicated below.

OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

Output 2.1

Children, including those who are more vulnerable, are equipped with the necessary information, knowledge and awareness to help themselves and their peers make safe choices and to use the internet more safely

- Undertake a comprehensive consultation process with children country-wide, through workshops and online surveys, to identify their perspectives on the internet, usage, access, risks and suggested actions, and ensure the consultation process is representative of age, gender, geographical location, ethnicity, religion, ability, etc.
- Develop education and sensitization programmes, including integrating existing life skills and peer support intervention implemented at scale, to empower children and young people and promote disclosure and reporting.
- Support a peer mentor process through a mentorship programme that may include recruitment, training, development of a database, formation of networks and evaluation of programmes.
- Support a Digital Leaders' Programme, led by children and young people, to champion digital citizenship and digital creativity within their schools on online safety.
- *Support existing children's assemblies to advocate and mobilize on OCSEA. **
- *Support existing clubs in schools, and communities (e.g., sports and arts clubs) to raise awareness on OCSEA.**
- *Provide life-skills training on sexuality and reproductive health education on OCSEA, using age-appropriate content and language.**

Note:

All activities in *italics* and with * add OCSEA to an activity within the NPRP VAC.

All activities in *italics* and with ** are within the NPA on sexual exploitation.

Output 2.2

Parents and caregivers have increased knowledge and awareness of OCSEA and are empowered to respond appropriately to OCSEA

- *Integrate OCSEA and digital literacy in the Department of Social Development (DSD) national Skilful Parenting programme and manual.**
- Undertake an SMS and online campaign on the role of positive parenting on OCSEA.
- *Support the development of parent support groups at a community level. **
- *Include OCSEA information and skills in PTA forums and meetings.**

Output 2.3

Communities are aware of OCSEA, there is increased reporting of OCSEA and communities are supportive of child and adolescent OCSEA survivors

- Support community sensitization and mobilization programmes to build knowledge within the wider community on the risks of the internet and how to help keep children safe online.
- Identify cultural and social barriers to preventing and tackling OCSEA.
- *Create community early warning and prevention systems to protect children in all areas of their lives, including OCSEA.**
- *Strengthen the knowledge of child protection volunteers, child protection committees, community health volunteers and Court Users' Committees on OCSEA.**

Note:

All activities in *italics* and with * add OCSEA to an activity within the NPRP VAC.

All activities in *italics* and with ** are within the NPA on sexual exploitation.

Output 2.4

Ongoing and planned awareness, communication, skills-building and outreach initiatives and campaigns are aligned, coordinated across sectors, standardized, quality-assured and monitored

- Establish a curriculum and communication for development of a sub-group of the OCSEA TWG to identify key messages and approaches on OCSEA, with the responsibility of consolidating and harmonizing across different platforms and responding to new developments.
- Support the updating and expansion of the 'Be the COP' campaign.
- Engage media to manage a coordinated online child safety campaign through various media outlets.
- *Hold a meeting of stakeholders on curriculum for schools to harmonize one curriculum package for the country (capitalizing on existing curriculums available) with consistent messaging.**
- *Mainstream OCSEA in existing communication strategies related to VAC and child protection.**
- *Develop an OCSEA information and training package for religious leaders (and integrate into existing manuals etc. on child protection, VAC, etc.) in collaboration with networks of religious leaders representing all faiths.**

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STRATEGIC AREA 3

Capacity strengthening



OUTCOME 3

Technical, institutional and human resources capacities are strengthened across key sectors (government, civil society and industry) at national and county levels to prevent, identify and respond to OCSEA and systems are in place to support this

Rationale

The Constitution of Kenya (Article 53) recognizes the need for all children to be protected from violence, including sexual abuse and exploitation. This will require coordination of actors and services, increased capacity of the workforce and service providers, and an overall strengthening of the child protection system.

This outcome will focus on building capacities across key sectors at national and county levels to identify, prevent and respond to OCSEA. This should take place across law enforcement, ICT and media providers and the social service workforce. It will include both pre- and in-service training, putting into place the necessary systems and procedures (strengthening of reporting mechanisms, case management and referral pathways) and providing adequate resourcing to implement these. In addition, measures to minimize and manage stress and fatigue of key professionals and frontline workers will need to be put in place, including provision of professional counselling and therapy.

This Strategic Area aligns to the **WePROTECT Capability: Criminal Justice, Victim Support, Industry, Media and Communications Societal** and to aspects of the NPRP on VAC **Strategic area 5: Response and Support Services**.

OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

Output 3.1

OCSEA prevention and response is included in standardized, accredited and comprehensive pre-service and in-service training for key professionals across sectors (social service workforce, education, law enforcement, justice sector)

Law enforcement

- Develop a comprehensive and standardized in-service training curriculum on OCSEA, including roles and responsibilities, identification, investigation, referral pathways and coordination for: A) police (across general service, child protection and gender units, DCI, etc.); B) prisons; C) immigration.
- Undertake Trainer of Trainers with key facilitators within: A) police; B) prosecutors; C) magistrates.
- Maintain robust and up to date training for AHTCPU.

Justice sector

- Develop a comprehensive and standardized in-service training curriculum on OCSEA including roles and responsibilities; referral pathways and coordination; prosecution; and best interest of the child determination for: A) prosecutors, ODPP; B) all courts – magistrates and judges; C) lawyer networks, i.e., LSK, civil society networks of lawyers, human rights commissions, CSOs working on legal issues and rights, etc.
- Undertake Trainer of Trainers with key facilitators within the justice sector.

Education sector

- Develop a comprehensive and standardized in-service training curriculum on OCSEA, including roles and responsibilities, referral pathways and coordination for: A) teachers; B) principals; C) Ministry of Education officials, including curriculum development officials; D) teachers’ unions; E) private school associations.
- Undertake Trainer of Trainers with key facilitators within the education sector.

Social services sector

- Develop a comprehensive and standardized in-service training curriculum on OCSEA for: A) county and sub-county children’s officers, DCS national level officials, officers working in SCIs and CCIs; B) CSOs, networks and civil society working on children’s issues (including on disability, refugees); C) AAC at all levels.
- Undertake Training of Trainers with key facilitators within SSW from both public (national and county) and civil society.
- Allocate public sector resources for roll-out of the above training.

Note:

All activities in *italics* and with * add OCSEA to an activity within the NPRP VAC.

All activities in *italics* and with ** are within the NPA on sexual exploitation.

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Section 4
Strategic areas and outcomes of the National Plan of Action on
Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse 2022–2026

Pre-service:

- Establish advisory groups for: A) police training schools; B) teacher training schools; C) universities offering social work, law, ICT programmes to advise on child protection issues in general and OCSEA in particular.
- *Develop and review curricula that include OCSEA.**
- Train relevant lecturers to deliver the updated new curricula.

Continuous learning

- Online learning resource to be identified and developed to raise awareness and build understanding of OCSEA and child protection and how to prevent and tackle OCSEA for justice, law enforcement, social service and education professionals and relevant auxiliary workforce cadres.

Note:

All activities in *italics* and with * add OCSEA to an activity within the NPRP VAC.

All activities in *italics* and with ** are within the NPA on sexual exploitation.

Output 3.2

Coordinated standard operating procedures on OCSEA, guidelines and code of conduct across sectors are developed and implemented

- All sectors and organizations use the same OCSEA definitions to facilitate joint risk assessments and effective multi-agency responses.
- Develop and implement information-sharing systems and protocols between all agencies involved in the response to OCSEA.
- *Finalize, roll out, provide training and implement the national case management system.**
- *Review the multi-sectoral Standard Operating Procedures on Prevention and Response to Sexual Violence in Kenya (2013) to include OCSEA.***
- Institutionalize referral mechanisms across sectors and provide training to relevant sectors.

Output 3.3

The capacities of the social service workforce to prevent and identify OCSEA and to respond to and deliver quality, efficient and comprehensive support services and referrals for victims of OCSEA is increased

- Support the advocacy and coordination role of DCS and NCCS.
- Include OCSEA as part of induction training of new DCS staff and social workers.
- Equip practitioners with the knowledge and skills to recognize and respond appropriately to the needs of children and young people at risk, with the best interests of children guiding the response.
- Ensure that actors working on trafficking are aware of and addressing OCSEA risks for children trafficked within and across borders and that actors working on counter-trafficking in persons are aware and addressing risks for victims.

- *Increase the scale and capacity of helpline service providers to provide confidential counselling and appropriate referrals within the framework of the national child protection case management system.**
- Provide professional counselling and therapy for frontline workers engaged in OCSEA and child protection.

Note:

All activities in *italics* and with * add OCSEA to an activity within the NPRP VAC.

All activities in *italics* and with ** are within the NPA on sexual exploitation.

Output 3.4

Knowledge and skills of professionals in the education sector, including principals and guidance and ICT teachers, to prevent OCSEA is increased, and systems are in place in schools

- Develop a policy and SOPs that include:
 - Safety internet guidelines for the public and private education sector;
 - OCSEA training on an annual basis;
 - Internet safety messages and a compliance reporting system.
- *Integrate OCSEA and VAC in existing safe school programmes.**
- Ensure internet safety measures are in place in each school.
- *Harmonize in-service training curriculum – roll-out of the existing Kenya Institute for Curriculum Development (KICD) manual.**

Output 3.5

The justice system is responsive to child protection and OCSEA-related cases are prosecuted

- Develop an SOP on investigation of OCSEA cases involving children.
- *Integrate OCSEA considerations into ongoing initiatives/actions to promote and expand a child-friendly justice system and child-friendly courts.**
- *Build capacity of the Court Users Committees on OCSEA and use these forums to address and follow up on OCSEA.**

Output 3.6

Investigation and prosecution of OCSEA cases and offences by law enforcement is strengthened

- Develop an SOP on OCSEA for investigators and prosecutors.
- Develop and agree on clear and precise escalation mechanisms; ensure accurate and timely data is acquired.
- Monitor compliance to ensure prosecutors stay abreast of new developments.
- Cost and allocate resources for those investigating and prosecuting OCSEA offences.
- Integrate data on children from NPS with the CPMIS system to inform planning and programmes.

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Output 3.7

Support and increase improved OCSEA forensics capabilities and expertise, including computer forensic expertise, through intensive training, resources and systems in place

- Establish minimum standards for forensic examinations in OCSEA.
- Review and update police practices to ensure they respond to OCSEA (as part of their broader child protection responsibilities).
- Review and improve the system for the preservation and safeguarding of evidence in OCSEA cases – online and offline.
- Equip forensics labs for ease of preserving evidence.
- Increase access to and use of mobile forensics labs.
- Develop standardized and accredited forensics training.
- Increase the certification and gazettement of forensics experts.

Note:

All activities in *italics* and with * add OCSEA to an activity within the NPRP VAC.

All activities in *italics* and with ** are within the NPA on sexual exploitation.

Output 3.8

Expand and strengthen AHTCPU

- Expand AHTCPU to other representative counties.
- Strengthen its capacities to effectively investigate OCSEA cases.
- Develop a sustainability plan for AHTCPU.
- Establish and institutionalize measures in place to minimize and manage stress and fatigue and implement these.
- Provide free and mandatory professional counselling and therapy for A) prosecutors, and B) AHTCPU and the wider police service.
- Promote and widen partnerships nationally, regionally and internationally between the AHTCPU cyber unit and relevant institutions and organizations for sharing of information, learning and cooperation across borders.

Output 3.9

ISP and ICT sectors provide effective leadership on OCSEA, continuously assessing risks, reporting OCSEA, implementing safety measures and systems and providing solutions to prevent OCSEA and protect children online

- Develop industry-wide accountability mechanisms which include specific issues of the varied categories of stakeholders: TELCOs, social platforms, custodians of databases, software providers/ developers, content providers, access device providers, cyber security providers.
 - Clear and formalized coordination mechanisms for the different groups to:
 - Effectively coordinate/liase with government, including law enforcement;
 - Regularly engage government on emerging threats;
 - Develop and implement procedures that enable effective prevention and response to OCSEA;
 - Enhance access to information and services (campaigns, media, etc.).

- Support Internal training and accountability:
 - Ensure frequent update of software (patching);
 - Develop/embed online safety features into products and services;
 - Create corporate awareness on OCSEA;
 - Ensure a child protection policy is in place for every company working with/developing products for children;
 - Integrate child safety in product design and onboarding procedures;
 - Monitor traffic on sites most visited.
- Promote innovative solutions.

Note:

All activities in *italics* and with * add OCSEA to an activity within the NPRP VAC.

All activities in *italics* and with ** are within the NPA on sexual exploitation.

Output 3.10

Media houses and practitioners are sensitized on OCSEA for increased accurate, sensitive and ethical reporting across all media platforms, including social media

- Enforce existing code of practice to improve reporting on children.
- Increase ethical and informed media reporting through training and awareness of A) editors; B) journalists; C) bloggers; D) media owners.
- Advocate for use of universal terminology in reporting.
- Raise awareness on reporting mechanisms, promote reporting and Child Helpline.

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STRATEGIC AREA 4

Response and support services



OUTCOME 4

OCSEA cases are reported, prosecuted and quality support and services are provided to victims and witnesses

Rationale

Rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration should be done in the best interest of the child. Victims of abuse will need to be provided with information, support services, compensation and special protection for those at risk of abuse, including sexual exploitation.

There is an understanding of the need for a supportive reporting environment, but with unclear reporting procedures and only a few survivor support services in very few areas, there is a need to strengthen survivor support systems and services. **Outcome 4** aims to strengthen reporting of OCSEA, which includes addressing stigma and ensuring access to expanded support services such as counselling, and training service providers who are working on child protection in general regarding their response to OCSEA. The existing witness protection system needs to be reviewed and strengthened and where a case has progressed, attention must be given to ensuring the child is in a safe environment with the minimal amount of disruption to their everyday life. For example, being able to attend school if it is safe to do so, otherwise the child becomes a victim of the system for a second time (re-victimization). Effective perpetrator rehabilitation includes the development of rehabilitation tailored to online offending, and clear guidance on how to manage and support ex-offenders to prevent re-offending once they have served their sentence.

This Strategic Area aligns to the **WePROTECT Capability: Victim/Survivor Support** and to aspects of the NPRP on VAC **Strategic area 5: Response and Support Services**.

OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

Output 4.1

Reporting mechanisms are enhanced, made accessible, are child-friendly and efficient

- Develop an OCSEA reporting protocol online (for self-reports, individuals) and integrate OCSEA reporting into existing police and child protection reporting portals and case management SOPs.
- *Expand the support for existing helplines and hotlines, such as DCI Toll Free Line 0800-722-203, Child Helpline Kenya 116; National GBV Helpline 1195; Police Helpline 999/112; Kimbilio GBV Helpline 1193; LVCT Youth Helpline 1190; FIDA SMS platform 21661.**
- *Ensure all helplines/hotlines have adequate capacities for responding to OCSEA.**
- Include chat bots and other mechanisms as an additional tool for reporting.

Note:

All activities in *italics* and with * add OCSEA to an activity within the NPRP VAC.

All activities in *italics* and with ** are within the NPA on sexual exploitation.

Output 4.2

Timely, victim-centred, individualized, trauma-informed, culturally competent and comprehensive services to victims of OCSEA is provided

- Develop and implement minimum standards for quality child-friendly services for victims, linked to overall case management system and counselling.
- *Include OCSEA in existing PSS management and protocols.**
- Train existing or new counsellors and provide professional trauma-informed counselling and therapy for child survivors.
- Increase and sustain state-sponsored mental health professionals.
- *Support social reintegration support programmes for child survivors and their families where relevant.**
- *Link child survivors and their families to relevant to cash transfer and other social protection programmes.**
- Activate and resource victim compensation through the victim protection trust fund.

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Output 4.3

A comprehensive and responsive witness protection system is in place and strengthened

- Shield witnesses from the accused through measures such as the use of screens, witness protection boxes, providing evidence via video link or having a supporter.
- Put measures in place to fast-track cases with children as witnesses.
- Enhance implementation of the Victims Protection Act to clearly identify the rights of the victim.
- Devolve responsibility and functions of the Witness Protection Agency.
- Revise throughcare (remand homes, prison, probation hostels, youth collective training centres) procedures to be in line with the OCSEA NPA.
- Ensure victim representation in the witness protection system.

Note:

All activities in *italics* and with * add OCSEA to an activity within the NPRP VAC.

All activities in *italics* and with ** are within the NPA on sexual exploitation.

Output 4.4

Perpetrators and facilitators of online child sexual exploitation and abuse are held to account through the criminal justice system and services are designed to prevent first-time offending and re-offending

- Undertake research to increase understanding of the profile of OCSEA perpetrators, how they operate, what mechanisms are used to contact children, and identify means to prevent first-time offending and re-offending.
- Monitor trends in the types of offences and demographics of offenders and victims.
- Development of a national data system where all records of online offenders are stored for accessibility and identification as part of the sex offenders register managed by the judiciary.

Output 4.5

Improve the offender management system to increase quality of services and minimum standards

- Develop aftercare policy and act for the offenders and develop aftercare services guidelines.
- Design and develop programmes and services to address first-time offenders and prevent offending, including medical, psychological and counselling services.
- Operationalize sex offender register.
- Strengthen the supervision of ex-offenders of sexual offences and coordination between prisons and probation services.
- Design specific offender rehabilitation programmes for child offenders/perpetrators.

STRATEGIC AREA 5

Monitoring and evaluating progress



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OUTCOME 5

An available, expanded and improved evidence base on OCSEA is in place to inform policies, strategies and programmes, track progress and document lessons learned

Rationale

There is a need to create universal terminology and data collection SOPs to build data and evidence on OCSEA in Kenya. OCSEA is an often hidden and under-reported form of abuse and developing an effective response requires a robust understanding of its scale and nature. Comprehensive research is needed to understand OCSEA in all parts of the country and to ensure children’s voices are included in informing research, policies and implementation of interventions. Existing M&E systems need to be capturing data on OCSEA in a coordinated system.

This strategic area aligns to the **WePROTECT Capability: Policy and Governance – Research**, and to the NPRP on VAC **Strategic Area 6: Coordination**. Some coordination aspects are also addressed in the previous four strategic areas, given the need for collaboration and coordination in response services and the multi-sectoral nature of OCSEA.

OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

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Output 5.1

Data on the nature, prevalence and impact of OCSEA is regularly collected, disaggregated, analysed and communicated

- Harmonize police, prosecution, and court service delivery data collection and record keeping systems.
- Regularly analyse data collected to: A) inform planning and programming; B) translate information into accessible form to communicate to the public.
- Include OCSEA indicators in CPIMS and other information systems where relevant, e.g., HMIS, NEMIS.

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Output 5.2

Capacities for research, innovation and knowledge management on OCSEA at all levels is strengthened

- Conduct a baseline survey on the extent of OCSEA (NPA against sexual exploitation 2018–2022).
 - Establish a research task team that includes the academic community to:
 - Map out research gaps on OCSEA in Kenya;
 - Develop a comprehensive research strategy;
 - Conduct ongoing research to stay abreast on fast-moving and emerging areas in ICT that impact on OCSEA;
 - Undertake social impact surveys and evaluations.

Output 5.3

The use of data to inform policies, resource allocation, strategies and programmes increased

- Conduct annual and mid-term reviews of programmes with participation of key stakeholders, including children.
- Establish a system to measure client support, safety and satisfaction with services and systems.

Output 5.4

M&E systems are capturing relevant and disaggregated data and capacities for monitoring are supported

- Integrate OCSEA indicators into the next VAC survey.
- Ensure OCSEA-related data collected by various actors feeds into the CPIMS.
- Safeguarding and child protection quality indicators are included in NEMIS.



Section 5 Key stakeholders, their roles and responsibilities

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The following actors all have an important role to play in preventing and responding to OCSEA. An effective response requires all the actors below understand OCSEA risks and know how to prevent OCSEA; know where to go with concerns; know what an effective end-to-end response should be; understand individual responsibilities; and are champions for eradication of OCSEA.

The responsible sector/agency for the key outputs in the National Pan of Action are identified in the results framework below.

Figure 4 illustrates the importance of all stakeholders working together for this result.

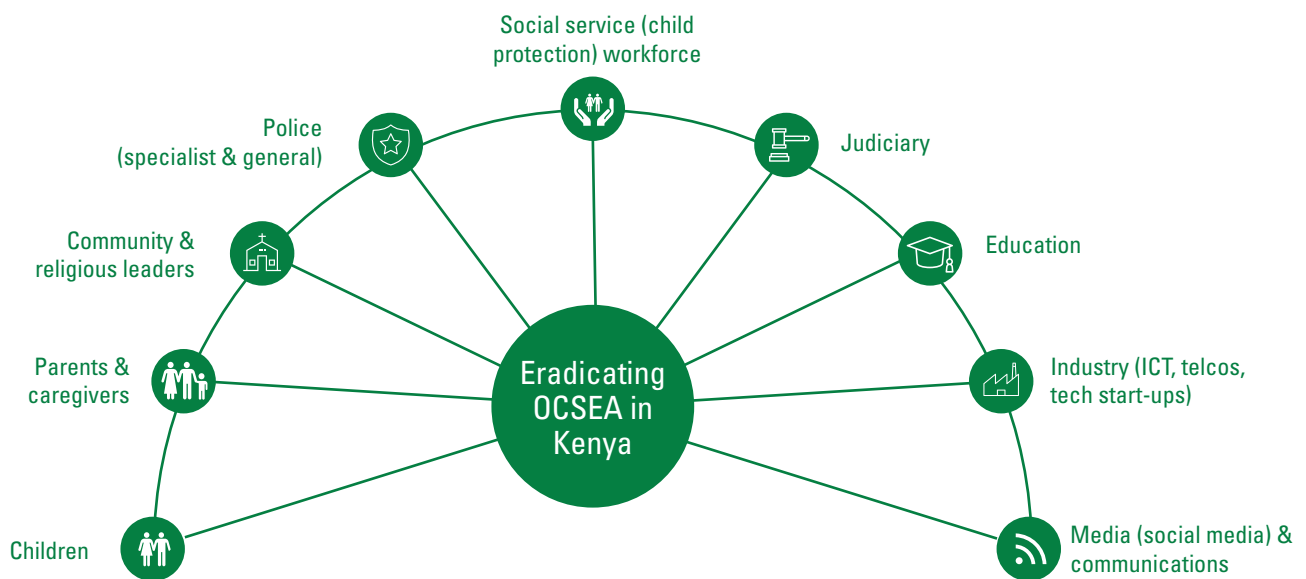


Figure 4. Key stakeholders in the NPA to address OCSEA

Section 5
Key stakeholders, their roles and responsibilities

In 2019, the Government of Kenya signed on to the WePROTECT initiative and commitment towards a coordinated national response to online child exploitation. A technical working group on child online protection, chaired by the Communications Authority, with the Directorate of Children Services (DCS) as secretariat, was established in 2018 and a draft guide on online protection for children, parents and professionals working with children has been developed.

The NPA OCSEA implementation requires multi-sectoral stakeholder engagement and coordination. The Children’s Bill, 2019 (Art. 37), outlines the responsibility for children’s services in Kenya. The National Council for Children’s Services (NCCS) has the mandate to regulate, advise and ensure quality in the children’s sector as well as to promote coordination. The NCCS will provide the overall coordination and oversight of the implementation of the National Plan of Action to Address OCSEA in Kenya and will also work towards consolidating and streamlining all relevant NPA on violence and sexual abuse. NCCS will provide oversight and coordinate all actors at national and county level. Various stakeholders, in line with their respective mandates, will be tasked with implementing different activities and supporting community structures to do the same. The following are the key roles of the stakeholder groups:

Stakeholder	Role and responsibilities
National Council of Children Services (NCCS)	<p>NPA coordination, oversight</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide overall multi-sectoral coordination of the implementation of the NPA on OCSEA at national and county level; • Co-chair the TWG with the CA on COP; • Mobilize resources for the implementation of the NPA; • Monitor the overall implementation of the NPA; • Advocate for protection of victims of online child abuse and exploitation.
Communications Authority (CA)	<p>Coordination, oversight</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-chair with NCCS the TWG on COP; • Mobilize and coordinate ICT sector; • Provide oversight of activities related to the ICT sector; • Allocate resources and mobilize additional resources for the implementation of the NPA; • Strengthen reporting and take down procedures.
Directorate of Children Services (DCS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as the secretariat to the TWG on COP; • Mobilize and promote action to address gaps in OCSEA prevention and response; • Coordinate and develop minimum standards and SOPs; • Provide statutory case management services to victims/survivors of OCSEA; • Implement the NPA.
National Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner and cooperate with other stakeholders to ensure awareness and knowledge of the sector on OCSEA, and the systems and tools in place; • Receive OCSEA information and act on intelligence; • Investigate OCSEA based on child protection principles and identify the perpetrators; • Collect and preserve evidence for prosecution purposes; • Protect victims and ensure that survivors’ rights are protected; • Cooperate with child protection professionals in the country and with international organizations on reporting and follow up; • Ensure an offender management process is in place; • Maintain up-to-date register of convicted sex offenders.

Stakeholder	Role and responsibilities
Office of Director of Public Prosecutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with DCI and other law enforcement agencies in offering prosecution-guided investigations and case management; • Establish a standard operating procedure for case management; • Ensure that prosecutors are properly trained to handle cases of OCSEA; • Collaborate with other stakeholders to ensure that victims' rights are upheld at all times; • Participate in Court users' committees to address any challenges and shortcomings in the prosecution of OCSEA cases.
Judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure judges, magistrates and other court users are trained on OCSEA and that the necessary systems and tools are in place; • Ensure judicial proceedings comply with child protection principles; • Provide effective and protective victim support; • Keep an updated sexual offenders' register.
Probation and after-care services and prison's department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure requisite knowledge, skills and capacities in OCSEA of the relevant workforce to support and monitor reintegration and reduce risk and prevent reoffending; • Implement evidence-based treatment and rehabilitation programmes for sex offenders; • Provide community-based supervision for offenders and intensive supervision for dangerous sex offenders (electronic monitoring); • Assess mental health and psychosocial needs of victims and provide appropriate victim support; • Undertake social crime prevention at community level; • Form TWG to receive and coordinate sex offender programmes; • Allocate resources to develop and address sex offender programmes/guidelines/assessment tools/data management facilities/create awareness; • Capacity-build staff to handle sex offender reconciliation programmes.
Social services (child protection workforce)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the requisite OCSEA knowledge and skills and ensure capacities of the workforce to implement the systems and tools in place; • Provide case management services and referrals; • Provide direct support services to victims/survivors; • Coordinate with all relevant actors; • Promote reporting of OCSEA; • Raise awareness of OCSEA and ensure community sensitization; • Promote active engagement of children in awareness and sensitization activities to protect children online.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure teachers have awareness, knowledge and skills on OCSEA; • Mandatory reporting of OCSEA; • Ensure active participation of children in awareness and activities to protect children online.
ICT industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report OCSEA and COP to relevant authorities; • Ensure expedited notice and take down procedures in place; • Ensure company policies on child protection in place and child safety in product design; • Compliance with existing guidelines on OCSEA and COP; • Develop a safer and age appropriate online environment; • Promote innovative solutions in technology; • Promote access to information on reporting and services; • Promote and support OCSEA CSR initiatives.

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Section 5
Key stakeholders, their roles and responsibilities

Stakeholder	Role and responsibilities
Media, including digital and social media and communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical and accurate reporting, adhering to legal guidelines; • Generate content on OCSEA and provide information for the public on reporting; • Ensure sensitization and awareness on OCSEA and COP; • Provide a platform for children's views on ICT and OCSEA, COP.
CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure awareness and correct messaging on OCSEA; • Raise awareness on OCSEA; • Promote reporting of and report OCSEA; • Provide case management services and referrals; • Provide direct support services to victims/survivors; • Coordinate with all relevant actors; • Promote active engagement of children in awareness and sensitization activities to protect children online.
Children and adolescents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware of OCSEA; • Report OCSEA incidents; • Use internet positively and responsibly; • Participate in implementation of OCSEA-related activities, review and monitoring of the NPA.
Parents and caregivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equip themselves and their children with the knowledge and skills on OCSEA and rules and regulations governing internet usage; • Support child victims of OCSEA; • Report OCSEA incidents.
Community and religious leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure awareness and dissemination of correct information and messaging on OCSEA, and legal guidelines for reporting; • Raise awareness of communities on OCSEA; • Report OCSEA incidents; • Support parents to protect their children; • Support victims of OCSEA; • Support rehabilitation programmes for offenders.

Effectively responding to OCSEA requires a multi-sectoral approach and as such, the coordination between actors and service providers and the role of the NCCS in providing coordination is crucial to success in the implementation of the NPA on OCSEA.



Section 6 Monitoring and evaluation plan

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The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will monitor the progress made towards the NPA OCSEA Plan

(NPRP) vision and outcomes. The M&E Plan outlines the indicators that will be used to monitor the NPA on OCSEA activities at output, outcome, and impact levels. The plan identifies the data sources to inform the plan, provides operational definitions to ensure clarity, describes the data collection and reporting plan, methods of analysis and defines the responsibilities of the different stakeholders.

6.1 Core indicators

The M&E Plan is designed to ultimately measure the NPA OCSEA impact on its strategic result: By 2026, children and communities stay safe online and report to a comprehensive, multi-sectoral and coordinated child protection system which effectively prevents and responds to OCSEA.

The NPA feeds into the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) indicators:

- **Target indicator 5.2.2:** Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.
- **Target indicator 16.2.3:** Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age.

Section 6
Monitoring and evaluation plan

The following are the core indicators for the five outcome results:

	Outcome	Indicators (by 2025)
S1	OUTCOME 1 By 2026, policy and legislation, leadership and coordination at all levels have improved to protect children against OCSEA and are responsive to the needs of children in the context of a digital world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of child survivors who received legal services. Percentage of child survivors who sought legal services.
S2		
S3	OUTCOME 2 By 2026, children, parents'/caregivers', teachers', community leaders' and other duty bearers' knowledge and skills towards the adoption of protective online measures and behaviours is enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of children reporting feeling safer when using the internet. The number of parents who respond appropriately to OCSEA incidents. The number of duty bearers who respond appropriately to OCSEA incidents.
S4		
S5		
S6	OUTCOME 3 Technical, institutional and human resources capacities are strengthened across key sectors (government, civil society and industry) at national and county levels, to prevent, identify and respond to OCSEA and systems are in place to support this.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional procedures are in place to prevent and respond to OCSEA.
S7		
A1	OUTCOME 4 OCSEA cases are reported, investigated, prosecuted and protection and quality support and services are provided to victims and witnesses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national case management system is standardized and operationalized. An integrated OCSEA reporting mechanism is established and operationalized.
A2		
A3	OUTCOME 5 An available, expanded, and improved evidence base on OCSEA is in place to inform policies, strategies and programmes, track progress, and document lessons learned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An OCSEA M&E system is established and operationalized.
A4		
A5		

6.2 The results matrix and implementation plan

The NPA on OCSEA has a detailed results matrix (*see Annex 1*). The framework includes outcomes, outputs and indicators that are SMART – specific, measurable, attainable, realistic and time-bound.

There is limited baseline data given the relatively limited information on OCSEA in Kenya. The NPA includes activities, largely under Strategic area 5, to gather baseline data and enhance data collection.

Each of the key sectors according to the NPA is responsible for reporting progress, challenges and recommendations using their sector-specific contributions. Stakeholders will review progress annually. After two and a half years, there will be an internal mid-term review to reflect on progress, lessons learned, good practices, recommendations for improvement and areas that require change.

6.3 Data collection, reporting and use

The National Council for Children’s Services and the Directorate of Children Services are responsible for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the National Plan of Action on Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

The lead and supporting actors responsible for implementation will report against the results framework to the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection on a biannual basis through the Directorate of Children Services. In turn, the Directorate of Children Services will collect data and reports for analysis, review and dissemination among line ministries, development partners, civil society organizations and other stakeholders. The reports will be used to identify progress, challenges, lessons learned and gaps in prevention and response to OCSEA.

Relevant sectors and industry representatives will make use of their own data collection tools and guides, including the Child Protection Information Management System and the National Education Management Information System. Investment is planned in the development of a data collection system within the judiciary and police that explicitly captures data on OCSEA.

More information on data sources and data quality assurance, lead agencies and assumptions are provided in **Annex 2**.

6.4 Accountability and learning

An important element of progressive monitoring and evaluation is an accountability process. This entails sharing information and data and incorporating the opinions of the beneficiaries such as children, parents, adults, caregivers and service providers, including industry.

Learning from achievements and challenges within the monitoring and evaluation process should be used to improve implementation. Effective learning should answer the following three questions: What is working well? What needs to be improved? What needs to be corrected? The lessons learned are then incorporated within the monitoring and evaluation process.

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Section 7 Costed implementation plan

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A Costed Implementation Plan has been developed and full details of the costing are available in a supplementary detailed costing plan. The model developed to cost the NPA OCSEA is based on the National Prevention and Response Plan on Violence Against Children 2020–2023 (NPRP VAC) costing model that was validated at a workshop on 14 December 2020. The two models share common assumptions, price lists and costing approaches.

As with the NPRP VAC costing model, the costing of the five-year implementation plan was done on the basis of basic, enhanced and ideal scenarios.

The costing process identified areas of overlap with costs already budgeted for within the NPRP VAC. Activities that are the core responsibility of the relevant Ministry, Department or Agency were not included in the overall costs and some of the activities do not require costs to be incurred.

The total cost (ideal scenario) of the NPA on OCSEA 2022-2026 is KES 1,941,102,818 (USD 17,808.283).

Section 7
Costed implementation plan

Overall baseline costing results				
Costs in KES		Costing scenarios		
		Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Outputs	Activities	Basic	Enhanced	Ideal
	Exchange rate - USD to KES - 30 March 2021	109	109	109
Overall Total		1,509,575,742	1,797,150,769	1,941,102,818

OUTCOME 1

By 2024, policy and legislation, leadership and coordination at all levels have improved to protect children against OCSEA and are responsive to the needs of children in the context of a digital world

Total	54,611,850	65,653,550	69,904,550
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OUTCOME 2

Children and adolescents, parents/caregivers, teachers, community leaders and other duty bearers' knowledge and skills towards the adoption of protective online measures and behaviours is enhanced

Total	406,523,569	502,280,069	509,092,569
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OUTCOME 3

Technical, institutional and human resources capacities are strengthened across key sectors (government, civil society and industry) at national and county levels, to prevent, identify and respond to OCSEA and systems are in place to support this

Total	671,016,073	827,758,400	953,561,949
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OUTCOME 4

OCSEA cases are reported, investigated, prosecuted and protection and quality support and services are provided to victims and witnesses

Total	327,802,000	349,275,000	355,433,500
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OUTCOME 5

An available, expanded and improved evidence-base on OCSEA is in place to inform policies, strategies and programmes, track progress and document lessons learned

Total	49,622,250	52,183,750	53,110,250
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For more detailed breakdown per output and per year, please *see* **Annex 3**. The detailed costing plan provides information on the basic and enhanced versions.



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Annex 1: NPA OCSEA Results Framework 2022–2026

Vision: Online sexual exploitation and abuse of children in Kenya is eliminated

Strategic result

- By 2026, children and communities stay safe online and report to a comprehensive, multi-sectoral and coordinated child protection system which effectively prevents and responds to OCSEA

Impact indicators

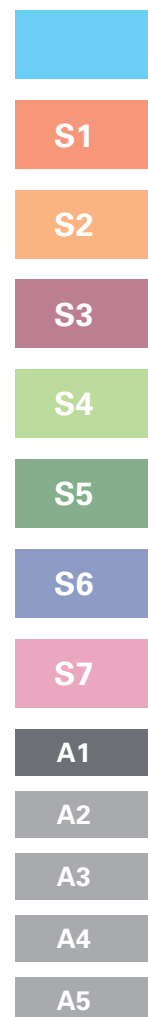
- The NPA feeds into the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) indicators:
- Target indicator 5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
- Target indicator 16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age

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PREVENTION	WePROTECT Capability: Policy and Governance	This relates directly to the WePROTECT outcomes: renewal of high-level commitment at a national level; sufficient funding focus and legal frameworks in place at a national level to prevent CSEA
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<p>OUTCOME 1</p> <p>By 2026, policy and legislation, leadership and coordination at all levels have improved to protect children against OCSEA and are responsive to the needs of children in the context of a digital world.</p>	<p>Outcome indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of child survivors who received legal services Percentage of child survivors who sought legal services
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Results, outcome, outputs		Output-level Indicator (Full M&E framework available)	Activities
<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>The legal and policy environment is aligned and adequate for the protection of children against OCSEA.</p>	1.1.1	The National Children Policy 2010 updated, and OCSEA included	Review and implement the Terms of Reference for TWG, implement an MOU for joint-coordination, and agree on annual deliverables and an accountable reporting and oversight process.
	1.1.2	The number of existing laws revised to comprehensively protect children from OCSEA.	Align existing legislation to address OCSEA – Children Act (2001), Computer Misuse and Cyber Crimes Act (2018), Data Protection Act (2019) Sexual Offences Act (2006), Counter Trafficking in Persons Act (2010), Victim Protection Act (2014), Penal Code Cap 63, Kenya Information and Communications Act ([Amendment] (2013), Basic Education Act (2013), Betting, Lotteries and Gaming Act (2018), Legal Aid Act (2016), Film and Stage Plays Act (2012).
	1.1.3		Harmonize agreed OCSEA terminology and relevant regulations and introduce to all relevant legislation (e.g., terminology such as grooming, sexting, OCSEA prosecution regulations).
	1.1.4		Fast-track enactment of the Children’s Bill, which has provisions on OCSEA.
	1.1.5		Ensure new county-level laws relevant to OCSEA are updated and aligned with national legislation.
	1.1.6		Ratify the UNCRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (NPA Against Sexual Exploitation 2018-2022).
	1.1.7		Review and amend the national Children’s Policy to include OCSEA prevention and response.
	1.1.8		Enhance existing legislation to compel industry to fully and effectively report OCSEA, including the transmission of content to law enforcement.
	1.1.9		Develop M&E framework to monitor implementation of the NPA and relevant legislation.
	1.1.10		Support strategic interest litigation using Children’s Act of 2001, Computer Misuse and Cyber Crimes Act (2018) (dependent on the precedence after current OCSEA case load is tried).



Year				Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Budget	
FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25			Basic	Enhanced
X				DCS	DCS, CA,	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X		NCCS	DCS, CA, AG&DoJ, MoE, CSOs	8,850,800	9,395,800
X				NCCS	DCS, CA, Judiciary, KLRC	2,943,000	3,488,000
X	X			NCCS, Ministry of Public Services and Social Protection	DCS, CA, AG&DoJ, MoE, CSOs	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X	X	National Council for Children’s Services	DCS, CoG, AG&DoJ	10,627,500	11,390,500
				National Council for Children’s Services	AG&DoJ, Min of Foreign Affairs, MSPGCS	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X			National Council for Children’s Services	DCS, MoE, AG&DoJ	9,510,250	10,273,250
X	X			Communications Authority	AG, Office of the Data Protection Commission, ICT Authority	5,875,100	5,875,100
X				NCCS	DCS	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
	X	X	X	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	AG&DoJ, CA, CSOs	5,600,000	5,600,000

Results, outcome, outputs	Output-level Indicator (Full M&E framework available)	Activities
Output 1.2 The review, enforcement and implementation of the policy and legal framework at national and county level for OCSEA is strengthened and supported.	1.2.1	Proportion of OCSEA cases successfully concluded in court.
	1.2.2	Develop and deliver standardized sector-specific OCSEA training to police, the judiciary and key government MDAs.
	1.2.3	Support counties to put in place measures to develop, regulate, or enforce regulations and monitor cyber cafes and video dens.
	1.2.4	Strengthen General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) compliance and monitor compliance.
	1.2.5	Enforce child protection and safeguarding policies that cover OCSEA for service providers in the justice sector (i.e., police, probation, prisons, the judiciary, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions).
	Output 1.3 Multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms on OCSEA are strengthened and functioning.	1.3.1
1.3.2		Number of AACs activities funded.
1.3.3		Number of CUCs trained on handling OCSEA cases.
1.3.4		Harmonize and unify the NPA on OCSEA, the NPA on Sexual Exploitation and the draft VAC National Prevention and Response Plan.
Output 1.4 The implementation of the NPA is fully resourced by public allocation and other sources of funding.	1.4.1	Amount of government financial resources budgeted to implement activities for prevention and response to OCSEA.
	1.4.2	Amount budgeted by the MCDAs for state actors and personnel to implement and coordinate activities for prevention and response to OCSEA.
	1.4.3	Amount of financial resources from development partners allocated to implement and coordinate activities for prevention and response to OCSEA.
	1.4.4	Engage with a wide range of partners to secure allocations for implementation of the NPA.

Year				Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Budget	
FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25			Basic	Enhanced
X	X	X	X	NCCS	CA	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
	X	X	X	NCCS	DCS, AG&DoJ, NPS, DCI, National Research Institutions, KSG, KICD, MoE, relevant training institutions	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
	X	X	X	NCCS	AG&DoJ, DCS	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
	X			Office of the Data Protection Commissioner	NCCS, DCS, AHTCPU, MoE, CA	6,441,900	6,986,900
X	X			AG&DoJ, NPS, ODPP	NCCS,	7,264,850	7,809,850
X				NCCS	DCS, County Government, CoG	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
	X	X	X	National Council for Children's Services	DCS, County Government, CoG	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X				CA	NPS, AG, DCS, TESPOK ,	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
		X	X	NCCS	DCS	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X				The National Treasury (TNT)	NCCS, DCS, and other MDAs	3,662,400	4,207,400
X	X	X		National Council for Children's Services	DCS	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X	X	NCCS	DCS	1,940,200	1,940,200
X	X	X	X	NCCS	DCS, CA, CSOs	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)

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Results, outcome, outputs		Output-level Indicator (Full M&E framework available)	Activities
	1.4.5		Capture OCSEA activities in the NPA's agency/ sector workplan.
	1.4.6		Strengthen the capacity of participating Ministries to execute the budget.
	1.4.7		Use outcome-based budgeting to track performance and to inform the government on the effectiveness of expenditure.
	1.4.8		Allocate and ring-fence an adequate budget for cyber units and ensure this is a specific budget line in the national budget.

PREVENTION
WePROTECT Capability: Societal

This relates directly to the WePROTECT outcome: Children are protected from sexual exploitation and abuse, no matter where they live. Parents are empowered to protect their children from online harm, no matter where they live. Public action holds government and companies accountable.

OUTCOME 2
Children, parents'/ caregivers', teachers', community leaders' and other duty bearers' knowledge and skills towards the adoption of protective online measures and behaviours is enhanced.

Outcome indicators

- The percentage of children reporting feeling safer when using the internet
- The percentage of parents/ caregivers, who have adopted protective online measures
- The percentage of duty bearers who have adopted protective online measures
- The percentage of parents who respond appropriately to online child abuse and exploitation incidents
- The percentage of duty bearers who respond appropriately to child online exploitation and abuse incidents

Results, outcome, outputs		Output-level Indicator (Full M&E framework available)	Activities
Output 2.1 Children, including those who are more vulnerable, are equipped with the necessary information, knowledge and awareness to help themselves and their peers, make safe choices and to use the internet more safely.	2.1.1	Number of children sensitized on OCSEA for safe choices on internet use.	Undertake comprehensive consultation process with children country-wide, to identify their perspectives on the internet, usage, access, risks and suggested actions, and ensure the consultation process is representative of age, gender, geographical location, ethnicity, religion, ability, etc.
	2.1.2		Develop education and sensitization programmes, including integrating existing life skills and peer support intervention implemented at scale, to build children's knowledge of the differences between healthy and unhealthy relationships, and marriage proposals online and empower young people to promote disclosure and reporting to available reporting mechanisms.

Year				Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Budget	
FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25			Basic	Enhanced
				National Council for Children's Services	MDAs	1,803,950	1,803,950
X	X			National Council for Children's Services	MDAs	1,133,600	1,133,600
	X	X	X	National Council for Children's Services		Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X	X	DCI	AHTPCU	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)

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Year				Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Budget	
FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25			Basic	Enhanced
	X		X	Directorate of Children Services	CA, NCCS, MoE, CSOs	54,584,500	55,347,500
X	X	X	X	Ministry of Education, Directorate of Children Services	CA, CSOs	10,491,250	11,254,250

Results, outcome, outputs		Output-level Indicator (Full M&E framework available)	Activities
Output 2.1	2.1.3		Establish and support peer mentorship programmes on safe internet use.
	2.1.4		Support a Digital Leaders' Programme led by children and young people, to champion digital citizenship and digital creativity within their schools and to educate their peers, parents and teachers about staying safe online.
	2.1.5		Support existing children's assemblies to advocate, discuss and mobilize around OCSEA.
	2.1.6		Support existing clubs in schools, and community support clubs (e.g., sports and arts clubs) to mobilize around OCSEA.
	2.1.7		Provide life skills training on sexuality and reproductive health education on OCSEA, using age-appropriate content and language.
	Output 2.2 Parents and caregivers have increased knowledge and awareness of OCSEA, and are empowered to respond appropriately.	2.2.1	
2.2.2		Number of parents and caregivers sensitized on OCSEA.	Undertake an SMS and online campaign on OCSEA to promote positive parenting.
2.2.3			Support parent support groups at community level (NPRP VAC 2019) on prevention of OCSEA.
2.2.4			Include OCSEA information and skills in PTA forums and meetings in school.
Output 2.3 Communities are aware of OCSEA, there is increased reporting of OCSEA and communities are supportive of child survivors of OCSEA.	2.3.1	Number of community members sensitized on OCSEA.	Conduct community sensitization and mobilization programmes to build knowledge within the wider community of the risks of the internet and how to keep children safe online.
	2.3.2	Number of community support systems strengthened to include OCSEA.	Identify cultural and social barriers to preventing and tackling OCSEA and address these to reduce tolerance of abusive and exploitative behaviour.
	2.3.3		Create community early warning and prevention systems to protect children in all areas of their lives (NPA VAC, 2012).
	2.3.4		Strengthen the knowledge of Child Protection Volunteers, Child Protection Committees and Community Health Volunteers and Court Users Committees on OCSEA.

Year				Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Budget	
FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25			Basic	Enhanced
X	X	X	X	Directorate of Children Services	County Government, CSOs, MoE	140,882,500	140,882,500
X	X	X	X	Ministry of Education	DCS, CSOs, ICT Authority, KICD	216,157,900	216,920,900
X	X	X	X	Directorate of Children Services	County Government, CoG, CSOs, MoE	12,808	12,808
	X	X	X	Ministry of Education	DCS, CSOs, County Governments	3,448,215	3,448,215
X	X			Ministry of Education	DCS, CSOs, MoH/ County Government	22,999,000	23,762,000
X				DSD	CSOs, DCS, NCCS, KICD	3,869,500	4,414,500
X	X	X	X	Directorate of Children Services	CSOs, FBOs, Mobile Service Providers, ISPs	1,231,296	1,231,296
X	X	X	X	Department of Social Development	CSOs	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X	X	Ministry of Education	DCS	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X	X	Directorate of Children Services	County Government, CSOs, CSOs, NGAO, FBOs	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X	X	Directorate of Children Services	CSOs	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X	X	Directorate of Children Services	County Government, CSOs	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X	X	Directorate of Children Services	County Government, CSOs, CPCs	14,039,200	14,802,200

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Annex 1:
NPA OCSEA Results Framework 2022–2026

Results, outcome, outputs	Output-level Indicator (Full M&E framework available)	Activities
Output 2.4 Ongoing and planned awareness, communication, skills- building, and outreach initiatives and campaigns are aligned, coordinated across sectors, standardized, quality- assured and monitored.	2.4.1	Protocol on sensitization on OCSEA is developed and operationalized.
	2.4.2	Support the updating and expansion of the 'Be the COP' campaign.
	2.4.3	Engage media to manage a coordinated online child safety campaign through various media outlets.
	2.4.4	Harmonize national OCSEA/COP curriculum package for the country (capitalizing on existing curriculums available) with consistent messaging.
	2.4.5	Mainstream OCSEA in existing communication strategies related to VAC and child protection.
	2.4.6	Develop OCSEA information and training package for religious leaders (and integrate into existing manuals, etc. on child protection, VAC, etc.) in collaboration with networks of religious leaders representing all faiths.

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Year				Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Budget	
FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25			Basic	Enhanced
X	X			NCCS	DCS, CSOs, MoE	18,148,500	18,911,500
X	X	X	X	Communications Authority	DCS, MoE, CSOs	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X	X	Directorate of Children Services, Media Council of Kenya	NCCS	1,144,500	1,526,000
X	X			KICD	MoE, DCS NCCS	2,310,800	2,310,800
X	X			National Council for Children's Services, Directorate of Children Services	CSOs	4,376,350	4,921,350
	X	X		Directorate of Children Services	FBOs, Inter-religious Council of Kenya, CSOs	8,583,750	9,346,750

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PROTECTION and PROSECUTION	WE PROTECT Capability: Criminal justice, victim support, industry, media and communications	This relates directly to two of the WePROTECT outcomes: Victims have access to the support they require; resources are pooled to identify, pursue and apprehend offenders and rescue victims; successful joint investigations and prosecutions are conducted.
OUTCOME 3	Technical, institutional and human resources capacities are strengthened across key sectors (government, civil society, and industry) at national and county levels, to prevent, identify and respond to OCSEA and systems are in place to support this.	Outcome indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of personnel trained across sectors to prevent and respond to OCSEA cases Number of tools developed for management of OCSEA

Note: Where existing and relevant in-service manuals exist (i.e., on child protection, VAC, etc.), integrate OCSEA, otherwise develop specific OCSEA-related training packages.

Results, outcome, outputs	Output-level Indicator (Full M&E framework available)	Activities	
Output 3.1 OCSEA prevention and response is included in standardized, accredited and comprehensive pre-service and in-service training for key professionals across sectors (social service workforce, education, law enforcement, justice sector).	LAW ENFORCEMENT		
	3.1.1	Number of accredited curricula in the four sectors (social service, education, law enforcement, justice) that include OCSEA content.	Develop comprehensive and standardized in-service training curriculum on OCSEA, including roles and responsibilities, identification, investigation, referral pathways and coordination for: A) police (across general service, child protection and gender units, DCI etc.); B) prisons; C) immigration.
	3.1.2	Number of training manuals developed in the four sectors that includes standardized OCSEA content.	Undertake Trainer of Trainers with key facilitators within: A) police; B) prosecutors; C) magistrates.
	3.1.3		Maintain robust and up-to-date training for AHTCPU.
	JUSTICE SECTOR		
	3.1.4		Develop a comprehensive and standardized in-service training curriculum on OCSEA including roles and responsibilities; referral pathways and coordination; prosecution; and best interest of the child determination for: A) prosecutors, ODPP; B) all courts – magistrates and judges; C) lawyer networks, i.e., LSK, civil society networks of lawyers, human rights commissions, CSOs working on legal issues and rights, etc.
	3.1.5		Undertake Trainer of Trainers with key facilitators within the justice sector.
	EDUCATION SECTOR		
	3.1.6		Develop a comprehensive and standardized in-service training curriculum on OCSEA, including roles and responsibilities, referral pathways and coordination for: A) teachers; B) principals; C) Ministry of Education officials, including curriculum development officials; d) teachers’ unions; e) private school associations.
	3.1.7		Undertake Trainer of Trainers with key facilitators within the education sector.

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Year				Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Budget	
FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25			Basic	Enhanced
X	X			NCCS	NPS, DCS, Judiciary, MoE, Kenya Prisons Services, Immigration Department	10,300,500	11,063,500
X	X	X	X	Directorate of Criminal Investigations, Judiciary, ODPP	NPS, DCS, Judiciary, ODPP	1,297,100	1,297,100
X	X	X	X	Directorate of Criminal Investigations	DCS, NCCS	11,030,800	11,030,800
X	X			Directorate of Justice	DCS, LSK, CSOs	10,300,500	11,063,500
				Judiciary		1,297,100	1,297,100
X	X			Ministry of Education	DCS, KICD	10,300,500	11,063,500
X	X	X	X	Ministry of Education	DCS, KICD	10,300,500	11,063,500

Results, outcome, outputs	Output-level Indicator (Full M&E framework available)	Activities	
Output 3.1	SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR		
	3.1.8	Develop a comprehensive and standardized in-service training curriculum on OCSEA for: A) county and sub-county children’s officers, DCS national level officials, officers working in SCIs and CCIs; B) CSOs, networks and civil society working on children’s issues (including on disability, refugees); C) AAC at all levels.	
	3.1.9	Undertake Training of Trainers with key facilitators within SSW from both public (national and county) and civil society.	
	3.1.10	Allocate public sector resources for rollout of the above training.	
	PRE-SERVICE TRAINING		
	3.1.11	Establish Advisory groups for: A) police training schools; B) teacher training schools; C) universities offering social work, law, ICT programmes to advise on child protection issues in general and OCSEA in particular.	
	3.1.12	Review and improve or develop curricula that include OCSEA.	
	3.1.13	Train relevant lecturers to deliver the revised/ updated new curricula.	
	CONTINUOUS LEARNING		
	3.1.14	Online learning resource to be identified and developed to raise awareness and build understanding of OCSEA and child protection and how to prevent and tackle OCSEA for justice, law enforcement, social service and education professionals and relevant auxiliary workforce cadres.	
	Output 3.2 Coordinated standard operating procedures on OCSEA, guidelines and code of conduct across sectors are developed and implemented.	3.2.1	Coordinated standard operating procedures and guidelines on OCSEA across sectors are developed, disseminated and operationalized.
		3.2.2	Develop and implement information-sharing systems and protocols between all agencies involved in the response to OCSEA.
		3.2.3	Disseminate and implement Child Protection case management and referral guidelines.
		3.2.4	Review the multi-sectoral Standard Operating Procedures on Prevention and Response to Sexual Violence in Kenya (2018/19) to include OCSEA.
3.2.5		Institutionalize referral mechanisms across sectors and provide training for all relevant sectors.	

Year				Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Budget	
FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25			Basic	Enhanced
X	X			NCCS	DCS, CSOs	9,908,100	10,671,100
X	X	X	X	Directorate of Children Services	NCCS, CSOs	1,068,200	1,068,200
X				NCCS	DCS	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
				NCCS	DCS, CA, DCI, NPS, key University departments, relevant training institutions	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
				NCCS	DCS	24,748,450	26,056,450
				NCCS	DCS, CSOs	13,379,750	13,379,750
				NCCS, AFRALTI, CA	DCS, AG&DoJ, MoE, NPS, CSOs	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X			National Council for Children's Services	DCS, CA, AG&DoJ, MoE	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X				NCCS	DCS, MoE, Judiciary, NPS, Immigration	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X	X	Directorate of Children Services	CSOs	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X				NCCS, MoH	DCS	7,477,400	8,022,400
X	X	X	X	NCCS	DVS	11,663,000	11,663,000

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Results, outcome, outputs	Output-level Indicator (Full M&E framework available)	Activities
Output 3.3 The capacity of the social service workforce to prevent and identify OCSEA, respond to and deliver quality, efficient and comprehensive support services and referrals for victims of OCSEA is increased.	3.3.1 The number of social service workforce who have received accredited training on OCSEA.	Support the advocacy and coordination role of DCS within NCCS.
	3.3.2	Include OCSEA as part of induction training of new DCS staff and social workers.
	3.3.3	Equip practitioners with the knowledge and skills to recognize and respond appropriately to the needs of children and young people at risk, with the best interests of children guiding the response.
	3.3.4	Create awareness among actors working in counter-trafficking in persons on OCSEA risks.
	3.3.5	Build capacity of helpline service providers to provide confidential counselling and appropriate referrals within the framework of the national child protection case management system, and scale up coverage and reach.
	3.3.6	Provide professional counselling services and therapy for frontline workers engaged in OCSEA and child protection.
Output 3.4 Knowledge and skills of professionals in the education sector, including principals, guidance and ICT teachers, to prevent OCSEA is increased, and systems are in place in schools.	3.4.1 Percentage of professionals in the education sector, who are trained to prevent and respond to OCSEA.	Develop a policy and SOPs that include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety internet guidelines for the public and private education sector; • Inclusion of OCSEA training on an annual basis. • Internet safety messages and a compliance reporting system.
	3.4.2 Standardized guidelines for prevention and response to OCSEA are developed.	Integrate OCSEA in existing safe school programmes, and VAC prevention and response programmes.
	3.4.3	Put internet safety measures in place in each school.
	3.4.4	Harmonize in-service training curriculum – roll out of the existing Kenya Institute for Curriculum Development (KICD) manual.
Output 3.5 The justice system is responsive to child protection and OCSEA-related cases are prosecuted.	3.5.1 Number of key personnel who receive standardized and comprehensive training.	Develop an SOP on OCSEA-related cases.
	3.5.2	Integrate OCSEA considerations into ongoing initiatives to promote and expand child-friendly justice system and child-friendly courts.
	3.5.3	Build capacity of Court Users' Committees on OCSEA and use these forums to address and follow up on OCSEA.

Year				Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Budget	
FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25			Basic	Enhanced
X	X			National Council for Children's Services	DCS	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X	X	Directorate of Children Services	NCCS	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X		Directorate of Children Services	CSOs, County Government	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X			Directorate of Children Services	County Government, CSOs	4,381,800	4,381,800
X	X	X	X	Directorate of Children Services	Child Helpline CSOs,	26,160,000	26,160,000
X	X	X	X	Government Counselling Services Department	NCCS, MoH, CSOs	900,000	900,000
X	X	X	X	MoE	NCCS, DCS, CA	27,544,300	28,307,300
X	X			Ministry of Education	CSOs, DCS, NCCS	10,976,300	11,739,300
X	X	X		Ministry of Education	ICT Authority	14,971,150	15,516,150
X	X	X	X	Ministry of Education	KICD	86,556,900	87,319,900
X				DCI	NPS, CA	8,507,450	9,052,450
X				Judiciary	DCS, CSOs, ODPP	9,859,050	10,622,050
X	X	X	X	Judiciary	AG&DoJ, DCS, County Government, CSOs	214,653,700	214,653,700

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Results, outcome, outputs	Output-level Indicator (Full M&E framework available)	Activities
Output 3.6 Investigation and prosecution of OCSEA cases and offences by law enforcement is strengthened.	3.6.1	Develop an SOP on OCSEA for investigators and prosecutors.
	3.6.1	Develop and agree on clear and precise escalation mechanisms; ensure accurate and timely data is acquired.
	3.6.1	Monitor compliance to ensure prosecutors stay abreast of new developments.
	3.6.1	Cost and allocate resources for those investigating and prosecuting OCSEA offences.
	3.6.1	Integrate data on children that is kept at the crime and intelligence office of the DCI with the wider CPMIS system to inform planning and programmes.
	Output 3.7 Support and increase improved OCSEA forensics capabilities and expertise, including computer forensic expertise, through intensive training, resources and systems in place.	3.7.1
3.7.2		SoPs on OCSEA case management are developed.
3.7.3		Number of personnel trained as cyber forensic experts on OCSEA.
3.7.4		Number of well-equipped and mobile forensic laboratories to facilitate OCSEA investigations procured.
3.7.5		Increase access to and use of mobile forensic labs.
3.7.6		Develop standardized and accredited training on forensics.
3.7.7		Train forensic experts and ensure certification and gazettement.

Year				Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Budget	
FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25			Basic	Enhanced
X				Directorate of Criminal Investigations, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	CA	8,507,450	9,052,450
X	X	X		Directorate of Criminal Investigations	NPS, CA, Ke-CIRT	17,794,250	18,339,250
X	X	X	X	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	DCI	9,374,000	9,374,000
X	X			Directorate of Criminal Investigations, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	CA	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
	X			Directorate of Criminal Investigations, Directorate of Children Services	NPS, DCS	1,907,500	1,907,500
X	X			Directorate of Criminal Investigations	NPS, CAA	5,390,050	5,935,050
	X			National Police Service	ODPP	2,474,300	2,474,300
X	X			National Police Service	DCI	2,654,150	2,654,150
X	X	X		Directorate of Criminal Investigations	NPS	3,172,881	3,172,881
	X			Directorate of Criminal Investigations	NPS	1,034,410	1,034,410
	X			Directorate of Criminal Investigations	NPS	98,950	134,950
		X	X	Directorate of Criminal Investigations	NPS	168,000	178,000

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Results, outcome, outputs	Output-level Indicator (Full M&E framework available)	Activities
Output 3.8 Expand and strengthen the AHTCPU.	3.8.1 Number of additional AHTCPU units with OCSEA cyber section established and operationalized.	Expand AHTCPU to other representative counties and strengthen its capacities to effectively investigate.
	3.8.2	Develop a sustainability plan for AHTCPU.
	3.8.3	Establish and institutionalize measures in place to minimize and manage stress and fatigue and implement these.
	3.8.4	Provide free and mandatory professional counselling and therapy for A) prosecutors; and B) AHTCPU and the wider police force.
	3.8.5	Promote and widen partnership nationally, regionally and internationally between the AHTCPU cyber unit and relevant institutions and organizations for sharing of information, learning and cooperation across borders.
Output 3.9 ISP and ICT sectors provide effective leadership on OCSEA, continuously assessing risks, reporting OCSEA, implementing safety measures and systems and providing solutions to prevent OCSEA and protect children online.	3.9.1	Develop industry-wide accountability mechanisms which include specific issues of the varied categories of stakeholders: TELCOs, social platforms, custodians of databases, software providers/developers, content providers, access device providers, cyber security providers.
	3.9.2 ICT Industry- wide OCSEA accountability mechanism is established.	Clear and formalized coordination mechanisms for the different groups to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectively coordinate and liaise with government, including law enforcement; Regularly engage government on emerging threats.
	3.9.3	Develop and implement procedures that enable effective prevention and response to OCSEA.
	3.9.4	Enhance access to information and services (campaigns, media, etc.).
	3.9.5	Support Internal training and accountability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure frequent update of software (patching); Develop/embed online safety features into products and services; Create corporate awareness on OCSEA; Ensure child protection policy in place for every company working with/developing products for children; Integrate child safety in product design and onboarding procedures; Monitor traffic on sites most visited.
	3.9.6	Promote innovative solutions.

Year				Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Budget	
FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25			Basic	Enhanced
	X	X		Directorate of Criminal Investigations	DCS	32,700,000	39,240,000
X				Directorate of Criminal Investigations	DCS< NCCS	5,673,450	6,218,450
X				Directorate of Criminal Investigations	National Police Service Commission	8,507,450	9,052,450
X	X	X	X	Directorate of Criminal Investigations	National Police Service Commission	900,000	900,000
X	X	X	X	Directorate of Criminal Investigations	AHTPCU, DCS, CA	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X				Communications Authority of Kenya	TESPOK, Industry	14,110,050	14,873,050
	X			Communications Authority of Kenya	Industry, TESPOK	3,433,500	3,433,500
X	X			Communications Authority of Kenya, Telecommunication Industry Players	All stakeholders	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X	X	Communications Authority of Kenya, Telecommunication Industry Players	All stakeholders	138,708,059	244,673,608
X	X	X	X	Communications Authority of Kenya, Telecommunication Industry Players	ICT Authority	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X	X	Communications Authority of Kenya, Telecommunication Industry Players	ICT Authority	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)

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Annex 1:
NPA OCSEA Results Framework 2022–2026

Results, outcome, outputs	Output-level Indicator (Full M&E framework available)	Activities
Output 3.10 Media houses and practitioners are sensitized on OCSEA for increased, accurate, sensitive, and ethical reporting of OCSEA across all media platforms, including social media.	3.10.1	Enforce existing Code of Practice to improve reporting on children.
	3.10.2	Number of media houses who have an ethical reporting policy and guidelines that include OCSEA, and have provided OCSEA training.
	3.10.3	Advocate for use of universal terminology in reporting.
	3.10.4	Raise awareness on reporting mechanisms, promote reporting and Child Helpline.

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Year				Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Budget	
FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25			Basic	Enhanced
X	X	X	X	NCCS		Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X			CA	MCK, Directorate of Children Services	12,627,650	12,627,650
X	X	X		MCK, NCCS	DCS	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X	X	Directorate of Children Services	CA, Industry, MoE, CSOs, DCI	16,350	16,350

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PROSECUTION, REHABILITATION, REINTEGRATION	This relates directly to the WePROTECT outcome: Victims have access to the support they require.
WePROTECT Capability: Victim/survivor	
OUTCOME 4 OCSEA cases are reported, investigated, prosecuted and protection and quality support and services are provided to victims and witnesses	Outcome indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of people sensitized on the OCSEA reporting mechanism An integrated OCSEA reporting mechanism is established and operationalized

Results, outcome, outputs		Output-level Indicator (Full M&E framework available)	Activities
Output 4.1 Reporting mechanisms are enhanced. They are made more accessible, child- friendly and efficient.	4.1.1		Develop an OCSEA reporting protocol online (for self-reports, individuals) and integrate OCSEA reporting into existing police and child protection reporting portals and case management SOPs.
	4.1.2		Expand the support for existing helplines and hotlines, such as Child Helpline Kenya 116; National GBV Helpline 1195; Police Helpline 999/112; Kimbilio GBV Helpline 1193; LVCT Youth Helpline 1190; FIDA SMS platform 21661, DCI 0800722203.
	4.1.3		Ensure all helplines/hotlines have adequate capacities for responding to OCSEA.
	4.1.4		Include chat bots, and other mechanisms as an additional tool for reporting.
Output 4.2 Timely, victim-centred, individualized, trauma-informed, culturally competent, and comprehensive services to victims of OCSEA is provided.	4.2.1	Number of child survivors who sought comprehensive child protection services.	Develop and implement minimum standards for quality child-friendly services for victims linked to overall case management system and counselling.
	4.2.2	Number of child survivors who received comprehensive child protection services.	Include OCSEA in existing PSS management and protocols.
	4.2.3		Train existing or new counsellors and provide professional trauma-informed counselling and therapy for child survivors.
	4.2.4		Introduce and sustain state-sponsored mental health professionals.
	4.2.5		Support social reintegration support programmes for child survivors and their families, where relevant.
	4.2.6		Link child survivors and their families, where relevant, to cash transfer and other social protection programmes.
	4.2.7		Activate victim compensation through the Victim Protection Trust Fund and resource the fund.

Year				Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Budget	
FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25			Basic	Enhanced
X	X			Directorate of Children Services, Directorate of Criminal Investigations	CA	2,964,800	2,964,800
X	X	X	X	NCCS, Directorate of Children Services	All stakeholders	214,878,000	214,878,000
X	X	X	X	Directorate of Children Services	Helplines, CSOs	9,019,750	9,019,750
	X			Directorate of Children Services	Helplines	1,918,400	1,918,400
X	X			National Council for Children's Services	DCS	5,024,900	6,441,900
X	X			DCS	NCCS		
X	X			DCS, MOH		3,400,800	4,708,800
X	X	X	X	MoH		Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X	X	DCS, CSOs	County Governments	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X			DCS	County Governments, CSOs	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
	X	X	X	WPA	DCS, CSOs	3,139,200	3,466,200

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	Results, outcome, outputs	Output-level Indicator (Full M&E framework available)	Activities
S1	Output 4.3 A comprehensive and responsive witness protection system is in place and strengthened.	4.3.1 A child- friendly and sensitive witness protection system is strengthened.	Shield witnesses from the accused through measures such as the use of screens, providing evidence via video link or having a supporter.
S2		4.3.2	Put measures in place to fast-track cases with children as witnesses.
S3		4.3.3	Revise the Victims’ Act to clearly identify the rights of the victim.
S4		4.3.4	Devolve responsibility and functions of the witness protection agency.
S5		4.3.5	Revise throughcare (remand homes, prison, probation hostels, youth collective training centres) procedures to be in line with the OCSEA NPA.
S6		4.3.6	Ensure victim representation in the witness protection system.
S7		Output 4.4 Perpetrators and facilitators of online child sexual exploitation and abuse are held to account through the criminal justice system and services are designed to prevent first-time offending and re-offending.	4.4.1
A1	4.4.1 Number of perpetrators of OCSEA prosecuted.		Monitor trends in the types of offences and demographics of offenders and victims.
A2	4.4.1		Development of a national data system where all records of online offenders are stored for accessibility and identification as part of the sex offenders register managed by the judiciary.
A3	4.5.1 Offender guidelines and programmes are established and operationalized.		Develop after-care policy and act for the offenders.
A4	4.5.2 Coordination mechanisms between ODPP, prisons, DCS, police and probation services strengthened.		Design programmes and services developed to address first-time offenders and prevent offending, including medical, psychological and counselling services.
A5	Output 4.5 Offender management systems are improved to increase the quality of services and minimum standards.	4.5.3 An accurate, up-to-date sex offender register that includes online offenders is maintained by the police service and judiciary.	Operationalize sex offender register.
		4.5.4	Strengthen the supervision of ex-offenders of sexual offences, and coordination between prisons and probation services.
		4.5.5	Design specific offender rehabilitation programmes for child offenders/perpetrators.
		4.5.6	Guidelines on after- care services to be developed.
		4.5.7	Develop a Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act.

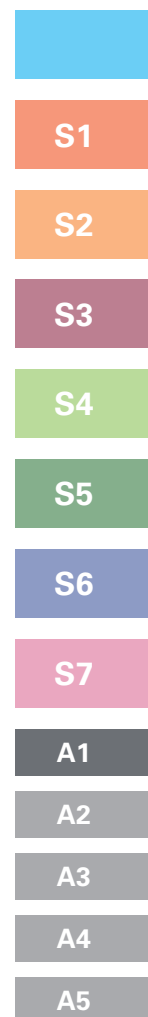
Year				Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Budget	
FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25			Basic	Enhanced
X	X			WPA, Judiciary		Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X			Judiciary		Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X			AG&DoJ		Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X		Judiciary, WPA, CoG		Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
		X	X	Probation, prisons		6,065,850	7,537,350
X	X			WPA	AG&DoJ	3,602,450	3,820,450
XX				ODPP	National Crime Research Centre	3,815,000	5,395,500
X	X	X	X	ODPP, AHPTCU	ODPP	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X	X	X	Judiciary	NPS	3,286,350	3,776,850
X			X	Probation and Aftercare services		23,909,150	27,179,150
				Probation and Aftercare Services		8,638,250	10,709,250
X	X			Judiciary, NPS	NCAJ	Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X			NPS, Probation and Aftercare Services		3,139,200	3,466,200
		X	X	Probation and Aftercare Services, DCS		8,638,250	10,709,250
		X	X	Probation and Aftercare Services		6,567,250	8,147,750
X	X			Judiciary, NPS	NCCS, DCS, CSOs	190,600	237,600

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WePROTECT Capability: Policy and Governance – research and insight	This relates directly to the WePROTECT outcome: Government, law enforcement, civil society, academia and industry have a clear understanding of the latest threats.
OUTCOME 5 An available, expanded, and improved evidence base on OCSEA is in place to inform policies, strategies and programmes, track progress, and document lessons learned	Outcome indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal terminology on OCSEA is agreed upon and standardized across data collection and analysis

Results, outcome, outputs		Output-level Indicator (Full M&E framework available)	Activities
Output 5.1 Data on the nature, prevalence and impact of OCSEA is regularly collected, disaggregated, analysed and communicated.	5.1.1	Universal terminology on OCSEA is agreed upon and standardized across data collection and analysis.	Harmonise police, prosecution, and court service delivery data collection and record keeping systems.
	5.1.2	The number of studies that capture OCSEA indicators, including the next VAC study.	Regularly analyse data collected to: A) inform planning and programming; B) translate information into accessible form to communicate to the public.
	5.1.3	The number of relevant and existing MIS, including CPMIS that capture OCSEA indicators.	Include OCSEA indicators in CPMIS and other information systems where relevant, e.g., HMIS, NEMIS.
Output 5.2 Capacity for research, innovation, and knowledge management on OCSEA at all levels is strengthened.	5.2.1		Conduct a baseline survey on the extent of OCSEA (NPA against sexual exploitation 2018-2022).
	5.2.2	Government resources mobilized to conduct research on OCSEA.	Establish a research task team that includes the academic community to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map research gaps on OCSEA in Kenya; Develop a comprehensive research strategy; Conduct ongoing research to stay abreast on fast moving and emerging areas in ICT that impact on OCSEA; Undertake social impact surveys and evaluations.
	5.2.3	The number of strategic partnerships on OCSEA formed with learning/research institutions and other partners.	
	5.2.4	The number of publications on OCSEA.	
Output 5.3 The use of data to inform policies, resource allocation, strategies and programmes is increased.	5.3.1		Conduct annual and mid-term reviews of programmes with participation of key stakeholders, including children.
	5.3.2		Establish a system to measure client support, safety and satisfaction with services and systems.



Year				Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Budget	
FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25			Basic	Enhanced
X	X			National Council for Children's Services	DCS, NPS, Judiciary	3,030,200	3,248,200
X	X			National Council for Children's Services		4,708,800	4,926,800
X	X			National Council for Children's Services		Excluded (see note above)	Excluded (see note above)
X	X			DCS	NCCS, National Crime Research Centre	15,069,250	15,287,250
	X	X	X	NCCS	DCS	6,540,000	6,540,000
X	X	X	X	NCCS		13,003,700	14,202,700
X	X	X	X	NCCS		1,308,000	1,689,500

Annex 1:
NPA OCSEA Results Framework 2022–2026

Results, outcome, outputs	Output-level Indicator (Full M&E framework available)	Activities
Output 5.4 M&E systems are capturing relevant and disaggregated data and capacities for monitoring are supported.	5.4.1	Integrate OCSEA indicators into the next VAC survey.
	5.4.2	Ensure OCSEA-related data collected by various actors feeds into the CPMIS.
	5.4.3	The number of M&E staff in key MDAs (i.e., DCS, NCCS, education, police, judiciary, CA, health) trained on OCSEA.
	5.4.4	A national OCSEA M&E system is established and operationalized.

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Year				Lead Agency	Support Agencies	Budget	
FY 21/22	FY 22/23	FY 23/24	FY 24/25			Basic	Enhanced
		X	X	NCCS		1,798,500	1,907,500
X	X	X	X	NCCS	DCS	2,365,300	2,474,300
	X	X	X	MoE	NCCS	2,365,300	2,474,300

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Annex 2: M&E Framework

OUTCOME 1	Outcome Indicator	Baseline
By 2025, policy and legislation, leadership and coordination at all levels have improved to protect children against OCSEA and are responsive to the needs of children in the context.	Percentage of child victims who received legal services.	20
	Percentage of child victims who sought legal services.	20

Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Target
1.1 The legal and policy environment is aligned and adequate for the protection of children against OCSEA.	1.1.1 The National Children Policy 2010 is updated.	0	1
	1.1.2 The number of existing laws revised to comprehensively protect children against OCSEA.		6
1.2 The implementation and enforcement of the policy and legal framework at national and county level for OCSEA is strengthened and supported.	1.2.1 Proportion of OCSEA cases successfully concluded in court.	0	80
	1.3 Multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms on OCSEA are strengthened and functioning.		
1.3 Multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms on OCSEA are strengthened and functioning.	1.3.1 Number of AAC's capacity built on OCSEA.	342	342
	1.3.2 Number of AAC's activities funded.		342
	1.3.3 Percentage of CUCs trained on handling OCSEA cases.	0	47
1.4 The implementation of the NPA is fully resourced by public allocation and other sources of funding.	1.4.1 Amount of government financial resources budgeted to implement activities for prevention and response to OCSEA.		
	1.4.2 Amount budgeted by the MDAs for state actors and personnel to implement and coordinate activities for prevention and response to OCSEA.		
	1.4.3 Amount of financial resources from development partners allocated to implement and coordinate activities for prevention and response to OCSEA.		

Total Target	Annual Target				Means of Verification	Source of Information
	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4		
1500	100	200	600	600	ODPP, NPS	DCS, CPIMS
1500	100	200	600	600	OCSEA survey database	OCSEA Survey

Annual Target				Lead Actors	Supporting actors	Means of Verification	Source of Information
YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4				
1	2	3		NCCS	DCS, CA, AG &DoJ, MoE, CSOS	Desk review published literature/ draft policy available/ updated 2010 policy	NCCS
				NCCS	DCS, CA, AG &DoJ, MoE, CSOs	Kenya law reports	National Council for Law Reporting
25	50	75	80	NCCS	DCS, CA, MoE, ODPP, NCAJ, AG&DoJ	DPP database, DCI crime records, DCS CPIMS, judiciary summary of daily report count, Court Return Summary	AG&DoJ
47	200	95	0	NCCS	DCS, CoG, County Government, CSOs	AAC reports	NCCS
47	200	95		NCCS	DCS, CoG, County Government, CSOs	AAC reports	NCCS
20	20	7	0	AG &DoJ	AG&DoJ, CoG, County Government, CSOs		
				NCCS	DCS	DCS financial reports	DCS
				NCCS	PSC, DCS, AG &DoJ, MoE	PSC	Treasury
				NCCS	Development partners, DCS	Development partners' financial reports	NCCS

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	OUTCOME 2	Outcome Indicator
S1	Children, parents/caregivers, teachers, community leaders and other duty bearers’ knowledge and skills towards the adoption of protective online measures and behaviours is enhanced.	The percentage of children reporting feeling safer when using the internet.
S2		The percentage of parents/caregivers, who have adopted protective online measures.
S3		The percentage of duty bearers who have adopted protective online measures.
S4		The percentage of parents who respond appropriately to online child abuse and exploitation incidents.
S5		The percentage of duty bearers who respond appropriately to child online exploitation and abuse incidents.

	Outputs	Indicators	Baseline
S6	2.1 Children, including those who are more vulnerable, are equipped with the necessary information, knowledge and awareness to help themselves and their peers make safe choices and to use the internet more safely.	2.1.1 Number of children sensitized on OCSEA for safe choices on internet use.	0
S7		2.2 Parents and caregivers have increased knowledge and awareness of OCSEA and are empowered to respond appropriately to OCSEA.	2.2.1 Number of parents and caregivers sensitized on OCSEA.
A1	2.3 Communities are aware of OCSEA, there is increased reporting of OCSEA and communities are supportive of child and adolescent OCSEA survivors.	2.3.1 Number of community members sensitized on OCSEA.	0
A2		2.3.2 Number community support systems strengthened to include OCSEA.	0
A3	2.4 Awareness, communication, skills-building and outreach initiatives and campaigns are aligned, coordinated across sectors, standardized, quality-assured and monitored.	2.4.1 Protocol on sensitization on OCSEA is developed and operationalized.	0
A4			
A5			

Baseline	Total Target	Annual Target				Means of Verification	Source of Information
		YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4		
						Survey report	DCS
						Survey report	DCS
						Survey report	DCS
						Survey report	DCS, DSD
						Survey report	DCS

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Target	Annual Target				Lead Actors	Supporting actors	Means of Verification	Source of Information
	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4				
20% of primary and secondary school children; 25% of children out of school.					DCS	CA, NCCS, MoE, CSOs	Sensitization reports, social media engagement reports, training reports	DCS
15,000	2000	6000	5000	2000	DCS	CA, NCCS, MoE, CSOs	Sensitization and training reports	DCS, DSD
15000 to get from KNBS	2000	6000	5000	2000	DCS	CSOs	Sensitization and training reports	DCS
840	100	350	300	90				DCS, DCI and Communication Authority
1					NCCS	DCS, MoE, CSOs, CA, FBs, KICD	Report of developed and operationalized protocol	NCCS

	OUTCOME 3	Outcome Indicator		
S1	Technical, institutional and human resources capacities are strengthened across key sectors (government, civil society, and industry) at national and county levels to prevent, identify and respond to OCSEA and systems are in place to support this.	Number of personnel trained across sectors to prevent and respond to OCSEA cases.		
S2		Number of tools developed for management of OCSEA.		
S3				
	Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Target
S4	3.1 OCSEA prevention and response is included in standardized, accredited and comprehensive pre-service and in-service training for key professionals across sectors (social service workforce, education, law enforcement, justice sector).	3.1.1 Number of accredited curricula in the four sectors (social service, education, law enforcement, justice) that includes OCSEA content.	0	4
S5		3.1.2 Number of the training manuals developed in the four sectors that includes standardized OCSEA content.	0	4
S6	3.2 Coordinated standard operating procedures on OCSEA, guidelines and code of conduct across sectors are developed and implemented.	3.2.1 Coordinated standard operating procedures and guidelines on OCSEA, across sectors are developed and operationalized.	0	Operating procedures established.
S7		3.3 The capacity of the social service workforce to prevent and identify OCSEA, and to respond to and deliver quality, efficient and comprehensive support services and referrals for victims of OCSEA is increased.	3.3.1 The number of social service/child protection workforce who have received accredited training on OCSEA.	0
A1	3.4 Knowledge and skills of professionals in the education sector, including principals, guidance, and ICT teachers, to prevent OCSEA is increased, and systems are in place in schools.	3.4.1 Percentage of professionals in the education sector who are trained to prevent and respond to OCSEA.		
A2		3.4.2 Standardized guidelines for prevention and response to OCSEA are developed.	0	2
A3	3.5 The justice system is responsive to child protection and OCSEA-related cases are prosecuted.	3.5.1 Number of key personnel who receive standardized and comprehensive training on OCSEA.	0	720
A4				
A5	3.6 Investigation and prosecution of OCSEA cases and offences by law enforcement is strengthened.			

Baseline	Total Target	Annual Target				Means of Verification	Source of Information
		YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4		
30	1000					Training reports	DCS, NCCS, CA
0	4		1	2	1	Reports	DCS, NCCS

Annual Target				Lead Actors	Supporting actors	Means of Verification	Source of Information
YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4				
	1	2	1	NCCS, AG &DoJ, DCI, MoE	NPS, AHTPCU	KICD Reports	KICD
	1	2	1	NCCS, AG &DoJ, DCI, MoE	NPS, AHTPCU	KICD, KSG, JTI, PTI, DCI training school records	DCS, KICD, NPS, JTI
				NCCS, AG &DoJ, DCI, MoE	NPS, AHTPCU	Reports	NCCS, DCS, NPS, CA
500	500	500	500	NCCS	DCS	DCS training reports	NCCS, DCS
				MoE	TSC, KNUT, DCS, NCCS	MOE, TSC reports	MOE, TSC
System established		x		MoE	NCCS, DCS	Reports and the standard guidelines	NCCS
180	180	180	0	Judiciary	DCS, NCCS	Sector reports	Social service workforce, health, media practitioners, education, law enforcement and justice system.
					Judiciary	ODPP, AG&DoJ, DCS, County Government, CSOs	

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Annex 2:
M&E Framework

	Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Target
S1	3.7 Support, increased and improved OCSEA forensics capabilities and expertise, including computer forensic expertise, through intensive training, resources and systems in place.	3.7.2 SoPs on OCSEA case management are developed		1
S2		3.7.3 Number of personnel trained as cyber forensic experts on OCSEA.		
S3		3.7.4 Number of well-equipped and mobile forensics laboratories to facilitate OCSEA investigations are procured.		
S4				
S5	3.8 Expand and strengthen AHTCPU.	3.8.1 Number of additional AHTCPU units with OCSEA cyber section established and operationalized.		2
S6				
S7	3.9 ISP and ICT sectors provide effective leadership on OCSEA, continuously assessing risks, reporting OCSEA, implementing safety measures and systems and providing solutions to prevent OCSEA and protect children online.	3.9.2 Information communication and technology industry-wide OCSEA accountability mechanism is established.		1
A1				
A2				
A3	3.10 Media houses and practitioners are sensitized on OCSEA for increased accurate, sensitive and ethical reporting of OCSEA across all media platforms, including social media.	3.10.2 Number of media houses who have an ethical reporting policy and guidelines that include OCSEA, and have provided OCSEA training.		1
A4				
A5				

Annual Target				Lead Actors	Supporting actors	Means of Verification	Source of Information
YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4				
SOPs revised and updated				DCI, NPS	AHTPCU	DCS Reports	DCS, NPS, CA, ODPP, Judiciary, Probation, prison, NLAS
NPS, AHTPCU				DCI	AHTPCU	Records from DCI, CA	DCI, CA
NPS, AHTPCU				NPS	NPS, AHTPCU, DCI	Records from DCI, CA	DCI, CA
4	1	1	1	NPS	DCI	DCI reports	DCI
1				CA	TESPOK, Industry	CA reports	CA
100				MCK, NCCS	DCS, CSOs, helplines, industry, CA		

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	OUTCOME 4	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	
S1	OCSEA cases are reported, prosecuted and quality support and services are provided to victims and witnesses.	Number of people made aware of OCSEA reporting mechanism.	0	
S2		An integrated OCSEA reporting mechanism is established and operationalized.	0	
S3				
S4				
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A4				
A5				
	Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Target
	4.1 Reporting mechanisms are enhanced, made accessible, child-friendly and efficient.	4.1.1 The number of people sensitized on the OCSEA reporting mechanism.	0	250,000
	4.2 Timely, victim-centred, individualized, trauma-informed, culturally competent and comprehensive services to victims of OCSEA is provided.	4.2.1 Number of child survivors who sought child protection comprehensive services.	0	100
		4.2.2 Number of child survivors who received comprehensive child protection services.	0	100
	4.3 A comprehensive and responsive witness protection system is in place and strengthened.	4.3.1 A child-friendly and sensitive witness protection system is strengthened.	0	1
	4.4 Perpetrators and facilitators of online child sexual exploitation and abuse are held to account through the criminal justice system and services are designed to prevent first-time offending and re-offending.	4.4.2 Number of perpetrators of OCSEA prosecuted.	0	1
		4.5.2 Offender guidelines and programmes are reviewed to include OCSEA.	0	1
	4.5 Improve offender management system to increase quality of services and minimum standards.	4.5.3 Coordination mechanisms between ODPP, prisons, DCS, police and probation services strengthened.	NCAJ	NCAJ
		4.5.4 An accurate, up-to-date sex offender register that includes online offenders is maintained by the police service and judiciary.	Judiciary (High Court Registrar)	Judiciary (High Court Registrar)

Total Target	Annual Target				Means of Verification	Source of Information
	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4		
The national case management system is standardized and operationalized.					AHTCPU, courts, ODPP	DCS, KE-CIRT (Kenya Computer Incidence Response Team)
1	1				KE-CIRT, AHTCPU, non- state organizations' reports	DCS, KE-CIRT

Annual Target				Lead Actors	Supporting actors	Means of Verification	Source of Information
YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4				
25,000	10000	10000	25,000	DCI, NCCS	DCS		
10	30	30	30	DCS	CSOs, AHTPCU, MOH, WPA	Report from witness protection agency and AHTCPU, CPIMS	DCS- CPIMS
10	30	30	30	DCS	CSOs, AHTPCU	Report from witness protection agency and AHTCPU	WPA, AHTCPU
	1			WPA	DCS	Report from witness protection agency and AHTCPU	WPA, AHTCPU
				ODPP	Judiciary, NPS, AHTCPU	DCI Crime Records Office, ODPP returns, NPS OB at station level, ODPP data	NPS database
	1					Probation and Aftercare Services, NPS	Probation and Aftercare Services
NCAJ	NCAJ	NCAJ	NCAJ	Prisons, ODPP, NPS, DCS	Probation and aftercare services, AHTPCU	NCAJ	NCAJ
				Judiciary, NPS		Judiciary (High Court Registrar)	Judiciary (High Court Registrar)

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OUTCOME 5		Outcome Indicator	
An available, expanded and improved evidence base on OCSEA is in place to inform policies, strategies and programmes, track progress and document lessons learned.		Universal terminology on OCSEA is agreed upon and standardized across data collection and analysis.	
Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Target
5.1 Data on the nature, prevalence and impact of OCSEA is regularly collected, disaggregated, analysed and communicated.	5.1.1 Universal terminology on OCSEA is agreed upon and standardized across data collection and analysis.	0	1
	5.1.2 The number of national studies that capture OCSEA indicators.	0	2
	5.1.3 The number of relevant and existing MISs , including CPMIS, that capture OCSEA indicators.	1	4
5.2 Capacities for research, innovation and knowledge management on OCSEA at all levels is strengthened.	5.2.2 Government resources mobilized to conduct research on OCSEA.	The National Treasury	The National Treasury
	5.2.3 The number of strategic partnerships on OCSEA formed with learning/ research institutions and other partners.	NCCS, DCS, MoE	NCCS, DCS, MoE
	5.2.4 The number of publications on OCSEA.	NCCS	NCCS
5.3 The use of evidence to inform policies, resource allocation, strategies and programmes is increased.			
5.4 M&E systems are capturing relevant and disaggregated data and capacity for monitoring is supported.	5.4.3 The number of M&E staff in key MDA (i.e., DCS, NCCS, education, police, judiciary, CA, health) trained on OCSEA.	NCCS	
	5.4.4 A national OCSEA M&E system is established and operationalized.	NCCS	

Baseline	Total Target	Annual Target				Means of Verification	Source of Information
		YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4		
0	1						

Annual Target				Lead Actors	Supporting actors	Means of Verification	Source of Information
YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4				
1				NCCS	DCS	Luxembourg Guidelines (2016)	Luxembourg Guidelines (2016)
			1	NCCS		NCCS	NCCS
	1	2	1	NCCS	MoE, AG &DoJ, NPS	NCCS	DCS, NCCS take the lead (key stakeholders)
				NCCS	DCS, research institutions and universities	The National Treasury	The National Treasury
				NCCS, MoE	DCS	NCCS, DCS, MoE	NCCS, DCS, MoE
				NCCS		NCCS Resource Centre	NCCS
				NCCS	MoE, AG &DoJ, CA, MoH, NPS	NCCS	NCCS

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- S1
- S2
- S3
- S4
- S5
- S6
- S7
- A1
- A2
- A3
- A4
- A5

Annex 3:
Costed National Plan of Action to Address Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Kenya 2022–2026

Baseline costing results		Costing scenarios		
Costs in KES		Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3
Approaches	Actions	Basic	Enhanced	Ideal
Exchange rate - USD to KES - 30 March 2021		109	109	109
Overall total		1,509,575,742	1,797,150,769	1,941,102,818
Once-off activities		515,976,891	575,632,591	600,157,591
Ongoing activities		993,598,851	1,221,518,178	1,340,945,227
OUTCOME 1				
By 2024, policy and legislation, leadership and coordination at all levels have improved to protect children against OCSEA and are responsive to the needs of children in the context of a digital world				
Once-off activities		44,267,750	53,510,950	57,216,950
Ongoing activities		10,344,100	12,142,600	12,687,600
OUTCOME 2				
Children and adolescents', parents'/caregivers', teachers', community leaders' and other duty bearers' knowledge and skills towards the adoption of protective online measures and behaviours is enhanced				
Once-off activities		32,046,000	41,093,000	43,927,000
Ongoing activities		374,477,569	461,187,069	465,165,569
OUTCOME 3				
Technical, institutional and human resources capacities are strengthened across key sectors (government, civil society and industry) at national and county levels, to prevent, identify and respond to OCSEA and systems are in place to support this				
Once-off activities		170,448,641	199,115,641	213,503,641
Ongoing activities		500,567,432	628,642,759	740,058,308
OUTCOME 4				
OCSEA cases are reported, investigated, prosecuted and protection and quality support and services are provided to victims and witnesses				
Once-off activities		269,214,500	281,913,000	285,510,000
Ongoing activities		58,587,500	67,362,000	69,923,500
OUTCOME 5				
An available, expanded and improved evidence base on OCSEA is in place to inform policies, strategies and programmes, track progress and document lessons learned				
Once-off activities		–	–	–
Ongoing activities		49,622,250	52,183,750	53,110,250

Five-year implementation plan				
2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
110	112	114	116	118
364,612,456	331,968,674	335,670,628	313,510,924	310,404,460
327,753,143	290,758,576	283,013,276	267,105,383	262,050,580
20,143,200	28,158,878	3,199,467	1,810,993	1,934,328
7,094,010	4,390,949	1,288,020	1,376,148	-
20,027,700	6,198,696	6,301,532	2,693,076	534,634
88,387,968	105,672,211	78,957,043	113,833,741	86,964,496
89,502,105	42,092,974	40,283,614	10,060,259	10,745,397
187,439,839	141,638,691	176,506,332	126,691,972	157,428,091
234,939,451	255,518,127	285,886,015	298,946,596	297,190,101
25,756,500	22,288,140	6,308,130	13,021,232	3,094,855
-	-	-	-	-
19,074,825	16,768,584	19,953,751	12,182,290	14,563,138

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- S2
- S3
- S4
- S5
- S6
- S7
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- A2
- A3
- A4
- A5

Annex 4: Additional OCSEA glossary

S1

Content blocking: Can be done nationally, by internet service providers (ISPs), organizations and schools and individuals. Content is usually blocked through filtering based on keywords, URL-based filtering, and hash matching. However, too strict blanket blocking can be viewed as an infringement of human rights and content blocking does not work on the Dark Web.⁴³

S2

Cyberlocker: A third-party online service that provides file-storing and file-sharing services for various types of media files and data.⁴⁴

S3

Image host: A platform/website that allows individuals to upload images. Once uploaded, the images are said to be hosted and can be accessed online. Image hosting enables a person to make the images available to a broader audience and to embed them to another website. Images are hosted on the cloud, rather than on one single server, and are spread across several servers in multiple locations and connected through the internet.⁴⁵

S4

S5

Internet forum: A website providing an online exchange of information, and questions and answers between people about a particular topic. Also called a 'discussion board' or 'discussion group', it uses a web browser for access.⁴⁶

S6

S7

Online platform: A digital service facilitating interactions between two or more distinct but interdependent sets of users (whether firms or individuals) who interact through the service via the internet.⁴⁷

A1

Pop-ups: Small windows that 'pop up' over the top of web pages in a person's internet browser, and often used by advertisers to catch attention or by viruses to trick the user into clicking on them.⁴⁸ Pop-ups are a form of online advertising focused on attracting web traffic.⁴⁹

A2

A3

Splash page: A warning to users trying to access CSAM acting as a deterrent. It can provide an offer of support (such as where to get help); encourage the reporting of illegal content; and create a feeling of risk in offenders.⁵⁰

A4

A5

TOR: Short for 'The Onion Router', it is both a software and a network helping to maintain anonymity on the Internet.⁵¹ Other similar software is Riffle, Freenet and I2P. An analysis by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) of one TOR-based website found that it hosted "approximately 1.3 million images depicting children subjected to violent sexual abuse."⁵² Whilst content sits both on the web and Dark Web, the Dark Web – and in particular, sites like TOR – make tracing those who upload, download and view CSAM extremely difficult.

Universal resource locator (URL): The individual address of every web resource that is available on the internet.

Web host, or web hosting service provider: A business that provides the technologies and services needed for the website or webpage to be viewed on the Internet.⁵³

43 ECPAT (2018). Op.cit.

44 Techopedia: <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/27694/cyberlocker>

45 Geekflare; '11 best image hosting sites for personal to business'; Retrieved from: <https://geekflare.com/best-image-hosting/> Accessed Nov. 24, 2020.

46 PC Mag Encyclopedia. <https://www.pcmag.com/encyclopedia/term/internet-forum>

47 OECD Library https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/science-and-technology/an-introduction-to-online-platforms-and-their-role-in-the-digital-transformation_19e6a0f0-en

48 <http://www.bbc.co.uk/webwise/guides/about-popups>

49 <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/15480/pop-up-ad>

50 ECPAT International (2017). Op.cit.

51 ScienceDirect (2017). <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/computer-science/onion-router>

52 U.S. Department of Justice (2016); The National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction. Retrieved from: <https://www.justice.gov/psc/national-strategy-child-exploitation-prevention-and-interdiction>

53 <https://www.website.com/beginnerguide/webhosting/6/1/what-is-web-hosting?.ws>

Annex 5: NPA OCSEA 2022–2026 development contributors

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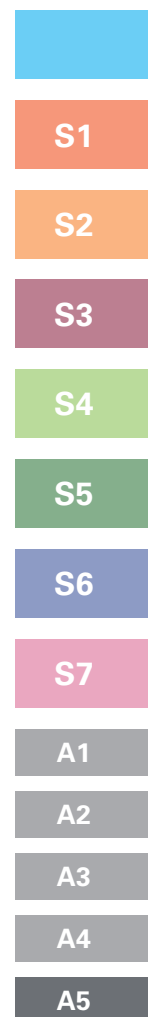
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NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION TO Tackle Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Kenya



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

