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STRATEGIES IN THE PREVENTION OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN IN THE TOURISM SECTOR IN NORTH COAST, MOMBASA

BY

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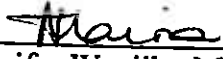
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DECLARATION

This research report is my own original work, and has not been submitted for a degree to any other College, Institution or University other than the University of Nairobi.

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RECOMMENDATION

This research report has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my all my friends and family. Your prayers, encouragement and support made it possible to complete this study.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CST	Child Sex Tourism
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Pornography and Trafficking
ECTWT	Ecumenical Coalition on Third World Tourism
GoK	Government of Kenya
HRA	Hotel and Restaurant Authority
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Office of Migration
KAHC	Kenya Association of Hotel Keepers and Caterers
KATO	Kenya Association of Tour Operators
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KTB	Kenyan Tourism Board
MCTA	Mombasa & Coast Tourism Association.
MoT	Ministry of Tourism
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
SOLWODI	Solidarity with Women in Distress
SOLGIDI	Solidarity with Girls in Distress
TPU	Tourist Police Unit
UNESCO	United Nations Economic and Social Council
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Education Fund
WTO	World Tourism Organization

ABSTRACT

The Tourism Industry has been recognized by the Kenyan Government as one of the key sectors that will drive the country's economy in order to achieve Vision 2030 which is the strategic plan for the period 2008 to 2030. Tourism will achieve this by developing underutilized parks and attractions, and developing three resort cities based at Isiolo, SouthCoast and the NorthCoast. Tourism is however associated with negative social impacts which undermine the very base which it depends on. One such negative impact is Child Sex Tourism, (CST), a problem in Kenya that has been escalating especially at the North coast over the years.

The research set out to examine the various strategies being implemented by the various stakeholders in the North Coast of Mombasa. The research sought to: analyze the measures and interventions for prevention of CST; analyze the constraints on the measures to prevent CST; identify appropriate areas for intervention in prevention, and assess the strategies for effective prevention of CST in the area.

The research focused on the North Coast of Mombasa from Nyali beach to Kikambala. A total of 62 respondents were interviewed and were placed in four categories representing, private businesses, local communities, state and non state agencies. A survey design was used to collect data mainly using the qualitative method. This was complimented by data from secondary sources.

Investigations reveal that although therewere various agencies which are engaged in the prevention measures, these strategies face many challenges. The study examined various strategies that address the underlying causes of CST. The study recommends that a multi faceted approach be used by all stakeholders.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1:1 Background to the Study

Tourism is recognized for its economic contribution by both developed and developing countries. Ashley et al (2000), state that one of its most significant contributions is its role in poverty reduction through creation of employment and diversification of livelihood opportunities. This reduces the vulnerability of the poor by increasing the range of economic opportunities to individuals and households (Kareithi, 2003).

In Kenya, the Tourism Industry is one of the fastest growing economic sectors. This was demonstrated in 2007 when it surpassed tea and horticulture sectors in revenue generation (KNBS, 2008). In the same year tourism earned 65.4 billion Kenya shillings which accounted for over 12% of the country's GDP and over 9% of total wage employment. The country received 1.8 million international tourists compared to 1.6 million in 2006 (GoKa, 2007). The popularity of Kenya as a tourist destination has increased over the last five years due to expansion in conference tourism, opening of new tour circuits and the inclusion the great migration which takes place in Masai Mara National Reserve as one of the new Seven Wonders of the World (KNBS, 2008).

This has resulted in the recognition of the tourism industry by the government as one of the key economic sectors that will drive Kenya's economy. This is outlined in the country's strategic plan, *Kenya Vision 2030* that is aimed at transforming Kenya into an industrialised country between 2008 and 2030 (GoKb,2007). In spite of the drawback at the beginning of 2008 caused by political turmoil, negative travel advisories, high cost of jet fuel, global economic recession

1

and the rise of commodity prices, the industry is expected to recover fully by the end of 2011 (Bonyo, 2009).

While tourism contributes immensely to the Kenyan economy in terms of foreign exchange earnings, it is unfortunately associated with the growth of sexual exploitation of children known as Child Sex Tourism (CST). This is because the people who sexually abuse children rely on ordinary tourism channels to make contacts with children. This phenomenon has been reported in Kenya where children are sexually exploited for tourism purposes (Africa News, 2007; ECPAT, 2005; Ombara, 2007; Omondi, 2003; UNICEF, 2006; Wesangula 2009).

CST does not exist in a vacuum but is part of a global phenomenon known as Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children or CSEC (WTO, 2001; ECPAT 2005). This exploitation takes the form of child prostitution, paedophilia, pornography, and sexual slavery. CST also involves child trafficking and child labour where youths are routinely lured and abducted (WTO, 2001). These children are subjected to rape, beatings and displacement from their homes as well as exposure to drug addiction, psychological abuse, unwanted pregnancies, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. Often the victims are made to support their families with earnings from prostitution or end up living in the streets. They therefore have no education or drop out of school (Beddoe, 2003a; Flowers, 2001; UNICEF, 2001; WTO, 2001; UNICEF, 2006).

While the exact numbers of the affected children is not established, it is estimated that worldwide more than 2 million children are involved and that the numbers keep escalating each year (Song, 2005). In Kenya the number of children involved in commercial sex work is on the rise due to

the impact of HIV/AIDS which has left many orphans (Omondi, 2003). In a study carried out by UNICEF in 2006, the number of children involved in commercial sex work in Malindi, Kilifi, Mombasa and Diani districts was between 10,000 and 15,000 (UNICEF, 2006). The number of children involved in sex tourism as a full time commercial activity was between 2,000 and 3,000 children. This number included both boys and girls (UNICEF, 2006). According to UNICEF (2006), 45% of the children involved in sex work were from other provinces namely eastern, central, and western provinces. Therefore, CST is not a problem involving children from the coast only (See Appendix 1).

Kenyan men accounted for the highest number of the clients comprising 39% of the abusers. These included local businessmen, politicians, taxi drivers, beach operators, and bar owners. In the international tourist category, Italians comprised 18%, Germans 14% and the Swiss 12% of the abusers (UNICEF, 2006; Wesangula, 2009). A similar study carried out in 2000 by Beddoe in Asia revealed that children were sexually exploited by expatriates, business travellers domestic and international tourists (WTO, 2001).

The number of children involved in CST indicates that the local communities are either indifferent or helpless to confront the challenges and its negative impacts. According to UNICEF (2006) more than 75% of respondents from the local communities indicated that the practice as normal or tolerable, while 59% thought that boys' involvement in sex tourism as beach boys, procurers and middlemen was tolerable. The local communities not only tolerated the practice of CST, but contributed directly. This happened when hotel workers and beach operators abused the children directly or facilitated tourists to contact the children (UNICEF 2006; WTO 2001).

1.2 The Problem Statement

Sex tourism is increasingly receiving global attention especially where children are involved. This has led governments and international organizations to commit more resources to fight Commercial Exploitation of Children and Child Sex Tourism. Legal methods include using extra territorial laws that make it possible to obtain conviction of citizens who get involved in these vices in a foreign country (Hoose et al, 2000; UNICEF, 2006). The Kenyan government acknowledged that CST is problem that needed to be addressed. In 2006, the government commissioned the United Nations International Children Education Fund (UNICEF) to carry out a study to establish the extent and effect sexual exploitation of children along the Kenyan Coast (UNICEF, 2006).

According to Peters (2007), a three dimensional approach is required in order to curb CST effectively. The first step is by using prevention measures such as awareness and skills training. The second step is establishing protection, both legal and physical. This is achieved by creating shelters and rehabilitation centres that provide psycho-social recovery and assistance. The third step is prosecuting all those who are involved by using law enforcement instruments.

All these measures are being implemented in Kenya by various bodies that include state and non-state agencies, private businesses and local communities. There are international and national laws which should provide sufficient legal protection from sexual exploitation. In addition, the government of Kenya is in the process of implementing a bill to provide punitive penalties for those involved in CST. The bill includes the withdrawal of hotel licenses and prosecuting the hotel owners where CST is evident (Ombara, 2007; Beja, 2007). In addition, there are various

4

services being offered to children who have undergone child abuse, sexual exploitation and child trafficking by other organizations. These services range from providing counselling, legal aid, medical assistance, rescue and shelter, rehabilitation, skills training as well as formal and informal education (Mwai, 2007).

However, even though there are various agencies that are involved in relevant prevention strategies the problem of sexual exploitation has continued. Reports from the media and NGOs indicate that the number of prosecutions is very little compared to the number of children who are still being abused (KAHC, 2007; Wesangula, D. 2009). For example in 2009 only 5 tourists have been prosecuted in a Malindi Court for having sex with children (Nyassy, 2009). This is because there is inadequate coordination and cooperation among the agencies involved hence intervention measures remain ineffective (Onyango, P. 2004; Nyassy, 2009;; UNICEF, 2006).

The legal approach is the dominant method used by the state. However, it is only applicable after the children have been exploited. Legal support, police hotlines and incentives for witnesses are not in place. In addition there is limited involvement by the local people (UNICEF 2006; WTO 2001). The other method for prevention is through awareness creation. The tool that is currently in use is 'The Code of Conduct to Protect Children from Sexual Exploitation in Tourism' which is also known as The Code (SOLWODI, 2007; MoT, 2008). This is a self regulatory initiative designed to promote ethical policies in the tourism industry by including specific clauses in contracts between tourism businesses that pledge to condemn sexual abuse of children (See Appendix 3). Whereas this method targets many hotels along the coast it has excluded small tourism related businesses that operate in the periphery, as well as the local communities (SOLWODI, 2007; MoT, 2008). The Kenyan case compares well with that of Thailand where

after 10 years of high level awareness creation, there was no corresponding decline in CST due to lack of involvement of the local communities (WTO, 2001).

Research also reveals that there are community level reinforcers which make local communities vulnerable to this exploitation. The reinforcers of CST include poverty, low levels of education, child trafficking, and child labour. Legal loopholes, social attitudes and a thriving tourism industry that supports prostitution, contribute significantly to the growth of CST (Omondi 2003; UNICEF 2006; WTO 2001). These community level reinforcers have not been addressed adequately by the various agencies when putting in place prevention measures of CST.

1.3 Research Question

In view of the existence of impediments to the campaigns against CST the question that this study sought to answer was the following: what are the appropriate strategies to achieve effective prevention of CST?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main aim of this study was to assess the strategies for effective prevention of sexual exploitation of children in the Tourism sector of North Coast of Mombasa.

The specific objectives of this study were to:

1. Analyze the measures and interventions for prevention of CST.
2. Analyze the constraints to the measures to prevent CST.
3. Identify the appropriate areas for intervention in prevention of CST in North Coast.
4. Assess the strategies for effective prevention of CST in the area.

1.5 Rationale of the Study

One of the negative impacts of the tourism industry is Child Sex Tourism which is prevalent in many third world countries (UNICEF, 2007). Due to the increase of the numbers of children who are abused, many governments and policy makers have started to consider child protection rights within this industry (WTO, 2001). Sexual exploitation of children through tourism is therefore of great concern because whereas other forms of commercial sex tend to involve consenting adults, children are more vulnerable since they can not make their own decisions about involvement in sexual matters.

Child Sex Tourism is a violation of child rights which is qualified by a basic principle in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) Article 3 that states "in all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, the best interest of the child shall be a primary consideration". Articles 34 through 35 of the CRC directly obligate States to protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation, including child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking. These articles constitute the cornerstone of international legal protection of children against sexual abuse and exploitation (ECPAT, 2008a).

The coastal region is a famous tourist destination with a tropical climate all year round and sandy beaches. It has a high concentration of hotels and other recreational areas and as a result it is the region that attracts the highest number of tourists in Kenya (KNBS, 2008). According to UNICEF (2006), the North Coast had the highest number of cases involving CST and therefore the most suitable location for carrying out the study.

Previous attempts to address the unintended consequences of tourism like CST have tended to focus on formal agencies and organizations within the tourism sector. These have largely ignored the reinforcers of these practices and the socio-cultural dimensions. The initiatives of the local communities and informal agencies in harnessing local resources and opinions against exploitation have been ignored. In recent years there have been mobilization and participation by various stakeholders in the fight against drug trafficking and abuse and the same could be used successfully against CST.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The area of study was the North Coast of Mombasa which extends from Nyali Bridge to Kikambala and covers about 30 kilometres. This area was divided into 4 beach zones which are Nyali, Bamburi, Shanzu and Kikambala beaches. It has a concentration of over 40 hotels, numerous discotheques, bars, restaurants and attraction sites such as Haller Park and Mamba Village and hence receives a very high concentration of tourists (See Appendix 2).

Due to the sensitive nature of the study it was difficult to get willing respondents in some instances. This was either due to pain or shame of having been exploited. For example only two families were willing to be interviewed. It was not possible to interview children found in the children's homes, thus limiting the number of potential respondents. This is due to a government directive based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child Article 16, designed to protect children's identity and privacy (UN General Assembly, 1989).

Some respondents feared that the information was going to be used to shut down their businesses or operations. Others feared that they would be accused of being involved directly or indirectly in CST. The female respondents were very few as many businesses such as boat operations, tours and taxi operations are dominated by men. Respondents who were not natives of the area had no significant influence or interest in the subject matter and therefore they held divergent views from the insiders.

Some of the limitations were overcome by reassuring the respondents that their personal details would not be disclosed and information obtained from them would not be traced back to them. The researcher used the community leaders as gatekeepers to explain the purpose of the study. This enabled her to receive cooperation from the respondents.

1.7 Definition of Key terms

Beach operators: Commonly known as beach boys these are informal operators who conduct their businesses from the beach front

Child: Every human being below the age of 18 years.

Commercial sexual exploitation: Practices that exploit children for their commercial value and include prostitution, trafficking and pornography (WTO, 2001).

Child Sex Tourism (CST): Sexual abuse and exploitation of children by those who do not normally live in the location where the abuse takes place (WTO, 2001).

Host Community: These are the local people in the destination who are affected by tourism development.

Paedophiles: Individuals who specifically seek to have sex with children who have not yet reached the age of puberty (Flowers, 2001).

Reinforcers: Pre-existing conditions that support the growth of CST.

Sex Tourism: This is tourism by clients whose main motivation is to have sexual relations with other people in the destination.

Sex Tourists: These are individuals whose main motivation is to have sex with any person while travelling for leisure.

Situational Sex Abusers: Also known as opportunistic sex abusers, these are individuals who seek to have sex with children who have reached or passed the age of puberty (Flowers, 2001).

The Code: The Code of Conduct to Protect Children from Sexual Exploitation in Tourism

Tourism: The temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations and the facilities created to cater to their needs (Mathieson and Wall 1992).

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews and summarises literature on child sex tourism in Kenya, the impacts of Tourism development, conditions that reinforce the practice and various prevention strategies. The theoretical framework and conceptual model are presented at the end of the chapter.

2.2 Related Literature on Child Sex Tourism

The study of child sex tourism like that of sex tourism lacks adequate literature and data due to the secrecy that surrounds this phenomenon (WTO, 2001). Governments and the international tourism industry have been very reluctant to support campaigns to end child sex tourism. This is due to the perception that these campaigns are anti-tourism and give the destinations negative publicity (WTO, 200; UNICEF, 2006). However, due to the increasing awareness of the plight of children in regard to commercial sexual exploitation this perception is changing (WTO, 2000; UNICEF, 2001). The HIV/AIDS epidemic this has contributed towards this by generating a lot of studies which focus on the relationship between sex and tourism (Ford and Wirawan, 2000; Black, 2000; Sindiga, 1999).

One of the earliest studies which highlighted the problem of CST was carried out by the Ecumenical Coalition on Third World Tourism (ECTWT) in 1983. Even though the magnitude and extent of CST was not stated, the study indicated that this problem was widespread (ECTWT, 1983). Many studies done in Kenya have focused on the impacts and the extent of CST and ignored prevention measures (UNESCO, 1998; Onyango, 2004; UNICEF 2006).

2.3 The Tourism Industry in Kenya

The Tourism industry in Kenya is made up of diverse businesses which include tour companies, travel agencies, hotels, airlines, bars, restaurants, taxi companies, curio shops, boat operations, discotheques and massage clinics. While most of the major establishments are owned by the foreign investors, small scale businesses are owned and operated by local investors (Sindiga, 1999). The tourism sector attracts many informal businesses that thrive on the periphery. These include brothels, guest houses, stripper clubs, massage parlours and unlicensed bars where illicit services are often provided for the tourists. When tourists visit these places the guest-host interactions occur and this is where a lot of negative impacts take place (Samasuriya, 1997; UNEP, 2002).

2.4 Impacts of Tourism Development

Tourism as an agent for economic development has been a subject of intense discussion by many authors, donor agencies and government officials (Sindiga, 1999; Sharpely and Telfer 2002). The World Tourism Organisation (WTO) encourages countries to promote tourism which is both an agent and a strategy of development. Tourism development brings both positive and negative impacts to a destination. The positive impacts are poverty reduction, economic growth and biodiversity conservation (Mowforth and Munt, 2005; Tedqual, 2005). Tourism also brings about negative impacts and many countries are not well equipped to handle (Peters, 2007). One such negative impact is prostitution which always emerges alongside tourism. This often leads to exploitation of women and children and is a feature of the third world (Davidson, 2000; Peters, 2007; Mason, 2003).

12

2.5 Sex Tourism

Prostitution has been linked to tourism by many writers (Turner & Ash; 1975, Sindiga; 1999, and Omondi; 2003). It is usually associated with sex tourism, massage parlours, sex shops, sex cinemas, pornography, and nude dancing among other activities (Mason, 2003; Omondi, 2003).

Most of the literature on sex and tourism tends to focus on the unequal and exploitative nature of the encounter between tourists and their sexual partners on issues of gender, power, labour race and inequalities in both the receiving and sending countries (Clift and Carter 2000; Omondi 2003). Mckercher and Bauer (2003), argue that sex need not be exploitative if the encounter is consensual and only involves adults. Unfortunately prostitution provides an avenue where rules and conventions that govern people's sexual interactions allow having sex with anybody including children. Most child prostitutes are therefore integrated in the mainstream prostitution market serving all prostitutes (Davidson, 2000).

2.6 Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

CST is not unique to Kenya but according to WTO (2001), it exists in many countries such as Greece, India, Thailand, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Taiwan. According to Beddoe (2003a), these countries have a thriving local sex industry which provides the environment for CST to grow. This is made worse by the presence of large numbers of foreign tourists, both men and women. Montgomery (2001) noted that although there is local demand in the Asian countries, the demand from the foreign tourists has been increasing and more disturbing is that children involved in are getting younger and younger.

13

According to UNICEF (2001), the impacts of CST are many and long term. The physical and emotional development of the child is compromised, self esteem, and confidence are undermined and the children become vulnerable to violence, drugs and alcoholism. They are also prone to be infected with HIV/AIDS or other sexually transmitted diseases. Often their education is curtailed and they do not get involved in normal children activities like playing. The children are first used and then abandoned. Children who manage to run way or return home are often stigmatized and have difficulties in integrating back in the society (Song, 2005).

According to Montgomery (2001), CST is a worse form of sex tourism because while sex tourism involves consenting adults, CST involves vulnerable children who are under the age of consent. These children are exploited by the adults who ought to be providing protection. (Hoose et al, 2000). According to Davidson (2000) commercial sexual exploitation of children is a form of coercion and violence against children that amounts to forced labour and is a contemporary form of slavery.

2.7 Reinforcers of CST

Child Sex Tourism thrives in areas where certain conditions that act as reinforcers pre-exist. The following are some of the reinforcers which are typically found in a tourist destination:

2.7.1 Poverty

Poverty is cited as the root cause of CST (UNICEF 2006; ECTWT, 1983; WTO, 2001; Omondi, 2003). Poverty causes marginalization of children in the society by increasing the pressure to supplement income through prostitution or engaging in early marriages in order to get dowry for

14

the families (UNESCO, 1998). According to WTO (2001), poverty is not just a lack of resources such as food, medical care and shelter but also lack of access to basic needs. The most vulnerable groups of children such as orphans, refugees, migrants and disabled are the most affected by poverty. In 2006, the overall poverty level at the coast was 69.7% which was much higher than the national level of 49.1% (KNBS, 2007).

Many of the tourist resorts in Kenya, like in many other developing countries, are situated in areas where people live in poverty. According to Akama (2000) tourism has failed to deliver tangible economic benefits to the local communities. This is because the only types of jobs available are for gardeners, cooks, and security men who earn very low incomes. The earnings from prostitution are preferred since a child can make more money per day from an international tourist compared to an adult who works as a domestic labourer for a month (UNICEF, 2006).

2.7.2 Low Levels of Education

Poverty is characterized by low levels of education which contributes to the phenomenon. The Coast Province is characterized by low education levels. The gross enrolment rate in primary school level is the lowest among the provinces, while the drop out rate is the highest in the country (Alwy and Schech, 2004). The perceived school drop out rate attributed to CST was 29% (UNICEF, 2006). This may be due to the preference among many communities at the coast in giving boys education over girls when the family does not have enough resources to send all children to school (UNESCO, 1998). Literacy levels at the coastal province are among the lowest at 56% compared to the country's mean which is 76.8% (KNBS, 2008).

2.7.3 Child Labour in Tourism

Approximately 2.5 million children are engaged in child labour in Kenya. Many of the children who are involved are between the ages of 5 and17 years and are orphaned due to HIV/AIDS (Kimani, 2007). Some of these children end up in the tourism industry which offers ideal employment in diverse outlets such as bars, hotels, food stalls, transport operators, discothèques, and curio shops. Low pay, irregularity of work, long working hours, poor working environmental conditions, and lack of skills favour underage workers as they are flexible and cheaper. In addition, children get recruited into tourism due to their youthful good looks and charm (Black, 1995; UNEP, 2002). The children begin by working along the fringes of the industry as vendors, beach boys and guides are eventually drawn into prostitution (Omondi, 2003; Black, 1995)

2.7.4 Child Trafficking

CST is within the context of trafficking humans for cheap labour and sexual purposes (Peters, 2007). It is a very lucrative industry with a turnover of up to 10 billion US dollars per year (Cwikel and Hoban, 2005). According to Ryan (2003), prostitution and trafficking of children is similar to that of women as the abuse is embedded in the social structures of the societies involved. This is because women and children usually have no power and are seen as inferior in communities where poverty, corruption, and abuse of human rights exist.

Kenya has been identified as an origin, a transit area and a destination for children who are trafficked. Internally children are trafficked from rural to urban areas for cheap labour and sexual purposes. Externally children are trafficked to other countries in the Middle East and Europe predominantly for domestic labour and prostitution (Pearson, 2003; IOM, 2008). The majority of

16

children who are lured into CST come from poor families and they migrate from rural communities and other marginalized areas to work as unskilled domestic workers. Other children trafficked to the coast come from politically unstable countries such as Sudan, Somali, Rwanda, and Burundi (UNESCO, 1998; ECPAT, 2005; Pearson, 2003; IOM 2008).

2.7.5 Cultures that Permit Child Abuse

The breakdown of the traditional family values and the African culture of extended family have led to moral disintegration of the society. This has made children vulnerable to child neglect, child labour, dysfunctional families, abuse and rejection. This is attributed in part to poverty leading to poor living conditions, unemployment, and growth of slums. Children living in such conditions become vulnerable to sexual abuse and become involved in sexual acts from early age. Majority of these children are abused by someone they know; like parents, step parents, teachers, doctors, relatives, neighbours, clergy, caregivers and classmates (UNICEF, 2001).

Sexual abuse rarely comes to the attention of the authorities due to the secrecy and intense feelings of shame. These feelings prevent the victims from seeking help (UNICEF, 2001). To escape from this reality many children run away from home and into streets where the cycle of sexual abuse continues. 38% of the street children are sexually abused by the time they reach 18 years of age (UNESCO, 1998). There are over 250,000 children who live in the streets in Kenya (Ratemo, 2007). Many of these children eventually find their way into CSEC and CST (UNICEF, 2001).

17

Sexual exploitation is most common in countries where societies are largely patriarchal (Omondi, 2003; Urry, 1990; 2003; Mason, 2003; Montgomery, 2001). According to Omondi (2003) sex tourism like prostitution is rooted in the politics of race and gender. Sex tourism creates gender inequalities where female sexuality is displayed in brochures and the female bodies are commoditised by the men who are in control. This reinforces power relations of male dominance and female subordination.

In Kenya girls are pushed by their families to engage in commercial sex in order to supplement the family's income (UNESCO, 1998). According to UNICEF, (2006), there is a widespread acceptance of girls' involvement in CST. Female sex tourism is constructed positively as romantic encounters in some countries (Taylor, 2000). This is further reinforced by the local community's perception that having foreign boyfriends especially Caucasians gives the families of the children status in the society (UNICEF, 2006). In some instances, boys are abused by older women. However, this abuse is rarely reported due to masculine ideals which promote the idea that males should not resist sex from women (Beddoe, 2003a).

2.7.6 Attitude of the Host Communities

There is indifference from the families, communities and the public accompanied by general lack of political will in destinations where influential people are not involved (UNICEF, 2001). Some authors attribute this to the fact that sex tourists look out for child prostitutes from marginalized and destitute families and therefore do not threaten children belonging to the middle class, or politically powerful people (Davidson, 2000).

18

It is also disturbing that CST is not considered to be a moral issue but an economic issue for those who are involved. This exploitation overlooks the age and implications for growth and development of children. Those involved explain that exploitation only takes place if the fee received is much lower than what is expected (UNICEF, 2006).

2.7.7 Role of the Tourism Industry

Although the tourism industry in some aspects seeks to distance itself from sex tourism, for some players it is the core business. Tourism provides accommodation, transportation and other tourism related services that facilitate contact with children (Peters, 2007). In Kenya beneficiaries include owners and workers of nightclubs, taxi operators, bars, hotels, restaurants, tour operators and massage clinics. These have embraced a "hear no evil, see no evil" attitude that encourages CST to thrive (Ombara, 2007; UNICEF, 2006).

Local and foreign tour operators are reported to direct tourists to specific areas which have child prostitutes such as Malindi. In addition organizers of the traditional dances who use children dancers occasionally fulfil the tourists' requests to have sexual encounters with the children (UNICEF, 2001). In some countries the expatriates living and operating genuine tourism businesses have been known to provide legitimate cover to the tourists who engage in CST (WTO, 2001). This has been reported in Kenya especially in Malindi (UNICEF, 2006). There are small scale entrepreneurs such as beach operators who drive the informal sector of the tourism industry. These are known to sell all manner of services ranging from selling cheap tours and escorting tourists who frequent night clubs and bars, to providing drugs and child prostitutes (Sindiga, 1999; Omondi, 2003; UNICEF, 2006).

19

2.7.8 Prostitution

According to Davidson (2000), child sex tourism in the minds of many is assumed to involve paedophiles who travel to poor countries to have sex with children in brothels. Host countries are blamed for having cultures that allow CST to thrive. However, studies indicate that child sex tourism is inseparable from the general practice of sex tourism as it occurs in countries where prostitution already thrives. Majority of sex tourists who use child prostitutes are first and foremost prostitute users who eventually become child sex abusers (Davidson, 2000). The sex subculture already exists in the destination and tourism only plays a facilitating role for sexual encounters between the tourists and their partners (Mckercher and Bauer, 2003; White, 2003).

The existence of localities with a reputation for sex trade makes it relatively easy for potential customers to know where to seek these services. Some of the areas that are associated with the high numbers of prostitutes in Kenya are Nairobi, Mombasa, Malindi and Watamu (Sindiga, 1999 and Omondi, 2003). In Kenya, holidays have gained the image of a "sex safari" (Sindiga 1999, quoting Migot-Adhola et al, 1982). The town of Mombasa is usually referred to as 'Mombasa raha', a term which implies that Mombasa is a place for sexual pleasure. Once sex tourism is acceptable in any country it becomes very difficult to change the negative image created, which is further reinforced by brochures and other promotional materials (White, 2003; Ryan, 2003).

2.7.9 Sex Tourists

Tourists engaging in CST often travel to developing countries where anonymity is assured and there is availability of children (Omondi, 2003; WTO, 2001). According to Flowers (2001), there

are two types of sex tourists: paedophiles and situational sex abusers. Paedophiles specifically seek to have sex children while situational sex abusers do so because they want to experiment with children. According to Davidson (2000), sex tourists are socially and morally indiscriminate and consider the children as a form of exotic holiday experience. Abusers do not consider their actions harmful as they rationalize that they are either helping children from poor families or that the children in the destinations are sexually active and therefore more mature (UNICEF, 2003; Beddoe, 2003b).

In Kenya exploiters include family members, tourist officials, businessmen, Kenyans, foreigners, university students, tourists, paedophiles and guides (UNICEF, 2006). Some of them believe that having sex with children prevents them from contracting HIV/AIDS (UNICEF, 2006; Davidson 2000). There is also increasing evidence that paedophiles and prostitutes users are foreign men seeking to act out their sexual fantasies in order to exert power and regain their sense of control. They sexually usually abuse children to produce pornography which they sell or exchange with other abusers (WTO, 2001).

2.7.10 Internet

The internet has become one of the most effective ways of transmitting information about CST. It is also used for exchanging pornographic materials (White, 2003; Beddoe, 2003b). The internet and mobile phones are used to market sexual services which feature children (Cwikel and Hoban, 2005). Many sex abusers use it to network and exchange information on where the children are in the tourist destinations including Kenya (UNICEF, 2006). With the expansion of the internet technology known as Web 2.0 there are now many social networks such as twitter,

face book, my space and blogs which make it easier for the exploiters to make contacts and exchange photographs and videos with other abusers (ECPAT, 2008b).

2.7.11 Unsupportive Legal Frameworks

According to Omondi (2003) the law which addresses the protection of children and prostitution is fragmented and therefore not effective (Omondi, 2003). The weakness lies in the implementation as there is low prosecution rate of offenders (Ombara 2007; UNICEF, 2006). The prosecution also faces difficulties if there is no material evidence to support testimonies of children who are victims. At the coast there is only one children's court which handles all the cases. Often, there is a backlog of cases that extend beyond the stipulated legal time. The law is also applied unequally as there are fewer cases of international tourists reported than those of the local people. Therefore, this would indicate that there are two sets of law; one for the local people and one for international tourists (UNICEF, 2006).

There is also a disparity between the enactment and enforcement of the laws. Although the Children's Act was enacted in 2002, it has not been applied by all judges and magistrates. According to Mwaura (2009), the Act is disregarded, ignored, disobeyed or misapplied in many cases. The police training curriculum only includes a small part of the training on children's rights and there is no follow up or refresher courses for those already in the field. The police officers are not able to access some areas where exploitation takes place especially in the private homes. It is also reported that some of the policemen from the Tourist Police Unit (TPU) not only take bribes to circumvent the law, but they sexually exploit the children as well (UNICEF, 2006). Although the Ministry of Tourism has stated that it is in the process of putting in place an office to handle all matters involving CST, it is yet to withdraw licenses of businesses associated

with CST. The Tourism Bill which does not contain any specific clauses that address CST prevention.

CST falls under a wider underground economy which is associated with criminal networks where illegal gambling, drug trafficking, human trafficking, fraud and murder take place (WTO, 2001). Laws are weakly enforced by public officials due to lack of political will to solve the problem. This is because the police are under resourced, underpaid, and can be bribed easily (Beddoe, 2003a). In some instances the prosecution of abusers is avoided by embassies which use deportation and thereby help their own nationals to flee back home (Davidson, 2000).

2.8 Prevention Measures

The following are some of the interventions which are being carried out by various agencies in Kenya.

2.8.1. Legal Protection

Kenya is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the African Charter. It is also a signatory to the ILO labour convention, 1999 (182), which classifies trafficking of children, children engaged in slavery, forced or compulsory labour, prostitution and pornography under the worst forms of child labour (Omondi, 2003; UNICEF, 2006). The government has put in place a national plan of action that seeks to eliminate the worst forms of child labour within the next 15 years (Kimani, 2007).

The Children's Act which was enacted in 2001 provides protection from sexual exploitation including prostitution and pornography and has provisions for free basic education and the right

23

to health care for children. Under the same Act, the National council for Children's Services and Children's Courts have been established. The legal age for marriage is 18 years. While the legal consent for sex for girls is set at 16 years, there is no minimum for boys.

Another legislation that protects children is the criminal law which has amended penalties for rape and defilement to the maximum sentence of life imprisonment. The penal code contains offences against child sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation of children including rape, attempted rape and abduction of girls. The sexual offences act offers maximum punishment for sexual offenders and maximum protection to the victims. The other piece of legislation is the trafficking of person's bill which seeks to provide protection for children who are victims of sexual violence including sex tourism (UNICEF, 2006; KAHC, 2007).

The government is working on implementing a bill which ought to provide punitive penalties for those involved (Beja, 2007). Other legal prevention measures which have been proposed by the government include withdrawing of licenses of the hotels and prosecuting hotel owners where CST is taking place (Ombara, 2007).

2.8.2 Awareness Campaigns

Awareness campaigns to sensitize the public on the dangers of CST have been carried out by several international and local agencies. End Child Prostitution Pornography and Trafficking (ECPAT) is a non-state agency that is combating CST by raising global awareness and lobbying national governments to implement laws against CST. Its most recognizable prevention method is The Code. This was launched in October 2005 following a series of workshops and seminars

24

that were held in Nairobi and Mombasa aimed at various stakeholders in the tourism industry government agencies and trainers in tourism schools. By July 2009 a total of 47 out of 500 tourism businesses had signed The Code. These include hotels, tour companies and national tourism organizations such as KATO, MCTA, HRA, and KTB. The Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Home Affairs are involved implementing The Code (MoT, 2008).

ECPAT has also worked in collaboration with UNICEF in addressing the underlying causes of child sexual abuse by working to improve access to and quality of education, raising awareness, and advocating for children's rights. Awareness campaigns on CST were carried out in 2008 by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) an agency which is involved in ending human trafficking in Eastern Africa (IOM, 2008). Local initiatives include The Mijikenda Girl Child Education Group which launched a campaign to have one million signatures as a way of raising awareness among residents in Mombasa in 2007 (Majteny, 2007).

2.8.3. Recovery and Rehabilitation

Counselling, peer education and vocational training are provided by SOLWODI (Solidarity with Women in Distress) and SOLGIDI (Solidarity with Girls in Distress). These are organizations use peer educators to reach women and girls at risk of being drawn into the sex trade. Numerous rehabilitation and vocational training centres for victims have been established by the Catholic Church and its affiliates. Other projects which aim at curbing CST are being carried out by various organizations which include: the Child Welfare Society, the Undugu Society of Kenya, Sisters of Mercy, Mukuru, Rehabilitation of Young Street Girls, Teenage Mothers and Girls Association, Grandsons of Abraham Rescue Centre for boys and the Children of the Rising Sun home in Malindi (Mwai, 2007).

2.9 Theoretical Framework

The study draws inspiration from participation theories which have been used in political science literature to explain the theories of political participation. These theories try to explain why people support a party by voting for it, joining it or working for it. This study borrows from participation theories in an attempt to give reasons why various actors are involved in participation of prevention measures towards Child Sex Tourism.

2.9.1 The Civic Voluntarism Model

The Civic Voluntarism Model was initially referred to as the resources model and was first developed by Sidney Verba and Norman Nie in 1972 (Whitely and Seyd 2002). This theory does not explain why people participate but rather why they do not participate. It proposes three factors why people do not participate: that they lack resources which are explained in terms of time, money and resources; that they lack psychological engagement with the issue or the commitment and that they are outside the recruitment networks or places such as workplace, church, organizations or other social settings where they can be recruited.

Verba and Nie developed a typology that classified citizens into six different groups based on the activities taken (Whitely. and Seyd 2002). The first are inactives or those who do very little or nothing; the second are the voting specialists, who vote regularly but do nothing else; the third are the parochial participants who are only concerned about specific problems; the fourth, are the communalists who engage in various issues but are not highly involved; the fifth are the campaigners who are involved in various kinds; and finally the sixth are the complete activists who participate in all activities (Whitely. and Seyd 2002).

26

2.9.2 The Rational Choice Model

The rational choice theory states that a rational man is able to make decisions when confronted with a range of alternatives. He then ranks these in order of actions that maximise his personal benefits and as a result he makes the same decision each time he is confronted with the same alternatives (Whitely and Seyd 2002). This means that a rational man will make a decision to participate or not based on his preferences. However, this theory faces the same problem it faced in 1965 when it was first applied to political participation as argued by Olson in Whiteley and Seyd (2002). The theory postulates that rational actors will not participate in collective action to achieve common goals because the outcomes of such actions are public goods. This is because individuals are motivated by self interests in activities they are involved in.

2.9.3 Social Psychological Model

The Social Psychological model is also known as the Expectations-Values-Norms theory. The underlying theory is concerned with explaining the relationship between attitude and behaviour. This theory is used to explain unorthodox forms of participation such as protest behaviour and rebellious collective action. On one hand actors are faced with the individual benefits of an action while on the other hand they need to consider the social norms if they consider the action to be justifiable or if fits it with the expectations of other people whose opinion they value. (Whitely and Seyd 2002)

2.9.4 Mobilisation Model

This theory claims that individuals participate in response to political opportunities in the environment and from stimuli from other people. People therefore participate because

opportunities for them are greater than for other people and when other people persuade them (Whitely and Seyd 2002).

2.9.5 General Incentives Model

This explains the high intensity types of participation such as canvassing, addressing meetings and running for office, where the players need incentives to ensure they participate. These incentives are through the process of participating, and achieving ideological goals such as allowing members to interact with other like minded individuals (Whitely and Seyd 2002).

2.10 The Conceptual Framework.

The independent variables are the strategies for prevention. These include co-operation and involvement in legal enforcement, awareness creation, socio-economic support systems and social support and rehabilitation. When strategies are applied by various stakeholders: local communities, private businesses, state and a non-state agency, then the outcome is effective prevention of CST which is the dependent variable. This is achieved through increased awareness, empowerment and involvement.

28

Figure 2.*1 Diagrammatic Representation of the Conceptual Framework*

Key Measures and indicators for prevention	Targets of initiatives and interventions	Outcomes
• Legal enforcement • Awareness creation • Social-economic support systems addressing poverty • Social support for recovery and rehabilitation	• Local Communities • Private business • State • Non state organisations	• Awareness • Empowerment • Involvement

Source: J. Maina -Researcher

29

Table 2.1 Conceptual framework

Variables	Measure/Indicator
Independent Variables: Strategies for prevention by various agencies	Cooperation and involvement in legal enforcement • Community policing • Access to police and other authorities • Legal support in cases involving CST • Giving evidence in court • Lobbying for better laws
	Awareness creation • Availability of training on CST • Code of Conduct • Participation in demonstrations and campaigns • Display of stickers and posters
	Social-economic support systems addressing poverty • Community support for formal education • Creation of more economic activities for the community • Creation of markets for community products and services • Availability of employment • Involvement in community tourism
	Social support for recovery and rehabilitation • Availability of support centres • Rehabilitation of CST victims and families • Availability of skills training
Dependent Variables: Prevention of CST	**Outcomes**
	Awareness • Change of Community attitude towards CST • Increased participation in CST prevention
	Empowerment • Increase of income per household • Alternative sources of income • Better living conditions • Reduction of children involved in CST
	Involvement • Reduction of criminal networks • More successful prosecutions

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the process followed in gathering information for this study. It gives a summary of the methods used to process and analyze the data.

3.2 Selection of the Research Site

The study was carried out along the North Coast of Mombasa from Nyali Beach to Kikambala beach an area covering about 30 kilometres. According UNICEF (2006), this area has the highest incidence of CST in Kenya and therefore the most relevant location for carrying out the study. The respondents comprised of members of the local community, private businesses, various state and non-state agencies which have networks in the area of study such as the Tourist Police Unit, NGOs, Children's Department, Administrative Officers, religious organisations and children's homes.

3.3 Research Design

The research design was a survey. According to Mugenda & Mugenda (2003) a survey is a useful method for obtaining information that describes an existing phenomenon by asking individuals about their perceptions, attitudes, behaviours or values. This is a descriptive research which answers questions concerning the current situation of the subjects or describes the way things are (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003).

3.4 Units of analysis

The units of analysis were the various prevention measures applied by the stakeholders.

3.5 Units of Observation

The units of observation were state agencies, non- state agencies, local communities, and private businesses. The respondents were chosen because they were members of the host communities and were closely connected to the children, who are potential victims of CST. In addition, they were expected to be aware of sexual exploitation of children due to their professional roles in the tourism industry and the responsibilities they hold in their respective organizations.

Respondents from the local communities and the private businesses were drawn from the North Coast area covering the four main beaches; Nyali, Bamburi, Shanzu and Kikambala. Other respondents were selected from NGOs, CBOs, Community leaders and Government Agencies. The school teacher was a patron of "Rights of a Child Club", an organisation that has networks in over 30 schools. The respondents from the hotels were selected based on the level of class of the hotel. The two guest houses mainly offer services to budget tourists; the three star hotel offers middle level services and the two five star hotels offer first class services. All hotels accommodate domestic and international clients. Two families were selected conveniently because they had children who are victims of CST. The researcher was able to identify the families through respondents from the local communities.

3.6 Sampling Method and Sample Size

The sampling method used was purposive sampling, which is a non probability sampling method. According to Singleton et al (1988), the weakness of using a non probability sampling method is that it does not control for investigator bias in the selection of units. The pattern of variability cannot be predicted from non probability sampling thereby making it impossible to

calculate sampling error or to estimate sample precision. Although the method is not representative, it is more practical and gives more in-depth information on the particular area where data is collected and hence met the objectives of the study and research questions. The respondents were handpicked based on their willingness to give information. The respondents were recruited by using a combination of convenience and snowball methods.

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) one should obtain as big a sample as possible. DePaulo (2000) and Singleton (1988), state that a sample size of 30 is sufficient to carry out a statistical analysis. Isaac and Michael (1995), argue that small samples are justifiable when it is not economically feasible to collect a large sample, where the population is homogeneous and when the study requires methodology such as interviews. Due to time constraints, costs, and the nature of the study, the researcher used a total sample size of 62. The structure of the respondents was as follows:

Table 3.1 Category of Respondents

	Category	Total
1.	State Agencies	6
2	Non State Agencies	6
3	Local Community	22
4.	Tourism Businesses and Associations	28
Total		62

3.7 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

The main data collection tools in the field were the questionnaires and which were administered to the private business operators along the beaches and also the local communities. Interview schedules were administered to elicit information from the state and non state agencies. Most of

the questions in the questionnaires were open ended. This allowed more information to be collected from the respondents. According to Veal (2008) there are two disadvantages of using such questionnaires. The first is that the analysis of verbatim answers can be laborious and may result having a set of categories of no more value than a well constructed pre-coded list which means that one has to use a certain amount of judgment to arrive at those categories and this may result in error. The other disadvantage is that it is slow in that all the responses have to be clarified which may result in the researcher giving answers to the respondent. Care was taken when asking the questions especially when the researcher had to translate content from English to Kiswahili language.

In administration of the questionnaires, and the interview schedules, the researcher used face to face interviews as the data collection method. This was the most appropriate method to be used due to the sensitive nature of the topic. In addition, it helped to increase the level of response from the respondents. The researcher asked the questions and recorded the answers. Questions were asked in the order in which they appeared on the questionnaire without variation.

The researcher also used the observation method and was guided by a checklist to record any visual data and interactions. The type of data sought included structures for social support systems related to poverty such as schools and economic activities; legal enforcement structures such as community policing, police stations and their access to the local communities; awareness campaign materials such as posters and meetings and rehabilitation centres. The researcher also observed the interactions between the tourists and the local communities along the beaches. Documentary analysis was carried out in the course of this study. The types of documents

analysed included government reports, related literature on the subject, and media reports. All these tools enabled the researcher to gather in-depth information which allowed for triangulation.

Upon approval of the research proposal, official permission was sought from the local administration before carrying out the survey. Access to the respondents was gained by contacting the gatekeepers such as the community leaders and the hotel managers in advance. This assisted in developing rapport and trust between the researcher and the respondents. The field work was carried out during the month of July, 2009 and covered a period of two weeks.

3.8 Data Type

The research relied mainly on the qualitative method to collect data by using questionnaires and the interview guides. The data was collected using the questionnaires. This was then edited for purposes of accuracy and consistency. The researcher used the interview guide to record notes which were later analysed. The objectives of the research were used to derive the themes upon which data was collected.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study on strategies in the prevention of sexual exploitation of children in the tourism sector in North Coast of Kenya. The chapter responds to the objectives indicated in chapter one which are: measures and interventions for prevention; the constraints on prevention; the appropriate areas for intervention and the strategies for effective prevention of CST.

4.2 Characteristics of the Respondents.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents According to Organizations

	Agencies	Position of Respondent	Number
	State		
1.	Ministry of Tourism	Administrator	1
2.	Tourist Police Unit	Chief Inspector	1
3.	Kenya Wildlife service	Beach Officer	1
4.	Primary School	School Teacher/ Club Patron	1
5.	Children's Department	Children's Officer	1
6.	Local Administration	Area Chief (Kongowea)	1
	Non State Agencies		
7.	Child Welfare Society of Kenya	Regional Coordinator	1
8.	SOLWODI	Chief Executive Officer	1
9.	SOLGIDI	Programme Coordinator	1
10.	Wema Centre	Project Officer	1
11.	Kenya Alliance Advancement of Child's Rights	Regional Coordinator	1
12.	Religious Organisation	Senior Pastor	1
	Local Community Agencies		
13.	Families	Household Heads	2
14.	Pwani Association of Local Tour Operators	Chairman	1
15.	Local Communities	Members	19
	Tourism Businesses and Associations		
16.	Hotels	Managers	5
17.	Kenya Association of Hotel Keepers	Ag. Executive Officer	1
18.	Kenya Association of Tour Operators	Director	1
19.	Beach Traders	Owners	21
	Total		62

The respondents were placed in 4 broad categories which represented state agencies, non-state agencies, members of the local communities and the tourism businesses. The local chief was assisted by five community elders in answering the questionnaire.

4.3 Measures and Interventions for Prevention of CST.

60 respondents were asked to describe the type of interventions used within their premises or jurisdiction in order to stop Child Sex Tourism. These interventions are discussed here below.

4.3.1 Prevention Measures by the Local communities

19 respondents were asked to state the methods of intervention used. Seven reported that reporting to the local authorities was the most common method used. This was followed by attending awareness campaigns and meetings given by five respondents. These campaigns are usually hosted by the local administration or non-state agencies. The methods include disseminating information by using brochures, posters radio announcements and radio programmes. Community patrol in the residential areas by some youths, taking children to school and restricting children from accessing the beach are other methods given by three respondents. Five of the respondents thought that these measures are helpful in that they keep children away from the beaches. The respondent from the local CBO, Pwani Association of Local Tour Operators (PALTO) which represents about 4000 members stated that the organisation uses various measures which include restricting children from accessing the beach, carrying out awareness campaigns among the local communities, reporting to the police for further action and assisting poor families through providing basic facilities such as food and clothes.

37

4.3.2 Prevention Measures by Private Businesses

21 respondents in the private business category were asked to state the prevention methods that they used. 20 out of 21 operators who have small businesses along the beach stated that they belonged to associations that have rules and regulations. 18 of the respondents stated that these rules protect children from sexual exploitation. When asked what specific action is taken by the associations when a member facilitates a tourist to contact a child for purposes of sex, 12 of the respondents stated that they report to the tourist police. The other method used is expulsion of members from the association stated by 9 respondents and suspension stated by 3 respondents. Many of the associations have disciplinary committees and these make decisions depending on the extent of violation of the rules.

All the respondents from five hotels stated that they have rules and regulations that address CST. The rules specify the type of clients allowed in the premises. In all the hotels, children under the age of 18 are not allowed to stay in the hotels by themselves and can only be assigned rooms when accompanied by a parent, a guardian or a teacher. Verification of the relationship of the adult accompanying the child is carried out by two hotels. This is done by checking the passport or identity card of the adult and by requesting that advance booking be made if a child is involved. In addition the hotels do not accept any additional bookings that involve Kenyan citizens from foreign tourists who have already been assigned rooms. The study observed that three of the hotels are signatories to The Code and have posters that warn against CST visibly displayed in the public areas. Involvement of local communities in the fight against CST was reported by three hotels. This is through providing support for education programmes which

facilitates more children to stay in school, employing the youth from the local communities and assisting children's homes financially or by donating food and clothing.

The respondent from the Association of Tour Operators stated that some Tour Operators include information on impacts of CST in the travel information given to clients during introduction sessions. Some of the members contribute indirectly by awarding school bursaries, donating books, equipment and through funding school building projects. Although the Association does nothing directly to put any measures in place, three Tour Operators have signed The Code.

4.3.3 Prevention Measures by State and Non-State Agencies

The following is a breakdown of the responses of the other 15 respondents who belonged to the state and non-state categories:

Table 4.2 Prevention Methods used by state and non state agencies

Prevention Method	Category		Number
	State	Non state	Total
Advocating for better policies which protect children	1	3	4
Awareness programmes for children and communities	1	2	3
Supporting the Tourism Code of conduct	2	1	3
Providing and supporting formal education	2	1	3
Providing psycho social support	0	2	2
Rehabilitating children in homes	0	2	2
Working with parents	0	2	2
Patrolling the beach	2	0	2
Making arrests	1	0	1
Disciplining	1	0	1
Reporting to the law enforcement agencies	0	2	2

Advocating for better policies to protect children was reported by four respondents. The respondent Children's Department explained that the policies aimed at protecting children are

inadequate. This is because the implementation process is too lengthy and therefore they need to be improved. Three respondents reported that they carry out awareness programmes that target both children and their parents. Supporting the Tourism Code was a measure carried out by three agencies.

Supporting children to stay in school and obtain formal education was reported by three respondents, two from state and one from a non-state organisation. This is done by providing uniforms, books and meals. The chief reported that the local administration followed up those school drop-outs who had been reported by parents, and made sure that they stayed in school. In case these children still failed to attend school, disciplinary methods such as manual labour would be applied.

Providing psycho-social support to the most vulnerable children who include orphans and children of commercial sex workers is carried out by some respondents. Counselling is provided to the children. In addition families are supported through the provision of basic needs such as food, rent and clothing. This makes it much easier for the children to continue with their education. Two respondents reported that shelter and rehabilitation is provided by their organisations where basic needs such as accommodation and medical care are met. However, there is no state organisation that provides a rehabilitation home for children who have been sexually abused.

The TPU and Kenya Wildlife Service which are respondents from state agencies reported that they patrolled the beach frequently. The researcher observed three Policemen from the TPU

along Shanzu beach on patrol. The Inspector in charge of the Tourist Police Unit explained that any person caught or suspected of engaging in CST is arrested and prosecuted. When asked how many arrests have been made so far, he stated that at that time, there were two tourists who were serving prison sentences in Shimo La Tewa prison. Two non-state agencies reported that they usually involve the police. However, the respondent from TPU was reluctant to disclose the number of cases reported by various groups.

4.4 Constraints on Prevention Measures of CST

There are several constraints which hinder effective prevention as discussed below:

Table 4.3 Constraints to prevention measures

Constraints to Prevention Measures of CST	State	Non State	Local Communities	Private Business	Number of respondents
Acceptance by local communities	5	6	16	8	35
Poverty	1	4	10	4	19
Lack of coordination	3	2	6	3	14
Lack of legal instruments	2	6	0	0	8
Limited surveillance	1	5	0	0	6
Limited awareness campaign tools	1	2	0	0	3

4.4.1 Acceptance by the Local Communities

The biggest challenge which was reported by 35 respondents was the widespread acceptance of the exploitation by the local communities. This explains why in some cases prevention measures are never implemented. This attitude is deep-rooted and appears to be reinforced by the financial benefits accrued by those involved especially the parents, guardians and middlemen. They therefore do not see any harm in the exploitation. At the same time those who are not involved in CST did not think that they should get involved its prevention.

41

4.4.2 Poverty

19 of the respondents said that another major constraint is poverty which is as a result of high rate of unemployment. The major employers at the coast are from the tourism industry and the shipping industry. However, most of the local people are unskilled and as a result they are poorly paid. The researcher was able to observe teams of workers who are engaged in "Kazi Kwa Vijana" initiative near Nyali, and in Mombasa Town. This is a government initiative to engage the youth in development projects by providing employment for them. However, this type of employment is on contract basis and the pay is very low.

4.4.3 Lack of Coordination

The ability to organize so as to stop the phenomenon is a big challenge as reported by the 14 respondents. This is because there is a lack of cooperation among the stakeholders and therefore effective measures have not been put into place. This may be because some of the stakeholders benefit from it. There is lack of leadership from agencies which should be at the forefront. For example the Ministry of Tourism which is a state agency does not have any strategy or programme to prevent CST but instead it relies on non-state organizations such as ECPAT. The Ministry of Tourism also does not carry out any audits or investigate businesses within its jurisdiction to establish those businesses that are involved. The respondent from the Ministry reported that there was lacks of capacity in the Ministry. The non-state agencies reported that although they usually they report cases to the police, they did not follow-up. As a result of this offenders are not prosecuted as there are no witnesses.

4.4.4 Unsupportive legal frameworks

Unsupportive legal instruments due to inadequate legislation were identified by 8 respondents as another factor that hinders effective prevention measures. One of the community based organization, which deals with legal issues said that the laws which are in place are adequate to protect children but there is lack of implementation. In Mombasa, there is a Children's Court that should also offer much assistance as it was set aside to specifically handle only cases involving children. However, its effectiveness is hindered due to insufficient manpower which is needed to file all the cases and prosecute them at the district level. It also takes too long to determine the cases hence this becomes very expensive for most families to attend court sessions for the cases which have been presented for prosecution to be determined. The alternative is to hire private lawyers for legal representation which is also very expensive and therefore families which are poor they give up.

There is lack of co-operation from the law enforcement agencies and this made it difficult to prosecute cases. The regular police do not give much assistance to the CST victims and their families as they refer all the incidents to the Tourist Police Unit. When collecting data for the study the Chief Inspector at the Nyali Police station informed the researcher that all cases concerning tourists are handled by the Tourist Police Unit which is found in Bamburi area and the officer declined to be interviewed further. It was reported that the officers from the TPU Tourists Police receive bribes and therefore fail to make any arrests even when there is evidence. There is division of labour among the police units that makes the process of reporting lengthy.

Legal services have not devolved to the people in the grassroots. For example the officials working in the children's department reported that they are not able to investigate all cases brought to them. In addition cases involving children take a long time, sometimes two years before they are determined. This becomes very expensive for families who have to appear in court many times. Many children come from poor families that are not able to afford legal representation. As a result, these families turn to cultural practices such as traditional courts where cases are determined by community elders. In such cases, the family is compensated by the exploiter. This practice perpetuates the problem as this method does not give the right punishment to deter exploiters from abusing other children. This method is inadequate because it denies the victims their legal rights and does not help to heal their trauma and suffering afterwards.

The beach operator's Association which have rules and regulations that suspend or expelled an offender do not take any other legal action. While expulsion is permanent, the associations do not follow up to ensure that the offender does not operate in another beach afterwards. Suspension is temporary and the member who is allowed back may repeat the offense again. Many families do not report to the local authorities. The respondents from the families did not report the matter to the local authorities although one sought help from an NGO much later. The reason for not reporting is due to the stigma attached and this leads to victimization by neighbours and friends. They also did not believe that the authorities were able to do deal with the issue.

4.4.5 Limited Surveillance

Limited surveillance was reported by six respondents. Surveillance is confined to popular areas where the tourists visit such as hotels and the beaches. In these areas, patrols are limited and police can not access some of private villas and cottages. They are also limited due to the scheduling. Patrols are mostly carried out during weekdays during the daytime. This means that nights and weekends are not covered, and yet this is the time when most exploiters abuse children. The researcher observed that whereas there were very few children in the hotel beach fronts, there were many children in the public beach areas such as Kenyatta and Bamburi beaches where no one restricted them from mixing with the tourists.

There is lack of screening at the points of entry to make sure that known exploiters do not get access into the country as tourists was stated by six respondents. The researcher also noted that the local police stations lack modern technology such as computers and therefore collecting data or using the internet to carry out surveillance is not done. One of the Hotel Managers narrated how a known tourist, who had been denied access in several hotels because of exploiting young girls, finally ended up renting a private house. He continued to sexually exploit young girls over several years with the full knowledge of the police. It was reported that the police were unwilling to follow up and investigate the matter even after it was brought to their attention several times by some of the local residents. The respondent said that most likely the police had been bribed by this abuser.

4.4.6 Limited Awareness Campaign Tools

The most visible awareness campaign tool which is in use is The Code. One respondent from the hotels reported that many of the Hotels that have signed have their own internal regulations which prevent CST. However, many guest houses are not signatories and yet this is where most incidents of exploitation are reported. He also said that some of the signatories are not committed to fight CST and have signed so as to preserve their business image. Some hotels do not get involved because they are not properly sensitized on the benefits of signing and enforcing the code in their premises. Others do not sign due to the mistaken belief that if their clients get to know that they are campaigning to end CST, it would imply that it is happening in their premises and this would result in negative publicity. The KAHC which is the national association representing hotels does not take any active role in ending CST but encourages members to fight CST independently. Effectiveness of The Code's is also limited because it is self regulatory tool. This means that the establishments can fill out all the necessary paperwork yet fail to implement its clauses. The Code is limited in that it does not address the needs of the Kenyan Tourism Industry because the clauses are too general. In addition it has only targeted a section of the industry and has failed to include other stakeholders such as the local communities or businesses that thrive in the periphery.

One respondent reported that in many cases there is no follow up after an awareness campaign has taken place. This means that for subsequent awareness campaigns, other people have to be trained. Due to lack of continuity the resources available are only spent in training, and therefore campaigns do not advance to the implementation stage. One respondent stated that there was lack of community involvement as most of these campaigns are designed and carried out by

outside agencies. They are therefore not relevant as they do not meet the need of the local communities. Organizations such as ECPAT which are in the forefront of fighting the problem do not have officials at the coast to monitor the situation. Although they network with other organizations such as SOLGIDI and SOLWODI, these organisations have limited budgets. The respondents also reported that many people turn up for rallies and seminars if there is monetary compensation or media coverage.

4.5 Appropriate Areas for Intervention in Prevention of CST

4.5.1 Level of Awareness

Table 4.4 Perception on the level of involvement

Level of involvement	State	Non state	Local Communities	Private Business	Total
Strongly involved	2	5	4	12	23
Moderately involved	3	3	7	8	21
Slightly involved	1	0	9	6	16
Not involved	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	8	20	26	60

In order to identify the specific areas of intervention in prevention, it was important to first establish the level of awareness of sexual exploitation of children through tourism in the area. 60 respondents reported that they knew about the practice either first hand or from other sources.

On further questioning to find out the level of involvement by children in the area, 21 respondents stated that children were strongly involved, 23 respondents stated that the children were moderately involved while 16 respondents stated that the children were slightly involved. It is significant to note the differences in the way that the state agencies viewed the level of

47

awareness. While the Inspector in charge of the Tourist Police Unit thought that the children were strongly involved, the Ministry of Tourism Official stated that the children were slightly involved. Some of the respondents noted that after the problem was highlighted in the media, the numbers of the children seen with the tourists before has dropped. There is a possibility that the numbers may not have reduced, but that there is more discretion from the perpetrators due to negative publicity.

4.5.2 Community Factors for Entry in CST.

There were many factors which were given by respondents to explain the reasons why children were likely to be engaged in sexual relations with tourists in this area.

4.5.2.1 Poverty

Poverty was cited by 36 of the respondents as the main reason why children engaged themselves in sexual relations with tourists. This was attributed to factors such as unemployment of the local people which was described as severe by some of the respondents. CST was then seen as an easier route of getting out of poverty. Ten respondents also stated that children were lured with material things which included clothes, mobile phones, money and also the promise of romance which would lead to marriage out of the country. A respondent who is a primary school teacher explained that most of the children who are involved come from the outlying slums and there was great pressure from their families to escape the surrounding poverty.

Lack of parental care is also factor that contributes to the children's level of poverty as it increases their vulnerability to the exploitation. Lack of parental care is attributed to neglect of

the children by parents or the physical absence of parents and other adult caretakers in their lives. Some of the children involved are orphans according to four of the respondents. The study also revealed that CST also involves children who have migrated from upcountry. According to 11 respondents, there are more children from upcountry than those who come from the coast and therefore these children do not have any parental care.

4.5.2.2 Acceptance of CST as a lifestyle

Seven of the respondents reported that the children are not involved in CST due to dire poverty, but are motivated by the lure for better things. They reported that the local communities have accepted child prostitution as a lifestyle because it is an easier way of making money compared with other forms of employment. In addition there is peer pressure from siblings and friends of the child contributes to children joining CST. The children who are involved act as role models and as result some families persuade their children to join CST. There was also an underlying belief by the local people that it is prestigious for a family to be associated with a foreign tourists, especially Caucasians who are thought to be wealthier than other tourists.

4.5.2.3 Low Levels of Education

Low levels of education caused by a low school enrolment and a high drop out rate was a factor which contributes to CST. Five respondents reported that there are children who do not attend school in the area even though they are eligible. They reported that poverty is the leading cause why children do not attend school. The school teacher reported that although the government has implemented free primary education other, it does not provide uniforms, books, meals, and in some cases transportation. This means that parents have to pay for these extra expenses.

Overcrowding in the classrooms is another factor that causes low levels of attendance. Children who have difficulties in learning do not get personal attention from teachers and as a result they lag behind in their education. Eventually some of these children drop out of school and join prostitution which is perceived to be an easier alternative.

The school teacher also reported that some of the parents do not value education at all because they withdraw their children from school any time. She noted that some children have regular clients who visit the country regularly. The parents or guardians of these children allow their children stay away from school during the period that the tourist is in the country which may be up to two weeks. Due to this interruption these children end up performing very poorly in their studies and many of them discontinue with their education. Should a teacher or school intervene, these parents withdraw their children from school completely. Another reason why children do not attend school is due lack of parental care which is as a result of parental neglect, being orphaned or children who have migrated from upcountry. When asked how the children who do not attend school occupy themselves, five of the respondents stated that the children end up in the streets and beaches where some become hawkers. Some children get involved in drug trafficking or join criminal gangs and eventually they join prostitution. Dropping out of school therefore either contributes directly to CST or leads children to activities that make them more vulnerable to engaging in CST.

4.5.2.4 Patterns of Reporting CST to Local Authorities

Respondents who were community leaders, local administration and the school teacher were asked whether parents or guardians from the local communities report cases of CST. The Tourist

Police and the Chief reported that the parents do not report their own children or even approach them for any type of help regarding CST. Many of the cases they handle are reported by concerned neighbours instead. The Tourist Police reported that they do not get cooperation from parents when they try to carry out investigations. The Tourist Police stated that such parents do not report because either they are beneficiaries or are in denial regarding their children's involvement. However, according to the Chief, parents are quick to report children who refuse to go to school so that they are disciplined. The school teacher stated that the only time when parents approach her is to seek counselling for their children when they suspect that they are involved in prostitution. However, when the two families were asked whether they ever approached the local administration for help, they stated that they did not because they did not think that that they would receive any assistance.

4.5.2.5 Role of the Tourism Industry

Respondents from local communities and the private businesses who operate along the beach were asked to explain how the Tourism Industry benefited the local people. 25 respondents stated that the income earned through tourism boosted the local economies and thereby contributing to other businesses such as retailing and construction industry. 17 respondents stated that tourism provided direct employment for those who worked in the hotels and tour companies, travel agencies and airlines and indirect employment for other businesses such as curio shops and taxi operations.

The tourism multiplier effect was seen to be of great benefit by four respondents who said that they are able to use part of the income earned through tourism to develop their rural areas outside

the coastal province. Tourism was seen as a channel of philanthropy by nine respondents who explained that the tourists donate school materials, build schools, give bursaries to needy children, support orphanages or give direct aid in form of money and clothes. The tourists are also considered to be friends and it is very prestigious for those families with such friends because they are assured of a constant source of financial aid.

Although tourism is beneficial to the local communities, it impacts the local communities negatively. 21 respondents said that tourism excludes the local communities from the mainstream tourism industry and as a result they are relegated to operating small business in the periphery. The reason is that many of the large establishments such as hotels and the big tour companies require huge financial investments. Many of these tourism businesses are owned by foreigners who employ members from the local communities in low paying jobs. Some hotels at the North Coast provide "all inclusive packages". These types of hotels provide all services thereby reducing further the opportunities for the local communities to benefit economically.

Economic overdependence of tourism by the local communities was seen as a negative impact by 8 of the respondents. Tourism is a labour intensive industry that offers employment to many people during the high season. However, during the low season when business is low, many workers are laid off. As a result, they face many difficulties including income insecurity, lack of recognition for their experience and unsatisfactory working conditions. Four respondents stated that tourism is also associated with drug trafficking and abuse as some of the employees in the industry become either conduits or users. Cultural deterioration was given by 3 respondents who stated that tourism is threatens the traditional family set up. This happens when young women

prefer to be marriage to tourists over marriage to young men from their own communities. The young men also prefer to befriend older white women so that they can be supported financially. Child labour and spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDs were cited as negative impacts by some of the respondents as well.

20 of the respondents stated that tourism contributes directly to CST and causes children to drop out of school at an early age. 16 respondents stated that the children enter the tourism industry through activities such as hawking and vending in areas frequented by tourists. 16 respondents stated that children are involved while providing entertainment such as traditional dances or acrobatic shows to the tourists in the hotels and in the villages. 15 respondents stated that the children also frequent facilities that are used by the tourists such as hotels, bars, discotheques, nightclubs and beaches. The presences of these facilities make it easy for the exploiters make contacts with children. It was reported that children also visit these facilities with the intention of initiating contacts with the exploiters. The researcher observed that there are a lot of young children who were in Mtwapa, an area which has a large concentration of bars, discotheques and nightclubs and is associated with heavy tourist traffic.

When asked to identify the specific areas where the exploiters make contacts with the children, the beach was reported by 25 respondents as the most popular venue. Bars, clubs and discotheques were identified by 18 respondents; villages were identified by five respondents, while hotels and cottages were identified by 4 of the respondents. Contact is then made either directly by the children themselves or indirectly through middlemen or other children who were already involved in CST. The beach area behind Pirates Club and Baharini Chalets, the beach

area near Cheers Club and the Big Tree club, Mamba Village Disco and Tembo Discotheque were identified as the specific locations where contacts for CST are made. Respondents stated that the local authorities are well aware of the activities that take place in these places and yet do nothing.

4.5.2.6 Child Trafficking

The majority of children who are involved in CST are from the coast as reported by 29 of the respondents while 11 of the respondents thought that the majority of the children come from upcountry. Many these children usually travel to the coast to join relatives or friends. The non-state agencies that provide rehabilitation for children reported that child trafficking for the purposes of CST contributes to the numbers of children who are involved.

4.5.2.7 Patterns of Victimization

From the study, it was established that both females and males are involved in the practice, but girls are more likely to be involved than the boys. Out of 40 respondents who were asked this question, 36 stated that that females are likely to be more involved while only four thought that males are likely to be more involved. There are more girls than boys who do not attend school. The reason is that culturally it is more acceptable for girls to be held back from school. It is also much easier to manipulate girls than boys in joining prostitution.

4.5.2.8 Internet

Only 2 respondents thought that the exploiters were able to maintain their contacts with the children and their families through the internet. One respondent stated that the sex exploiters use

their digital cameras or telephone cameras to take and disseminate pornography over the internet while they are still in the destination. The exploiters are reported to share their exploits using the social networking sites.

4.6 Strategies for Effective Prevention of CST

The following were the suggestions given by 60 participants when asked if there were other strategies that would be included to the prevention measures.

Table 4.5 Suggestions on other prevention measures

Prevention Measures	State	Non State	Local Communities	Private Business	Total
Awareness training on CST for Children and Parents	5	3	6	9	23
Community support for education	1	1	4	8	14
Creating more economic activities	0	0	4	6	10
Working with stakeholders	2	1	3	3	9
Community policing	2	0	2	5	9
Local Code of Conduct	0	1	5	2	8
Lobbying for better laws	0	4	1	1	6
Accessing police and other authorities	0	1	1	3	5
Placing restrictions children	1	0	1	1	3
Placing restrictions on tourists	1	0	1	0	2
Supporting children homes	0	0	0	1	1
Clubs /youth programmes	0	1	0	0	1

4.6.1 Awareness Training

Awareness training on the dangers of CST was given by 23 respondents. The respondents stated that awareness programmes would be more effective if they target both parents and children. They should also be carried out more frequently. The school teacher reported that currently the

awareness training that is taking place in schools is done through clubs which means that the non-members do not get this vital information. Training should therefore be included in school syllabus so as to reach more children.

4.6.2 Supporting Education

Support for education was seen as an effective measure by 14 respondents especially if done with the collaboration of parents and guardians. This is because many children who are engaged in CST do not attend school. Attending school is perceived to be important because it keeps the children occupied and this minimizes the chances of them meeting tourists. Most significantly, it equips them with education and skills training which are key in obtaining employment or starting their own businesses.

4.6.3 Creating Economic Activities

10 respondents stated poverty would be reduced through creating more economic activities and thereby reducing the number of children engaging in CST. Involvement in community tourism is one such activity that was cited, as this can provide opportunities for the local people to use resources found within their locales. They can then own tourism business such as hotels, boat companies and tour companies collectively. The respondents also suggested that the "all inclusive" holiday concept which is associated with low wages and low tourism multiplier effect should not be stopped.

4.6.4 Working with Stakeholders

It was reported by ten respondents that the prevention measures would work more effectively if all the stakeholders joined together. This would avoid duplication of work and hence more resources would available for more effective prevention. Involving the police and other authorities was given by 5 respondents who have not been reporting. Respondents who reported stated that they would now follow-up to make sure that offenders are prosecuted.

4.6.5 Community Policing

Community policing was stated by eight respondents as a way of preventing CST. This is seen to be a more effective method because they can supplement the patrols done by the police along the beach. They would also be better placed to access areas which are out of reach by the local police and KWS such as villages, hotels, bars, and discotheques.

4.6.6 Local Code of Conduct

The respondents stated that it would be important for the Ministry of Tourism to enforce the implementation of The Code and penalize those who violated because hotels associated with CST are still in operation. Eight respondents reported that having a code of conduct that is relevant to the community needs is vital as The Code which is being used does not meet their needs. The respondent from SOLWODI stated that her organisation was planning to write a code of conduct which is applicable to the local context.

4.6.7 Lobbying for Better Laws

Lobbying for better laws was stated by six of the respondents. Four of these respondents who are non-state agencies stated that they would lobby for the laws that are in place to be improved. The ministry of Tourism stated that it would follow-up with the law enforcement officers to make sure that laws are implemented. They could also enforce these laws by withdrawing licenses from establishments where CST takes place.

4.6.8 Other Measures

The other measures that were suggested include placing restrictions on the children and tourists, supporting children's homes, starting youth programmes such as sports clubs, drama clubs and peer educator clubs to keep the youth occupied and inculcate positive behaviour at the same time.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The study established that there are prevention measures being used by the four categories of respondents which represented the state, non- state agencies, local communities and the private businesses. The prevention measures in use address: legal enforcement issues, awareness creation, social-economic systems which address poverty issues and social support for recovery and rehabilitation.

The measures which addressed legal enforcement included reporting to the local authorities, community patrol, patrolling the beach by KWS and the TPU and restricting children from accessing the beach. Some of the local businesses have rules and regulations which they use to prevent CST such as expelling or suspending those who assist exploiters to contact children. Restricting the children from accessing the beach area in the hotels when not accompanied by adults and also restricting the types of clients in the hotels was another method. These are helpful because they minimised contacts with the clients in those areas. Prosecution and imprisonment of the offenders and lobbying for better laws are other methods in place.

The study established that the methods used in for awareness creation include local campaigns, meetings and barazas held by the community leaders, signing and supporting The Code. Giving information to the tourists by the tour operators and placing posters in the hotels is also done. The social economic support systems include supporting children to stay in school, and providing aid in terms of foodstuffs and clothing. There are limited job opportunities in the tourism industry. The methods used in social support for recovery and rehabilitation include

providing physical protection such a shelters and homes for the victims. Alongside, provision of basic needs such as food and clothing, counselling services and supporting education and skills training.

In spite of having various measures in place there are constraints or challenges that the agencies face. Acceptance of CST by the local communities was the biggest hindrance. This is because the communities do not play any role in CST prevention. Poverty which is characterised by high levels of unemployment and low levels of education is major constraint. There is lack of coordination by the various stakeholders due to lack of leadership in addressing the prevention measures. Lack of legal frameworks also hinders prevention and as a result there are low prosecution rates and imprisonment rates. The methods of surveillance are limited due lack of screening at the entrance points hence access by exploiters into the country is made easy. The most popular awareness campaign tool is The Code, but this is not very effective because few stakeholders have adopted it.

In order to analyse the most appropriate areas for interventions, the study examined community factors which led to entry into CST. The factors which were identified in this area were poverty, acceptance of CST by the local communities, low levels of education, unsupportive legal frameworks and inadequate methods of reporting to the local authorities. It was also established that the tourism industry also plays a significant role in enabling CST. The internet also plays a role is supporting CST to some extent. Traditional cultures that permit child abuse such as child trafficking for labour and attitudes that allow the girl child to earn a living for her family through prostitution are factors that play a key role in CST.

The study also identified effective strategies in prevention of CST. Measures to address the legal enforcement include community policing, improving patrol to include hitherto inaccessible areas, placing restrictions children and tourists as well and providing better methods of accessing the police and other authorities. The awareness creation methods include: implementing programmes which target both the children and their parents and having a relevant Code of Conduct that addresses community needs. The social economic support systems to address poverty include: creating more economic activities and supporting education initiatives at all levels. Other areas that address recovery and rehabilitation include supporting children homes, and establishing clubs and youth programmes.

5.2 Conclusion

The study established prevention measures in place are inadequate. This is because there is lack of coordination among the stakeholders and that they fail to address underlying courses within the local communities that reinforce CST. Poverty is a major underlying cause in CST which is characterised by low levels of education; lack of employment and lack of alternative livelihoods support affect the communities. Acceptance of the practice by the local communities is also closely related to cultural practices which exploit children. Lack of appropriate legal instruments such as having laws addressing child trafficking, child labour and use of the internet for child pornography and prostitution, inadequate surveillance and community policing also contribute to low prosecution rates. The role tourism industry also played a major role as it provided the environment where CST thrived, yet the industry did very little to stop CST.

5.3 Recommendations

In order to implement any effective strategies, the research recommends that a multifaceted approach that includes all stakeholders should be used in order to curb CST more effectively. More specifically emphasis should be placed on measures which take place before children are abused.

The State through its many departments and ministries should provide services that can most effectively and equitably be delivered by the public sector. The state agencies should work in collaboration so that there will be those bodies which give guidance through polices and legal enforcement while others should provide and rehabilitation and recovery services.

The state should look into ways of creating alternative methods for the local communities to earn a living. This is by providing employment opportunities for the local communities and enforcing labour laws so that communities are not exploited. The state agencies such Kenya Tourism Development Cooperation (KTDC) should support the local communities in tourism related businesses by availing more funds. The state should also provide training which will include formal education and skills training in order to increase the local community's employability and entrepreneurial skills. In addition to providing free primary education the state should provide poor families with other resources such as books, uniforms and meals.

The state should ensure immediate implementation of existing laws on CST. Prosecution of offenders should include exploiters, parents or guardians, middlemen and anyone involved in CST. In addition there should be free legal representation by the state for those who cannot

afford to hire lawyers. The Tourist Police should use modern methods of surveillance to monitor cases of CST such as having a data base of all known exploiters at the entry points. Clear channels of reporting should be implemented such having help desks and police hotlines in the police stations. In addition the regular police should also handle CST matters.

The Ministry of Tourism should create zones for tourist establishments in order to limit the contact between tourists and children. The Tourism industry through its departments and partners such as all hotels, tour operators, travel agents, airlines, pubs and entertainment businesses, should develop a Code of Conduct with rules governing how the industry will fight CST.

The Children's Department should create children's shelters and homes for victims of CST. Programmes to provide care and rehabilitation for boy victims should be established as well. Appropriate vocational training and employment opportunities for vulnerable youth and victims should be provided as well.

The awareness creation programmes by both state and non-state agencies should be tailored to meet the local needs. The programmes should be integrated in the primary and secondary school curriculum. More teachers should be trained and given incentives so that they can monitor vulnerable children and link them with organisations that provide assistance. The media should work in partnership with all groups which are involved in raising mass awareness to ensure sensitive and positive coverage of cases of CSEC and CST. Religious leaders should use their religious platforms to work in partnership with youth to prevent CST and to provide psycho-social support to the victims and their families.

The role of the local communities should be strengthened and supporting young people's and women's organizations can very effective avenues for empowering them to end CST. The local community leaders should enlist the support of local government, religious leaders, the media NGOs and CBOs working on CST to highlight the cases of CST in their areas. Through government initiatives such as the Community Development Fund, the local community leaders should take an active role in improving the education levels.

Widespread acceptance of CST by local communities' remains a major hindrance to curbing CST and therefore community ownership of the interventions is or great importance. The capacity for families and local communities to provide protection and care must be reinforced. Outside assistance from other agencies should focus on gaining long term support and addressing initiatives that focus on the root causes of CST through training and sustained financial and material support.

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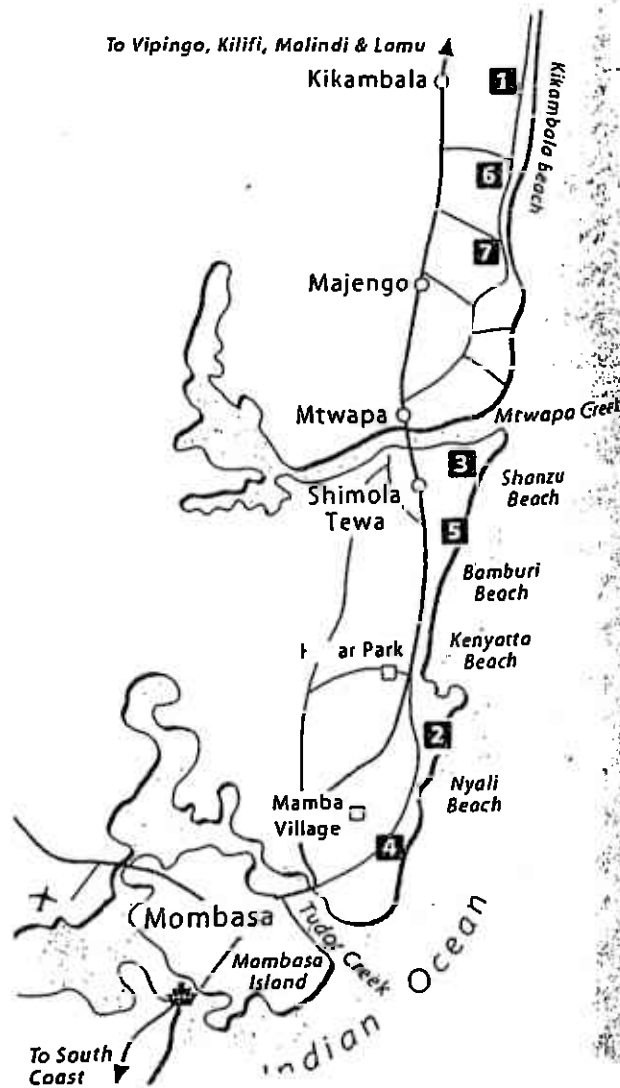
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Appendix 1: Provinces in Kenya
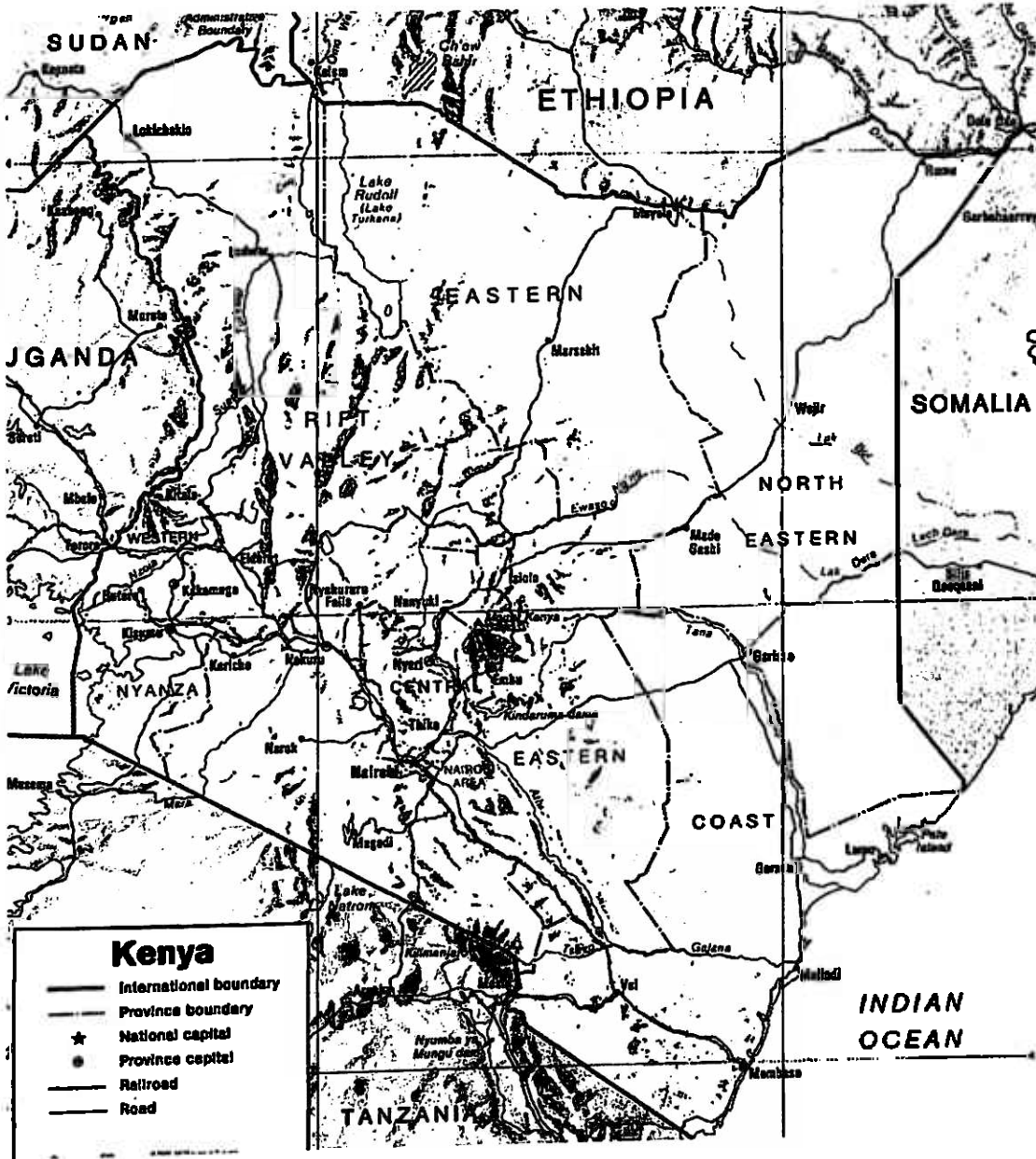
Appendix 2: Map of North Coast, Mombasa

Source: A Rough Guide to Kenya

Appendix 3: Tourism Code of Conduct

1. To establish a corporate ethical policy against commercial sexual exploitation of children.

2. To train the personnel in the country of origin and travel destinations.

3. To introduce clauses in contracts with suppliers stating a common repudiation of sexual exploitation

4. To provide information to travellers through catalogues, brochures, in-flight magazines, ticket slips and websites.

5. To provide information to local key person's at destinations.

6. To report annually

Appendix 4: Questionnaire for Local Communities and Private Traders

Questionnaire No: _____ Interviewer:_____

Location: _____ Date: _____

My name is Jennifer Maina and I am a Student at the University of Nairobi. I am interested in learning about the factors that lead to development of contact between children and tourists in this locality and to discover ways by which the community could ensure that only appropriate contacts are allowed to develop. Your assistance will be highly appreciated.

1. Name: (Optional): _____

2. Gender: Male /Female: _____

3. Age: Under 18   b. 18-30   c. 31-40   d. Over 40

4. Marital Status _____

5. Please indicate your highest level of education: _____

6. Do you belong to a Beach Operators Association? _____ (Yes/No)

7. Category of membership   a. Official   b. Ordinary member   c. Other committee

8. Are you a native or an outsider? _____

9. How long have you operated here? _____

10. What is your main business? _____

11. What aspects of tourism business do you consider to be good for the local communities? Explain

12. Are there aspects of tourism business that you consider bad for the local communities? (Yes/No)

13. If yes, what aspects do you consider bad for the local communities?

14. Do you know any children who are involved in the Tourism industry? (Yes/No)

15. How are the children involved in the Tourism industry?

16. Are you aware of children who are involved in sexual relations with tourists in this area? (Yes/No)

17. Between male and female children, who are more likely to engage in sexual activities with tourists in this area?

18. How would you rate involvement of children in CST in this area?

    a. Strongly involved
    b. Moderately involved
    c. Slightly involved
    d. Not involved at all

    4. Strongly involved   3: Moderately involved   2: Slightly involved   1: Not involved at all

19. Do you know the reasons why these children are involved in prostitution?

20. Where do children who are involved in sexual relations with tourists in this area originate from?

21. How do the tourists make contact with the children they engage in sexual relations for commercial purposes?

22. What are the measures that the local community has taken to prevent the involvement of children in sex with tourists?

23. In your opinion are these measures helpful in preventing the sexual relations between the children and the tourists?

24. Does your association have any regulations regarding general code of conduct for the Beach Operators? (Yes/No).

25. Do these regulations cover protection of children from sexual exploitation? (Yes/No)

26. What steps does your association take when a member facilitates tourist contacts for purposes of sex with a child?

27. What suggestions would you make to the community (beach operators) on the methods they should use in order to stop this exploitation of children?

28. What do you consider to be the likely challenges in implementing your suggestions challenges?

29. What solutions would you give for the above challenges?

Appendix 5: Questionnaire for the Hotel and Accommodation Facilities

Questionnaire No: _____   Interviewer:_____

Location: _____   Date: _____

My name is Jennifer Maina and I am a Student at the University of Nairobi. I am interested in learning about the factors that lead to development of contact between children and tourists in this locality and to discover ways by which the community could ensure that only appropriate contacts are allowed to develop. Your assistance will be highly appreciated.

1. Name: (Optional): _____
2. Type of organization _____

3. Who are your most common guests?

   a. Foreigner   b. Domestic

4. Do you have any rules or policy on who you allow in your premises? (Yes/No)

5. Which specific groups/individuals (if any) do you not allow in your premises?

6. Under what circumstances do you allow children in your premises?

7. Do you insist on knowing the relationship of any adults who are accompanied by children?

8. Do you have a way of verifying the exact age of the children?

9. Are you aware of children's involvement in prostitution in this locality? (Yes/No)

10. How would you rate involvement of children in prostitution in this area?

    a. Strongly involved
    b. Moderately involved
    c. Slightly involved
    d. Not involved at all

   4. Strongly involved   3: Moderately involved   2: Slightly involved   1: Not involved at all

11. Do you have any rules to guard against child prostitution in your facility?

12. Have you ever dealt with any violation of these regulations? Explain

13. Does your organization involve the local communities in ending child sex tourism? Explain

14. What suggestions would you make to the community on the methods they should use in order to prevent child prostitution?

15. What do you consider to be the likely challenges in implementing your suggestions?

16. What solutions would you give for the above challenges?

17. In your opinion, do you think that the tourism industry is doing enough to stop CST? Explain

18. What other methods can business such as yours employ to stop CST?

19. What would be the constraints?

Appendix 6: Questionnaire for Community Leaders, Local Administration and School Officials

Questionnaire No: _____ Interviewer: _____

Location: _____ Date: _____

My name is Jennifer Maina and I am a Student at the University of Nairobi. I am interested in learning about the factors that lead to development of contact between children and tourists in this locality and to discover ways by which the community could ensure that only appropriate contacts are allowed to develop. Your assistance will be highly appreciated.

1. Name: (Optional):

2. Organisation_____Position of Interviewee_____

3. Are there children who are eligible but do not attend school in this area? (Yes/No)

4. What are the reasons why the children do not attend school?

5. What do the children who are eligible but do not attend school do?

6. What measures have you taken to encourage children in this area to go to school?

7. Are you aware of the children who are involved in sexual relations with tourists? (Yes/No).

8. What are the reasons why children in this area are lured into sexual relations with tourists?

9. How would you rate involvement of children in prostitution in this area?

    a. Strongly involved
    b. Moderately involved
    c. Slightly involved
    d. Not involved at all

    4. Strongly involved   3: Moderately involved   2: Slightly involved   1: Not involved at all

10. Does the local community approach your organisation for help? Explain

11. What measures has your department /organisation taken to prevent child prostitution?

12. What suggestions would you make to the department /organisation to stop child prostitution?

13. What do you consider to be the likely challenges in implementing your suggestions?

14. What solutions would you give for the above challenges?

Appendix 7: Questionnaire for NGOs, Ministry and Trade Associations

Questionnaire No: _____ Interviewer:_____

Location: _____ Date: _____

My name is Jennifer Maina and I am a Student at the University of Nairobi. I am interested in learning about the factors that lead to development of contact between children and tourists in this locality and to discover ways by which the community could ensure that only appropriate contacts are allowed to develop. Your assistance will be highly appreciated.

1. Name: (Optional):

2. Name of organisation:

3. Position of Interviewee:

4. 4. Are you aware of sexual exploitation of children through the tourism sector in this area?

5. How would you rate the involvement of children in sex tourism in this area?

    a. Very involved
    b. Moderately involved
    c. Slightly involved
    d. Not involved at all

    4. Strongly involved   3: Moderately involved   2: Slightly involved   1: Not involved at all

6. What are the reasons given for children to be involved in sexual relations with tourists?

7. How is your organisation addressing the problem of Child prostitution through tourism?

8. Does your organisation involve the local communities in the prevention measures? (Yes/No)

9. How does your organisation involve the local communities in the prevention measures?

10. What other suggestions would you make to your organisation to stop exploitation of children through tourism?

11. What do you consider to be the likely challenges in implementing your suggestions?

12. What solutions would you give for the above challenges?

Appendix 8: Questionnaire for Families

Questionnaire No: _____   Interviewer:_____

Location: _____   Date: _____

My name is Jennifer Maina and I am a Student at the University of Nairobi. I am interested in learning about the factors that lead to development of contact between children and tourists in this locality and to discover ways by which the community could ensure that only appropriate contacts are allowed to develop. Your assistance will be highly appreciated.

1. Name: (Optional):

2. Sex of the child : Male /Female:

3. How was the child lured in CST?

4. How old was the child at the time the incidence occurred?

5. How did you become aware that your child was involved in sexual relationships with tourists?

6. What steps did you take to rescue the child?

7. Did you report the matter to any leaders or organization?

8. What type of assistance did you receive from the leaders or organization?

9. What would you suggest should be done to prevent children from being involved in sexual exploitation and abuse by tourists?

10. What advice would you give to other parents so that they can prevent their children from being involved in sexual relations with tourists?

Appendix 9: Observation Guide

Activity	Type	Location
Social support systems related to poverty	▪ Community/ schools Vocational schools	
	▪ Economic activities for the community	
	▪ Markets for community products and services	
	▪ Employment for the local communities	
	▪ Involvement in community tourism	
Community Involvement in legal enforcement	▪ Community policing	
	▪ Police hotlines	
	▪ Police stations	
	▪ Presence of Tourist Police unit	
Awareness and Rehabilitation	▪ Information on CST	
	▪ Participation in demonstrations and campaigns	
	▪ Availability of support centers	
	▪ Display of stickers and posters	
	▪ Rehabilitation and support centers	