

- ♦ increase security and police patrols in areas with hotels, nightclubs, bars and restaurants, and entertainment establishments to prevent and intervene in the involvement of minors;
- ♦ institute aggressive and nationwide awareness-raising and education campaigns on the issue of HIV/AIDS for all sectors of society, in particular children; in view of the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the country, ensure that free testing clinics and/or facilities, respecting the right to privacy and requirements for confidentiality, are made available throughout the country, especially for children;
- ♦ ensure institutionalized and continuous sensitization and training programmes for all sectors involved in responding to children in distress, particularly law enforcement officers, judges and social workers; sensitize law enforcement personnel and members of the judiciary to the facts of commercial sexual exploitation of children, to the international and national legal standards protecting children from exploitation, and on procedures for treating children victims within the criminal justice system;
- ♦ mainstream offences against children as a matter of policy, especially on the law enforcement level;
- ♦ as a preventive measure, empower the family through income-generating activities;
- ♦ increase the percentage of female law enforcement officials to ensure that at least one trained female police officer is assigned to each police station in the country;
- ♦ establish a hotline and contact centres with trained personnel to receive complaints by child victims of commercial sexual exploitation;
- ♦ form cultural committees within communities to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of traditional practices, such as early marriages, and to mobilize societal support for the elimination of such harmful practices;
- ♦ institute sex education programmes as part of the compulsory school curriculum;
- ♦ establish rehabilitation institutions for child victims of commercial sexual exploitation in order to ensure effective recovery and to avoid revictimization by failing to distinguish between children in need of protection and children in need of discipline;
- ♦ make deliberate efforts to keep girls in schools by providing educational subsidies and bursaries to girls from rural and slum areas; and
- ♦ establish programmes to raise public awareness of the plight of children, child rights, and the legal penalties applicable to those who abuse or neglect children.

The recommendations to non-governmental organizations include, *inter alia*, that they should:

- ♦ make concerted efforts to forge a stronger partnership between government, other non-governmental organizations, parents and children themselves;
- ♦ critically appraise the numerous umbrella organizations and networks of organizations working on children's issues with a view to rationalizing efforts and increasing focus on specific subject areas; and
- ♦ provide a directory of all non-governmental organizations working with child victims of sexual exploitation to all police officers, giving detailed information on the programmes available for children and referral contacts.

Torture, Special Rapporteur on: (E/CN.4/1998/38, paras. 4, 124–128; E/CN.4/1998/Add.1, paras. 226–231)

The report notes that the Special Rapporteur (SR) continued to receive information concerning widespread instances of torture in Kenya with the methods including: beatings, kicking to the ribs, beating on the soles of the feet or on the legs, beating all over the body, beating with a sharp-edged pole and “boxing” of the ears; being held in a hole which is progressively filled with water; exposure to cold; administration of burns; administration of electric shocks; confinement in the dark; forcing victims to maintain tiring postures; sexual abuse, including rape, the tightening of a wire tied around the testicles, insertion of objects into the rectum, pricking of the genitals, and threats of rape to the victim or the victim's family; forced exercise; and prevention of access to the toilet.

The report notes that individuals wishing to file a complaint against the police for ill treatment were said to be discouraged or refused permission by police to fill out the required form, which also has to be completed by a doctor. In cases where the forms were completed, they were said to be frequently lost or removed from case files. Information indicated that many victims did not complain because, prior to their release, they might have been threatened by police that they would be rearrested or face other adverse consequences if they did so.

The SR also received reports concerning some 50 persons from Western Province who were suspected of links with the February Eighteenth Movement (FEM) or the February Eighteenth Resistance Army (FERA) and reported to have been taken to an unknown detention centre between January and September 1995. Information indicated that detainees were subjected to various forms of torture, including many cited above. Information further indicated that: the detainees were held in solitary confinement in a block of 36 rooms, some 300 metres from where the torture sessions took place; 12 or 13 officials dressed in suits would typically be present during torture sessions, with the torture carried out by four persons and the remaining officials observing and encouraging the others; a number of detainees were inspected by a doctor, accompanied by three police officials, who appeared to be