SCROL
Safety for Children and their Rights OnLine

Terre des Hommes Netherlands

NATIONALE POSTCODE LOTERIJ

Baseline Summary
Factsheet Kenya

What is SCROL?

The Safety for Children and their Rights OnLine (SCROL) is a project of Terre des Hommes Netherlands supported by the Dutch Postcode Loterij (NPL) operating in Cambodia, Kenya, Nepal and the Philippines. SCROL empowers children to be agents of change in the fight against Online Child Sexual Exploitation (OCSE). The project collaborates with other stakeholders from the Government, law enforcement agencies and private sector to bring about systemic change for a safer online environment.

SCROL in Kenya

In Kenya the SCROL project is implemented in Nairobi County, Kisumu County, and Kilifi County.

Kisumu
Nairobi
Kilifi

Baseline Data in Kenya

Parental awareness and involvement

86.4% Online grooming was the most reported form of OCSEA as reported by Childline Kenya

The most popular social media platform among children is Facebook where 20.2% of those interviewed confirmed having a Facebook account, TikTok (15.7%), WhatsApp (12.9%), YouTube (10.1%), Instagram (6%) and others 5%.

73.4% Children who are exposed to social media are **not aware** of the social media platforms' privacy settings.

Home is the most common place for children to access the internet, especially children aged 9-11 years old

38.8% Children reported that their parents do **not understand** the Internet and social media applications' functionalities.

61% Both parents and children have KAP scores below 60% regarding OCSE, indicating a significant need for education and awareness

31% Actors with knowledge of OCSE prevention and identification

Attitudes about Perpetrators of OCSE

15-17 Years

Children more likely to physically meet a stranger they met online, which makes them the most vulnerable age group.

23.1%

Children had met face to face with strangers they first met online.

OCSE Prevention

65.1 Boys

59% Females

Overall, more boys (65.1%) compared to girls (59%) believed that local authorities had taken action to prevent OCSE

However, most of the community members do not believe that law enforcement agencies are doing their best for the victims when an OCSE case is reported.

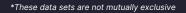# Status of existing systems that fight OCSE

Knowledge to fight OCSE

Minimum or no budget to train and coordinate OCSEA activities. Little training done has been largely internal or ad hoc and organised by NGOS/CBOs within the framework of their projects.

Landscape, existing laws and policies and their implementation, existing structures/mechanisms to address OCSE

The OCSEA actors and Government departments don't have a structured response mechanism and as such this survey has established a need to have a Multi-Sectoral coordination mechanism.

The international and regional charters and organisations working with Kenya include; the International Telecommunication Union, WePROTECT, and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC).

These data sets are not mutually exclusive

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*Survey in 3 countries; Kilifi,Kisumu, Nairobi
Children surveyed were from 9-17 years of age
632 children and 354 caregivers, 55% female, 281 participants in 45 FGDs with children and caregivers
80 Key informant reviews with Law Enforcement Agents, Formal Institutions, Cybercafé Managers, Internet Service Providers,
the Communication Authority of Kenya, the Ministry Of Education, and CSOs