



Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
State Department of Social Protection
Department of Children's Services



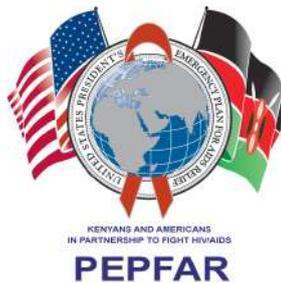
Child Protection
Report 2016-2019



Republic of Kenya

Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
State Department of Social Protection
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Child Protection Report 2016-2019



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Foreword

The Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Labour & Social Protection has the overall mandate to promote decent work and protect vulnerable groups in the Society. The State Department of Social Protection formulates and implements policies that are geared towards the protection of all vulnerable populations among the communities including senior citizens, the poor and vulnerable households, people living with disabilities and children. The Children's Act 2001 mandates the Department of Children Services to Safeguard and protect the rights and welfare of children for national prosperity. The Department leads, oversees, plans and coordinates all child protection programmes and services in Kenya.

The publication of Kenya Child Protection Report 2016-2019 marks a significant milestone towards evidence-based child protection programming. The data collected through the Child protection Information Management System (CPIMS) launched in 2017 has been instrumental in the compilation of this report.

The child protection data availed in this report is critical for the realignment of programs in the DCS strategic Plan 2019-2023 that also aligns child protection to the BIG 4 Agenda, Kenya's Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030. Further, the publication of this information and its dissemination provides an opportunity for the development of evidence-based solutions toward challenges that children face in Kenya today. With one in every two Kenyans being children, DCS is highly indebted to the future of this country to provide safety and positive environment for the growth of children.

The report contains five (5) chapters that inform case data disaggregated by age and sex, case category and the disposal mechanism. The report further shows the case distribution across the counties. The case categories and definitions are based on a preset list with clear definitions. Cases of persons aged above 18 years have been captured to detail cases of extended parental responsibility. Case categories are banded into nine (9) categories based on the classification on the National Plan of Action (NPA) 2015-2022. All County lists have been presented on alphabetical order to ensure ease in data reading and follow up.

The Department of Children Services (DCS) supports and coordinates the provision of child protection services with an average of 8,310 children admitted into statutory institutions every year. These are distributed across two (2) assessment and placement centers, fourteen (14) remand homes, eight (8) rehabilitation schools and four (4) Children Rescue Centers. The Department further supervises the provision of services to 40,719 children who are resident in Charitable Children Institution (CCI's) across the country.

On **Community Based Support**, DCS supports the disbursement of the Consolidated Transfers for Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC) disbursement to an average 353,000 households each with an average 3.5 children. This translates to an average 1,003,469 children per year. Further, DCS coordinates the distribution of the Presidential Secondary School Bursary (PSSB) scheme that distribute bursaries to children in Public Secondary Schools, 20,665 beneficiaries per year, which translates to a cumulative Ksh 1,129,277,818 for each of the past 3 years.

On the **enhancement of children rights**, DCS facilitates the organization of 965 Kenya Children Assembly (KCA) forums every year and enrollment of an average 10,133 children into the children rights clubs in schools across all Sub-Counties in Kenya. Through these forums, an average 1,096 children passed through comprehensive life skills training every year.



On **Community Engagement in child protection**, children issues have been coordinated through an average 673 Area Advisory Committee (AAC) meetings across all Sub-County Children and County Children Offices. Additionally, 1,193 Beneficiary Welfare Committee (BWC) meetings held every year to coordinate the disbursement of the CT-OVC funds to the recipients. These committees ensure the beneficiaries get information on payments in good time and that the disbursements are used for the benefit of the vulnerable children.

On **Juvenile Justice**, DCS has worked with an all courts across the country and an average 9,769 court reports implemented every year. This represents an average of four (4) courts served for every sub county children office. DCS further supports the provision of services through the completion of adoption processes with an average 151 adoption reports completed annually across different children courts.

To protect children in **Adversely Vulnerable Situations**, the Department supports the provision of services to an average 6,915 children living with disabilities. An additional 6,981 children were issued with referrals to fast track the application of their birth certificates. This is also complimented by the provision of the Child Helpline 116 with an average 200,594 case reported annually.

Cumulatively, DCS has provided services to an average 2,813,106 children for each of the three years. Based on the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) Population Census estimates for 2019 (KNBS, 2019), this represents **11.1%** of all children (persons aged under 18 years) and **6.0%** of the total population of Kenya.



Simon K Chelugui, EGH
Cabinet Secretary



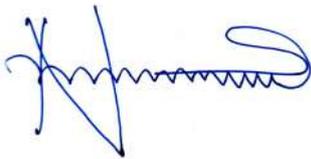
Acknowledgements

The Kenya Child Protection Report 2016-2019 is the product of a positive and sustained engagement between DCS and Child Protection partners in the development and rollout of a comprehensive data collection system in Kenya over the last 3 years. The engagement has supported the development and rollout of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) that has provided a platform for the collection, collation and distribution of all Child Protection (CP) data across all counties and stakeholders in Kenya.

I would like to extend my appreciation to the valuable contribution of the Mr. Noah Sanganyi (Director of Children's Services), Mr. Charles Ondogo (Deputy Director, Planning and Development), Samuel Ochieng CPIMS Coordinator and the whole Departments staff whose immense contribution in the compilation of the data and report are invaluable. We further extend our gratitude to the Department of Children Services field Staff who have tirelessly provided monthly caseload reports over the last 3 years.

I would also like to appreciate all child protection partners that have supported all efforts to streamline data collection systems within the Child Protection Ecosystem in Kenya. Special appreciation goes to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United State Agency for international Development (USAID) KENYA Mission through their implementing Partners (Measure-PIMA, MWENDO[1], CASE OVC[2], CMLAP[3], [4] COGRI, AMPATHPLUS[5] and Health IT projects), PLAN International amongst others. These partners have made immeasurable contribution in the efforts to get this data ready. We would like to appreciate all partners and individuals who participated in the CPIMS Technical Working Group Meetings, the Steering Committees and all other forums that spent time to validate the data contained herein.

Lastly, we appreciate the role of UNICEF in the provision of two consultants to provide technical support towards the development and rollout of the Child Protection Information System (CPIMS). The Department takes it as a noble responsibility to sustain the provision of timely, up to date child protection data going forward.



Nelson Marwa, CBS
Principal Secretary,
State Department for Social Protection



Key Definitions

Case Categories

Abandonment refers to a child deserted willingly by a parent, guardian or the person who has actual legal custody without any regard for the child's welfare (Kenya Children's Act, 2001)

Abduction refers to any child who by force, inducement, or by any deceitful means is moved from place of safety to another where his/her welfare is at risk. Abduction or kidnapping by strangers (from outside the family, natural or legal guardians) who steal a child for criminal purposes which may include extortion, illegal adoption, human trafficking & murder

Custody in respect to a child, means much of the parental rights and duties as relate to the possession of the child (Kenya Children's Act, 2001)

Physical abuse/violence refers to deliberate trauma, physical injury caused by punching, beating, kicking, burning, , biting or otherwise harming a child which results in injuries such as bruises, broken bones, burns, cuts etc. (Handbook for Child Protection Practice Report, 2000)

Birth Registration refers to a child in need of support in exercising their right to a name and nationality and where a child is deprived of his/her identity the Government shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to establishing his/her identity. (The Children's Act 2001; Births and Deaths Registration, the Constitution of Kenya, 2010)

Birth registration is the process of registering an event of a child's birth and this is the first right of any child after birth. Birth registration not only guarantees a child's right to a name and Nationality but is also the first legal acknowledgement of a child's existence and the first requirement for fulfillment of a wide range of other rights.

Children the streets included i) **Street Living Children:** children who ran away from their families and live alone the streets' ii) **Street Working Children:** children who spend most of their time the streets, fending for themselves, but returning home on a regular basis. iii) **Children from Street Families:** children who live the streets with their families (The state of Worlds Children, 2006)

Child Labour is defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development and considered exploitative. It refers to work that: • is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children and/or • interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school, obliging them to leave school prematurely or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work (ITUC - International Trade Union Confederation June 2008)

According to Kenyan children Act 2001, it refers to any situation where a child provides labour in exchange for payment and includes, i) when a child provides Labour as an assistant to another person and his Labour is deemed to be the Labour of that other person for the purposes of payment; ii) where a child's labour is used for gain by any individual or institution whether or not the child benefits directly or indirectly; and iii) where there is in existence a contract for services where the party providing the services is a child whether the person using the services does so directly or by an agent. (The Children's Act 2001)



Child of imprisoned Parents refers to a child whose parent(s) are imprisoned (whether a child is either in prison with the parent (s) or in the community. (Children of Imprisoned Parents Report, 2011)(Peter Scharff-Smith, n.d.)

Sexual exploitation and abuse refers to the involvement of a child in acts of sexual exploitation and abuse through prostitution, inducement or coercion to engage in any sexual activity, and exposure to obscene materials (pornography). (The Children's Act 2001, For purposes of this document it excludes defilement, sexual assault and sodomy.(Government of Kenya (GoK), 2004)

Parental child abduction refers to the removal of a minor from the custody of the child's natural parent or guardians without authorization or knowledge of the other parent or guardian. This is when a family relative (usually parents) has unauthorized custody of a child without parental agreement and contrary to family law ruling, which largely removes the child from care, access and contact of the other parent and family side. Occurring around parental separation or divorce, such parental or familial child abduction may include parental alienation, a form of child abuse seeking to disconnect a child from the targeted parent and denigrated side of the family. (Hague Convention of Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, 1980)(State, n.d.)

Trafficked child is a child recruited, transported, transferred, harbored or received by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, or deception.(The National Plan of Action for Combating Human Trafficking STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2013-2017, 2017)

Child affected by HIV/AIDS refers to a child who is suffering with HIV /AIDS or whose parent(s)/ caregivers/ are suffering from HIV/AIDS. (Operational- MOH)

Child offender refers to a minor who commits an offence and is found guilty by a court of law (The Children's Act 2001)

Disputed paternity refers to a disagreement between two parents/ guardians on the biological relationship between a child and that of the father (The Children's Act 2001)

Defilement refers to Committing an act which causes penetration with a child (Sexual Offences Act, 2006)

Child living with disability refers to a child with a physical, mental or any other impairment who is significantly restricted in his or her ability to perform daily living activities either "continuously or periodically for extended periods" and, as a result of these restrictions, requires assistance with daily living activities.((The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2007)

Drug and substance abuse refer to a habitual patterned use of a drug in which the user consumes the substance in amounts or with methods which are harmful to themselves. (Government of Kenya, 2012)

Child pregnancy refers to a girl below the age of 18 conceiving and (having the embryo developing in her womb) and carrying the pregnancy. (The Children's Act, 2001)

Child marriage refers to a union/cohabitation/any arrangement made for a man and a woman, either or both of whom have not attained the age of eighteen years, whether in a monogamous or polygamous situation. (The Marriage Act, 2014)

Emotional abuse refers to an ongoing emotional maltreatment or emotional neglect of a child also called psychological abuse, and which seriously damages a child's emotional health and development. It can involve many forms including threats, humiliation and exposure to domestic violence ;(Hidden in plain sight: A statistical analysis of violence against children Report, UNICEF 2014.)



Harmful cultural refers to social norms, practices, traditions that are in violation of natural justice and written Practice law. This refers to all behavior, attitudes and or practices which negatively affect the fundamental rights of children, such as their right to life, health, dignity, education and physical integrity. These included taboo Children (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children (UNCRC); The Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC); (The Children's Act, 2001)

Female Genital Mutilation refer to a harmful cultural practice, a procedure that intentionally involves partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organ for non-medical reasons. (Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, 2011); (The Children's Act, 2001)

Incest refers to an indecent act which causes penetration, committed by any male/female with a male/female child who is to his/her knowledge his/her daughter/son, granddaughter/grandson, sister/brother, mother/father, niece/nephew, uncle/aunt or grandmother/grandfather. (Sexual Offences Act, 2006)

Disinheritance refer to an action of passing ownership property or money upon one's death to his/her children (heir) who is entitled to succeed as guided by a will or state law. Trustees (Perpetual succession Act, 1987))(LAWS OF KENYA LAW OF SUCCESSION ACT, 2012)

Internally displaced child refers to a child who is forced to flee his or her home but who remains within his/her country's borders. (Prevention, Protection & Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities, 2012; Great Lakes Protocol on the Protection and Assistance to IDPs, 2006; UN guiding Principles on Internal)(Persons, 2006)

Lost/Lost & found child refer to a child whose whereabouts are unknown to their parents, guardians or legal custodian. (The Children's Act, 2001) This child can be reported as missing child or a child who has been found but cannot trace his/her home.

Neglect refers to failure a person having parental responsibility, custody, charge or care of a child to provide adequate food, clothing, education, immunization, shelter and medical care in a manner likely to cause injury to his health and development.(The Children's Act, 2001)

Orphaned refers to a child whose mother or father or both have died. A vulnerable is a child below 18yrs currently at high risk of lacking adequate care and protection. (UNCRC, The Children's Act, 2001)

Refugee Child refer to a child who has a well-founded fear of being persecuted for one of the reasons of being a refugee. (Refugee Act, 2006; The Children's Act, 2001)

Sexual Assault refers to unlawful (a) penetration of the genital organs of a child with -any part of the body of another person or of that person; or an object manipulated by another or that person except where such penetration is carried out for proper and professional hygienic or medical purposes; (b) a person's manipulation any part of his or her body or the body of another person that causes penetration of the genital organ into or by any part of the other child's body.(Sexual Offences Act, 2006)

Child Sodomy refer to having a carnal knowledge of any child against the order of nature. (Sexual Offences Act, 2006)

Child Truancy refer to a child who stays away from school without a good reason or is falling into bad associations. (Sexual Offences Act, 2006)

Child Delinquency refers to a child of a certain age, who has violated a criminal law or engaged in a disobedient, indecent or immoral conduct. A delinquent child is usually in need of rehabilitation. (The Children's Act, 2001)



Unlawful Confinement refers to unjustly holding of a child in an institution, residence or other against their will through use of threats, duress, force or deception a) beyond the legally provided duration, or b) against the best interest of the child. (The Children's Act, 2001)

Child headed household refer to a family in which a minor (child or adolescent) has become the head of the household and takes care of all other members are under 18 years. (The Children's Act, 2001)

Child Radicalization refer to a process by which a child is indoctrinated to adopt increasingly extreme social or religious views, ideas, beliefs, practices, attitude and aspirations that reject or undermine contemporary ideas and expression of freedom of choice which may have negative impact on the child's growth and development. (The International Centre for Counterterrorism (ICCT) – The Hague, 2013)

Modes of Intervention

Adoption refers to the legal transfer of parental rights and responsibility for a child which is Permanent. The Adoption Regulations, 2006, Regulations for Charitable Children Institutions Act, 2005); National AFC Standards, 2015; The Children's Act, 2001)

Committed to CCIs refers to committing or placement to a home or institution which has been established by a person, corporate or unincorporated, a religious organization or a non-governmental organization and has been granted approval by the National Council of children's Services (NCCS) to manage a program for the care, protection, rehabilitation or control of children. (The Children's Act, 2001)

Committed to Statutory Institution refers to Committing or placement to an institution which has been established by the government to safeguard and advance the welfare of children and their families. They provide care, protection, rehabilitation or control of children. (The Children's Act, 2001)

Professional Counseling refers to a process of assisting and guiding a child by a trained person on a professional basis to resolve either personal, social or psychological problem or difficulties (The Children's Act, 2001)

Family Support refers to an integrated network of government, community-based resources and services that promotes and protects the health, well-being, rights and development of all children and pays special attention to those who are vulnerable or at risk, strengthening their families and parenting practices. (NGLI-Investing in Families: Supporting Parents to Improve Outcomes for Children Report, 2013)

Foster care refers to the placement of a child with a person who is not the child's biological parent, relative or guardian and who is willing to undertake the care and maintenance on that child. (The Children's Act, 2001)

Guardianship refers to the legal relationship created when a person or institution appointment by will or deed by a parent of the child or by an order of the court to assume parental responsibility for the child upon the death of the parent of the child either alone or in conjunction with the surviving parent of the child or the father of a child born out of wedlock who has acquired parental responsibility for the child in accordance with the provisions of The Children's Act.(The Children's Act, 2001)

Joint Parental Agreement refers to an agreement entered by both parents, guardians and any other person (JPA) who assumes parental responsibility, stipulating parental responsibilities of each party towards a child. This JPA must be in the format provided in The Children's Act. (The Children's Act, 2001)



Judicial Orders refer to orders that are issued by the court in any proceedings concerning the well-being and protection of a child (e.g. Exclusion Order) (The Children's Act, 2001)

Legal Aid refers to the court granting provision of legal representation to a child who is brought before a court and is unrepresented to access the judicial system. (The Children's Act, 2001)

Child Maintenance refers to provision of necessities (food, clothing, a home, education, Medical Care) and welfare of children (The Children's Act, 2001)

Parents Bonded refers to bonding of parents by court to exercise proper care and control of children under their care (Operational)

Placement in school refers to Enrolment of children in appropriate educational facilities (Operational)

Reunited refers to bringing back together a child with the family or guardian or other persons who assumes parental responsibility in respect to a child after they have been separated for some time (The Regulations for Charitable Children Institutions Act, 2005); National AFC Standards, 2015; The Children's Act, 2001)

Reconciliation refers to mediating of family disputes involving children and their parents, guardians or other persons who have parental responsibility in respect of the children and promote family reconciliation; accept a decision or action set as condition of reconciliation. (The Children's Act, 2001)

Referred to Court/Khadhi refers to passing a child's matter/case to the Court/Khadhi, for more expertise or authority for further intervention in the best interest of the child. (The Children's Act, 2001)

Referred to other Government agencies refers to passing a child's matter/case to Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Police, Ministry of Interior & Internal coordination, Probation, Other Sub-county children officers, which has more expertise or authority for further intervention in the best interest of the child. (The Children's Act, 2001)

Referred to other non-state agencies refers to Passing a child's matter/case to other agencies- INGOs, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, who have more expertise or authority for further intervention in the best interest of the child. (The Children's Act, 2001)

Reintegrated refers to the gradual, result oriented and community supervised process of helping a child adjust, settle and adopt the life in his/her family system. Child reintegration is the planned, structured and result oriented rehabilitation program undertaken by the institution to ensure successful placement and reunification of a child into their family and community or to another family based on alternative care placements; Alternative Family Care Standards, 2015) (The Children (Charitable Children ' S Institutions) Regulations , 2005, 2005)

Repatriated refers to the process of returning a lost, unaccompanied or run-away child back to the place of origin after thorough, in-depth analysis of conditions surrounding the family or home or place (Regulations for Charitable Children Institutions Act, 2005; Alternative Family Care Standards, 2015)

Release to parent(s) refers to taking a child to a place of safety by an authorized officer without reference to the court, the parent or guardian or any person who has parental responsibility in respect of the child may apply for the release of the child from the place of safety into his care. (The Children's Act, 2001)

Rescue and placement refer to removal of a child from an abusive environment (place/family) and placing the child in a place of safety awaiting further assistance in the best interest of the child. (The Children's Act, 2001)



Supervision with Court Orders refers to overseeing of a child's rehabilitation by a Children's Officer or any other authorized officer as ordered by a court. (The Children's Act, 2001)

Supervision without Court Orders refers to overseeing of a child's rehabilitation by a Children's Officer or any other authorized officer in the best interest of the child when the child has not passed through the juvenile justice system). (The Children's Act, 2001)– done to either child or parent

Written promise refers to a commitment by a child to adhere to good morals/behavior and is supervised by the Children Officer or any authorized officer in the best interest of the child (Operational)

Release on revocation of an order/ Early Release refers to a child released from a holding center before the expiry of an earlier set period, triggered by another order revoking the earlier order (The Children's Act,2001)

Release on expiry of an order refers to a child released at the end of holding or committal period (The Children's Act, 2001)

Release on license refers to a child released temporarily from an institution (on license) (The Children's Act, 2001)





Executive Summary

The data analyzed in this report has been contextualized into 8 key issues namely.

Child abuse, it was noted that violence against children cases represented 63.4% of all cases reported with neglect representing the highest proportion of VAC cases reported. Apart from Neglect, other common cases include defilement, physical abuse/violence and emotional abuse and contributed 5.6% of the cases reported. Further, Sexual violence cases represented 3.4% of all cases reported for the last 3 years with majority 90.7% of the cases affecting girls. Defilement, child pregnancy, child marriage and sexual exploitation and abuse were the most prevalent forms of sexual violence among girls. Defilement, Sodomy and sexual assault were the main cases that affected boys.

Right to registration, Children requiring support in exercising their right to registration constituted 1.3% of all cases reported for the three years. Children requiring support in the acquisition of registration documents (birth certificate and Identity cards) constituted a majority 81.5% of all cases reported in this category.

Family strengthening, the top three cases namely neglect, custody and abandonment are family related and hence the need for interventions that support family strengthening and positive parenting. Among the top ten cases, seven (7) constituting 87.4% of all cases reported were all family based. Child marriage, child pregnancy and Sexual exploitation and abuse were also noted to constitute 1.2% of all cases reported in the last three years.

Juvenile justice, Children in conflict with the law represented 3.3% of all cases reported with child truancy and child delinquency representing most of these cases at 65.3% and 21.4% respectively. Main cases of children in conflict with the law included Theft, House breaking/Burglary, Others are indecent act, Attempted Defilement/Rape and Assault.

Engendering child protection, Girls aged below the age of 14 years constituted 1 in every 2 cases of violence against children reported for the period at 52.3% of all cases. Sexual related cases were more likely to involve girls aged between 10 and 17 years with 74.6% of all cases reported. Sexual violence and retrogressive cultural practices were noted to affect girls more than boys with 84.5% and 74.5% respectively. Drug and substance abuse, street children and children in conflict with the law were noted to affect more boys than girls with 81.1%, 81.8% and 64.4% respectively.



Children in adverse situations/emergencies, a total 22,640 cases reported (6.2% of all cases) involved children living in/with vulnerable environments. Among these were orphaned children, Missing Children (Lost & Found) children and children living in the streets constituted a majority 83.3% of these cases. Further, children of imprisoned mothers & child headed households constituted 5.6% of the cases of children reported to live in vulnerable environments. Two in every 100 cases (2.4%) involved cases of missing children with Missing Children (Lost & Found) children and abduction cases being the most prevalent cases in this category. Among these, 4.0% of the cases reported were child trafficking cases.



Community led child protection, according to the Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) board Annual Report 2014, the prevalence of FGM as at 2014 was 21% of all women in Kenya. In areas that have documented high rates of FGM like North Eastern (98%), Nyanza (32%), Rift valley (27%) and Eastern (26%), the levels of reporting of these cases to any government office remained low. According to the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014, the National Prevalence of Teenage pregnancy was 18% of girls aged below 19 years either pregnant or already a mother. Further, according to the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD, 2017), a total of 378,397 cases of girls aged below 18 years presented with pregnancy at health facility in the FY 2017/18. With an average 702 cases reported annually, this represents 0.19% of all cases reported to a children office.



There is adequate evidence that some of the cases are grossly unreported at the community level. There is need for a more aggressive approach towards community led, child centered approaches to child protection and improvement in case reporting.

Children in marginalized areas, Cases reported drawn from Nairobi, Kiambu, Kilifi, Nakuru, Bungoma and Meru constitute 30% of all cases reported. Counties in the North Rift, North Eastern, Eastern and the coast that traditionally have higher documented incidences of child abuse cases had the lowest rates of reported cases. According to the Commission for Revenue Allocation (Commission on Revenue Allocation, 2012), fourteen (14) counties namely Garissa, Isiolo, Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Mandera, Marsabit, Narok, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, Taita-Taveta, Wajir and West-Pokot were classified as marginalized. These counties cumulatively account for 15% of the cases reported.



This report therefore recommends the following:

- A systematic rebuilding of cultural and family support systems for families to provide a buffer to shocks in families. Programmes that offer support to parents and families to create conducive environments for safe upbringing of children should be developed in partnership with all child protection partners.
- A community led and centered child protection to enhance case identification, reporting and management through a government-community partnership. A majority 99.9% of all cases of child marriage, child pregnancy and defilements that goes unreported and hence with no interventions. The Department of Children Services shall develop tools for community reporting and follow-up while safeguarding the confidentiality and safety within the community reporters.
- A paradigm shift in child protection especially in areas that have been historically marginalized.
- An expanded and systematic engenderment process of child protection programming in Kenya. All processes and institutions involved in child protection should develop a gender lenses for child protection programming. A gender sensitive approach towards child protection shall produce better results in the cumulative efforts by all stakeholders.





1

BACKGROUND

1.1 Department of Children Services

The Department of Children Services (DCS) derives its mandate from the Children's Act No.8 of 2001 to make provision for parental responsibility, custody, maintenance, guardianship, care and protection of children; to make provision for the administration of children's institutions; to give effect to the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) of which Kenya has both ratified and domesticated. The Act was assented to on the eve of the year 2002 and commenced operation in March of the same year. The Children's Act 2001 replaced the archaic and colonial Children and Young Persons Act (Cap 141). The mandate of the DCS is anchored in the Children's Act 2001 is to safeguard and protect the rights and welfare of all children in Kenya through implementation of relevant policies, coordination, supervision and delivery of services. DCS is required to maintain up-to-date records and data on the management of children services in Kenya, indicating the respective degrees of access to welfare amenities applicable to the various categories of children.

Despite the challenges highlighted above, DCS has made significant strides in addressing issues that hinder full realization of child rights. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) have largely been domesticated and incorporated into the Kenyan law mainly through the Children's Act of 2001 and now the current constitution of 2010. The DCS recognizes that violence and exploitation of children remains a major challenge in Kenya as thousands of children remain victims particularly in the home, at school or within their community, the very settings that are supposed to provide a protective environment for them.

DCS has national and international reporting obligations to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) for the Annual Economic Survey and to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) respectively. The development of a functional national system to provide timely, accurate and easily accessible data on child protection cases have been prioritized in Vision 2030 as a flagship project. Furthermore, the 2019 census report placed children at over half of this nation's population (25 million out of 47.6 million) which emphasizes the role of child protection.

Child Protection System in Kenya

The Child Protection System (CPS) includes procedures, processes, policies, regulations and mechanisms put in place by the state or department to coordinate child protection interventions. Child protection can also be defined as prevention and response to violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation of children and others. The CPS entails a set of laws and policies in both national and County Government coordination of service providers (government and non-government) at all levels. The CPS also includes a centralized information management system – regular collection of information on prevalence and incidence of Child Protection (CP) issues. CPS helps in harmonization of CP services, setting standards for CP service delivery, effective service delivery and enhancement of networking and collaboration.

Kenya is making significant progress in putting in place a responsive CPS. The country has an elaborate legal and policy framework to protect children from all forms of exploitation albeit with notable gaps. Such gaps include inadequate civil registration and vital statistics system which leaves many children unregistered and creates barriers for children to access services, inadequacy in personnel, knowledge and limited child protection infrastructure that hamper the ability of service providers to respond to needs. The greatest challenge is in the enforcement and/or delayed justice for the children whose rights have been abused.



1.2 Child Protection Service Points in Kenya

The child protection service points in Kenya include: -

- DCS National Office
- 47 County Children Offices
- Two hundred and Eighty-three (283) sub-county children offices
- Fourteen (14) Children Remand homes
- Nine (9) Children Rehabilitation homes
- Five (5) Children Rescue Centers
- Two (2) Child Protection Centers (CPCs) in Malindi and Nakuru
- Two (2) Reception, Assessment and Classification Centers
- Child Helpline 116



Other service collaborators include the National Police Service, Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP), National Legal Aid Service (NLAS), National Government Administrative Officers (NGAO), prisons, judiciary, probation, health facilities, Charitable Children Institutions (CCIs), schools, non-governmental organizations (National and international) and community-based organizations (CBOs)

1.3 National policies, strategies and guidelines

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 provides for child protection under Article 53(1) and specifies the range of rights a child is entitled to thus creating a legal justification for child protection system. Article 2(5/6) prohibits marriage of persons under the age 18. The Children's Act, 2001 makes provision for parental responsibility, fostering, adoption, custody, maintenance, guardianship, care and protection of children; administration of children's institutions; and gives effect to the principles of the UNCRC, ACRWC and Welfare of the Child. The Act, as such can be invoked in court on any matter regarding child protection.

Kenya ratified the UNCRC in 1990 and the ACRWC in 2000. These were domesticated in the Children's Act in 2001. The country has also ratified the Optional Protocol to the UNCRC on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (2002), Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in 2005, The Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter-Country Adoption in 2007. Other Conventions ratified include the ILO Conventions 182 of 1999 (worst forms of child labour) and 138 of 1973 (minimum age of admission to Employment).



1.4 Policies, Strategies and Guidelines

The National Plan of Action (NPA) for Children 2015-2022

This is a detailed action plan to operationalize the National Children Policy. The NPA provides an operational framework to guide stakeholders and partners in coordinating, planning, implementing and monitoring children programed. Further, it outlines priorities and interventions for the progressive realization of children's rights designed to address the specific gaps identified by stakeholders. Besides detailing activities along the four pillars of child rights, the NPA incorporates a coordination framework.

Other policies and guidelines on children include:

- The NPA on Sexual Exploitation of Children 2013-2014
- NPA on Counter-Trafficking in Persons 2015
- Kenya Vision 2030

Global goals for child health and child protection

Global goals for every child include being healthy, safe, educated and empowered.

- Reduced maternal mortality, children under-5 and neonatal mortality
- Ending the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, neglected tropical diseases and other communicable diseases.
- Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promotion of mental health and well-being
- Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and Programmes
- Count every child initiative meant to register all children and provide birth certificates to prevent cross border child trafficking and abductions.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to Child Protection

The sustainable development goals (SDGs) recognizes that children are held back by poverty, sickness, violence and abuse, lack of an education, armed conflict or natural disasters which deny them a fair chance in life. Additionally, deprivation and unequal opportunity prevent them from achieving their goals and taking full part in the life of their communities and the world. The 17 SDG goals provide a holistic approach to meeting children's needs, protecting them from harm and securing their environments. Many of the new goals address the most imminent dangers children face today such as violence which threaten the lives of millions of children. The goals take on poverty, inequality and gender discrimination, all which harm children and thwart their potential. Specific goals include:

- Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere. The goal on poverty recognizes the universal scope and many dimensions of the problem and urges countries to develop and strengthen social protection systems.



- Ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition as well as promotion of sustainable agriculture. The goal on nutrition calls for an end to malnutrition, which threatens children's lives and undermines their health and physical growth, education and futures.
- Ensuring healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. This goal addresses the risks children face throughout their life cycle, from under-five mortality to non-communicable diseases. The focus on social determinants and the need to strengthen health systems and social safety nets speaks to the factors that affect the health of the most disadvantaged.
- Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities and empower all women and girls. Many children do not attend school, while many others spend years in the classroom failing to learn even basic skills. The goal on education addresses access to learning opportunities and the quality of schooling. It adds early childhood learning to the agenda – a development milestone – and aims to ensure that education is accessible to all children, whether girl, boy, disabled, indigenous or living in a vulnerable situation.
- Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and build effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- The goal of economic growth and employment calls for a global strategy to ensure work opportunities for young people. It also aims to end child Labour, starting with its hazardous forms, including recruitment and use of child soldiers – a critical addition to the global development agenda.
- Because many girls still face discrimination, the goal on gender equality provides strong targets on empowerment, discrimination and ending practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting.
- Acknowledging that the poorest children are not getting a fair chance and that discrimination based on factors like ethnicity or geographic location can reinforce poverty across generations. The goal on inequality calls on countries to enact policies that narrow the gaps between rich and poor, and to dismantle ones that exclude groups of children from societies, politics and economies.

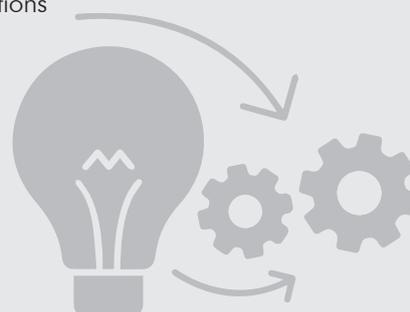
Legal and Policy frameworks

- International instruments— Rome Statute, UNCRC and ACRWC
- Domestic instruments- Constitution of Kenya 2010,
- The Children's Act 2001,
- Basic Education Act 2013
- Legitimacy Act CAP 145
- The Framework for the National Child Protection System in Kenya
- Kenya Care and after care guidelines
- Kenya Child Participation Guidelines



Programmes and activities implemented by DCS

- Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS)
- Cash Transfer to Orphaned and Vulnerable Programme (CT-OVC)
- Nutritional Improvements through Cash and Health Education (NICHE)
- Counter Trafficking in Persons Programme
- Kenya Children Assembly
- World Orphans Day and the Day of the African Child celebrations
- Technical support to Street Families Rehabilitation Program
- Presidential Bursary Scheme for OVCs in secondary school.
- Alternative Family Care (AFC)
- Child protection in Child Protection Centers (CPC)
- Child Help Line 116 Programme
- Child Protection in Emergencies (CPIE)
- Alternative Dispute Resolution for families
- Legal aid and legal support processes
- Child Protection in Institutions



1.5 Justification for the Annual Report

The annual report serves various purposes including:

- Informs child protection planning, budgeting and allocation of resources
- Informs review of the department's Programmes
- Monitoring tool- highlights achievements, targets, areas of weaknesses, strengths and improvement
- Creates public awareness around child protection issues and interventions
- Need for routine monitoring of child protection service delivery
- Periodical performance review engagements
- Support linkages, coordination and partnerships
- Advocacy and fund-raising tool
- Building on NCCS reporting obligations both nationally and internationally to UNCRC and ACRWC.





2

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY



2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the Child Protection (CP) data collection and reporting process, data flow, compilation, analysis and dissemination. It also summarizes several issues related to data quality and methods used in analyzing the statistics

2.2 Data Sources for Child Protection

Data is collected by the Sub-County Children's Officers (SCCO), Child Protection Volunteers (CPV), and other actors/caregivers in the child protection sector at the community and sub-county level. The Sub-County Children's Officers compiles data regarding all children cases reported to the other State actors (Police, Immigrations, National Government Coordinators etc) and Non state actors NGOs, CCl, CBOs, and FBOs). Other data sources include administrative data from counties, secondary data, surveys, and census. Data related to children resident in both Statutory and charitable institution is reported on a weekly basis to the County Children Office.

2.3 Types of data

There are seven main types of data: (primary, secondary and administrative)

- Caseload returns
- Population returns
- Inventories
- Presidential bursary returns

Quantitative data showing case categories and their respective intervention mechanism for the FY 2016/17, FY2017/18 and FY2018/19 by each of the Sub Counties. The report was extracted from Monthly caseload returns by Sub county children offices (SCCO), statutory institutions, charitable children institutions (CCI) and the Child Helpline 116. Additional data was also provided from line Ministries and partners. The data is further aggregated at the National, County and Sub-County levels. Data on caseloads captures number of reported cases based on thirty-six (40) predefined case categories and twenty-eight (28) case disposal mechanisms.

2.4 Data Collection and reporting tools

There are various tools for data collection and reporting. These include:

- Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS)
- Admission registers
- CCI Population return forms
- Bursary application form



- Foster care forms
- Case Record Sheet

2.5 Tools for Reporting

- CPIMS caseloads
- Excel caseload reporting tool
- CCI Population return form
- Statutory Institution Population return sheet
- Presidential Secondary School Bursary Reports

2.6 Methodologies for data collection and reporting

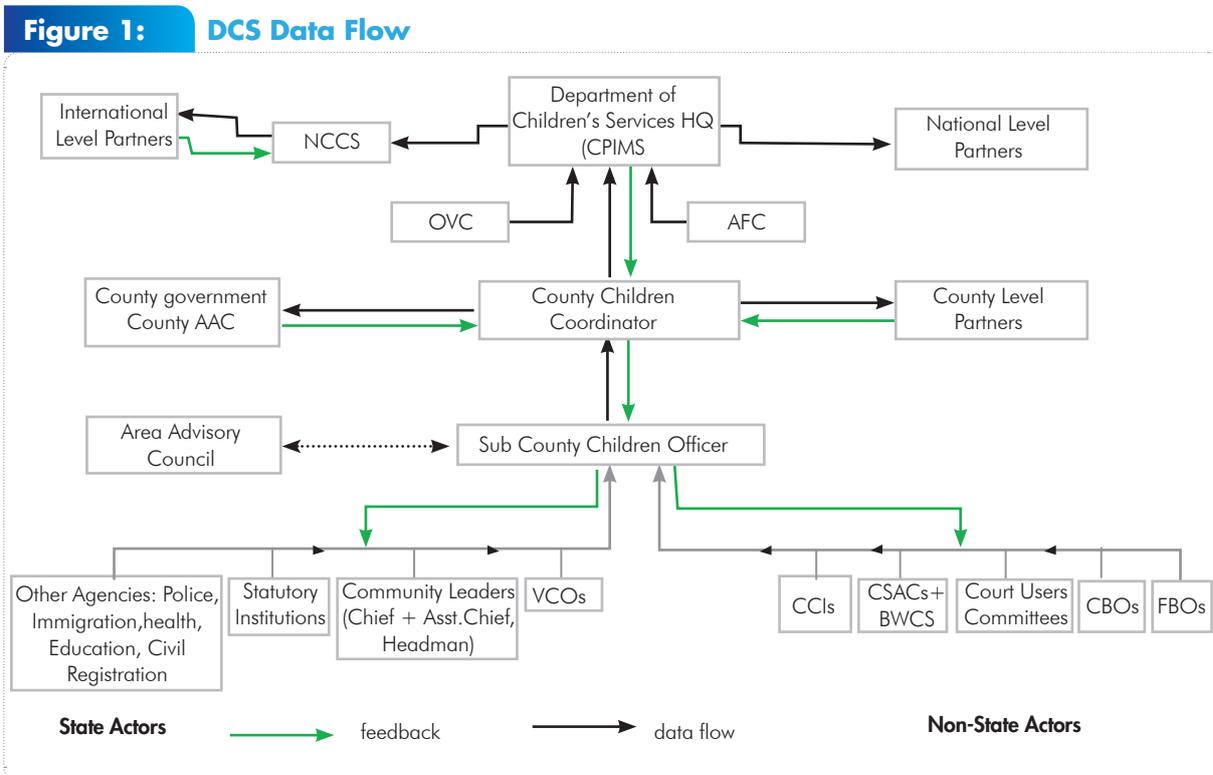
At the community level, the Child Protection Volunteer (CPV) or any other reporter collects data on child protection cases and forwards to the sub county children officer. The Sub County Children officer fills in the Case Record Sheet and enters the data into the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS). Cases emanating from other line Ministries including Civil Registration, Police, Immigration, Education and Health are referred to the Sub-County Children Officer (SCCO) for documentation. All caseload reports are compiled by the 5th day of every month. Data quality is managed through Routine Data Quality Assessment (RDQA's) and quarterly Technical Working group (TWG) Meeting. Data is disseminated through the Sub County and County Level Area Advisory Committees (AAC's). At the national level, the data is shared with other child protection agencies and partners to inform child protection programming and interventions.



Photo source: UNICEF Kenya



Below is a diagrammatic representation of data reporting and feedback channels.



2.7 Data Quality Assurance

Data is generally considered high quality if they are fit for their intended uses in operations, decision making and planning (Redman, 1998). Alternatively, data is deemed of high quality if it correctly represents the context to which it refers. The Department of children Services has developed processes and procedures to ensure the quality of data is high.

Data Inadequacies

The Child Protection Information Management System relies on cases reported to the children offices at the local level. The data provided in the report is therefore a prevalence of reporting and not prevalence of cases occurrence.

Data Analysis

Data cleaning processes were conducted at the national level to guarantee the quality of data submitted. The caseloads were analyzed according to sex, quarters and financial year, and presented in tables by absolute numbers and percentages for reporting. The data was visualized in charts, trend lines etc, and counties sorted alphabetically for ease of reading. Data was presented in tables as numbers and percentages.



3

QUANTITATIVE DATA AND CASELOADS



This chapter presents the available data on child protection for the last 3 years namely FY2016/17, FY 2017/2018 and FY2018/19.

3.1 Community Child Protection

Presidential Bursary Scheme

The Department supports the implementation of Presidential Secondary School Bursary Scheme, in which an average 22,000 children received bursaries to pursue Secondary education in public schools each year.

Table 1: Presidential Secondary School Bursary

FY	No of beneficiaries	Cumulative	% increase
2013/2014	12,470	12,470	0
2014/2015	18,894	31,364	51.52%
2015/2016	19,912	51,276	5.39%
2016/2017	27,408	78,684	37.65%
2017/2018	21,848	100,532	-20.29%
2018/19	22,933	123,465	4.97%

A total of 72,129 children in their secondary school received bursaries within the last 3 years with half of these being girls.

Table 2: No. of PSSB Beneficiaries by Sex

Financial Year	Male	Female	Male	Female
FY 2016/17	14,061	13,347	48.7%	51.3%
FY 2017/18	10,828	11,020	50.4%	49.6%
FY 2018/19	11,496	11,434	49.9%	50.1%
Grand Total	36,385	35,801		

Kakamega, Bungoma, Homabay and Kisumu were the highest contributors of beneficiaries of the Presidential Bursary Scheme at 5.6%, 4.7%, 3.7% and 3.5%. Other counties with notable population of beneficiaries are Kiambu, Kitui, Nairobi and Trans Nzoia at 3.3%, 3.3%, 3.2% and 3.1% respectively. Counties with least beneficiaries are Isiolo, Tharaka Nithi, Kwale and Lamu Counties at 0.72%, 0.74%, 0.84% and 0.95% respectively.

Table 3: PSSB Beneficiaries by County

Row Labels	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Baringo	531	308	389	1,228	1.7%
Bomet	475	524	631	1,630	2.3%
Bungoma	1,611	956	851	3,418	4.7%
Busia	726	823	623	2,172	3.0%
Elgeyo Marakwet	548	409	584	1,541	2.1%
Embu	565	480	378	1,423	2.0%
Garissa	331	255	287	873	1.2%
Homa Bay	880	922	860	2,662	3.7%
Isiolo	204	165	147	516	0.7%
Kajiado	468	165	435	1,068	1.5%
Kakamega	1,943	1,311	782	4,036	5.6%
Kericho	675	704	473	1,852	2.6%
Kiambu	921	702	743	2,366	3.3%
Kilifi	538	548	573	1,659	2.3%
Kirinyaga	355	221	249	825	1.1%
Kisii	648	430	680	1,758	2.4%
Kisumu	683	811	1,056	2,550	3.5%
Kitui	941	512	908	2,361	3.3%
Kwale	238	186	185	609	0.8%
Laikipia	285	369	246	900	1.2%
Lamu	215	304	163	682	0.9%
Machakos	463	362	368	1,193	1.7%
Makueni	594	455	500	1,549	2.1%
Mandera	822	417	446	1,685	2.3%
Marsabit	341	296	305	942	1.3%
Meru	924	539	570	2,033	2.8%
Migori	560	543	625	1,728	2.4%
Mombasa	478	256	317	1,051	1.5%
Murang'a	653	513	558	1,724	2.4%
Nairobi	859	640	799	2,298	3.2%
Nakuru	817	553	543	1,913	2.7%
Nandi	456	388	402	1,246	1.7%
Narok	405	552	365	1,322	1.8%
Nyamira	375	389	323	1,087	1.5%
Nyandarua	338	133	613	1,084	1.5%
Nyeri	529	318	406	1,253	1.7%
Samburu	250	344	268	862	1.2%
Siaya	502	417	491	1,410	2.0%
Taita Taveta	324	271	272	867	1.2%
Tanariver	383	295	182	860	1.2%
Tharaka Nithi	176	223	134	533	0.7%
Trans-Nzoia	730	782	696	2,208	3.1%
Turkana	694	617	562	1,873	2.6%



Uasin Gishu	496	464	536	1,496	2.1%
Vihiga	574	306	445	1,325	1.8%
Wajir	636	435	592	1,663	2.3%
West Pokot	248	255	292	795	1.1%
Grand Total	27,408	21,868	22,853	72,129	

Consolidated Cash Transfer for Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC) Programme

The Department also offers support to the operationalization of the CT-OVC Programme to encourage fostering and the retention of children among families as well as to promote their human capital development. The beneficiary children rose from 468,066 in 156,022 households (HH) to 1,059,000 in 353,000 HH between 2013/14 and 2017/18 FY. The number of Households in the programme has been constant over the last 3 years.

Table 4: Number of Beneficiaries of Country Cash Transfer Programme

Financial Year	CT OVC
2016-17	353,000
2017-18	353,000
2018-19	353,000
2019-20	353,000

Support to Orphaned and Vulnerable Children through United States Government Programmes

With support from United States Government(USG)SG partners, the Department has overseen the rollout of USG OVC Programme covering 1,388,058 children who have been infected or affected by HIV/AIDS across 40 counties.

OVC by Sex and Age: Half of the children enrolled to the USG OVC Programmes were boys at 49.5% of the total 1,388,058. Approximately 1 in every 2 children recruited into the programmes were aged below 10 years of age. Additionally, 34.5% of the children enrolled were aged between 10 and 14 years. Cumulatively, 78.6% of all children covered by the programmes were in the school going age of between five (5) and Seventeen (17) years.

Table 5: OVC Beneficiaries by Age

Age	Female	Male	Totals
0-4 yrs.	116,285	115,154	16.7%
5-9 yrs.	210,352	207,893	30.1%
10-14 yrs.	244,389	234,317	34.5%
15-17 yrs.	97,947	95,530	13.9%
18+ years	31,626	34,565	4.8%
Grand Total	700,599	687,459	

Nairobi, Homabay, Kisumu and Kilifi Counties represented the highest proportions of the Programme children at 14.7%, 10.8%, 9.5% and 6.4% respectively. Other counties with notable populations of recipients included Nakuru, Migori, Siaya and Kakamega Counties at 5.4%, 5.2%, 4.0% and 3.9% respectively.

Table 6: OVC Distribution by Counties

County Name	Count	Percentage	County Name	Count	Percentage
Baringo	11,503	1%	Makueni	19,346	1%
Bomet	2,033	0%	Meru	26,260	2%
Bungoma	30,853	2%	Migori	71,921	5%
Busia	44,299	3%	Mombasa	29,658	2%
Elgeyo Marakwet	4,032	0%	Murang'a	13,760	1%
Embu	24,283	2%	Nairobi	203,364	15%
HomaBay	149,994	11%	Nakuru	75,060	5%
Kajiado	26,912	2%	Nandi	10,932	1%
Kakamega	53,809	4%	Narok	17,305	1%
Kericho	3,727	0%	Nyamira	4,775	0%
Kiambu	49,083	4%	Nyandarua	8,288	1%
Kilifi	88,751	6%	Nyeri	21,437	2%
Kirinyaga	2,053	0%	Samburu	7,600	1%
Kisii	29,577	2%	Siaya	55,062	4%
Kisumu	132,347	10%	Taita Taveta	13,562	1%
Kitui	26,560	2%	Tharaka Nithi	17,003	1%
Kwale	11,841	1%	TransNzoia	8,294	1%
Laikipia	11,682	1%	Turkana	15,586	1%
Lamu	2,703	0%	UasinGishu	22,507	2%
Machakos	22,951	2%	Vihiga	10,947	1%

Over the last 3 years, 31.2% of the children recruited to the programmes were graduated or exited after achieving 18 years of age or changes in the eligibility of the households.

Kenya Children Assembly Forums

A total of 2,896 children assembly forums have been held across the 47 counties with 30,399 children enrolled into the children rights clubs over the last 3 years.

Table 7: Kenya Children Assembly Activities

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19
No. of Children Assembly forums held	926	969	1,001
No. of Children enrolled in Children rights clubs	6,854	11,301	12,244
Grand Total	7,780	12,270	13,245

Community Engagement Committees and Forums

To facilitate the engagement of communities in child protection, an average of 1,193 Beneficiary Welfare Committees were held each year. Further, as at FY2018/19, a total of 7,669 home visits were conducted to assess the conditions of children.



Table 8: PBSS Related Activities

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19
No. of BWC Committees convened	1,185	1,170	1,223
No. of Home Visits made	5,510	6,917	7,669
No. of life skills trainings' beneficiaries	1,156	1,025	1,108
Grand Total	28,256	29,432	31,271

3.2 Juvenile Justice

3.2.1 Children's Courts

The Department of Children Services is a key player in the provision of juvenile justice systems through participation and engagement of the courts. The most common service provided is the attendance of court sessions and preparation of court reports. The average number of courts served by a Sub-County Children Office is 4.6 (approximately 5 courts). There has been consistent increase of 31.6% and 8.7% for the period under consideration as shown in the table below.

Table 9: No. of Courts per Children Office

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Average no. of Courts served by a Children office	3.5	3.8	4.6
% Age Change		8.7%	31.6%

A total of 170 Adoption reports were prepared for the FY 2018/19 a 17.2% increase from the previous period. Further a total of 29,306 court reports have been done over the last 3 years. There was a significant decrease in the number of reports done for the FY 2018/19 compared to the FY 2017/18. The preparation of court reports for all children cases in Courts is a prerequisite for the courts interventions on issues of Juvenile Justice.

Table 10: Children Court Activities

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19
No. of Adoption reports prepared	138	145	170
No. of Court reports prepared	8,980	10,469	9,857
No. of Court Users Committees attended	521	577	595
No. of Courts served	692	896	1,099
Grand Total	10,331	12,087	11,721

3.3 Children Resident in Institutions

Statutory Institutions

A total of 981 children were placed in assessment and placement centers (Getathuru for boys and Kirigiti for Girls). Majority of these children were boys at 742 (76.4%).

Table 11: Children Placed in Institutions- Assessment and Placement Centers

Name	FY	Residual pop (30th June 2016)	Admissions		Exits	
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Getathuru	FY2016/17	49	256	0	175	0
	FY2017/18	0	263	0	222	0
	FY2018/19	0	223	0	206	0
Total		49	742	0	603	0
Kirigiti	FY2016/17	69	0	77	0	32
	FY2017/18	0	0	83	0	48
	FY2018/19	0	0	79	0	19
Total		69	0	239	0	99
Grand Total		118	742	239	603	99

A total 15,448 children were admitted to the fourteen (14) remand institutions with a majority 72.7% being boys. During the same period, 11,375 children exited these institutions.

Table 12: Children Placed in Institutions-Remand Homes

Name	FY	Residual pop (30th June 2016)	Sum of Admissions-Boys	Sum of Admissions-Girls	Sum of Exits-Boys	Sum of Exits- Girls
Likoni Remand	FY2016/17	96	225	61	222	63
	FY2017/18	0	250	54	226	64
	FY 2018/19	0	214	76	252	85
Total		96	689	191	700	212
Machakos Remand	FY 2016/17	17	125	49	117	61
	FY 2017/18	0	116	30	98	36
	FY 2018/19	0	188	94	180	111
Total		17	429	173	395	208
Eldoret Remand	FY 2016/17	86	338	69	49	13
	FY 2017/18	0	333	83	103	26
	FY 2018/19	0	413	112	83	48
Total		86	1084	264	235	87
Manga Remand	FY 2016/17	68	328	91	321	91
	FY 2017/18	0	226	82	169	68
	FY 2018/19	0	398	163	463	189
Total		68	952	336	953	348



Kiambu Remand	FY 2016/17	33	254	111	402	126
	FY 2017/18	0	95	40	37	15
	FY 2018/19	0	98	59	53	32
Total		33	447	210	492	173
Malindi Remand	FY 2016/17	34	127	26	103	19
	FY 2017/18	0	108	46	137	49
	FY 2018/19	0	168	63	182	58
Total		34	403	135	422	126
Kakamega Remand	FY 2016/17	84	382	161	87	61
	FY 2017/18	0	379	160	99	61
	FY 2018/19	0	445	216	168	101
Total		84	1206	537	354	223
Nakuru Remand	FY 2016/17	47	338	141	471	104
	FY 2017/18	0	224	44	171	27
	FY 2018/19	0	320	111	308	92
Total		47	882	296	950	223
Nairobi Remand	FY 2016/17	34	307	201	220	118
	FY 2017/18	0	291	168	298	169
	FY 2018/19	0	748	523	686	432
Total		34	1346	892	1204	719
Meru Remand	FY 2016/17	25	263	50	107	24
	FY 2017/18	0	326	99	114	33
	FY 2018/19	0	347	192	81	52
Total		25	936	341	302	109
Nyeri Remand	FY 2016/17	24	237	49	231	46
	FY 2017/18	0	212	47	217	40
	FY 2018/19	0	363	96	373	101
Total		24	812	192	821	187

Kericho Remand	FY 2016/17	24	177	40	176	34
	FY 2017/18	0	205	57	212	57
	FY 2018/19	0	233	97	202	100
Total		24	615	194	590	191
Kisumu Remand	FY 2016/17	74	329	94	252	59
	FY 2017/18	0	365	103	339	124
	FY 2018/19	0	434	179	261	116
Total		74	1128	376	852	299
Muranga Remand	FY 2018/19	0	294	88	0	0
Total		0	294	88	0	0
Grand Total		646	11,223	4,225	8,270	3,105

A total of 11,375 children were placed in Rehabilitation school for the last 3 years of reporting in which a majority 88.7% of them were boys.

Table 13: Children Placed in Institutions-Rehabilitation Schools

Name	FY	Residual pop (30th June 2016)	Sum of Admissions- Boys	Sum of Admissions- Girls	Sum of Exits- Boys	Sum of Exits- Girls
Likoni Rehab	FY 2016/17	66	35	0	0	0
	FY 2017/18	0	39	0	0	0
	FY 2018/19	0	33	0	0	0
Total		66	107	0	0	0
Kericho Rehab	FY 2016/17	53	14	0	28	0
	FY 2017/18	0	31	0	20	0
	FY 2018/19	0	27	0	17	0
Total		53	72	0	65	0
Kakamega Rehab	FY 2016/17	73	28	0	53	0
	FY 2017/18	0	59	0	55	0
	FY 2018/19	0	61	0	60	0
Total		73	148	0	168	0
Dagoretti Girls	FY 2016/17	60	0	34	0	42
	FY 2017/18	0	0	42	0	0
	FY 2018/19	0	0	26	0	57
Total		60	0	102	0	99
Wamumu Boys	FY 2016/17	104	36	3	45	0
	FY 2017/18	0	59	0	57	0
	FY 2018/19	0	40	0	53	0
Total		104	135	3	155	0



Kabete Rehab	FY 2016/17	34	49	0	26	0
	FY 2017/18	0	35	0	22	0
	FY 2018/19	0	22	0	34	0
Total		34	106	0	82	0
Kisumu Rehab	FY 2016/17	40	35	0	33	0
	FY 2017/18	0	37	0	20	0
	FY 2018/19	0	29	0	32	0
Total		40	101	0	85	0
Othaya Rehab	FY 2016/17	0	101	0	35	0
	FY 2017/18	0	27	0	30	0
	FY 2018/19	0	29	0	29	0
Total		0	157	0	94	0
Grand Total		430	826	105	649	99

A total of 1,571 Children were admitted to child rescue centers for the three years of reporting with boys constituting a majority at 72.8% of all cases.

Table 14: Children Placed in Institutions- Rescues Centers

Name	FY	Residual pop (30th June 2016)	Admissions		Exits	
			Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Nairobi Rescue	FY 2016/17	39	83	59	88	65
	FY 2017/18	0	96	64	81	49
	FY 2018/19	0	174	110	163	130
Total		39	353	233	332	244
Machakos Rescue	FY 2016/17	24	177	40	176	34
	FY 2017/18	0	205	57	212	57
	FY 2018/19	0	233	97	202	100
Total		24	615	194	590	191
Kisumu Girls Rescue	FY 2016/17	40	35	0	33	0
	FY 2017/18	0	37	0	20	0
	FY 2018/19	0	29	0	32	0
Total		40	101	0	85	0
Thika Rescue	FY 2016/17	84	22	0	7	0
	FY 2017/18	0	13	0	7	0
	FY 2018/19	0	40	0	28	0
Total		84	75	0	42	0
Grand Total		187	1144	427	1049	435

3.3.1 Charitable Children Institution (CCI)

The Department of Children Services works in collaboration with private stakeholders in the provision of services to children in need of protection. For the period under consideration, the average population of children resident in charitable children institutions is 40,719. Boys are slightly more likely to be resident in a CCI with 54.6% of all children in these institutions.

Table 15: Children in CCI'S

		No. of Girls	No. of Boys	Totals	%age
Has the CCI been registered over the last 3 years?	No	4,606	5,557	10163	25.0%
	YES	13,862	16,694	30556	75.0%
	Grand Total	18468	22251		

A majority 75.0% of all children in institutions were living in institutions that had been registered with the National Council of Children Service (NCCS) within the last 2 years.

Table 16: CCI Registration Status

County	Population		CCI registration Status		Total No. of CCI's
	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Never registered	Registered	
Baringo	86	186	0	3	3
Bomet	166	144	1	7	8
Bungoma	268	162	1	11	12
Busia	173	220	6	3	9
Elgeyo Marakwet	21	11	0	0	0
Embu	199	121	7	5	12
Garissa	1188	155	0	7	7
Homa Bay	765	708	9	12	21
Isiolo	515	191	1	6	7
Kajiado	1245	1127	18	39	57
Kakamega	606	596	6	21	27
Kericho	143	120	3	4	7
Kiambu	1430	1425	31	49	80
Kilifi	404	175	6	12	18
Kirinyaga	227	152	0	12	12
Kisii	325	256	16	5	21
Kisumu	832	723	12	22	34
Kitui	530	554	0	3	3
Kwale	229	243	0	11	11
Laikipia	288	289	1	14	15
Lamu	236	65	0	2	2
Machakos	988	1093	12	21	33
Makueni	181	207	5	4	9
Mandera	547	0	2	1	3
Marsabit	186	27	0	4	4
Meru	362	483	9	11	20
Migori	420	406	6	10	16
Mombasa	858	858	28	21	49
Murang'a	258	230	7	7	14
Nairobi	2069	2024	31	67	98



Nakuru	1966	1654	11	61	72
Nandi	235	190	0	4	4
Narok	104	203	6	4	10
Nyamira	102	80	4	2	6
Nyandarua	378	390	0	12	12
Nyeri	647	545	10	15	25
Samburu	150	197	0	6	6
Siaya	395	378	2	15	17
Taita Taveta	46	33	2	2	4
Tanariver	0	0	0	0	0
Tharaka-Nithi	62	85	2	4	6
Trans Nzoia	601	658	11	10	21
Turkana	165	153	2	0	2
Uasin Gishu	776	703	2	24	26
Vihiga	207	80	5	2	7
Wajir	535	36	0	5	5
West Pokot	137	132	1	2	3
Grand Total	22251	18468	276	562	838

A total of 562 out of 838 charitable children institutions were reported active in the last 3 years with a majority of these based in Nairobi, Kiambu and Nakuru Counties. Only Tana River County reported having no charitable children institutions.

Table 17: CCI'S Population by Sex

County Names	CCI Population by Age					CCI Pop. By Sex	
	0-4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-17 yrs.	18+ yrs.	Total Boys	Total Girls
Baringo	-	28	106	124	14	86	186
Bomet	43	88	108	67	4	166	144
Bungoma	15	40	275	100	-	268	162
Busia	64	124	125	64	16	173	220
Elgeyo Marakwet	1	10	11	5	5	21	11
Embu	15	81	145	71	8	199	121
Garissa	-	294	648	357	44	1,188	155
Homa Bay	71	248	597	386	171	765	708
Isiolo	27	142	440	75	22	515	191
Kajiado	175	494	1,090	531	82	1,245	1,127
Kakamega	156	284	250	381	131	606	596
Kericho	3	60	100	62	38	143	120
Kiambu	269	712	1,084	642	148	1,430	1,425
Kilifi	39	133	288	107	12	404	175
Kirinyaga	30	82	148	85	34	227	152

Kisii	14	106	326	132	3	325	256
Kisumu	77	271	686	415	106	832	723
Kitui	24	300	290	294	176	530	554
Kwale	23	88	207	95	59	229	243
Laikipia	49	105	163	150	110	288	289
Lamu	5	29	199	68	-	236	65
Machakos	157	314	681	587	342	988	1,093
Makueni	11	56	153	138	30	181	207
Mandera	-	84	325	138	-	547	-
Marsabit	14	70	66	63	-	186	27
Meru	98	247	299	136	65	362	483
Migori	104	211	340	143	28	420	406
Mombasa	228	376	706	327	79	858	858
Murang'a	69	143	168	85	23	258	230
Nairobi	588	1,046	1,393	865	204	2,069	2,024
Nakuru	382	829	1,289	956	164	1,966	1,654
Nandi	16	107	179	123	-	235	190
Narok	4	49	155	85	14	104	203
Nyamira	9	49	99	24	1	102	80
Nyandarua	77	260	276	122	33	378	390
Nyeri	42	165	457	377	130	647	545
Samburu	32	67	106	95	47	150	197
Siaya	68	217	334	151	3	395	378
Taita Taveta	11	26	21	21	-	46	33
Tanariver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tharaka-Nithi	15	39	49	27	18	62	85
Trans Nzoia	122	337	514	213	73	601	658
Turkana	-	86	128	77	27	165	153
Uasin Gishu	145	344	513	318	159	776	703
Vihiga	24	40	149	58	16	207	80
Wajir	-	55	88	428	-	535	36
West Pokot	2	70	101	69	27	137	132
Grand Total	3,318	9,006	15,875	9,837	2,666	22,251	18,468



3.4 Children Helpline 116

More than half of all call-in cases were made with regard to boys at 55.3% of all cases recorded. Further, cases of children aged below 10 years constituted 48.6% of the cases. Neglect, Orphaned and Vulnerable Children(OVC), Child Affected by HIV/AIDS, Abandoned, Physical abuse and Physical Abuse/Violence cases constituted 30.5%,11,5%,10.6%,8.1% and 6.5% respectively. These constituted 67.3% of all cases reported through the helpline. Other reported cases included Child Labour, Custody, Missing Children (Lost & Found) children, Defilement and Child Marriage represented 4.0%, 3.5%, 3.0%, 3.0% and 2.6% respectively. The top ten cases represent 83.4% of all cases reported.

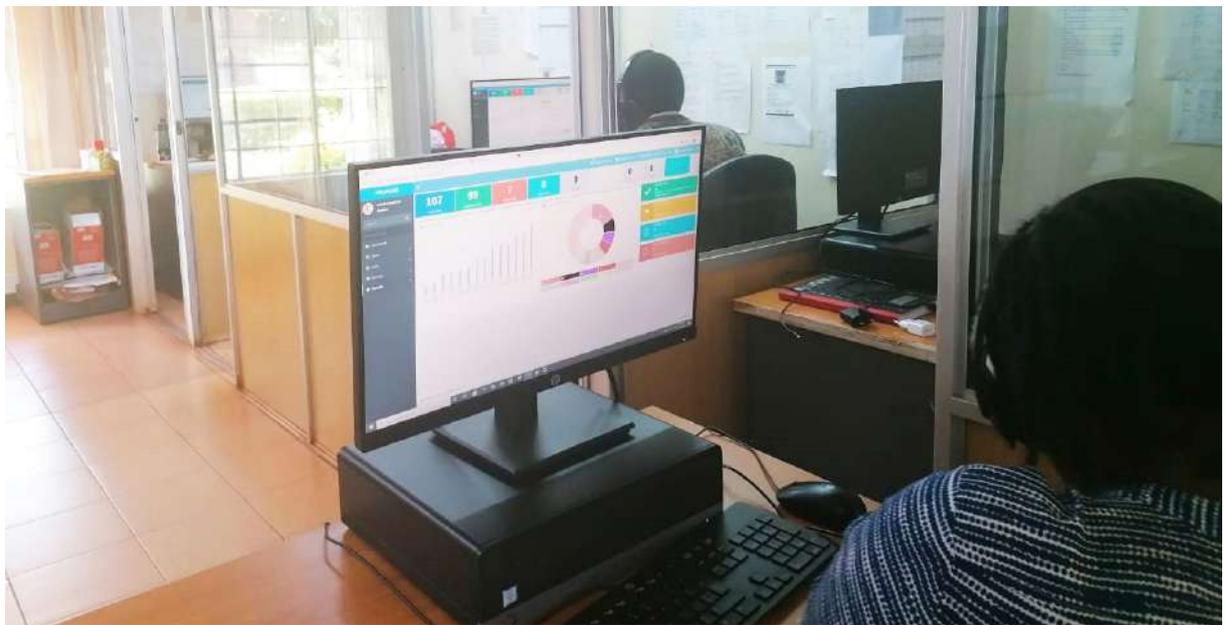


Table 18: Case Categories- Help Line 116

Case Category	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 - 14 yrs.		15 - 17 yrs.		18+ yrs.		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Neglect	918	915	815	919	784	864	268	243			5,726
OVC Children	86	133	310	383	355	349	267	274			2,157
Child Affected by HIV/AIDS	204	189	275	351	274	321	191	181			1,986
Abandoned	259	235	304	296	174	176		79			1,523
Physical Abuse/ Violence	8	4	299	223	270	186	140	96			1,226
Child Labour			12	17	109	237	120	258			753
Custody	108	120	121	160	72	72	1				654
Missing Child	33	42	199	184	51	47	2	5			563
Defilement		26	3	222		192		113			556
Child Marriage				16		238		238			492
Child Delinquency			22		228	53	95	9			407
Sexual assault		90	38	65	75	103	10	26			407
Child pregnancy				7		172		222			401
Child Truancy			12	11	124	45	127	60			379
FGM				98		149		70			317
Drug and substance abuse					119	3	131	17			270
Trafficked child			22	76	12	80		10			200
Emotional abuse		32	20	25	26	70	7	10			190
Child headed household					74	11	58	14			157
Incest				42		60		14			116
Parental child abduction	12	21	10	15							58
Children the streets	2	1	16	2	12	5	12	5			55
Inheritance			12	6			21				39
Sodomy			29		9						38
Child with disability			11	6	5	13					35
Abduction				10		14					24
Unlawful confinement						7		9			16
Child of imprisoned parent(s)		2	5	2	1						10
Refugee children			1	2							3
Child radicalization											0
Disputed paternity											0
Harmful cultural practice											0
Internally displaced child											0
Sexual Exploitation & abuse											0



Child offender												0
Registration												0
Sub-totals	1630	1810	2536	3138	2774	3467	1450	1953	0	0		18,758
Percentages (Sub Totals)	8.7%	9.6%	13.5%	16.7%	14.8%	18.5%	7.7%	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%		
Others	1371	1532	1850	2282	1971	2432	1949	2129	76119	90201		181,836
Total	3001	3342	4386	5420	4745	5899	3399	4082	76119	90201		200,594
Percentage	1.5%	1.7%	2.2%	2.7%	2.4%	2.9%	1.7%	2.0%	37.9%	45.0%		

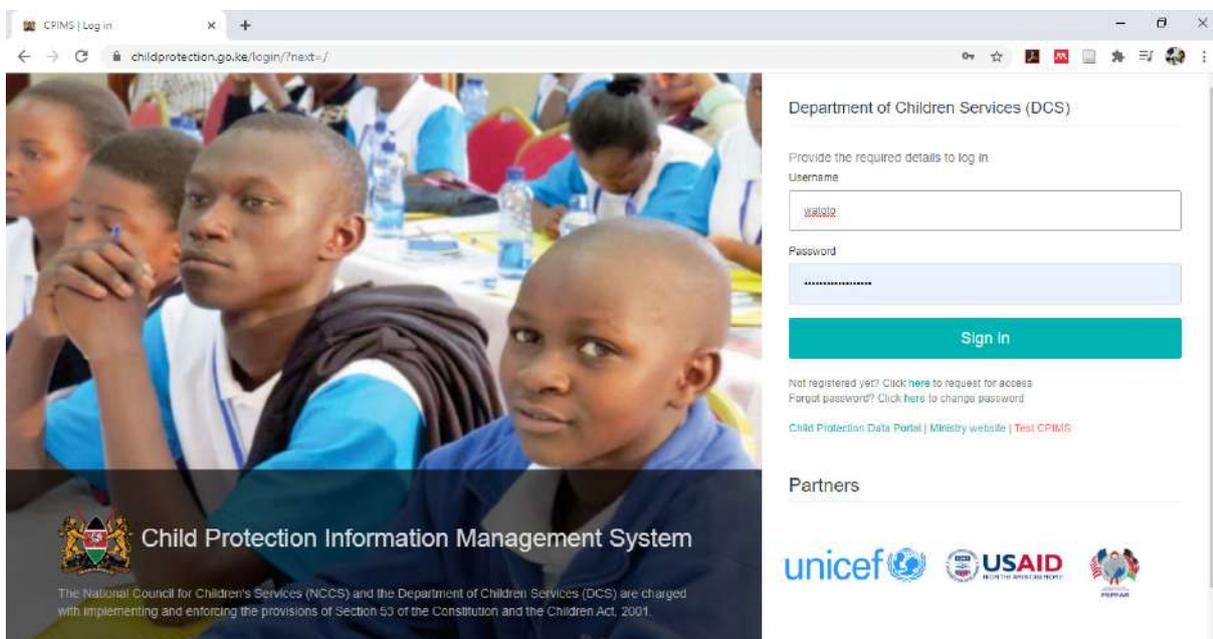
Referral to other government agencies, referral to other non-state agencies, family support, child maintenance and professional counselling constituted the five top disposal mechanisms at 58.0%, 17.4%, 7.8%, 6.8% and 5.6% respectively. This represents 95.7% of all cases reported through the helpline.

Table 19: Case Interventions- Help Line 116

	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 - 14 yrs.		15 - 17 yrs.		18+ yrs.		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Referred to other Government agencies	1603	1567	2061	2760	2229	2888	1651	1924			16,683	58.0%
Referred to other non-state agencies	418	428	715	779	782	811	446	619			4,998	17.4%
Family support	255	269	278	373	343	373	206	142			2,239	7.8%
Child Maintenance	282	343	286	391	288	310	45	40			1,985	6.9%
Professional counselling			15	44	272	352	443	486			1,612	5.6%
Rescue and placement	12	26	77	97	47	49	18	6			332	1.2%
Placement in school			26	15	34	63	22	91			251	0.9%
Legal Aid	38	37	55	62		5	39	7			243	0.8%
Reconciliation							28	25			53	0.2%
Reunited				2				3			5	0.0%
Pending	20	11	52	76	42	89	28	49			367	1.3%
Sub Total	2628	2681	3565	4599	4037	4940	2926	3392	0	0	28768	
Percentage -Sub total	9.1%	9.3%	12.4%	16.0%	14.0%	17.2%	10.2%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%		
Others	79	95	298	240	170	241	320	264	78115	92004	171,826	
Total	2707	2776	3863	4839	4207	5181	3246	3656	78115	92004	200594	
	1.3%	1.4%	1.9%	2.4%	2.1%	2.6%	1.6%	1.8%	38.9%	45.9%		

3.5 Child Protection Caseloads

The Child protection caseloads are based on cases reported to the Sub-County Children Offices across the 47 counties. The data is coded into standardized 40 case categories and 27 case disposal mechanisms as defined in the DCS data collection guidelines. The case categories have been classified into 13 key thematic areas based on the definitions on the National Plan of Action for Children 2015-2022. Some of the cases have been classified into more than one thematic area. Each caseload is further distributed based on age and sex and the case intervention mechanism adopted for each case category. Analysis on the details of the case reporter, the risk level and the disability status of the children are also included. All cases are rated as either high, medium or low risk depending on the urgency of the requirement for intervention from the children office. High risk cases require immediate intervention to protect the rights of the child. Case intervention data for the FY2016/17 was not available for analysis.



3.5.1 National Caseload

Prevalence: Neglect, Custody, Abandoned Children, Orphaned Children, Truancy and Parental Child Abduction constituted the 5 top case categories at 58.0%, 17.4%, 4.4%, 3.1%, 2.2% and 1.9% respectively. This cumulatively constitutes 87.0% of all cases reported within the three years of reporting.



Table 20: National Caseload by Financial Years

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Neglect	43,964	74,526	95,096	213,586	58.0%
Custody	12,443	23,108	28,512	64,063	17.4%
Abandoned	2,871	5,949	7,450	16,270	4.4%
Orphaned Children	2,567	3,632	5,089	11,288	3.1%
Child truancy	1,434	3,092	3,473	7,999	2.2%
Parental child abduction	1,071	2,555	3,364	6,990	1.9%
Defilement	978	2,222	3,272	6,472	1.8%
Physical Abuse/Violence	1,205	2,272	2,400	5,877	1.6%
Missing Child	931	1,851	2,796	5,578	1.5%
Birth Registration	513	1,739	1,547	3,799	1.0%
Abduction	606	947	1,265	2,818	0.8%
Emotional Abuse	648	925	1,175	2,748	0.7%
Child Delinquency	601	975	1,103	2,679	0.7%
Children the streets	611	670	833	2,114	0.6%
Child pregnancy	498	697	910	2,105	0.6%
Child Marriage	447	704	845	1,996	0.5%
Disputed paternity	289	506	628	1,423	0.4%
Child Labour	522	452	436	1,410	0.4%
Child offender	445	407	536	1,388	0.4%
Disinheritance / Succession	191	331	339	861	0.2%
Child of imprisoned parent(s)	232	234	354	820	0.2%
Child with disability	263	235	234	732	0.2%
Refugee Children	3	357	361	721	0.2%
Child Affected by HIV/AIDS ¹	215	158	224	597	0.2%
Sexual Exploitation & abuse	123	183	150	456	0.1%
Child headed household	221	83	136	440	0.1%
Sexual assault	70	195	161	426	0.1%
Drug and Substance Abuse	138	107	131	376	0.1%
Trafficked child	51	171	132	354	0.1%
Internally displaced child	299	28	23	350	0.1%
FGM	103	64	131	298	0.1%
Incest	49	95	152	296	0.1%
Sodomy	47	104	132	283	0.1%
Child radicalization	13	126	36	175	0.0%
Unlawful confinement	20	46	86	152	0.0%
Harmful cultural practice	68	33	42	143	0.0%
Grand Total	74,750	129,779	163,554	368,083	100.0%

Distribution by Age and Sex: Data was submitted by the respective Sub-County and County Children Offices across the 47 Counties for the last 3 financial years. A total of 368,083 cases have been compiled for this report. There was a significant increase of 73.6% and 26.0% for the FY2017/18 and FY 2018/19 respectively. This can be attributed to improvement in the data collection processes across the Counties and Sub-counties.

Table 21: Child Protection Caseloads by Sex and Age

Age	FY2016/17		FY2017/18		FY2018/19		Grand Total	Percentage
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
0 - 4 yrs.	12,903	13,918	23,186	25,324	31,259	33,576	140,166	38.1%
5 - 9 yrs.	10,185	10,841	18,148	19,387	17,339	18,123	94,023	25.5%
10 - 14 yrs.	8,490	8,591	14,929	14,275	23,837	22,144	92,266	25.1%
15-17 yrs.	4,279	3,732	6,330	5,176	8,367	6,760	34,644	9.4%
18+ yrs.	983	828	1,570	1,454	1,087	1,062	6,984	1.9%
Grand Total	36,840	37,910	64,163	65,616	81,889	81,665	368,083	

Additionally, 79 more offices have been opened over the last 2 years bring services closer to the people. An analysis on the ages of children affected indicates that more than 4 in every 10 children affected are aged below 5 years while more than 6 of the children were aged below 10 years. Two (2) in every ten (10) children/persons served were aged above 18 years as a result of extended parental responsibility.

Case Reporter and Child Disability Status

A majority 80.0% of the cases were reported by children's parents with mothers and fathers at 64.0% and 16.0% respectively. A small number of the cases 0.4% of the cases reported involved children with some form of disability (mental or physical). Out of these 0.2%, had both physical and mental disabilities.

Place of occurrence and level of risk

Home & Family settings were the most prevalent places of occurrence with 94.5% of the cases. A third (31.0%) of the cases reported were categorized as high risk that required immediate intervention. An additional 45.7% of the cases were categorized as medium risk.



Table 22: Case Categories by Age and Sex (%)

Case Categories	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 - 14 yrs.		15-17 yrs.		18+ yrs.		Total Cases
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Neglect	19.9	21.6	12.5	13.1	11.2	11.3	3.8	3.9	1.4	1.4	213,586
Custody	21.4	23.0	14.8	15.7	10.2	9.4	2.7	2.3	0.2	0.2	64,063
Abandoned	24.6	28.0	12.0	12.8	7.8	8.6	2.8	2.2	0.6	0.6	16,270
Orphaned Children	8.7	8.8	11.7	12.7	19.2	17.7	10.4	9.9	0.6	0.3	11,288
Child truancy	1.2	1.8	4.7	9.5	20.2	36.6	10.7	14.9	0.3	0.3	7,999
Parental child abduction	25.6	28.1	13.2	13.2	8.4	8.0	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.2	6,990
Defilement	8.6	1.3	15.2	2.0	41.2	2.9	26.2	2.1	0.6	0.1	6,472
Physical Abuse/ Violence	13.0	12.7	13.4	15.5	16.6	17.5	6.7	4.4	0.2	0.2	5,877
Missing Child	7.3	8.4	9.3	17.1	22.4	23.8	7.6	3.6	0.4	0.2	5,578
Birth Registration	11.2	13.2	13.3	15.3	18.0	16.3	5.7	6.6	0.2	0.3	3,799
Abduction	22.0	25.2	13.3	14.2	10.7	8.0	4.0	1.8	0.5	0.2	2,818
Emotional Abuse	11.9	10.5	15.6	13.0	18.9	13.8	9.2	6.4	0.5	0.1	2,748
Child Delinquency	0.2	0.4	2.7	5.4	19.1	42.4	11.3	18.1	0.1	0.1	2,679
Children the streets	3.4	10.5	5.3	18.4	6.9	36.9	2.4	15.6	0.2	0.3	2,114
Child pregnancy	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	45.2	0.0	53.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	2,105
Child Marriage	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	53.8	2.6	40.7	2.1	0.4	0.0	1,996
Disputed paternity	25.9	27.9	7.2	10.6	7.0	8.4	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.2	1,423
Child Labour	0.1	0.4	9.7	14.4	21.2	27.3	13.4	13.0	0.4	0.2	1,410
Child offender	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	17.0	47.0	11.0	22.3	0.1	0.4	1,388
Disinheritance / Succession	7.1	8.8	9.6	12.5	15.1	15.6	9.9	20.1	0.3	0.9	861
Child of imprisoned parent(s)	19.3	16.1	16.6	18.5	11.0	12.3	3.2	2.9	0.0	0.1	820
Child with disability	12.3	12.8	15.6	20.4	10.2	16.1	4.9	5.1	1.2	1.4	732
Refugee Children	11.2	14.6	11.8	15.4	16.8	16.6	5.4	8.0	0.1	0.0	721
Child Affected by HIV/AIDS	11.1	15.2	13.1	12.9	15.6	18.1	7.7	5.7	0.5	0.2	597
Sexual Exploitation & abuse	3.7	2.0	7.5	4.4	36.8	6.4	33.8	4.6	0.4	0.4	456
Child headed household	4.3	5.0	13.2	11.4	20.7	15.9	13.6	15.9	0.0	0.0	440
Sexual assault	11.7	5.2	17.4	5.6	30.5	7.0	16.4	5.6	0.0	0.5	426

Drug and Substance Abuse	4.0	7.7	3.7	10.1	5.6	29.5	5.1	32.7	0.5	1.1	376
Trafficked child	11.9	12.7	6.8	9.6	29.1	11.0	12.4	5.9	0.3	0.3	354
Internally displaced child	15.7	16.3	14.6	16.3	12.9	11.7	6.3	6.0	0.0	0.3	350
FGM	2.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	61.1	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	298
Incest	22.0	10.8	11.5	1.7	24.0	5.7	17.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	296
Sodomy	1.4	12.4	2.1	25.4	3.9	42.4	0.7	11.0	0.7	0.0	283
Child radicalization	8.6	10.9	12.0	13.1	20.0	22.3	5.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	175
Unlawful confinement	7.9	11.8	13.8	18.4	16.4	15.8	5.9	8.6	1.3	0.0	152
Harmful cultural practice	7.0	11.2	12.6	9.8	32.9	9.8	14.7	1.4	0.0	0.7	143
Grand Total	18.3	19.8	12.4	13.1	12.8	12.2	5.2	4.3	1.0	0.9	368,083

Case Disposals by years: The average disposal rates for all reported cases was 95.5% on average for the two years with the highest at 96.0% for FY 2018/19. Joint Parental Agreement (26.3%), referral to other government agencies (18.0%), Child maintenance (15.6%), reconciliation (9.1%), referral to court/Kadhi (7.7%), and were the most suited forms of case disposal.

Table 23: National Case Disposal Mechanisms by Financial Year

Row Labels	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Joint Parental Agreement (JPA)	28,824	36,512	65,336	26.3%
Referred to other government agencies	19,572	24,966	44,538	18.0%
Child Maintenance	16,924	21,666	38,590	15.6%
Reconciliation	10,288	12,263	22,551	9.1%
Referred to Court / Kadhi	9,279	9,818	19,097	7.7%
Professional counseling	3,898	5,029	8,927	3.6%
Family support	3,023	4,940	7,963	3.2%
Referred to other non-state agencies	2,931	4,197	7,128	2.9%
Committed to CCLs	2,161	2,729	4,890	2.0%
Reunited	1,830	2,910	4,740	1.9%
Release to Parent(s)	1,409	2,028	3,437	1.4%
Legal Aid	1,160	1,811	2,971	1.2%
Supervision Without Court Orders	1,113	1,306	2,419	1.0%
Placement in school	1,161	1,162	2,323	0.9%
Parents Bonded	1,095	1,209	2,304	0.9%
Rescue and Placement	960	1,061	2,021	0.8%
Written Promise	715	1,074	1,789	0.7%
Guardianship	539	706	1,245	0.5%
Repatriation	653	544	1,197	0.5%



Judicial Orders	741	398	1,139	0.5%
Reintegration	361	561	922	0.4%
Supervision with court orders	358	454	812	0.3%
Committed to statutory institution	371	378	749	0.3%
Foster Care	237	279	516	0.2%
Adoption	65	154	219	0.1%
Police Diversion	143	-	143	0.1%
Release on revocation of an order/ earlier release	4	40	44	0.0%
Release on expiry of an order	1	5	6	0.0%
Release on license	-	4	4	0.0%
Grand Total	109,816	138,204	248,020	

Distribution by Counties: Nairobi (8.8%), Kiambu (5.2%), Kilifi (4.9%), Nakuru (4.0%) and Bungoma (3.5%) Counties had the five highest caseloads constituting 26.0% of all caseloads recorded for the three years of reporting. Wajir, Isiolo, Tana River and Marsabit Counties had the lowest caseloads for the three years contributing cumulatively less than 2.1% of all cases reported.

Table 24: Child Protection Caseloads by County

County	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Baringo	318	133	4,169	4,620	1.3%
Bomet	1,911	2,135	2,742	6,788	1.8%
Bungoma	2,960	4,623	5,407	12,990	3.5%
Busia	1,452	2,938	3,779	8,169	2.2%
Elgeyo Marakwet	458	1,417	1,155	3,030	0.8%
Embu	2,313	3,880	4,320	10,513	2.9%
Garissa	1,983	3,819	3,786	9,588	2.6%
Homabay	1,697	1,879	3,359	6,935	1.9%
Isiolo	521	871	700	2,092	0.6%
Kajiado	1,480	1,609	3,144	6,233	1.7%
Kakamega	3,014	1,062	5,240	9,316	2.5%
Kericho	1,391	3,133	5,146	9,670	2.6%
Kiambu	3,224	6,643	9,097	18,964	5.2%
Kilifi	3,230	7,660	7,179	18,069	4.9%
Kirinyaga	1,696	3,339	3,333	8,368	2.3%
Kisii	1,528	2,581	3,022	7,131	1.9%
Kisumu	2,080	3,285	4,276	9,641	2.6%
Kitui	338	2,550	3,258	6,146	1.7%
Kwale	1,295	2,256	2,312	5,863	1.6%
Laikipia	1,937	1,832	3,686	7,455	2.0%
Lamu	871	1,389	1,260	3,520	1.0%
Machakos	2,607	4,599	5,295	12,501	3.4%
Makueni	1,131	2,356	3,153	6,640	1.8%
Mandera	309	1,018	994	2,321	0.6%

Marsabit	162	1,199	830	2,191	0.6%
Meru	2,870	2,552	7,438	12,860	3.5%
Migori	2,294	3,500	3,662	9,456	2.6%
Mombasa	2,919	3,238	3,012	9,169	2.5%
Murang'a	1,610	1,298	3,152	6,060	1.6%
Nairobi	6,143	13,263	13,122	32,528	8.8%
Nakuru	4,067	3,608	7,172	14,847	4.0%
Nandi	1,291	1,767	645	3,703	1.0%
Narok	1,420	1,507	2,789	5,716	1.6%
Nyamira	1,350	2,035	2,666	6,051	1.6%
Nyandarua	951	4,922	2,792	8,665	2.4%
Nyeri	1,918	3,871	4,371	10,160	2.8%
Samburu	1,158	2,275	2,198	5,631	1.5%
Siaya	2,262	2,326	3,796	8,384	2.3%
Taita Taveta	1,205	3,602	2,737	7,544	2.0%
Tana River	602	554	942	2,098	0.6%
Tharaka Nithi	187	1,538	1,510	3,235	0.9%
TransNzoia	693	2,040	2,669	5,402	1.5%
Turkana	543	1,431	1,725	3,699	1.0%
UasinGishu	-	3,094	3,436	6,530	1.8%
Vihiga	575	1,498	1,523	3,596	1.0%
Wajir	253	622	612	1,487	0.4%
West Pokot	533	1,032	943	2,508	0.7%
Grand Total	74,750	129,779	163,554	368,083	100.0%

3.5.2 Violence against Children (VAC)

Prevalence: Prevalence of VAC Cases within the last 3 years is on average 63.6% of all cases reported for the 3 years of reporting. Among the reported VAC cases, Neglect, Defilement, Physical abuse/violence, Emotional Abuse and child pregnancy had the highest rates at 91.2%, 2.8%, 2.5%, 1.2% and 0.9% respectively which cumulatively constituted 98.5% of all cases.



Table 25: VAC Cases by Categories

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Neglect	43,964	74,526	95,096	213,586	91.2%
Defilement	978	2,222	3,272	6,472	2.8%
Physical Abuse/Violence	1,205	2,272	2,400	5,877	2.5%
Emotional Abuse	648	925	1,175	2,748	1.2%
Child pregnancy	498	697	910	2,105	0.9%
Child Marriage	447	704	845	1,996	0.9%
Sexual assault	70	195	161	426	0.2%
FGM	103	64	131	298	0.1%
Incest	49	95	152	296	0.1%
Sodomy	47	104	132	283	0.1%
Harmful cultural practice	68	33	42	143	0.1%
Grand Total	48,077	81,837	104,316	234,230	

Distribution by Age and Sex: Violence against Children was more prevalent among children under the age of 5 years with 4 in every 10 children with VAC cases below 5 years. Other than Neglect, defilement, physical abuse/violence and emotional abuse contributed the highest forms of VAC and contributed 5.6% of the cases reported. Further, Sexual violence cases represented 3.4% of all cases reported for the last 3 years with girls representing 90.7% of these cases. Defilement, child pregnancy, child marriage and sexual exploitation and abuse were the most prevalent forms of sexual violence among girls. Defilement, Sodomy and sexual assault were the main cases that affected boys. A minority 2.6% of all cases reported were above 18 years. All cases were noted to affect both boys and girls equally with boys at 48.9% of the cases. Apart from neglect, physical abuse and sodomy, all other cases are reported to be significantly more prevalent among girls. Additionally, 7 in every 10 defilement cases involved girls aged between 10 and 17 years. It was noted that five (5) girls aged below 10 years from Machakos (1), Migori (2) and Kiambu (2) counties were reported for child pregnancy for the financial year 2017/18.

Case Reporter and Child Disability Status

A majority 85.5% of the VAC cases were reported by children's parents and relatives with mothers and fathers at 75.3%, 10.3% and 7.8% respectively. A small proportion (0.5%) of VAC cases involved children with some form of disability (either mental or physical). Out of these, 0.1% had both a mental and physical disability.

Place of occurrence and level of risk

The Home & Family setting was the most prevalent place of occurrence with 94.5% of all VAC cases reported. A third of the cases (30.0%) were categorized as high risk that required immediate intervention. An additional 46.6% of the cases were categorized as medium risk.

Table 26: VAC Cases by Age and Sex

Case categories	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 - 14 yrs.		16 - 18 yrs.		18+ yrs.		Total cases
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Neglect	19.9	21.6	12.5	13.1	11.2	11.3	3.8	3.9	1.4	1.4	213,586
Defilement	8.6	1.3	15.2	2.0	41.2	2.9	26.2	2.1	0.6	0.1	6,472
Physical Abuse/ Violence	13.0	12.7	13.4	15.5	16.6	17.5	6.7	4.4	0.2	0.2	5,877
Emotional Abuse	11.9	10.5	15.6	13.0	18.9	13.8	9.2	6.4	0.5	0.1	2,748
Child pregnancy	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	45.2	0.0	53.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	2,105
Child Marriage	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	53.8	2.6	40.7	2.1	0.4	0.0	1,996
Sexual assault	11.7	5.2	17.4	5.6	30.5	7.0	16.4	5.6	0.0	0.5	426
FGM	2.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	61.1	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	298
Incest	22.0	10.8	11.5	1.7	24.0	5.7	17.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	296
Sodomy	1.4	12.4	2.1	25.4	3.9	42.4	0.7	11.0	0.7	0.0	283
Harmful cultural practice	7.0	11.2	12.6	9.8	32.9	9.8	14.7	1.4	0.0	0.7	143
Grand Total	18.9	20.2	12.4	12.6	13.1	11.1	5.4	3.8	1.3	1.3	

VAC Case Intervention: An intervention rate of 83.2% was reported among all VAC cases for the FY2017/18 and FY2018/19.

Joint parental agreement, Child maintenance, referral to other government agencies and Reconciliation are the main methods of intervention with 32.8%, 22.0%, 14.6% and 9.7% respectively. This represents a cumulative 79.1% of all interventions made. Other intervention methods reported included referral to court/Kadhi, professional counselling, family support and referral to other non-state agencies at 6.2%, 3.1%, 2.4% and 2.3% respectively.

Table 27: Top Disposal Mechanisms for VAC Cases

Intervention Mechanisms	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Joint Parental Agreement (JPA)	22,254	28,640	50,894	32.8%
Child Maintenance	15,078	18,987	34,065	22.0%
Referred to other government agencies	9,851	12,720	22,571	14.6%
Reconciliation	6,775	8,301	15,076	9.7%
Referred to Court / Kadhi	4,587	5,054	9,641	6.2%
Professional counseling	2,265	2,518	4,783	3.1%
Family support	1,541	2,197	3,738	2.4%
Referred to other non-state agencies	1,377	2,230	3,607	2.3%
Legal Aid	825	1,248	2,073	1.3%
Committed to CCIs	511	654	1,165	0.8%
Parents Bonded	403	730	1,133	0.7%



Placement in school	531	565	1,096	0.7%
Reunited	381	580	961	0.6%
Supervision Without Court Orders	321	419	740	0.5%
Rescue and Placement	313	408	721	0.5%
Others	1094	1619	2713	1.8%
Grand Total	68,107	86,870	154,977	

Distribution by counties: Nairobi (9.0%), Kilifi (5.4%), Kiambu (5.4%), Nakuru (4.2%) and Bungoma ((3.9%) reported the highest cases of Violence against children for the reporting period contributing 3 in every 10 VAC cases reported. Other counties with prevalence of VAC cases are Meru, Machakos, Kericho and Embu at 3.9%, 3.7%, 2.9% and 2.8% respectively. Counties that reported the lowest levels of VAC cases are Wajir, Tana River, Mandera, Marsabit and Isiolo at 0.3%, 0.4%, and 0.4%, 0.5% and 0.7% respectively. The ten (10) least prevalent counties reported 6.5% of all cases.

Table 28: VAC Caseloads Distribution by Counties

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Baringo	229	114	3,046	3,389	1.4%
Bomet	1,896	1,558	2,276	5,730	2.4%
Bungoma	2,107	3,277	3,851	9,235	3.9%
Busia	874	1,557	2,164	4,595	2.0%
Elgeyo Marakwet	229	1,150	936	2,315	1.0%
Embu	1,398	2,422	2,643	6,463	2.8%
Garissa	986	2,262	2,629	5,877	2.5%
Homabay	1,007	1,048	1,980	4,035	1.7%
Isiolo	370	645	525	1,540	0.7%
Kajiado	794	985	1,867	3,646	1.6%
Kakamega	1,904	591	2,929	5,424	2.3%
Kericho	1,034	2,310	3,390	6,734	2.9%
Kiambu	2,036	4,538	5,991	12,565	5.4%
Kilifi	2,425	5,275	5,058	12,758	5.4%
Kirinyaga	1,050	1,702	1,943	4,695	2.0%
Kisii	642	1,182	1,605	3,429	1.5%
Kisumu	1,357	1,951	2,527	5,835	2.5%
Kitui	271	1,932	2,382	4,585	2.0%
Kwale	982	1,664	1,734	4,380	1.9%
Laikipia	1,203	989	2,172	4,364	1.9%
Lamu	471	863	829	2,163	0.9%
Machakos	1,931	3,111	3,664	8,706	3.7%
Makueni	882	1,722	2,132	4,736	2.0%
Mandera	153	444	430	1,027	0.4%
Marsabit	131	564	425	1,120	0.5%
Meru	1,876	1,744	5,434	9,054	3.9%
Migori	1,425	2,081	2,147	5,653	2.4%

Mombasa	1,792	1,987	1,801	5,580	2.4%
Murang'a	1,065	903	2,202	4,170	1.8%
Nairobi	4,415	8,615	8,144	21,174	9.0%
Nakuru	2,959	2,416	4,535	9,910	4.2%
Nandi	833	1,013	336	2,182	0.9%
Narok	690	797	1,634	3,121	1.3%
Nyamira	913	1,452	1,670	4,035	1.7%
Nyandarua	641	2,966	1,815	5,422	2.3%
Nyeri	907	2,008	2,309	5,224	2.2%
Samburu	441	1,410	1,413	3,264	1.4%
Siaya	1,081	1,112	1,772	3,965	1.7%
Taita Taveta	862	2,170	1,754	4,786	2.0%
Tana River	294	249	402	945	0.4%
Tharaka Nithi	70	821	836	1,727	0.7%
Trans Nzoia	334	1,299	1,603	3,236	1.4%
Turkana	446	1,059	1,248	2,753	1.2%
Uasin Gishu		2,165	2,355	4,520	1.9%
Vihiga	277	741	822	1,840	0.8%
Wajir	96	317	306	719	0.3%
West Pokot	421	839	800	2,060	0.9%
Grand Total	48,200	82,020	104,466	234,686	

3.5.3 Child labour

Prevalence: Child Labour cases contributed less than 1% (0.4%) of all cases reported for each of the three years. The FY2016/17 reported the highest proportion of child Labour cases at 0.7% of all cases reported.

Table 29: Child Labour Caseloads

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total
Child Labour	522	452	436	1,410
Grand Total	522	452	436	1,410

Distribution by Age and Sex: Child Labour cases were more prevalent among children above 10 years with every 3 in 4 cases aged above 14 years. This consisted a majority 74.9% of the all cases reported. A minority of 0.6% of all cases reported were above 18 years. Children aged between 5 and 9 years constituted 24.1% of the all child labour cases. A total of six (6) cases were also reported for children aged 4 years old. Boys were significantly more affected by child Labour constituting 55.3% of all cases.



Case Reporter and Child Disability Status

Half of all child labour cases were reported by other relatives at 49.8%. The mother, other non-relatives and father reported a further 23.4%, 12.9% and 6.0% respectively. Only 2.9% of the cases were reported by the affected children themselves. The Police and chief reported 1.0% and 1.9% of the cases respectively. There were no cases of children with disabilities affected by child labour cases.

Place of occurrence and level of risk

The Home & Family setting was the most prevalent place of occurrence with 75.9%. An additional 16.6% and 2.1% of the Child Labour cases happened the streets and at Places of work respectively. A half of the cases 51.2% were categorized as medium risk with 40.9% as high risk that required immediate intervention.

Table 30: Child Labour Cases by Age and Sex

Row Labels	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 - 14 yrs.		16 - 18 yrs.		18+ yrs.		Total Cases
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Child Labour	0.07	0.35	9.72	14.40	21.21	27.30	13.40	12.98	0.35	0.21	1,410
Grand Total	0.07	0.35	9.72	14.40	21.21	27.30	13.40	12.98	0.35	0.21	1,410

Child Labour Case Intervention: An intervention rate of 93.1% was reported among all Child Labour cases for the FY2017/18 and FY2018/19. Referral to other government agencies, Referral to Court/Kadhi, Placement in School, Rescue and Placement and supervision without court orders were the main methods of intervention at 2.8%, 11.7%, 11.1%, 6.0% and 5.4% respectively. This represents a cumulative 59.1% of all interventions made. Other intervention methods included Referral to other non-state agencies, professional counselling, family support, release to parent(s) at 5.1%,4.6%,4.1%, and 4.1% respectively.

Table 31: Top Disposal Mechanisms for Child Labour Cases

Row Labels	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Referred to other government agencies	113	92	205	24.8%
Referred to Court / Kadhi	60	37	97	11.7%
Placement in school	48	44	92	11.1%
Rescue and Placement	21	29	50	6.0%
Supervision Without Court Orders	18	27	45	5.4%
Referred to other non-state agencies	26	16	42	5.1%
Professional counseling	12	26	38	4.6%
Family support	14	20	34	4.1%
Release to Parent(s)	27	7	34	4.1%
Written Promise	13	14	27	3.3%
Joint Parental Agreement (JPA)	14	12	26	3.1%
Repatriation	7	9	16	1.9%
Child Maintenance	5	11	16	1.9%

Judicial Orders	11	5	16	1.9%
Parents Bonded	2	13	15	1.8%
Others	39	35	74	8.9%
Grand Total	430	397	827	

Distribution by counties: Garissa (9.5%), Nandi (8.4%), Samburu (7.0%), Trans Nzoia (5.2%) and Nairobi (4.7%) reported the highest cases of child labour for the reporting period. Other counties with significant prevalence are Laikipia, Nyeri, Lamu and Narok at 4.0%, 3.4%, 3.3% and 3.2% respectively. Counties that reported the lowest levels of child Labour cases are Isiolo, Murang'a, Nyamira and West Pokot at 0.1%, 0.1%, 0.2% and 0.2% respectively. The ten (10) least prevalent counties reported 3.4% of all cases.

Table 32: Child Labour Cases Distribution by Counties

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Baringo	8		6	14	1.0%
Bomet	2	9	3	14	1.0%
Bungoma	14	1	10	25	1.8%
Busia	10	6	18	34	2.4%
Elgeyo Marakwet	6	4	2	12	0.9%
Embu	5	1	9	15	1.1%
Garissa	61	53	20	134	9.5%
Homabay	3	8	3	14	1.0%
Isiolo			1	1	0.1%
Kajiado	15	1	10	26	1.8%
Kakamega	9	2	9	20	1.4%
Kericho	8	14	17	39	2.8%
Kiambu	2	8	27	37	2.6%
Kilifi	5	10	13	28	2.0%
Kirinyaga		5	8	13	0.9%
Kisii	9	3	2	14	1.0%
Kisumu	3	3	3	9	0.6%
Kitui	2	2	4	8	0.6%
Kwale	1	33	5	39	2.8%
Laikipia	39	6	11	56	4.0%
Lamu	21	16	9	46	3.3%
Machakos	9	15	10	34	2.4%
Makueni	2	9	14	25	1.8%
Mandera	4			4	0.3%
Marsabit	4	2	2	8	0.6%
Meru	8	3	15	26	1.8%
Migori	1	12	12	25	1.8%
Mombasa	23	9	12	44	3.1%
Murang'a	1		1	2	0.1%
Nairobi	14	31	21	66	4.7%
Nakuru		2	27	29	2.1%
Nandi	80	39		119	8.4%



Narok	32	10	3	45	3.2%
Nyamira	3			3	0.2%
Nyandarua	1	15	4	20	1.4%
Nyeri	8	15	25	48	3.4%
Samburu	61	22	15	98	7.0%
Siaya	6	3	12	21	1.5%
Taita Taveta	1	11	10	22	1.6%
Tana River	12	5	4	21	1.5%
Tharaka Nithi	6	3	3	12	0.9%
Trans Nzoia	23	32	19	74	5.2%
Turkana		4	11	15	1.1%
Uasin Gishu		1	5	6	0.4%
Vihiga			4	4	0.3%
Wajir		21	17	38	2.7%
West Pokot		3		3	0.2%
Grand Total	522	452	436	1,410	

3.5.4 Drug and substance abuse

Prevalence: Drug and substance abuse cases contributed less than 1% (0.1%) of all cases reported for each of the three years. Drug and substance abuse cases remain consistently low across the three years of reporting. There was a reported decline in the number of cases reported for the year 2017/18 compared to the previous and succeeding years.

Table 33: Drug and Substance Abuse Caseloads

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total
Drug and Substance Abuse	138	107	131	376
Grand Total	48,077	81,837	104,316	234,230

Distribution by Age and Sex: Children above 9 years are the most prevalent with Drug and Substance Abuse with 72.9% of all cases reported. There was also a reported case of 44 children under the age of 4 years under drug and substance abuse for the period of 3 years. A majority 8 in every 10 children with drug and abuse cases were boys with 81.1% of all cases reported.

Case Reporter and Child Disability Status

The Courts reported 4 in every 10 cases of drug and substance abuse at 40.6%. Other non-relatives, the mother and the police reported a further 29.7%, 9.7% and 8.4% respectively. There were no cases of children with disabilities affected by drug and substance abuse cases.

Place of occurrence and Level of Risk

The Home & Family setting was the most prevalent place of occurrence with 66.5% of the cases reported. Other places of occurrence of drug and substance abuse cases were the streets, other community events and School and educational settings at 13.5%, 9.7% and 5.2% respectively. Almost half of the cases 44.5% were categorized as high risk cases that required immediate intervention. An additional 43.3% of the cases were categorized as medium risk cases.

Table 34: Drug and Substance Abuse by Sex and Age

Row Labels	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 - 14 yrs.		16 - 18 yrs.		18+ yrs.		Total Cases
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Drug & Substance Abuse	3.99	7.71	3.72	10.11	5.59	29.52	5.05	32.71	0.53	1.06	376
Grand Total	3.99	7.71	3.72	10.11	5.59	29.52	5.05	32.71	0.53	1.06	376

Case Intervention: An intervention rate of 91.4% was reported among all drug and substance cases for the FY2017/18 and FY2018/19. Professional Counselling, Referral to other government agencies, Referral to other non-state agencies, supervision without court orders and supervision with court orders are the main methods of intervention at 31.3%, 21.7%, 12.0%, 10.1% and 4.1% respectively. This represents a cumulative 79.3% of all interventions made. Other intervention methods reported included Referral to court/Kadhi, commitment to statutory institution, Reintegration and Joint Parental Agreement at 4.1%, 3.2%, 2.8%, and 2.3% respectively.

Table 35: Case Disposal Mechanisms for Drug and Substance Abuse Cases

Row Labels	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Professional counseling	39	29	68	31.3%
Referred to other government agencies	28	19	47	21.7%
Referred to other non-state agencies	11	15	26	12.0%
Supervision Without Court Orders	7	15	22	10.1%
Referred to Court / Kadhi	4	5	9	4.1%
Committed to statutory institution		7	7	3.2%
Reintegration		6	6	2.8%
Joint Parental Agreement (JPA)		5	5	2.3%
Written Promise	2	2	4	1.8%
Committed to CCLs	3	1	4	1.8%
Release to Parent(s)		4	4	1.8%
Rescue and Placement		3	3	1.4%
Reconciliation	3		3	1.4%
Supervision with court orders	1	2	3	1.4%
Child Maintenance		2	2	0.9%
Others	2	2	4	1.8%
Grand Total	100	117	217	



Distribution by counties: Nyamira (13.3%), Nyeri (7.4%), Nairobi (6.1%), Kirinyaga (6.1%) and Kericho (5.1%) reported the highest cases of drug and substance abuse cases for the reporting period contributing 4 in every 10 VAC cases reported. Other counties with significant prevalence are Kiambu, Trans Nzoia, Samburu and Murang'a at 5.1%, 5.1%, 4.8% and 4.0% respectively. Counties that reported the lowest levels of drug and substance abuse were Marsabit, Tana River, Siaya, Elgeyo Marakwet and Uasin Gishu at 0.3% for each of the counties. The ten (10) least prevalent counties reported 3.5% of all cases.

Table 36: Drug and Substance Abuse Distribution by Counties

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Baringo			4	4	1.1%
Bomet	7		1	8	2.1%
Bungoma	2	1		3	0.8%
Busia		1		1	0.3%
Elgeyo Marakwet	1			1	0.3%
Embu		1	2	3	0.8%
Garissa	1	3	1	5	1.3%
Homabay		1		1	0.3%
Isiolo			2	2	0.5%
Kajiado	2		8	10	2.7%
Kericho		3	16	19	5.1%
Kiambu	4	7	8	19	5.1%
Kilifi	2	8	1	11	2.9%
Kirinyaga		10	13	23	6.1%
Kisii	1	1		2	0.5%
Kisumu		1	1	2	0.5%
Kitui		3	2	5	1.3%
Kwale		2	1	3	0.8%
Laikipia		2	3	5	1.3%
Lamu	8	5		13	3.5%
Machakos	1	1	2	4	1.1%
Makueni		3	11	14	3.7%
Marsabit			1	1	0.3%
Meru			2	2	0.5%
Mombasa	8	3	3	14	3.7%
Murang'a	2	4	9	15	4.0%
Nairobi	6	8	9	23	6.1%
Nakuru			5	5	1.3%
Nandi		4		4	1.1%
Narok	8	2	1	11	2.9%
Nyamira	50			50	13.3%
Nyandarua	2	3	2	7	1.9%
Nyeri	3	15	10	28	7.4%
Samburu	18			18	4.8%

Siaya			1	1	0.3%
Taita Taveta	1	7	1	9	2.4%
Tana River			1	1	0.3%
Trans Nzoia	11	2	6	19	5.1%
Uasin Gishu		1		1	0.3%
Vihiga		3	2	5	1.3%
Wajir		2	2	4	1.1%
Grand Total	138	107	131	376	

3.5.5 Children living with disabilities

Prevalence: Children living with disabilities cases contributed less than 1% (0.2%) of all cases reported for each of the three years.

Table 37: Children Living with Disabilities Caseloads

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total
Child with disability	263	235	234	732
Grand Total	263	235	234	732

Distribution by Age and Sex: Children living with disabilities were drawn across all the age sets with 1 in every 4 children aged below 5 years. Further 6 in every 10 cases related to children living with disabilities were aged below 10 years. A minority 2.6% of the cases reported affected children aged above 18 years which was 1% higher than the national average for all cases. Boys were significantly more likely to report for support at a children office at 55.7% of all cases reported.

Case Reporter and Child Disability Status

Other relatives(s), the mother, the father and the other non-relatives were the common reporters of children living with disabilities cases at 56.9%, 26.8%, 7.8% and 5.9% respectively. Almost half 42.5% of the cases involved children with some form of disability (either mental or physical). Among these, 11.1% of the children had both physical and mental challenges. More than a quarter 27.5% of the cases involved children with physical disabilities.

Place of occurrence and Level of risk

The Home & Family setting was the most prevalent place of occurrence with 88.2% of the cases reported. Other places of occurrence included the health facility and the streets both at 5.2%. A third of the cases 30.7% were categorized as high risk that required immediate intervention. An additional 35.3% of the cases were reported as medium risk cases.



Table 38: Age and Sex Analysis-Children Living with Disabilities

Case Category	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 - 14 yrs.		16 - 18 yrs.		18+ yrs.		Total cases
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Child with disability	12.3	12.8	15.6	20.4	10.2	16.1	4.9	5.1	1.2	1.4	732
Grand Total	12.3	12.8	15.6	20.4	10.2	16.1	4.9	5.1	1.2	1.4	

Case Intervention: An intervention rate of 95.3% was reported among all cases of children living with disability for the FY2017/18 and FY2018/19.

Referral to other government agencies, referral to other non-state agencies, family support, Commitment to CCI's and placement in schools were the main methods of intervention at 57.5%, 11.6%, 9.4%, 6.7% and 2.2% respectively. This represents a cumulative 87.5% of all interventions made. Other intervention methods reported included child maintenance, Joint Parental Agreement (JPA), Referral to Court/Kadhi and Rescue and placement at 2.2%, 2.0%, 1.8% and 1.1% respectively.

Table 39: Disposal Mechanisms for Children Living with Disability

Row Labels	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Referred to other government agencies	138	119	257	57.5%
Referred to other non-state agencies	30	22	52	11.6%
Family support	8	34	42	9.4%
Committed to CCIs	11	19	30	6.7%
Placement in school	7	3	10	2.2%
Child Maintenance	6	4	10	2.2%
Joint Parental Agreement (JPA)	3	6	9	2.0%
Referred to Court / Kadhi	4	4	8	1.8%
Rescue and Placement	1	4	5	1.1%
Guardianship	4		4	0.9%
Release to Parent(s)		3	3	0.7%
Committed to statutory institution	1	2	3	0.7%
Repatriation		2	2	0.4%
Reconciliation		2	2	0.4%
Reunited	1	1	2	0.4%
Others	3	4	8	1.8%
Grand Total	218	229	447	

Distribution by counties: Kajiado (10.2%), Garissa (8.3%), Nyeri (8.3%), Kiambu (6.8%) and Samburu (5.1%) reported the highest cases of children living with disabilities cases for the reporting period contributing 4 in every 10 cases of children living with disability reported. Other counties with significant prevalence are Kericho, Meru, Kirinyaga and Kilifi at 5.1%, 4.6%, 4.0% and 4.0% respectively. Counties that reported the lowest levels of children with disabilities are Homabay, Kitui, Isiolo, Bomet and Uasin Gishu at 0.1% for each of the counties. The ten (10) least prevalent counties reported 2.5% of all cases.

Table 40: Children Living with Disability Cases Distribution by County

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Baringo	3		3	6	0.8%
Bomet			1	1	0.1%
Bungoma	16	5	1	22	3.0%
Busia	2	1	9	12	1.6%
Elgeyo Marakwet	5			5	0.7%
Embu	1	12	7	20	2.7%
Garissa	22	24	15	61	8.3%
Homabay	1			1	0.1%
Isiolo		1		1	0.1%
Kajiado	64	5	6	75	10.2%
Kakamega	8		2	10	1.4%
Kericho	3	8	26	37	5.1%
Kiambu	5	17	28	50	6.8%
Kilifi	10	14	5	29	4.0%
Kirinyaga	3	18	8	29	4.0%
Kisii	2		1	3	0.4%
Kisumu	2	2	3	7	1.0%
Kitui			1	1	0.1%
Kwale	1	1	1	3	0.4%
Laikipia		1	8	9	1.2%
Lamu		1	5	6	0.8%
Machakos	1	7	8	16	2.2%
Makueni		6	9	15	2.0%
Marsabit		3	3	6	0.8%
Meru	23	6	5	34	4.6%
Migori	1	1		2	0.3%
Mombasa	9	4	7	20	2.7%
Murang'a	9	4	1	14	1.9%
Nairobi	4	11	6	21	2.9%
Nakuru	2	1	5	8	1.1%
Nandi		12	3	15	2.0%
Narok		2		2	0.3%
Nyamira	1	9		10	1.4%
Nyandarua	2	2	2	6	0.8%
Nyeri	1	28	32	61	8.3%
Samburu	37			37	5.1%
Siaya	6	1		7	1.0%
Taita Taveta	2	7	1	10	1.4%
Tana River	4	8	5	17	2.3%
Tharaka Nithi		8	5	13	1.8%
Trans Nzoia	10	1	3	14	1.9%
Uasin Gishu			1	1	0.1%
Vihiga			3	3	0.4%
Wajir		1	5	6	0.8%
West Pokot	3	3		6	0.8%
Grand Total	263	235	234	732	



3.5.6 Children Living/ Associated with the streets

Prevalence: Children living/Associated with the streets contributed less than 1% (0.5%) of all cases reported for each of the three years. There was a significant increase in the number of cases reported for each of the three years with 36.3% increase in the cases reported between 2016 and 2019.

Table 41: Children Living in the Streets Caseloads

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total
Children the streets	611	670	833	2,114
Grand Total	611	670	833	2,114

Distribution by Age and Sex: Children living/associated with the streets were drawn across all the age sets with 4 in every 10 children aged below 10 years. Almost half 43.8% of all cases reported for children living/associated with the streets were aged between 10 and 14 years. Cumulatively, 8 in every 10 children reported for these cases were aged below 15 years. Boys were more likely to live/associate with the streets with 81.8% of all cases reported for the 3 years.

Case Reporter and Child Disability Status

More than half of the cases were reported by either the mother, other relatives & other non-relatives at 26.7%, 20.0% 14.7% respectively. The Courts, Chief and the Police reported 20.0%, 6.7% and 4.7% respectively of the cases reported. A number of the cases 1.7% involved children with some form of disability (either physical or mental). Out of these 0.3% had both mental and physical disabilities while 0.7% had physical disability.

Place of Occurrence and Level of Risk

A majority 76.3% of the cases reported the streets as the location of the abuse. Other places of occurrence were home and family and walking locally at 21.0% and 2.1% respectively. More than half of the cases reported 54.6% were categorized as high risk that required immediate intervention. An additional 26.5% of the cases were categorized as medium risk.

Table 42: Children Living the Streets by Sex

Row Labels	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 - 14 yrs.		16 - 18 yrs.		18+ yrs.		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Children the streets	3.4	10.5	5.3	18.4	6.9	36.9	2.4	15.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	2,114
Grand Total	3.4	10.5	5.3	18.4	6.9	36.9	2.4	15.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	2,114

Children living/associated with the streets-Case Intervention: An intervention rate of 95.4% was reported for the FY2017/18 and FY2018/19. Commitment to CCI's, Referral to other government agencies, Referral to other non-state agencies, Rescue and placement and repatriation were the main methods of intervention at 16.6%, 13.9%, 9.0%, 8.5% and 7.9% respectively. This represents a cumulative 56.0% of all interventions made. Other intervention methods reported included release to parents, Reintegration, Referred to Court/Kadhi and Commitment to statutory institution at 5.1%, 3.9%, 3.7% and 3.6% respectively.

Table 43: Disposal Mechanisms for Children Living in the Street's Cases

Row Labels	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Committed to CCI's	93	145	238	16.6%
Referred to other government agencies	94	105	199	13.9%
Referred to other non-state agencies	68	61	129	9.0%
Rescue and Placement	48	74	122	8.5%
Repatriation	64	49	113	7.9%
Release to Parent(s)	34	39	73	5.1%
Reintegration	37	36	73	5.1%
Referred to Court / Kadhi	34	22	56	3.9%
Committed to statutory institution	23	30	53	3.7%
Parents Bonded	31	20	51	3.6%
Legal Aid	1	48	49	3.4%
Supervision Without Court Orders	18	26	44	3.1%
Placement in school	22	21	43	3.0%
Reunited	16	24	40	2.8%
Child Maintenance	13	16	29	2.0%
Others	62	56	118	8.3%
Grand Total	658	772	1,430	

Distribution by counties: Nairobi, Nyeri, Mombasa and Laikipia had the highest number of reported cases involving children living/Associated with the streets at 17.2%, 14.5%, 9.7% and 8.4% respectively. Other Counties reporting substantial cases included Narok, Kiambu, Trans Nzoia and Garissa at 5.8%, 5.2%, 4.3% and 3.7% respectively. Counties that reported the lowest levels of children living/associated with the streets are Tana River, West Pokot, Elgeyo Marakwet and Turkana with less than 3 cases reported in the three years for each of the counties. The ten (10) least prevalent counties reported 2.5% of all cases.

Table 44: Children Living in the Street's Cases Distribution by Counties

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Baringo			41	41	1.9%
Bomet		28	21	49	2.3%
Bungoma	3		7	10	0.5%
Busia	6	8		14	0.7%
Elgeyo Marakwet	2			2	0.1%
Embu	5	6	3	14	0.7%
Garissa		46	32	78	3.7%
Kajiado	2	11	4	17	0.8%
Kakamega	3		13	16	0.8%
Kericho	1	6		7	0.3%
Kiambu	28	42	40	110	5.2%
Kilifi		1	2	3	0.1%
Kirinyaga	3	4	11	18	0.9%
Kisii	6	4	5	15	0.7%
Kisumu		2	7	9	0.4%
Kitui	1	6	11	18	0.9%



Kwale		3	6	9	0.4%
Laikipia	19	25	134	178	8.4%
Lamu		4		4	0.2%
Machakos	3	14	13	30	1.4%
Makueni		8	26	34	1.6%
Marsabit		15	1	16	0.8%
Meru	11	17	13	41	1.9%
Migori	13	1		14	0.7%
Mombasa	63	52	90	205	9.7%
Murang'a	3	3	1	7	0.3%
Nairobi	72	150	142	364	17.2%
Nakuru	2	36	20	58	2.7%
Nandi	42	15	4	61	2.9%
Narok	99	11	13	123	5.8%
Nyamira	5	1		6	0.3%
Nyandarua		30	8	38	1.8%
Nyeri	108	80	119	307	14.5%
Samburu	66			66	3.1%
Siaya	1	4	1	6	0.3%
Taita Taveta		1	2	3	0.1%
Tana River	1			1	0.0%
Tharaka Nithi		2	6	8	0.4%
Trans Nzoia	40	28	22	90	4.3%
Turkana	1		2	3	0.1%
Uasin Gishu		4	13	17	0.8%
Vihiga	2	1		3	0.1%
West Pokot		1		1	0.0%
Grand Total	611	670	833	2,114	

3.5.7 Retrogressive cultural practices

Prevalence: Retrogressive cultural practices within the last 3 years is on average 0.3% of all cases reported for the 3 years of reporting. Female Genital Mutilation and Incest and constitute majority of the cases reported at 40.4% and 40.2% respectively. Two (2) in every 10 cases reported as retrogressive cultural practice was only classified as harmful cultural practice.

Retrogressive Cultural Practices

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
FGM	103	64	131	298	40.4%
Incest	49	95	152	296	40.2%
Harmful cultural practice	68	33	42	143	19.4%
Grand Total	220	192	325	737	

Distribution by Age and Sex: Retrogressive cultural practices were noted more prevalent among children aged above 10 years with 67.7% of cases reported. Children aged below 5 years represented 17.5% of the cases compared to 14.8% for children aged between 5 and 9 years. This cumulatively represents 32.3% of all cases reported aged below 10 years. Retrogressive cultural practices were more prevalent among the girls with 84.5% of the cases reported. Girls between 10 and 14 years were more prone to FGM and other harmful cultural practices contributing 61.1% and 32.9% of the respective cases reported.

Case Reporter and Child Disability Status

More than half of the cases were reported by either the mother, other relatives & other non-relatives at 26.7%, 20.0% 14.7% respectively. The Courts, Chief and the Police reported 20.0%, 6.7% and 4.7% respectively of the cases reported. A small number of the cases 1.3% of the cases involved children with some form of mental disability. There were no cases of children with physical disabilities.

Place of occurrence and Level of Risk

A majority 92.0% of the cases reported Home & Family setting as the location of the abuse. Other places of occurrence were Health Facilities, the streets, school and educational settings and other community events at 5.3%, 1.3%, 0.7% and 0.7% respectively. More than half of the cases reported 56.0% were categorized as high risk that required immediate intervention. An additional 34.6% of the cases were categorized as medium risk.

Table 46: Age and Sex Analysis-Retrogressive Cultural Practices

Row Labels	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 - 14 yrs.		16 - 18 yrs.		18+ yrs.		Total Cases
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
FGM	2.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	61.1	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	298
Incest	22.0	10.8	11.5	1.7	24.0	5.7	17.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	296
Harmful cultural practice	7.0	11.2	12.6	9.8	32.9	9.8	14.7	1.4	0.0	0.7	143
Grand Total	11.0	6.5	12.2	2.6	40.7	4.2	19.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	737

Retrogressive cultural practices- Case Intervention: An intervention rate of 95.4% was reported for the FY2017/18 and FY2018/19. Referral to other government agencies, Commitment to CCI's, referred to Court/Kadhi, Rescue and placement and Professional counselling were the main methods of intervention at 32.0%, 19.7%, 13.4%, 7.3% and 6.7% respectively. This represents a cumulative 79.1% of all interventions made. Other intervention methods reported included referral to other non-state agencies, Release to parents, Joint Parental Agreement and Foster care at 4.3%, 3.7%, 2.0% and 1.8% respectively.



Table 47: Disposal Mechanisms for Retrogressive Cultural Practices Cases

Row Labels	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Referred to other government agencies	60	98	158	32.0%
Committed to CCLs	18	79	97	19.7%
Referred to Court / Kadhi	30	36	66	13.4%
Rescue and Placement	18	18	36	7.3%
Professional counseling	12	21	33	6.7%
Referred to other non-state agencies	6	15	21	4.3%
Release to Parent(s)	10	8	18	3.7%
Joint Parental Agreement (JPA)	5	5	10	2.0%
Foster Care	5	4	9	1.8%
Judicial Orders	7	2	9	1.8%
Reconciliation	6	3	9	1.8%
Committed to statutory institution	2	5	7	1.4%
Adoption		4	4	0.8%
Legal Aid	1	3	4	0.8%
Parents Bonded		4	4	0.8%
Others	1	7	8	1.6%
Grand Total	1,942	1,791	3,733	

Distribution by counties: Samburu, Baringo, Kajiado, Trans Nzoia and Kakamega had the highest levels of retrogressive cultural practices at 15.7%, 5.8%, 5.6%, 5.3% and 5.2% respectively. Other counties with substantial cases of retrogressive cultural practices are Vihiga, Kilifi, Taita Taveta, Migori and Kitui at 5.0%, 4.5%, 4.3%, 4.1% and 3.8% respectively.

Table 48: Retrogressive Cultural Practices Distribution by Counties

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Baringo			43	43	5.8%
Bungoma		7	6	13	1.8%
Busia	2	4	3	9	1.2%
Elgeyo Marakwet	3	3	1	7	0.9%
Embu		6	4	10	1.4%
Garissa		6	9	15	2.0%
Homabay	2	5		7	0.9%
Kajiado	20	3	18	41	5.6%
Kakamega	20	4	14	38	5.2%
Kericho		2	12	14	1.9%
Kiambu	5	4	7	16	2.2%
Kilifi	14	8	11	33	4.5%
Kirinyaga	1	4	1	6	0.8%
Kisii		6	1	7	0.9%
Kisumu	1	1	8	10	1.4%
Kitui		7	21	28	3.8%

Kwale	1	1	3	5	0.7%
Laikipia		4	3	7	0.9%
Machakos	2	2	6	10	1.4%
Makueni		2	9	11	1.5%
Marsabit		2	3	5	0.7%
Meru	7		2	9	1.2%
Migori	14	4	12	30	4.1%
Mombasa	2	3		5	0.7%
Murang'a	2	5	2	9	1.2%
Nairobi		2	6	8	1.1%
Nakuru	7	2	2	11	1.5%
Nandi			2	2	0.3%
Narok		4	15	19	2.6%
Nyamira	1	3	6	10	1.4%
Nyandarua	1	7	1	9	1.2%
Nyeri	3	4	6	13	1.8%
Samburu	80	17	19	116	15.7%
Siaya	1	1	1	3	0.4%
Taita Taveta	9	10	13	32	4.3%
Tana River			1	1	0.1%
Tharaka Nithi		6	10	16	2.2%
Trans Nzoia	17	6	16	39	5.3%
Turkana		7	2	9	1.2%
Uasin Gishu		1		1	0.1%
Vihiga	2	13	22	37	5.0%
West Pokot	3	16	4	23	3.1%
Grand Total	220	192	325	737	

3.5.8 Children's right to identity

Prevalence: Cases of children in need of support to access their right to identity within the last 3 years is on average 1.3% of all cases reported for the 3 years of reporting. Most of these cases were children in need of birth registration at 81.5% of all cases reported.

Table 49: Caseloads on Support to Birth Registration

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Birth Registration	513	1,739	1,547	3,799	81.5%
Disinheritance / Succession	191	331	339	861	18.5%
Grand Total	704	2,070	1,886	4,660	

Distribution by Age and Sex: Half (50.2%) of all cases reported on right to registration were aged below 10 years. Children aged between 10 and 14 years represented one (1) in every three (3) children cases with cases related to registration. Both Boys and Girls reported cases on need for support in acquisition of registration documents or Disinheritance/succession at 52.8% for the boys.



Case Reporter and Child Disability Status

A majority of the cases were reported by the Mother, other relatives and other-non relatives and Father at 32.3%, 7.4%, 31.8% and 26.5% and 7.4% respectively. No cases were received for children with any form of physical or mental disabilities.

Place of occurrence and level of risk

The Home & Family setting was the most prevalent place of occurrence with 83.7% of the cases reported. Other areas of abuse were Care and Justice Institutions, Health Facilities, school and educational settings and the streets at 6.8%, 3.6%, 2.7% and 2.2% respectively. Almost half 48.6% of the cases reported were medium risk with a 23.7% of the cases rated as high risk that required urgent intervention.

Table 50: Right to Registration by Age and Sex

Row Labels	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 - 14 yrs.		16 - 18 yrs.		18+ yrs.		Total cases
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Birth Registration	11.2	13.2	13.3	15.3	18.0	16.3	5.7	6.6	0.2	0.3	3,799
Disinheritance / Succession	7.1	8.8	9.6	12.5	15.1	15.6	9.9	20.1	0.3	0.9	861
Grand Total	10.4	12.4	12.6	14.8	17.4	16.1	6.5	9.1	0.2	0.5	4,660

Right to Registration-Case Intervention: An intervention rate of 94.4% was reported for the FY2017/18 and FY2018/19. Referral to other government agencies, Referral to other non-state agencies, Joint Parental Agreement, Referral to Court/Kadhi and reconciliation at 67.9%, 7.2%, 6.6%, 4.8% and 4.0% respectively. This represents a cumulative 90.6% of all interventions made. Other intervention methods reported included Release to parents, Joint Parental Agreement and Foster care at 1.9%, 1.5%, 1.4% and 1.4% respectively.

Table 51: Case Disposal Mechanisms for Right to Identity

Row Labels	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Referred to other government agencies	1,355	1,180	2,535	67.9%
Referred to other non-state agencies	88	182	270	7.2%
Joint Parental Agreement (JPA)	142	106	248	6.6%
Referred to Court / Kadhi	100	78	178	4.8%
Reconciliation	82	68	150	4.0%
Committed to CCLs	33	37	70	1.9%
Guardianship	32	24	56	1.5%
Child Maintenance	26	27	53	1.4%
Family support	18	33	51	1.4%
Legal Aid	16	20	36	1.0%
Professional counseling	20	6	26	0.7%
Release to Parent(s)	8	3	11	0.3%
Adoption	3	7	10	0.3%
Police Diversion	9		9	0.2%
Reunited	2	4	6	0.2%
Others	8	16	24	0.6%
Grand Total	430	397	827	

Distribution by counties: Kirinyaga, Tharaka Nithi, Kilifi, Nyeri and Embu had the highest number of reported cases at 18.9%, 6.5%, 6.4%, 5.2% and 4.0% respectively. Other Counties reporting substantial number of cases included Lamu, Kiambu, Samburu, Garissa and Taita Taveta at 3.8%, 3.6%, 3.4% and 3.2% respectively. Counties that reported the lowest levels of children living/associated with the streets are Isiolo, Bomet, Uasin Gishu and West Pokot with less than 0.2% for each of the counties for the reported years. The ten (10) least prevalent counties reported 2.4% of all cases.

Table 52: Right to Identity Distribution by Counties

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Baringo	1	1	15	17	0.4%
Bomet			4	4	0.1%
Bungoma	24	75	19	118	2.5%
Busia	2	30	42	74	1.6%
Elgeyo Marakwet	3	41	33	77	1.7%
Embu	7	110	69	186	4.0%
Garissa	14	67	66	147	3.2%
Homabay	4		8	12	0.3%
Isiolo		1		1	0.0%
Kajiado	4	3	31	38	0.8%
Kakamega	16	10	55	81	1.7%
Kericho	9	14	78	101	2.2%
Kiambu	14	71	85	170	3.6%
Kilifi	23	193	81	297	6.4%
Kirinyaga	152	456	275	883	18.9%
Kisii		25	14	39	0.8%
Kisumu	7	43	39	89	1.9%
Kitui		62	17	79	1.7%
Kwale	20	5	16	41	0.9%
Laikipia	8	44	14	66	1.4%
Lamu	66	68	45	179	3.8%
Machakos	22	51	42	115	2.5%
Makueni	7	31	27	65	1.4%
Mandera		23	20	43	0.9%
Marsabit	8	1	6	15	0.3%
Meru	40	34	29	103	2.2%
Migori	5	16	5	26	0.6%
Mombasa	36	30	32	98	2.1%
Murang'a	7	22	35	64	1.4%
Nairobi	17	27	58	102	2.2%
Nakuru	3	9	34	46	1.0%
Nandi	13	3	3	19	0.4%
Narok		9	5	14	0.3%
Nyamira	8	38	35	81	1.7%
Nyandarua	27	6	21	54	1.2%
Nyeri	3	87	154	244	5.2%



Samburu	81	36	43	160	3.4%
Siaya	4	28	48	80	1.7%
Taita Taveta	9	59	54	122	2.6%
Tana River	24	6	10	40	0.9%
Tharaka Nithi	4	157	143	304	6.5%
Trans Nzoia	2	1	12	15	0.3%
Turkana		30	7	37	0.8%
Uasin Gishu			6	6	0.1%
Vihiga	6	20	20	46	1.0%
Wajir	1	24	29	54	1.2%
West Pokot	3	3	2	8	0.2%
Grand Total	704	2,070	1,886	4,660	

3.5.9 Child Care and maintenance

Prevalence: Prevalence of these cases over the last 3 years is on average 82.1% of all cases reported for the 3 years of reporting. Among the cases reported, Neglect had the highest rates of reporting at 70.6% of all cases reported. Custody cases represented 21.7% with abandoned children cases at only 5.5% of the cases. Disputed paternity and parental child abduction had 0.5% and 2.3% cases respectively.

Table 53: Caseloads on Child Care and Maintenance

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Neglect	43,964	74,526	95,096	213,586	70.6%
Custody	12,443	23,108	28,512	64,063	21.2%
Abandoned	2,871	5,949	7,450	16,270	5.4%
Parental child abduction	1,071	2,555	3,364	6,990	2.3%
Disputed paternity	289	506	628	1,423	0.5%
Grand Total	60,638	74,526	135,050	302,332	

Distribution by Age and Sex: Almost Half (42.8%) of all cases involved children aged below 5 years. Children aged between 5 and 9 years represented 3 in every 10 children cases. Both Boys and Girls were equally affected at 51.1% for the boys. Custody cases were common with children aged below 5 years with 44.5% of all cases in this category. Additionally, 75.0% of all custody cases involved children under the age of 10 years. This phenomenon was noted across all other case categories with Abandoned, parental child abduction and disputed abduction recording 52.6%, 53.6% and 53.8% of cases for children below 5 years.

Case Reporter and Child Disability Status

The Mother, Father, other relatives and other non-relatives reported 70.6%, 16.8%, 7.5% and 2.0% respectively of the cases. A small proportion of the cases 0.5% of the cases reported involved a child with some form of disability (either mental or physical). Out of these 0.1% of the cases involved children with both mental and physical disabilities.

Place of occurrence and level of risk

The Home & Family setting was the most prevalent place of occurrence with 98.1% of all cases. Further, health facilities, educational facilities and places of worship at 0.2% for each of these. One in every 4 cases (28.6%) were categorized as high risk that required immediate intervention. Additionally, 47.1% of the cases reported were medium risk.

Table 54: Child Care and Maintenance Cases by Sex

Row Labels	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 - 14 yrs.		16 - 18 yrs.		18+ yrs.		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Neglect	19.9	21.6	12.5	13.1	11.2	11.3	3.8	3.9	1.4	1.4	213,586
Custody	21.4	23.0	14.8	15.7	10.2	9.4	2.7	2.3	0.2	0.2	64,063
Abandoned	24.6	28.0	12.0	12.8	7.8	8.6	2.8	2.2	0.6	0.6	16,270
Parental child abduction	25.6	28.1	13.2	13.2	8.4	8.0	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.2	6,990
Disputed paternity	25.9	27.9	7.2	10.6	7.0	8.4	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.2	1,423
Grand Total	20.6	22.4	12.9	13.6	10.7	10.7	3.5	3.4	1.1	1.1	302,332

Child care and maintenance- Case Intervention: An intervention rate of 82.84% was reported for the FY2017/18 and FY2018/19. Joint Parental Agreement, Child Maintenance, referral to state agencies, reconciliation and referral to court/Kadhi at 32.4%, 19.1%, and 13.3%, 10.7% and 7.8% respectively. This represents a cumulative 83.3% of all interventions made. Other intervention methods reported included family support, professional counselling, and referral to other non-state agencies and reunited at 2.9%, 2.4%, 2.4% and 1.6% respectively.

Table 55: Case Disposal Mechanisms for Child Care and Maintenance Cases

Row Labels	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Joint Parental Agreement (JPA)	28,115	35,909	64,024	32.0%
Child Maintenance	16,447	21,122	37,569	18.8%
Referred to other government agencies	12,072	15,928	28,000	14.0%
Reconciliation	9,685	11,625	21,310	10.6%
Referred to Court / Khadhi	7,789	7,873	15,662	7.8%
Family support	2,321	3,426	5,747	2.9%
Professional counseling	2,052	2,739	4,791	2.4%
Referred to other non-state agencies	1,967	2,813	4,780	2.4%
Reunited	1,307	2,153	3,460	1.7%
Committed to CCIs	1,067	1,189	2,256	1.1%
Release to Parent(s)	904	1,320	2,224	1.1%
Parents Bonded	976	1,071	2,047	1.0%
Legal Aid	693	1,180	1,873	0.9%
Placement in school	541	544	1,085	0.5%
Rescue and Placement	455	478	933	0.5%
Others	1,644	2,092	3,736	1.9%
Grand Total	430	397	827	



Distribution by counties: Nairobi, Kiambu, Kilifi, Nakuru and Bungoma had the highest number of reported cases at 9.3%, 5.4%, 4.8%, 4.3% and 3.8% respectively. Other Counties reporting substantial number of cases included Meru, Machakos, Kisumu, Kericho and Kakamega at 3.7%, 3.4%, 2.8%, 2.7 and 2.6% respectively. Counties that reported the lowest levels of children living/associated with the streets are Wajir, Tana River, Marsabit, Mandera and Isiolo with less than 0.4%, 0.4%, 0.5%, 0.6% and 0.6% respectively. The ten (10) least prevalent counties reported 6.7% of all cases.

Table 56: Child Care and Maintenance Cases Distribution by Counties

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Baringo	233	102	3,505	3,840	1.3%
Bomet	1,863	1,895	2,475	6,233	2.1%
Bungoma	2,551	4,075	4,880	11,506	3.8%
Busia	1,156	2,357	3,114	6,627	2.2%
Elgeyo Marakwet	298	1,252	1,020	2,570	0.9%
Embu	1,681	2,881	3,296	7,858	2.6%
Garissa	1,271	2,753	3,104	7,128	2.4%
Homabay	1,378	1,568	2,788	5,734	1.9%
Isiolo	468	807	672	1,947	0.6%
Kajiado	987	1,372	2,544	4,903	1.6%
Kakamega	2,550	917	4,506	7,973	2.6%
Kericho	1,192	2,740	4,291	8,223	2.7%
Kiambu	2,665	5,809	7,871	16,345	5.4%
Kilifi	2,754	5,964	5,750	14,468	4.8%
Kirinyaga	1,273	2,204	2,510	5,987	2.0%
Kisii	1,393	2,390	2,659	6,442	2.1%
Kisumu	1,866	2,872	3,587	8,325	2.8%
Kitui	313	2,127	2,733	5,173	1.7%
Kwale	1,080	1,768	1,906	4,754	1.6%
Laikipia	1,476	1,164	2,509	5,149	1.7%
Lamu	589	1,084	1,015	2,688	0.9%
Machakos	2,285	3,821	4,320	10,426	3.4%
Makueni	1,010	2,009	2,570	5,589	1.8%
Mandera	225	829	814	1,868	0.6%
Marsabit	134	896	587	1,617	0.5%
Meru	2,303	2,177	6,771	11,251	3.7%
Migori	1,943	2,878	2,955	7,776	2.6%
Mombasa	2,402	2,789	2,495	7,686	2.5%
Murang'a	1,318	1,092	2,583	4,993	1.7%
Nairobi	5,518	11,625	11,067	28,210	9.3%
Nakuru	3,634	3,050	6,261	12,945	4.3%
Nandi	832	1,372	460	2,664	0.9%
Narok	926	1,133	2,191	4,250	1.4%
Nyamira	1,116	1,728	2,149	4,993	1.7%
Nyandarua	730	4,249	2,280	7,259	2.4%

Nyeri	1,617	2,895	3,290	7,802	2.6%
Samburu	369	1,586	1,519	3,474	1.1%
Siaya	1,760	1,796	3,020	6,576	2.2%
Taita Taveta	1,020	2,854	2,287	6,161	2.0%
Tana River	343	355	494	1,192	0.4%
Tharaka Nithi	85	1,140	1,154	2,379	0.8%
Trans Nzoia	343	1,645	2,126	4,114	1.4%
Turkana	521	1,275	1,345	3,141	1.0%
Uasin Gishu		2,836	3,130	5,966	2.0%
Vihiga	483	1,198	1,128	2,809	0.9%
Wajir	235	423	415	1,073	0.4%
West Pokot	449	892	904	2,245	0.7%
Grand Total	60,638	106,644	135,050	302,332	

3.5.10 Children in Conflict with the Law

Prevalence: Prevalence of cases of children in conflict with the law within the last 3 years is on average 3.3% of all cases reported. Child truancy, Child offender, child delinquency, child offender and child radicalization were the categories considered under this category. Child truancy represented most of the cases reported under this category at 65.3%. Child delinquency and child offender were rated by 3 in every 10 cases reported with 21.9% and 11.3% respectively. Child radicalization was the category with the lowest reported cases among the categories at 1.4%.

Table 57: Caseloads on Children In Conflict with the Law

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Child truancy	1,434	3,092	3,473	7,999	65.3%
Child Delinquency	601	975	1,103	2,679	21.9%
Child offender	445	407	536	1,388	11.3%
Child radicalization	13	126	36	175	1.4%
Grand Total	2,493	4,600	5,148	12,241	

Distribution by Age and Sex: Majority of the Children in conflict with the law were aged above 10 years at 86.1% of all cases reported with 58.1% of these aged between 10 and 14 years. Children aged below 10 years represented 1 in every 8 children with cases of conflict with the law. Boys were noted to be more vulnerable in conflict with the law cases at 64.4% of all cases reported. Child radicalization cases were noted to be prevalent with children under the age of 10 years with 44.6% of all radicalization cases reported. Radicalization cases were further noted to affect both boys (53.7%) and girls (46.3%). Child delinquency and child offender cases were noted to affect more boys with 33.5% and 29.9% for girls respectively.

Case Reporter and Child Disability Status

Half of all cases of children in conflict with the law were reported by either the courts, police, Chief or probation at 44.9%, 5.2%, 1.1% and 0.1% respectively. The Mother, Father, other relatives, other non-relatives and self-reported the other half of the cases at 17.8%, 9.8%, 9.6%, 5.7% and 5.7% respectively. A small proportion of the cases (0.2%) involved children with some form of disability (either mental or physical). Out of these, physical disability and mental disability reported 0.1% for each.



Place of occurrence and level of risk

Home & Family and the streets were the highest areas of abuse at 61.3% and 19.0% respectively. Schools and educational setting and other community events were other areas of vulnerability at 9% and 5.9% respectively. A third (35.4%) of the cases were categorized as high risk that required urgent intervention. Additionally, 39.5% of the cases were categorized as medium risk.

Table 58: Children in Conflict with the Law by Sex

Row Labels	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 - 14 yrs.		16 - 18 yrs.		18+ yrs.		Total Cases
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Child truancy	1.2	1.8	4.7	9.5	20.2	36.6	10.7	14.9	0.3	0.3	7,999
Child Delinquency	0.2	0.4	2.7	5.4	19.1	42.4	11.3	18.1	0.1	0.1	2,679
Child offender	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	17.0	47.0	11.0	22.3	0.1	0.4	1,388
Child radicalization	8.6	10.9	12.0	13.1	20.0	22.3	5.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	175
Grand Total	0.9	1.4	4.0	7.6	19.6	38.9	10.8	16.3	0.2	0.3	12,241

Children in conflict with the law- Case Intervention: An intervention rate of 95.1% was reported for the FY2017/18 and FY2018/19. Professional counselling, Referral to other government agencies, supervision with court orders, written promise and placement in school at 20.5%, 14.1%, 13.2%, 9.4% and 9.2% respectively. Other intervention methods reported included referral to court/Kadhi, supervision with court orders, release to parents, commitment to statutory institutions and Joint parental agreements at 7.0%, 3.8%, 3.5%, 3.4% and 2.1% respectively. Top ten interventions constitute 86.1% of all interventions made in the three years.

Table 59: Case Disposal Mechanisms for Children in Conflict with the Law Cases

Row Labels	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Professional counseling	877	1,023	1,900	20.5%
Referred to other government agencies	574	737	1,311	14.1%
Supervision Without Court Orders	587	635	1,222	13.2%
Written Promise	440	431	871	9.4%
Placement in school	434	416	850	9.2%
Referred to Court / Kadhi	271	375	646	7.0%
Supervision with court orders	165	185	350	3.8%
Release to Parent(s)	109	211	320	3.5%
Committed to statutory institution	192	125	317	3.4%
Joint Parental Agreement (JPA)	126	70	196	2.1%
Legal Aid	118	78	196	2.1%
Committed to CCLs	81	111	192	2.1%
Judicial Orders	63	70	133	1.4%
Reconciliation	68	65	133	1.4%
Referred to other non-state agencies	35	79	114	1.2%
Others	234	289	523	5.6%
Grand Total	430	397	827	

Distribution by counties: Kilifi, Nairobi, Samburu, Kiambu and Kirinyaga had the highest number of reported cases at 9.4%, 6.3%, 5.7%, 4.5% and 4.3% respectively. Other Counties reporting substantial number of cases included Machakos, Embu, Nyeri, Nakuru and Narok at 4.3%, 3.8%, 3.6%, 3.3% and 3.2% respectively. Counties that reported the lowest levels were Elgeyo Marakwet, Isiolo, West Pokot, Turkana and Bomet with a cumulative 1.2% of all cases reported. The ten (10) least prevalent counties reported cumulative 4.2% of all cases.

Table 60: Children in conflict with the law distribution by counties

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	
Baringo	1	11	43	55	0.4%
Bomet	1	12	33	46	0.4%
Bungoma	40	88	78	206	1.7%
Busia	45	113	129	287	2.3%
Elgeyo Marakwet	14	5	3	22	0.2%
Embu	115	151	195	461	3.8%
Garissa	99	145	90	334	2.7%
Homabay	25	21	56	102	0.8%
Isiolo	7	13	6	26	0.2%
Kajiado	56	32	84	172	1.4%
Kakamega	54	20	80	154	1.3%
Kericho	58	86	130	274	2.2%
Kiambu	102	185	265	552	4.5%
Kilifi	132	628	387	1,147	9.4%
Kirinyaga	87	214	225	526	4.3%
Kisii	16	32	45	93	0.8%
Kisumu	45	73	84	202	1.7%
Kitui	4	52	109	165	1.3%
Kwale	20	66	59	145	1.2%
Laikipia	49	82	113	244	2.0%
Lamu	50	88	40	178	1.5%
Machakos	71	192	260	523	4.3%
Makueni	27	76	92	195	1.6%
Mandera	12	26	21	59	0.5%
Marsabit	7	98	35	140	1.1%
Meru	98	81	185	364	3.0%
Migori	23	53	85	161	1.3%
Mombasa	138	97	111	346	2.8%
Murang'a	94	45	153	292	2.4%
Nairobi	140	315	312	767	6.3%
Nakuru	146	100	159	405	3.3%
Nandi	78	6	14	98	0.8%
Narok	192	61	144	397	3.2%
Nyamira	25	28	38	91	0.7%
Nyandarua	27	196	137	360	2.9%



Nyeri	52	183	209	444	3.6%
Samburu	109	313	280	702	5.7%
Siaya	55	97	116	268	2.2%
Taita Taveta	41	180	116	337	2.8%
Tana River	18	40	53	111	0.9%
Tharaka Nithi	61	114	76	251	2.1%
Trans Nzoia	41	38	122	201	1.6%
Turkana	6	5	19	30	0.2%
Uasin Gishu		30	48	78	0.6%
Vihiga	8	44	75	127	1.0%
Wajir	3	46	27	76	0.6%
West Pokot	1	19	7	27	0.2%
Grand Total	2,493	4,600	5,148	12,241	

3.5.11 Child Trafficking cases

Prevalence of children trafficking cases within the last 3 years was on average 2.4% of all cases reported. Missing Children (Lost & Found) children and abduction were the main case categories reported at 62.7% and 31.7% respectively. Trafficked children and unlawful confinement constituted a minority 4.0% and 1.7% respectively.

Table 61: Child Trafficking Cases by Year

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Missing Child	931	1,851	2,796	5,578	62.7%
Abduction	606	947	1,265	2,818	31.7%
Trafficked child	51	171	132	354	4.0%
Unlawful confinement	20	46	86	152	1.7%
Grand Total	1,608	3,015	4,279	8,902	

Distribution by Age and Sex: Child trafficking cases were almost equally represented across all the ages' sets with 26.1%, 26.4% and 37.0% for the ages 0-4 yrs, 5-9 yrs. and 10-14 yrs. respectively. There was noted a decline in the number of child trafficking cases reported for children above the age of 14 years. Girls were noted to be more prone to trafficking compared to boys with 60.5% of all trafficking cases reported as girls with half of these aged below 15 years. On the contract, unlawful confinement was noted to be significantly more common among boys compared to girls at 54.5% of all confinement cases.

Case Reporter and Child Disability Status

Majority of all child trafficking cases were reported by the relatives with Father, Mother and other relatives at 29.4%, 20.3% and 12.3% respectively. A small proportion (1.5%) had some form of disability (either mental or physical) with 0.2% of involving children with both mental and physical disabilities.

Place of occurrence and level of risk

Home & Family & the streets were the most common places of occurrence at 64.3% and 26.7% respectively. Public Transport, School and Educational Facilities and Walking Locally were the most prevalent places of occurrence at 2.3%, 1.5%, 1.4% and 1.3% respectively. Almost half of the cases (48.8%) of the cases were categorized as high risk that required immediate intervention. Additionally, 37.6% of the cases were categorized as medium risk.

Table 62: Child Trafficking Caseloads

Row Labels	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 - 14 yrs.		16 - 18 yrs.		18+ yrs.		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Missing Children child	7.3	8.4	9.3	17.1	22.4	23.8	7.6	3.6	0.4	0.2	5,578
Abduction	22.0	25.2	13.3	14.2	10.7	8.0	4.0	1.8	0.5	0.2	2,818
Trafficked child	11.9	12.7	6.8	9.6	29.1	11.0	12.4	5.9	0.3	0.3	354
Unlawful confinement	7.9	11.8	13.8	18.4	16.4	15.8	5.9	8.6	1.3	0.0	152
Grand Total	12.1	13.9	10.5	15.9	18.9	18.2	6.6	3.2	0.4	0.2	8,902

Child Trafficking - Case Intervention: An intervention rate of 88.1% was reported for the FY2017/18 and FY2018/19. Referral to other state agencies, reunited, repatriation, release to parents(s) and commitment to CCI's at 27.0%, 15.6%, 10.0%, 8.9% and 8.6% respectively. Other intervention methods reported included Reintegration, Joint Parental Agreement (JPA), Referred to Court / Khadhi, Rescue and Placement and Reconciliation at 4.8%, 4.4%, 3.4%, 3.1% and 2.6% respectively. Top ten interventions constitute 88.4% of all interventions made in the three years.

Table 63: Disposal Mechanisms for Child Trafficking Cases

Row Labels	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	
Referred to other government agencies	738	992	1,730	27.0%
Reunited	413	582	995	15.6%
Repatriation	339	301	640	10.0%
Release to Parent(s)	234	334	568	8.9%
Committed to CCIs	205	348	553	8.6%
Reintegration	103	206	309	4.8%
Joint Parental Agreement (JPA)	128	154	282	4.4%
Referred to Court / Kadhi	108	108	216	3.4%
Rescue and Placement	92	107	199	3.1%
Reconciliation	61	105	166	2.6%
Child Maintenance	59	100	159	2.5%
Referred to other non-state agencies	55	54	109	1.7%
Committed to statutory institution	28	49	77	1.2%
Family support	32	44	76	1.2%
Professional counseling	19	42	61	1.0%
Others	110	148	258	4.0%
Grand Total	430	397	827	



Distribution by counties: Nairobi, Busia, Migori, Siaya and Homabay had the highest number of reported cases at 18.7%, 5.2%, 5.0%, 4.8% and 4.5% respectively. Other Counties reporting substantial number of cases included Kakamega, Trans Nzoia, Machakos, Vihiga and Kiambu at 4.3%, 3.6%, 3.6%, 3.6% and 3.4% respectively. Counties that reported the lowest levels were Mandera, Isiolo, Tana River, Lamu and Marsabit with a cumulative 0.4% of all cases reported. The ten (10) least prevalent counties reported cumulative 2.1% of all cases.

Table 64: Child Trafficking Cases Distribution by Counties

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Baringo			102	102	1.1%
Bomet	2	13	57	72	0.8%
Bungoma	38	109	115	262	2.9%
Busia	71	198	194	463	5.2%
Elgeyo Marakwet	11	20	20	51	0.6%
Embu	18	52	19	89	1.0%
Garissa	9	24	16	49	0.6%
Homabay	104	127	171	402	4.5%
Isiolo	1	2	3	6	0.1%
Kajiado	21	28	54	103	1.2%
Kakamega	167	33	185	385	4.3%
Kericho	14	83	78	175	2.0%
Kiambu	89	75	143	307	3.4%
Kilifi	30	78	70	178	2.0%
Kirinyaga	20	61	67	148	1.7%
Kisii	19	52	87	158	1.8%
Kisumu	49	84	100	233	2.6%
Kitui	4	21	97	122	1.4%
Kwale	18	51	34	103	1.2%
Laikipia	21	10	33	64	0.7%
Lamu	2	5	1	8	0.1%
Machakos	41	128	153	322	3.6%
Makueni	10	26	55	91	1.0%
Mandera	4			4	0.0%
Marsabit		3	9	12	0.1%
Meru	34	17	44	95	1.1%
Migori	82	166	200	448	5.0%
Mombasa	52	55	63	170	1.9%
Murang'a	28	22	45	95	1.1%
Nairobi	183	491	993	1,667	18.7%
Nakuru	53	110	125	288	3.2%
Nandi	20	17	17	54	0.6%
Narok	65	33	51	149	1.7%
Nyamira	38	55	62	155	1.7%
Nyandarua	11	91	65	167	1.9%

Nyeri	9	51	52	112	1.3%
Samburu	23	102	97	222	2.5%
Siaya	112	128	190	430	4.8%
Taita Taveta	20	54	17	91	1.0%
Tana River	1	1	5	7	0.1%
Tharaka Nithi		15	24	39	0.4%
Trans Nzoia	50	135	137	322	3.6%
Turkana	3	11	14	28	0.3%
Uasin Gishu		65	40	105	1.2%
Vihiga	55	100	162	317	3.6%
Wajir	1	6	9	16	0.2%
West Pokot	5	7	4	16	0.2%
Grand Total	1,608	3,015	4,279	8,902	

3.5.12 Sexual Violence against Children

Prevalence of Sexual violence against children cases within the last 3 years is on average 3.4% of all cases reported. Defilement, child pregnancy and child Marriage were the main reported cases of sexual violence at 52.5%, 17.1% and 16.2% respectively. This contributed a majority 85.7% of all sexual violence cases reported. It was noted that the number of sexual violence cases increased across the three financial years at 85.7% and 41.9% respectively.

Table 65: Caseload on Sexual Violence Cases

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Defilement	978	2,222	3,272	6,472	52.5%
Child pregnancy	498	697	910	2,105	17.1%
Child Marriage	447	704	845	1,996	16.2%
Sexual Exploitation & abuse	123	183	150	456	3.7%
Sexual assault	70	195	161	426	3.5%
FGM	103	64	131	298	2.4%
Incest	49	95	152	296	2.4%
Sodomy	47	104	132	283	2.3%
Grand Total	2,315	4,264	5,753	12,332	

Distribution by Age and Sex: A majority 80.5% of all cases reported affected children above 10 years of age. The highest proportion of cases affected children between the age of 10 and 14 years. Girls were further noted to have a significantly higher chance of sexual violence at 90.7% of all cases reported.



Case Reporter and Child Disability Status

More than half of the cases 64.1% of the cases were reported by mothers, Courts and fathers at 32.3%, 16.3% and 15.5% respectively. A small proportion 1.5% of the cases involved children with some form of disability (either mental or physical) with 0.4% of these having both mental and physical disabilities. One(1) in 100 cases reported involved children with some form of mental disabilities.

Place of occurrence and level of risk

Home & Family was the most prevalent place of occurrence for sexual abuse at 80.4% of all cases. Other areas that had significant proportions included the streets, other community event, walking locally and school and educational setting at 6.5%, 6.0%, 2.3% and 1.9% respectively. Almost half (48.8%) of the cases were categorized as high priority that required urgent intervention. An additional 37.6% were rated as medium risk cases.

Table 66: Sexual Violence Against Children by Sex

Row Labels	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 - 14 yrs.		16 - 18 yrs.		18+ yrs.		Total cases
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Defilement	8.6	1.3	15.2	2.0	41.2	2.9	26.2	2.1	0.6	0.1	6,472
Child pregnancy	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	45.2	0.0	53.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	2,105
Child Marriage	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	53.8	2.6	40.7	2.1	0.4	0.0	1,996
Sexual Exploitation & abuse	3.7	2.0	7.5	4.4	36.8	6.4	33.8	4.6	0.4	0.4	456
Sexual assault	11.7	5.2	17.4	5.6	30.5	7.0	16.4	5.6	0.0	0.5	426
FGM	2.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	61.1	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	298
Incest	22.0	10.8	11.5	1.7	24.0	5.7	17.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	296
Sodomy	1.4	12.4	2.1	25.4	3.9	42.4	0.7	11.0	0.7	0.0	283
Grand Total	5.6	1.5	9.6	2.0	42.6	3.5	32.3	2.1	0.6	0.1	12,332

Sexual Violence among children - Case Intervention: An intervention rate of 96.2% was reported for the FY2017/18 and FY2018/19. Referral to other government agencies, referral to Court/Kadhi, Legal aid, Professional Counselling and commitment to CCI's at 48.7%, 17.2%, 7.0%, 6.0% and 4.0% respectively. Other intervention methods reported included Rescue and Placement, Referral to other non-state agencies, judicial orders, supervision with court orders and placement in school at 3.9%, 3.2%, 1.4%, 1.2% and 1.2% respectively. Top ten interventions constitute 93.9% of all interventions made in the three years.

Table 67: Case Disposal Mechanisms for Child Sexual Violence Cases

Row Labels	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	
Referred to other government agencies	2,041	2,655	4,696	48.7%
Referred to Court / Kadhi	679	975	1,654	17.2%
Legal Aid	276	399	675	7.0%
Professional counseling	282	295	577	6.0%
Committed to CCIs	172	212	384	4.0%
Rescue and Placement	166	211	377	3.9%
Referred to other non-state agencies	75	238	313	3.2%

Judicial Orders	58	79	137	1.4%
Supervision with court orders	53	63	116	1.2%
Placement in school	51	62	113	1.2%
Release to Parent(s)	43	57	100	1.0%
Joint Parental Agreement (JPA)	52	47	99	1.0%
Committed to statutory institution	29	51	80	0.8%
Child Maintenance	28	42	70	0.7%
Family support	28	28	56	0.6%
Others	81	106	187	1.9%
Grand Total	430	397	827	

Distribution by counties: Kilifi, Laikipia, Samburu, Narok and Kwale had the highest number of reported cases at 11.4%, 6.6%, 4.8%, 3.9% and 3.8% respectively. Other Counties reporting substantial number of cases included Nakuru, Nairobi, Migori, Bungoma and Taita Taveta at 3.8%, 3.6%, 3.4%, 3.3% and 3.1% respectively. Counties that reported the lowest levels were Isiolo, Turkana, Tana River, Uasin Gishu and Wajir with a cumulative 2.1% of all cases reported. The ten (10) least prevalent counties reported cumulative 5.9% of all cases.

Table 68: Sexual Violence Cases Distribution by Counties

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Baringo	18	12	120	150	1.2%
Bomet	15	82	80	177	1.4%
Bungoma	87	132	168	387	3.1%
Busia	47	88	138	273	2.2%
Elgeyo Marakwet	29	49	39	117	0.9%
Embu	18	51	109	178	1.4%
Garissa	9	91	124	224	1.8%
Homabay	50	58	148	256	2.1%
Isiolo	5	3	10	18	0.1%
Kajiado	79	41	153	273	2.2%
Kakamega	78	43	170	291	2.4%
Kericho	48	91	146	285	2.3%
Kiambu	55	96	153	304	2.5%
Kilifi	210	535	667	1,412	11.4%
Kirinyaga	32	75	40	147	1.2%
Kisii	23	50	97	170	1.4%
Kisumu	26	44	97	167	1.4%
Kitui	6	118	118	242	2.0%
Kwale	78	203	182	463	3.8%
Laikipia	174	221	417	812	6.6%
Lamu	22	23	31	76	0.6%
Machakos	34	78	196	308	2.5%
Makueni	34	73	102	209	1.7%
Marsabit	3	44	35	82	0.7%



Meru	58	31	86	175	1.4%
Migori	68	170	171	409	3.3%
Mombasa	87	69	69	225	1.8%
Murang'a	34	31	96	161	1.3%
Nairobi	59	189	175	423	3.4%
Nakuru	115	100	231	446	3.6%
Nandi	48	162	20	230	1.9%
Narok	74	158	244	476	3.9%
Nyamira	18	40	66	124	1.0%
Nyandarua	85	152	80	317	2.6%
Nyeri	26	94	106	226	1.8%
Samburu	204	180	203	587	4.8%
Siaya	65	84	142	291	2.4%
Taita Taveta	42	192	116	350	2.8%
Tana River	19	9	26	54	0.4%
Tharaka Nithi		68	60	128	1.0%
Trans Nzoia	97	83	117	297	2.4%
Turkana	5	6	35	46	0.4%
Uasin Gishu		19	49	68	0.6%
Vihiga	10	61	64	135	1.1%
Wajir	6	28	35	69	0.6%
West Pokot	15	37	22	74	0.6%
Grand Total	2,315	4,264	5,753	12,332	100.0%

3.5.13 Vulnerable Children

Prevalence of children in vulnerable situations within the last 3 years is on average 6.2% of all cases reported for the 3 years of reporting. Orphaned children, Missing (Lost & Found) children, children the streets, children of imprisoned mothers and children with disabilities were the main reported cases of sexual violence at 49.9%, 24.6%, 9.3%, 3.6% and 3.2% respectively. This contributed a majority 90.7% of all cases of children in vulnerable situations.

Vulnerable Children Caseloads

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Orphaned Children	2,567	3,632	5,089	11,288	49.9%
Missing Child	931	1,851	2,796	5,578	24.6%
Child of imprisoned parent(s)	232	234	354	820	3.6%
Child with disability	263	235	234	732	3.2%
Refugee Children	3	357	361	721	3.2%
Child Affected by HIV/AIDS	215	158	224	597	2.6%
Child headed household	221	83	136	440	1.9%
Internally displaced child	299	28	23	350	1.5%
Grand Total	5,342	7,248	10,050	22,640	

Distribution by Age and Sex: Children in vulnerable situations were reported across all age sets with the highest proportion reported for children aged between 5 and 14 years at 64.4%. Additionally, 82.6% of all cases reported affected children below 14 years of age. Both boys and girls were reported in vulnerable situations with 53.8% and 46.2% for girls and boys respectively.

Case Reporter and Child Disability Status

Other relatives, Mothers and other non-relatives reported 3 in every 5 cases reported at 28.1%, 22.8% and 14.3% respectively. A small proportion of the cases (2.7%) involved children with some form of disability (either mental or physical) with 0.6% of these having both mental and physical disabilities.

Place of occurrence and level of risk

The court, the Police and the chief represent a cumulative rate of 21.4% of all cases reported. Home & Family and the streets were the most prevalent places of occurrence at 69.4% and 20.5% respectively. Other places of occurrence include the Health Facility, other community event and on public means at 5.0%, 1.4% and 1.1% respectively. A majority 62.0% of the cases were rated at high risk that required immediate intervention. An additional 27.8% of the cases were categorized as medium risk.

Table 70: Children in Vulnerable Circumstances by Sex

Row Labels	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 - 14 yrs.		16 - 18 yrs.		18+ yrs.		Total Cases
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Orphaned Children	8.7	8.8	11.7	12.7	19.2	17.7	10.4	9.9	0.6	0.3	11,288
Missing Child	7.3	8.4	9.3	17.1	22.4	23.8	7.6	3.6	0.4	0.2	5,578
Children the streets	3.4	10.5	5.3	18.4	6.9	36.9	2.4	15.6	0.2	0.3	2,114
Child of imprisoned parent(s)	19.3	16.1	16.6	18.5	11.0	12.3	3.2	2.9	0.0	0.1	820
Child with disability	12.3	12.8	15.6	20.4	10.2	16.1	4.9	5.1	1.2	1.4	732
Refugee Children	11.2	14.6	11.8	15.4	16.8	16.6	5.4	8.0	0.1	0.0	721
Child Affected by HIV/AIDS	11.1	15.2	13.1	12.9	15.6	18.1	7.7	5.7	0.5	0.2	597
Child headed household	4.3	5.0	13.2	11.4	20.7	15.9	13.6	15.9	0.0	0.0	440
Internally displaced child	15.7	16.3	14.6	16.3	12.9	11.7	6.3	6.0	0.0	0.3	350
Grand Total	8.5	9.6	10.9	14.9	18.0	20.6	8.3	8.4	0.5	0.3	22,640

Children in vulnerable situation - Case Intervention: An intervention rate of 92.3% was reported for the FY2017/18 and FY2018/19. Professional Counselling, Repatriation, referral to the other non-state agencies, Guardianship and Referral to court/Kadhi at 23.4%, 19.3%, 14.4%, 11.1% and 7.7% respectively. Other intervention methods reported included child maintenance, foster care, referral to other government agencies, at 5.5%, 3.8%, 3.7%, 3.3% and 3.1% respectively. Top ten interventions constitute 84.8% of all interventions made in the three years.



Table 71: Disposal Mechanisms for Cases of Children in Vulnerable Situations

Row Labels	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Referred to other government agencies	1,832	2,468	4,300	27.5%
Family support	544	1,296	1,840	11.8%
Committed to CCLs	699	1,088	1,787	11.4%
Referred to other non-state agencies	659	740	1,399	9.0%
Reunited	374	527	901	5.8%
Repatriation	504	359	863	5.5%
Professional counseling	204	387	591	3.8%
Release to Parent(s)	235	341	576	3.7%
Child Maintenance	282	231	513	3.3%
Guardianship	249	229	478	3.1%
Rescue and Placement	198	216	414	2.7%
Reintegration	160	233	393	2.5%
Referred to Court / Kadhi	133	181	314	2.0%
Foster Care	92	115	207	1.3%
Committed to statutory institution	55	99	154	1.0%
Others	373	513	886	5.7%
Grand Total	430	397	827	

Distribution by counties: Nairobi, Garissa, Nyeri, Embu and Kiambu had the highest number of reported cases at 7.3%, 5.4%, 5.1%, 4.5% and 4.4% respectively. Other Counties reporting substantial number of cases included at 3.8%, 3.6%, 3.4%, 3.3% and 3.1% respectively. Counties that reported the lowest levels Tharaka Nithi, Isiolo, West Pokot, Wajir and Elgeyo Marakwet with a cumulative 2.2% of all cases reported. The ten (10) least prevalent counties reported cumulative 6.7% of all cases.

Table 72: Vulnerable Children Cases Distribution by County

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Baringo	57	6	403	466	2.1%
Bomet	2	121	85	208	0.9%
Bungoma	224	197	186	607	2.7%
Busia	138	228	185	551	2.4%
Elgeyo Marakwet	59	34	32	125	0.6%
Embu	310	346	372	1,028	4.5%
Garissa	358	578	294	1,230	5.4%
Homabay	90	96	138	324	1.4%
Isiolo	40	35	4	79	0.3%
Kajiado	296	119	212	627	2.8%
Kakamega	141	28	211	380	1.7%
Kericho	57	115	337	509	2.2%
Kiambu	295	275	415	985	4.4%
Kilifi	63	245	216	524	2.3%

Kirinyaga	105	251	172	528	2.3%
Kisii	46	49	133	228	1.0%
Kisumu	58	99	289	446	2.0%
Kitui	10	99	118	227	1.0%
Kwale	71	125	98	294	1.3%
Laikipia	117	279	553	949	4.2%
Lamu	97	97	113	307	1.4%
Machakos	88	193	258	539	2.4%
Makueni	25	76	227	328	1.4%
Mandera	68	131	130	329	1.5%
Marsabit	6	99	141	246	1.1%
Meru	321	187	255	763	3.4%
Migori	85	157	172	414	1.8%
Mombasa	165	161	251	577	2.5%
Murang'a	104	47	159	310	1.4%
Nairobi	172	453	1,020	1,645	7.3%
Nakuru	87	260	345	692	3.1%
Nandi	228	111	113	452	2.0%
Narok	123	94	112	329	1.5%
Nyamira	88	148	323	559	2.5%
Nyandarua	50	94	134	278	1.2%
Nyeri	190	520	445	1,155	5.1%
Samburu	270	102	97	469	2.1%
Siaya	196	153	85	534	2.4%
Taita Taveta	35	157	65	257	1.1%
Tana River	182	135	47	664	2.9%
Tharaka Nithi		26	45	71	0.3%
Trans Nzoia	146	149	154	449	2.0%
Turkana	6	80	285	371	1.6%
Uasin Gishu		109	96	205	0.9%
Vihiga	28	76	55	159	0.7%
Wajir	1	56	63	120	0.5%
West Pokot	44	52	7	103	0.5%
Grand Total	5,342	7,248	10,050	22,640	

3.5.14 IDP and refugee children

Prevalence of IDP and refugee children in need of state protection within the last 3 years is on average 0.3% of all cases reported for the 3 years of reporting. Refugee children and internally displaced persons accounted for 67.3% and 32.7% respectively.



Table 73: Caseload on Refugee and IDP Children Cases

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Refugee Children	3	357	361	721	67.3%
Internally displaced child	299	28	23	350	32.7%
Grand Total	302	385	384	1,071	

Distribution by Age and Sex: Almost half of all displaced children cases received were boys at 53.3% of the cases for the last 3 years. Children aged below 19 years constituted 56.2% of all refugee and IDP children cases received in the period under review. Further it was noted that 1 in every 4 displaced children was less than 5 years of age. Cumulatively, 86.7% of all displaced children were aged below 15 years.

Case Reporter and Child Disability Status

Other relatives, father, Mother and other relatives reported 72.4% of all cases at 53.2%, 9.7% and 9.2% respectively. The Courts and the police reported 9.2% and 7.7% of the cases. There were no cases of children with disabilities that were reported for cases of IDP's and refugee children.

Place of occurrence and level of risk

Home & Family and other community events were the two most prevalent places of occurrence for cases of displaced children at 72.4% and 14.3% respectively. Other areas that had significant proportions included the streets and Health facility 14.3% and 1.5% respectively. Almost half of the cases 46.4% were categorized as high priority that required immediate intervention. An additional 29.6% were categorized as medium risk.

Table 74: Displaced Children by Sex

Row Labels	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 - 14 yrs.		16 - 18 yrs.		18+ yrs.		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Refugee Children	11.2	14.6	11.8	15.4	16.8	16.6	5.4	8.0	0.1	0.0	721
Internally displaced child	15.7	16.3	14.6	16.3	12.9	11.7	6.3	6.0	0.0	0.3	350
Grand Total	12.7	15.1	12.7	15.7	15.5	15.0	5.7	7.4	0.1	0.1	1,071

Case Disposal Mechanisms: Among the 5631 cases reported, 41% of the cases did not progress to completion since some of the cases were dropped off. Professional counselling, repatriation, referral to other non-state agencies and guardianship were the common methods of disposal at 23.4%, 19.3%, 14.4% and 11.1% respectively. Other notable disposal mechanisms were referral to court/Kadhi, child maintenance, foster care and referral to other government agencies at 7.7%, 5.2%, 4.1% and 3.8% respectively.

Table 75: Case Disposal Mechanisms for Refugee and Idp Cases

Row Labels	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Professional counseling		166	166	23.4%
Repatriation	127	10	137	19.3%
Referred to other non-state agencies	74	28	102	14.4%
Guardianship	61	18	79	11.1%
Referred to Court / Kadhi	12	43	55	7.7%
Child Maintenance	5	32	37	5.2%
Foster Care	19	10	29	4.1%
Referred to other government agencies	15	12	27	3.8%
Committed to CCLs	4	10	14	2.0%
Reunited	12	2	14	2.0%
Reintegration	5	8	13	1.8%
Release to Parent(s)	8	3	11	1.5%
Rescue and Placement	6	2	8	1.1%
Joint Parental Agreement (JPA)	5	1	6	0.8%
Reconciliation		3	3	0.4%
Others	2	7	9	1.2%
Grand Total	355	355	710	

Distribution by counties: Garissa, Turkana, Kajiado, Nairobi and Wajir had the highest number of reported cases at 39.8%, 29.2%, 15.7%, 3.3% and 3.2% respectively. Other Counties reporting substantial number of cases included Kiambu, Kakamega, Lamu, Mombasa, and Trans Nzoia at 1.0%, 1.0%, 0.8%, 0.7% and 0.6% respectively. Top five (5) counties contributed 91.1% of all cases reported with Garissa and Turkana contributed the highest numbers.

Table 76: Displaced Children Cases Distribution by County

County Name	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Baringo	5			5	0.5%
Bomet			4	4	0.4%
Bungoma			1	1	0.1%
Busia		3		3	0.3%
Embu			1	1	0.1%
Garissa	104	265	57	426	39.8%
Homabay			1	1	0.1%
Isiolo			3	3	0.3%
Kajiado	167		1	168	15.7%
Kakamega	10		1	11	1.0%
Kiambu		5	6	11	1.0%
Kirinyaga		3		3	0.3%
Kisii		1		1	0.1%
Kisumu	1		3	4	0.4%
Kitui			2	2	0.2%



Lamu		9		9	0.8%
Marsabit		2	1	3	0.3%
Meru	1			1	0.1%
Migori	5			5	0.5%
Mombasa		1	7	8	0.7%
Murang'a			1	1	0.1%
Nairobi	1	6	28	35	3.3%
Nakuru	1			1	0.1%
Nyeri		1	1	2	0.2%
Samburu	6			6	0.6%
Taita Taveta			1	1	0.1%
Trans Nzoia	1	4	1	6	0.6%
Turkana		68	245	313	29.2%
Wajir		15	19	34	3.2%
West Pokot		2		2	0.2%
Grand Total	302	385	384	1,071	

3.5.15 Alternative family care

Prevalence of Alternative family care constituted 2.8% of the case interventions for the three years reported below. Alternative Family care aspects were captured under four case disposal mechanisms as below. A total of 10,325 cases were resolved through alternative family care mechanisms within the last 3 years. The most prevalent mechanism was commitment to CCI's at 70.9%, guardianship followed by 17.8%, Foster care 7.4% and adoption at 3.9% of cases reported.

Table 77: Alternative Family Care by Years

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	
Committed to CCIs	2,431	2,161	2,729	7,321	70.9%
Guardianship	591	539	706	1,836	17.8%
Foster Care	250	237	279	766	7.4%
Adoption	183	65	154	402	3.9%
Grand Total	3,455	3,002	3,868	10,325	

Distribution by Age and Sex: These cases were equally represented across all age sets with a majority 60.4% aged below 10 years of age. Additionally, 3 in every 10 cases reported involved children that are aged between 10 and 14 years. Boys' and girls' cases were equally disposed-off through alternative family care with 53.3% and 46.7% respectively. Abandoned Children, Orphaned children, Neglect, Missing Children (Lost & Found) and Custody cases provided most cases that were disposed-off using alternative family care at 29.4%, 16.7%, 14.0%, 8.2% and 5.1% respectively. These contribute 73.5% of all AFC cases reported in the three years of reporting.

Table 78: Alternative Family Care by Age and Sex

Row Labels	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 - 14 yrs.		16 - 18 yrs.		18+ yrs.		Grand Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Committed to CCI's	16.3	17.3	12.1	14.2	16.2	15.4	3.9	2.8	1.0	0.9	7,321
Guardianship	14.5	13.7	15.1	14.1	16.4	13.7	5.9	5.2	0.7	0.7	1,836
Foster Care	18.1	18.4	11.0	14.5	14.0	12.3	4.6	5.1	1.2	0.9	766
Adoption	27.1	32.3	8.2	12.7	6.7	5.7	4.0	2.0	0.5	0.7	402
Grand Total	16.6	17.3	12.4	14.1	15.7	14.5	4.3	3.3	0.9	0.9	10,325

Distribution by counties: Nakuru, Nairobi, Trans Nzoia, Kiambu and Nyandarua had the highest number of AFC interventions at 10.4%, 10.2%, 5.5%, 5.1% and 4.9% respectively. Other counties with notable caseloads included Siaya, Kericho, Mombasa, Meru and Nyeri at 4.4%, 4.4%, 3.9%, 3.5 and 3.3% respectively

Table 79: Distribution by Counties-AFC

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Baringo	10		156	166	1.6%
Bomet	1	37	31	69	0.7%
Bungoma	65	92	31	188	1.8%
Busia	65	55	57	177	1.7%
Elgeyo Marakwet	1	3	1	5	0.0%
Embu	60	83	131	274	2.7%
Garissa	4	169	117	290	2.8%
Homabay	36	12	2	50	0.5%
Isiolo		1	2	3	0.0%
Kajiado	138	26	106	270	2.6%
Kakamega	89	13	64	166	1.6%
Kericho	107	101	248	456	4.4%
Kiambu	159	73	292	524	5.1%
Kilifi	34	41	36	111	1.1%
Kirinyaga	105	74	27	206	2.0%
Kisii	27	25	40	92	0.9%
Kisumu	21	48	96	165	1.6%
Kitui	23	67	83	173	1.7%
Kwale	89	55	26	170	1.6%
Laikipia	48	52	22	122	1.2%
Lamu	2		5	7	0.1%
Machakos	91	99	112	302	2.9%
Makueni	31	13	43	87	0.8%
Mandera	12			12	0.1%
Marsabit	2	3	3	8	0.1%
Meru	197	52	114	363	3.5%
Migori	56	42	20	118	1.1%
Mombasa	201	126	78	405	3.9%



Murang'a	146	25	48	219	2.1%
Nairobi	200	258	600	1,058	10.2%
Nakuru	264	316	497	1,077	10.4%
Nandi	89	20		109	1.1%
Narok	5	95	66	166	1.6%
Nyamira	13	33	4	50	0.5%
Nyandarua	67	321	114	502	4.9%
Nyeri	88	121	134	343	3.3%
Samburu	106	115	116	337	3.3%
Siaya	379	20	58	457	4.4%
Taita Taveta	13	33	13	59	0.6%
Tana River	3	1		4	0.0%
Tharaka Nithi		20	20	40	0.4%
Trans Nzoia	232	162	173	567	5.5%
Turkana	74	44	18	136	1.3%
Uasin Gishu	64	6	21	91	0.9%
Vihiga	23	41	32	96	0.9%
Wajir	4	3	7	14	0.1%
West Pokot	11	6	4	21	0.2%
Grand Total	3,455	3,002	3,868	10,325	





4

**DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION
AND RECOMMENDATIONS**



Child Protection: A child Abuse perspective

According to the VAC report recently completed indicate that approximately 26% of all females and 32% of all boys suffer any form of violence. Violence against children cases represented 63.4% of all cases reported with neglect representing the highest proportion of VAC cases reported. Other than Neglect, defilement, physical abuse/violence and emotional abuse contributed the highest forms of VAC for the period under reporting and contributed 5.6% of the cases reported. Further, Sexual violence cases represented 3.4% of all cases reported for the last 3 years with girls representing 90.7% of all these cases. Defilement, child pregnancy, child marriage and sexual exploitation and abuse were the most prevalent forms of sexual violence among girls. Defilement, Sodomy and sexual assault were the main cases that affected boys. Prevalence of harmful cultural practices was low at 0.2% of the cases reported with Female Genital Mutilation and Incest covering 40.4% and 40.2% respectively. Interventions that seek to raise awareness among children, parents, guardians and communities against all forms of violence against children should be strengthened. The role of communities in reporting these cases should also be strengthened.

Child protection: A Right to birth registration (identity)

Children right to registration was noted to constitute 1.3% of all cases reported with children requiring support in the acquisition of registration documents (birth certificate and Identify cards) constituting 81.5% of all cases reported in this category. More synergy should be drawn between child protection partners and relevant state actors to ensure all children have access to identification.

Child protection: A family perspective

The top three cases Neglect, custody and abandonment are family related and hence the need for interventions that support family strengthening and positive parenting. Among the top ten cases, seven (7) constituting 87.4% of all cases reported. Child marriage, child pregnancy and Sexual exploitation and abuse were also noted to constitute 1.2% of all cases reported in the last three years. Therefore, programmes that support parents and families to create conducive environments for safe upbringing of children, and systematic rebuilding of cultural and family support systems for families would provide a buffer to shocks in families.

Child protection: A juvenile Justice perspective

Children in conflict with the law represented 3.3% of all cases reported with child truancy and child delinquency representing most of these cases at 65.3% and 21.4% respectively. Main cases of children in conflict with the law included Theft, House breaking/Burglary, Other Indecent act, Attempted Defilement/Rape and Assault. This report recommends an enhanced community engagement in the rehabilitation and reintegration of children in conflict with the law.



Child protection: A gender Perspective

Girls aged below the age of 14 years constituted 1 in every 2 cases of violence against children reported for the period reported at 52.3% of all cases reported. Sexual related cases were more likely to involve girls aged between 10 and 17 years with 74.6% of all cases reported. Violence against children, sexual violence, retrogressive cultural practices were noted to affect girls more than boys with 90.7%, 84.5% and 74.5% of all reported cases involving girls. Drug and substance abuse, street children and children in conflict with the law were noted to affect more boys than girls with 81.1%, 81.8% and 64.4% of all cases reported in these categories being boys. This report recommends an enhancement of the engenderment process of child protection process in Kenya. All processes and institutions involved in child protection should developed a gender-lens approach for child protection. A gender sensitive approach towards child protection shall produce better results in the cumulative efforts by all stakeholders.

Child protection: Adverse situations /emergencies perspectives

A total 22640 cases reported constituting 6.2% of all cases were of children living in/with vulnerable environments. Among these orphaned children, Missing Children (Lost & Found) children and children living in the streets constituted a majority 83.3% of these cases. Further children of imprisoned children and child headed households constituted 5.6% of the cases of children reported to live in vulnerable environments. Two in every 100 cases (2.4%) involved cases of missing children with Missing Children (Lost & Found) children and abduction cases being the most prevalent cases in this category. Among these, 4.0% of the cases were reported child trafficking cases. Data collected on children in adverse/emergency situations is not satisfactory and this call for concerted efforts to collect data on all child protection issues in these areas. The definition of the adverse situation and the standardization of the case management processes in these situations will go a long way in the delivery of key frontline services to children in these situations.

Child Protection: A Community Led perspective

According to the FGM board Annual Report 2014, the prevalence of FGM as at 2014 was 21% of all women. In areas that have known high rates of FGM like North Eastern (98%), Nyanza (32%), and Rift valley (27%) and eastern (26%), the rates of reporting remain low as indicated in the statistics provided.

According to the National Council for Population and Development, the National Prevalence for Teenage pregnancy is 18% with 378,397 cases of girls aged between 10 and 18 years presented with pregnancy at a health facility in the FY 2017/18. With an average 702 cases reported annually, this represents 0.19% of all cases reported to a children office. This can be attributed to the stigma around teenage pregnancy and the resultant child marriage. This requires a multi stakeholder approach to facilitate mitigation, reporting and provision of psychosocial support to teenage mothers.

This report recommends a community led and child-centered protection to enhance case identification, reporting and management through a government-community partnership. The number of cases of child marriage, child pregnancy and defilements that goes unreported and hence unmanaged is 99.9% of all cases. The Department of Children Services should develop tools for community reporting and follow-up while safeguarding their confidentiality and safety within the community.



Child Protection: A geographical distribution perspective

Majority of the cases reported drawn from Nairobi, Kiambu, Kilifi, Nakuru, Bungoma and Meru that constitute 30% of all cases reported. Counties in the North Rift, North Eastern, Eastern and the coast that have documented cases of child abuse had the lowest reported cases and this highlight. According to the Commission for Revenue Allocation 2018, 14 counties were noted as marginalized namely Garissa, Isiolo, Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Mandera, Marsabit, Narok, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, Taita Taveta, Wajir and Westpokot. These counties cumulatively 15% of the cases reported.

Marginalized counties have the highest per capita child abuse cases, and these are largely unreported as a result of several reasons. First, the sparsely inhabited regions in North Eastern Kenya and the minimal presence of government provides minimal deterrence to child abusers. Further, the lack of social facilities like schools, health facilities in some of these areas exacerbate the challenges faced. Secondly, the communities are perverse to the presence of government and are therefore not responsive towards government policies. Most of the government policies regarding child protection are considered against the local cultures and therefore abhorred upon. This report recommends a paradigm shift in the child protection approaches among largely marginalized communities.



Table 80: Child Protection Reported Cases per 100,000 Persons

County	Population (2019)	2016/17	2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Annual Reported Children Cases per 100,000 pop	% of total Pop	% of total caseloads	Proportion of Pop to Cases
Baringo	662,760	318	133	4,169	4,620	2.32	1.4%	1.3%	112%
Bomet	873,023	1,911	2,135	2,742	6,788	2.59	1.8%	1.8%	100%
Bungoma	1,663,898	2,960	4,623	5,407	12,990	2.60	3.5%	3.5%	100%
Busia	886,856	1,452	2,938	3,779	8,169	3.07	1.9%	2.2%	85%
Elgeyo/Marakwet	453,403	458	1,417	1,155	3,030	2.23	1.0%	0.8%	117%
Embu	604,769	2,313	3,880	4,320	10,513	5.79	1.3%	2.9%	45%
Garissa	835,482	1,983	3,819	3,786	9,588	3.83	1.8%	2.6%	68%
Homa bay	1,125,823	1,697	1,879	3,359	6,935	2.05	2.4%	1.9%	127%
Isiolo	267,997	521	871	700	2,092	2.60	0.6%	0.6%	100%
Kajiado	1,107,296	1,480	1,609	3,144	6,233	1.88	2.3%	1.7%	138%
Kakamega	1,861,332	3,014	1,062	5,240	9,316	1.67	3.9%	2.5%	156%
Kericho	896,863	1,391	3,133	5,146	9,670	3.59	1.9%	2.6%	72%
Kiambu	2,402,834	3,224	6,643	9,097	18,964	2.63	5.1%	5.2%	99%
Kilifi	1,440,958	3,230	7,660	7,179	18,069	4.18	3.1%	4.9%	62%
Kirinyaga	605,630	1,696	3,339	3,333	8,368	4.61	1.3%	2.3%	56%
Kisii	1,260,509	1,528	2,581	3,022	7,131	1.89	2.7%	1.9%	138%
Kisumu	1,144,777	2,080	3,285	4,276	9,641	2.81	2.4%	2.6%	93%
Kitui	1,130,134	338	2,550	3,258	6,146	1.81	2.4%	1.7%	143%
Kwale	858,748	1,295	2,256	2,312	5,863	2.28	1.8%	1.6%	114%
Laikipia	513,879	1,937	1,832	3,686	7,455	4.84	1.1%	2.0%	54%
Lamu	141,909	871	1,389	1,260	3,520	8.27	0.3%	1.0%	31%
Machakos	1,414,022	2,607	4,599	5,295	12,501	2.95	3.0%	3.4%	88%
Makueni	977,015	1,131	2,356	3,153	6,640	2.27	2.1%	1.8%	115%
Mandera	862,079	309	1,018	994	2,321	0.90	1.8%	0.6%	290%
Marsabit	447,150	162	1,199	830	2,191	1.63	0.9%	0.6%	159%



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Meru	1,535,635	2,870	2,552	7,438	12,860	2.79	3.3%	3.5%	93%
Migori	1,108,950	2,294	3,500	3,662	9,456	2.84	2.3%	2.6%	91%
Mombasa	1,190,987	2,919	3,238	3,012	9,169	2.57	2.5%	2.5%	101%
Murang'a	1,053,059	1,610	1,298	3,152	6,060	1.92	2.2%	1.6%	135%
Nairobi City	4,337,080	6,143	13,263	13,122	32,528	2.50	9.2%	8.8%	104%
Nakuru	2,142,667	4,067	3,608	7,172	14,847	2.31	4.5%	4.0%	113%
Nandi	883,634	1,291	1,767	645	3,703	1.40	1.9%	1.0%	186%
Narok	1,149,379	1,420	1,507	2,789	5,716	1.66	2.4%	1.6%	157%
Nyamira	603,051	1,350	2,035	2,666	6,051	3.34	1.3%	1.6%	78%
Nyandarua	636,002	951	4,922	2,792	8,665	4.54	1.3%	2.4%	57%
Nyeri	752,695	1,918	3,871	4,371	10,160	4.50	1.6%	2.8%	58%
Samburu	307,957	1,158	2,275	2,198	5,631	6.10	0.7%	1.5%	43%
Siaya	989,708	2,262	2,326	3,796	8,384	2.82	2.1%	2.3%	92%
Taita/Taveta	335,747	1,205	3,602	2,737	7,544	7.49	0.7%	2.0%	35%
Tana River	314,710	602	554	942	2,098	2.22	0.7%	0.6%	117%
Tharaka-Nithi	391,303	187	1,538	1,510	3,235	2.76	0.8%	0.9%	94%
Trans Nzoia	985,333	693	2,040	2,669	5,402	1.83	2.1%	1.5%	142%
Turkana	922,210	543	1,431	1,725	3,699	1.34	2.0%	1.0%	194%
Uasin Gishu	1,152,671	-	3,094	3,436	6,530	1.89	2.4%	1.8%	138%
Vihiga	587,189	575	1,498	1,523	3,596	2.04	1.2%	1.0%	127%
Wajir	775,302	253	622	612	1,487	0.64	1.6%	0.4%	406%
Westpokot	618,867	533	1,032	943	2,508	1.35	1.3%	0.7%	192%





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