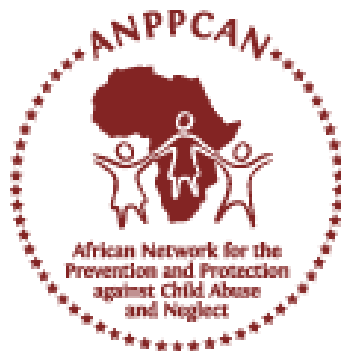


THE AFRICAN NETWORK FOR THE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION AGAINST CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT (ANPPCAN) REGIONAL OFFICE



Annual Report 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS	III
A PREVIEW OF 2015	1
THE PROGRAMMES	2
REGIONAL PROGRAMMES	2
Strengthening National Child Protection Systems	2
The Child Protection Response Centre	5
Combating Child Labour by Supporting Children in Their Own Neighbourhoods and Surroundings to Access Education and Skills Training	6
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES	6
Eliminating Urban Child Trafficking in Kenya	6
Empowering Children to Participate in Issues Affecting Them	7
<i>Sharing Information with stakeholders in year 2015</i>	9
<i>Reducing Sexual Violence against Children with Special Attention to Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism</i>	11
<i>Strengthening the Protection of Children Facing Sexual Violence in Kenya</i>	14
<i>Education Sponsorship Programme</i>	15
<i>Information, Documentation and Research</i>	17
AUDIT REPORT	19
<i>Receipts and Payments</i>	21
<i>Balance Sheet As At 31 December 2015</i>	22

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAC	Area Advisory Council
AKIN	African Kids in Need
CBOs	Community based organizations
CDTD	Centre for Domestic Training and Development
CMI	Chr. Michelsen Institute
CPRC	Child Protection Response Centre
CSEC	Commercial sexual exploitation of children
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DCS	Department of Children Services
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ISPCAN	International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect
KCA	Kenya Children Assembly
NCCS	National Council for Child Services
NCPS	National Child Protection Systems
NCPT	Nairobi Child Protection Team
NPA	National Plan of Action
SCI	Save the Children International
TDH	Terre des Hommes
TWGs	Technical Working Groups
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

A PREVIEW OF 2015

ANPPCAN's activities are directed by its Vision and Mission. The Vision is a continent where children are free from all forms of maltreatment, while its Mission is to enhance, in partnership with others, the prevention and protection of children from all forms of maltreatment, thus, ensuring that the rights of children are realized.

The year in review saw ANPPCAN directing its efforts to accomplish the objectives for what it was founded. Two major activities stand out during this period. First, ANPPCAN in collaboration with Chr. Michelsen Institute of Norway concluded a research project both organizations undertook to look at the role of advocacy in effecting change in relation to child rights in Kenya, as well as, the situation of youth in one of slum communities in Kenya. The organizations also took this opportunity to look at corporal punishment in the study community.

The results coming from this study were shared in 2 forums targeting the community where the study was done and key actors from the civil society organizations, government departments (Education, Labour, Children Services, Health among others) Workers and Employers Unions as well as donors.

The dissemination of the information generated important issues, which have been used to enrich the study reports.

The second important activity during the year was the planning and organizing of the International Conference on Impact of Armed Conflict and Terrorism. This was being done in collaboration with International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN). Both organizations realized that violent conflicts including terrorism were affecting children, youth and their families globally and wanted this to be addressed. The conference date was set to be in February 2016. The response from the international community was impressive.



The dissemination of study findings targeting Kibera Community, Nairobi

ANPPCAN also faced some challenges as apart from Ebola wreaking havoc in two countries where two of its Chapters operate, its Regional Director also lost her husband, Dr. Zedekiah Onyango. In both situations the support ANPPCAN got from Chapters and the partners, including donors was most encouraging as it was really a time of need. Gratitude to all partners, friends of the Network who reached out to us.

Also ANPPCAN's flag bearer Chapter, i.e. ANPPCAN Uganda Chapter, also faced some transitional problems, which the Regional Board, through the President, who lives in Uganda ably dealt with. It is hoped the challenges enhance the strength of the Chapter to continue serving children in Uganda.

Raising resources for ANPPCAN activities at continental remained challenging. Most funders prefer dealing with ANPPCAN Chapters directly in the countries they operate. This leaves the Regional Office with no option, but to raise more resources for activities in Kenya.

The Supporters of ANPPCAN Regional Office Activities in 2015

The organizations that continued to support ANPPCAN Regional Office are:

- African Kids in Need (AKIN)
- ECPAT France
- ECPAT Netherlands/Defence International
- Kenyan Schoolhouse Programme
- Save the Children International (SCI)
- Terre des Hommes (TDH)
- WeSeeHope (formerly HOPEHIV)

ANPPCAN Regional Office appreciates these organizations for the support to enable it realize its mandate.

There are so many organizations that are supporting ANPPCAN Chapters in different countries for the work the Chapters do in those countries. This is highly appreciated as your support are enabling those Chapters fulfill ANPPCAN Vision and Mission.

To all of you,

Thank you a million times and may the Almighty add more to you!

THE PROGRAMMES

Since inception, ANPPCAN Regional Office has been implementing child protection activities at two levels; at the regional level since ANPPCAN is a continental body, and at the national level as required by Kenya's legislation. Continental activities are implemented by ANPPCAN Regional Office in Nairobi, Kenya, in partnership with ANPPCAN Chapters. National activities are those that address specific child rights issues in Kenya and are implemented by ANPPCAN Regional Office in close collaboration with ANPPCAN Kenya Chapter. On their part, ANPPCAN Chapters in the 26 countries implement national focused child protection programmes, informed by specific national needs.

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

1. Strengthening National Child Protection Systems

Background

The National Child Protection Systems (NCPS) Strengthening project was a three year (2013 – 2015) programme implemented in seven countries namely; Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan,

Tanzania and Uganda. The project was implementing a three year regional NCPS strategy developed in 2013 to strengthen the key pillars of child protection systems in the target countries; which are coordination amongst actors, human and financial resources, data collection and laws and policies.

The programme was concluded in 2015 after a two day meeting held in Nairobi, Kenya in September 2015 with participation coming from the 7 targeted countries in the Technical Working Groups (TWGs). In this meeting the participants presented the activities they undertook to improve child protection systems in their countries. They appreciated the support received and were able to report their success stories, which ranged from being able to reach out to each other to identifying what they needed to come up with for their National Child Protection Systems as it has been done in Kenya.



A meeting of the TWGs in session in Nairobi, Kenya

The participants noted that reaching out to each other enhanced coordination of their activities at national level, leading to the formation of TWGs in respective countries. The meeting underscored the role of governments in the coordination of child protection activities. This was considered core to enable governments put more resources in the area of child protection. The TWGs identified 2 key areas, which needed to be addressed in the targeted countries. These were; inadequate funding, which thwarts implementation of existing laws and policies, and lack of skilled personnel to actualize the identified issues on child protection.

The overall importance of this programme is that it was able to make countries participating to start addressing the issue of child protection and the systems that were supposed to provide services to children effectively. The TWGs were able to identify and acknowledge the obstacles faced in their respective countries regarding child protection. Its activities were able to highlight the role of governments as stakeholder number one in child protection and the need for governments to budget adequately for child protection in their countries.

The Gaps Identified During Implementation

- Although the coordination of systems strengthening work should be the responsibility of governments, the experience is that governments are not on the driver's seat. Often, there is a lot of interference, by the many actors on the ground, making it difficult for governments to take lead as governments wait for these actors to do things for children.
- Poor coordination of activities in the field affects systems approach to child protection.
- Inadequate government funding to the key ministries dealing with child protection in the seven countries aggravated the situation.
- Inadequate skilled human resource to deal with child protection issues in the countries.

- ⇒ Data and information sharing on child protection issues in the seven countries remains a challenge. Information is scattered everywhere and there is no central database on children.
- ⇒ Laws and policies on child protection in seven countries exist, but effective implementation remains a challenge.

The Good Practices Identified During Implementation

The meeting identified the following as good practices in the countries targeted with the programme during the period:

- ⇒ The Technical Working Group (TWGs) are a good model for coordination and networking.
- ⇒ Informal systems of child protection as demonstrated in Rwanda are working very well in protecting children and can be used as a model by other countries. There is need to document this and share.
- ⇒ Kenya has a framework for a National Child Protection System, which can be replicated by other countries, but it needs to be implemented.
- ⇒ Kenya has embraced a multi-sectoral approach to child protection, where the Department of Children’s Services is working with other Ministries, such as, Education, National Gender and Equality Commission and Ministry of Health through its Division of Child and Adolescent Health to address issues of child protection in relation to schools, gender and health. This model has the potential of enhancing coordination.

Recommendations from the Technical Working Groups Meeting

Going into the future, the Technical Working Group members recommended the following:

- ♣ The six countries without a framework for NCPS should develop and implement one. Kenya should prioritize implementation of the Framework for National Child Protection system already in existence.
- ♣ Human resource capacities for child protection work should be strengthened which should include; increasing the numbers of staff, as well as, employing qualified manpower.
- ♣ Financial resources for departments and ministries working on child protection should be increased and it calls for high level lobbying for increased budgetary allocation for child protection work.
- ♣ Implementation of policies and laws on child protection at country level be monitored to ensure implementation.
- ♣ Governments in the seven countries should develop data banks/bases on children’s issues and be shared across the board to inform programmes.

1a. Case Study of the Nairobi Child Protection Team

Through the National child protection systems at country level, the National Child Protection Systems Strengthening (NCPS) Programme made an attempt to strengthen a smaller system in Kenya. This it did

by using the Nairobi Child Protection Team (NCPT) as a case study to prove that systems approach to child protection works. The aim of NCPT was to support victims of child abuse and neglect; improve recording and referral of cases and document and monitor the well-being of children, while reducing the risks of child abuse and exploitation in all settings. The membership of NCPT was drawn from government and civil society organizations, which provide psychosocial, medical and legal services to children and their families.

In 2015, the Nairobi Child Protection Team continued with its activities without the financial support from the National Child Protection Strengthening Project. The members took responsibility amongst themselves to rotate the meetings and continue with their agenda of improving response to cases of child abuse and neglect. The members continued to provide free legal services for cases of abuse where needed and consult each other for difficult cases. They continued referring cases to each other and above all organizing forums to share with each other. This has been a good practice of sustainability.

The achievements of NCPT can be summarized as follows:

- The creation of a platform for organizations, which bear the burden of child protection to share information, improve data collection and analysis and discuss complex cases of CAN handled by the team.
- NCPT bi-monthly meetings bring together a multi-sectoral team to thrash out issues that need collaborative effort.
- Provided an opportunity and environment for organizations to freely interact, refer cases to each other, address challenges facing them and above all share information.
- It has facilitated formation of small manageable teams (legal, medical and psychosocial) thereby increasing professionalism in areas of case work, case conferencing and referrals.



Members of the Nairobi Child Protection Team in a meeting at World Friends offices in Nairobi. NCPT forums provide space to discuss difficult cases handled by member organisations and also share good practice interventions on child abuse and Neglect

As a case study, NCPT has proved that a systems approach responding to child abuse cases is the way to go. Some of the side activities undertaken at the Response Centre for Child Protection bore fruits and the Nairobi Child Protection Team is still very active and promised to go beyond the project.

The Nairobi Child Protection Team is of the strong view that coordination of children services amongst different partners greatly improves service delivery to children. It prioritizes putting in place the systems and processes that ensures that cases of child abuse are handled in a timely and prudent manner

1b. The Child Protection Response Centre

The Child Protection Response Centre (CPRC) was initiated at ANPPCAN Regional Office, because of the many cases of child abuse that got reported to the organization. Since its initiation, many cases of different nature have been reported and attended to. It is also the product of the Nairobi Child Protection Team (NCPT), which needed a case study to be developed to guide others participating in the project.

During 2015 the CPRC worked closely with the Nairobi Child Protection Team (NCPT) to strengthen the referral system of cases using the guidelines that the NCPT had developed.

The Centre received some 38 cases in need of child protection ranging from defilement, maintenance to education support. The majority of these cases sought services, mainly through self-referral after seeing the signboard of ANPPCAN, while others were referred by other partners. A significant number of the cases were referred to other organizations in the Nairobi Child Protection Team, especially, those that needed legal intervention and advice. The rest of the cases were provided with the psycho-social support staff that runs the Centre.

The Centre staff also participated in the quarterly meetings of the NCPT, where they shared their experiences with other members of the team. The staff benefitted from these meetings as they provided them with the opportunity to sharpen their skills as well as, sharing experiences. The staff also benefitted from capacity building activities provided by some members of the NCPT, which enabled them to advance their skills.

2. Combating Child Labour By Supporting Children In Their Own Neighbourhood And Surroundings To Access Education And Skills Training

Child labour is still a challenge in sub-Saharan Africa, where many children have been reported by several authorities to be working in worst forms of child labour, where they are not only exploited, but face working conditions, which are hazardous to their health and well being.

ANPPCAN has been working in this area using different strategies. The year in review saw the development of a project targeting 12 countries where it has Chapters. These are Kenya, Liberia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Uganda.

The aim of this project is to replicate some of the strategies that ANPPCAN Regional Office has been using as identified as best practices that needed to be shared with others. This project is being marketed to raise some resources.

NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

1. Eliminating Urban Child Trafficking In Kenya

The activities of this programme continued in 2015 under the Consortium being coordinated by ANPPCAN Regional Office, namely; Centre for Domestic Training and Development (CDTD), ANPPCAN Kenya Chapter and Childline Kenya with the support of Terre des Hommes, Netherlands (TDH). The project targets Mathare and Mukuru slum communities with its activities.

This programme was able to undertake many activities which realized most impressive results. Training on child trafficking and how to identify and report cases of trafficking of children to relevant authority was given to 50 primary school teachers, 300 parents and guardians of children at risk of being trafficked, 150 boda boda riders, 53 Community Based Organizations and 40 police officers from the targeted communities.



Children from a school in Mukuru slums who are members of a Child Rights Club reciting a poem during the World Day on Counter Trafficking in Persons

Other efforts included establishing child rights clubs in 10 schools targeting 500 children in Mathare and Mukuru slums in Nairobi. The children were also provided with skills to identify children at risk of trafficking, as well as, to protect themselves from the traffickers. The children were also assisted to raise awareness on child trafficking in the 10 schools that participated in the programme.

These efforts realized the rescue of 57 survivors of child trafficking and 400 children at risk of child trafficking. The rescued children were counseled, reunited with their families and either returned back to school or taken for vocational training.

The communities targeted with the project were also organized to join in celebrating the special international days such as the Day of the African Child and World Day on Counter Trafficking in Persons. These were commemorated through public marches, songs, folk theatre and speeches which was a perfect way of sensitizing communities on issues affecting children.

However, while the programme was able to accomplish so much, it also faced some challenges during implementation during the period. Significant challenge was security issue that the CBOs faced as the gatekeepers or the beneficiaries as the traffickers and those exploiting the children through cheap labour and prostitution started giving threats to the CBOs that were participating in the project. This was overcome when local administration, mainly the Chief and police, were brought in to the project activities.

The other challenge is when two committee members for the project had to move house for security issues. This led to the proposal of involving youth to embrace the project as their own. Given the economic reality of individuals participating in the programme activities, sitting allowances were expected, yet the resources available went to pay for the programme activities.

Due to awareness raising efforts, the Toll Free 116 could not cope with the cases that were being reported.

Finally the project also suffered huge forex exchange losses and the budget cuts affected implementation of activities that were planned in 2015. All these challenges became part of the lessons learnt to guide future implementation of the activities.

This project was evaluated by an external evaluator who rated it well regarding its implementation.



A meeting of the members of the Consortium on child trafficking (COTD, Childline, ANPPCAN Kenya and ANPPCAN Regional Office) with a donor partner, Terre des Hommes

2. Empowering Children to Participate in Issues Affecting Them

This programme has been targeting orphaned and vulnerable children in Busia County and Loitoktok Sub-County of Western and Rift Valley in Kenya. The entry point has been schools and so far it has operated in 65 schools in the two regions. The programme has also initiated Village Savings programme in these communities to empower teachers, parents and guardians improve incomes at family level. This was done after realizing that many children were not transiting to secondary schools after completing primary education.

In 2015, the programme was able to reach out to different groups in Busia and Loitoktok to underscore the need to strengthen child protection systems to respond to the many cases that the people themselves have identified as issues affecting children. The groups reached out to with capacity building, awareness raising, advocacy and partnerships included; the children themselves, through the many child rights clubs that had been created in schools, teachers who were already involved in child rights clubs, police, representatives from already created systems like child labour and child participation committees. The year saw over 1000 children being trained, sensitized and empowered to report cases of child abuse, as well as, to run the Child Help Desks created in the many schools in the 2 Counties. Some 100 parents and over 50 teachers, as well as, 30 partners being reached in the Counties.

Accomplishments

The outcome of these efforts saw increased reporting of cases of child abuse; more orphans and vulnerable children being supported to continue with their education and being provided with food and clothing, the guardians of these children being introduced and joining the Village Savings and Loans Scheme; coordination of stakeholders in the 2 Counties as reflected on the forums undertaken and the celebrations of dedicated days for children such as the Day of the African Child, among others.

The significant achievement of this project is the manner it has mobilized teachers and children themselves to protect children by creating a system in each school targeted to do so. Through these problems children face both at home and at school, have been identified and addressed.

It has also brought the parents and the state machinery together where children simply approach parents to assist their colleagues who are disadvantaged and children who have been abused or their rights have been violated, are immediately referred to the Authority, namely, the Police and Children Departments in the districts. The patrons who are teachers in respective schools follow up on the cases to conclusion.



Child Rights Club members attending a meeting at Agricultural Training Centre in Busia

When it was realized that poverty at family level was very high, this programme and in collaboration with other stakeholders, introduced what is called Village Savings and Loans Scheme, where selected parents are participating. Through this scheme some 2,638 parents are participating and the year under review saw some 1,742 parents and guardians join. This effort ensures the sustainability of this programme in the 2 Counties as it ensures that parents and guardians are going to be in a position to support their children stay in school, while providing them with food and a sure way of improving children's health.



Parents in the Credit and Savings group (Busia) with some pupils who were presented with uniforms by Ms. Lizzie Haggie from the donor organization – WeSeeHope who came to monitor the project.

Challenges

However, this programme was faced with challenges in 2015. The first one was the teachers' strike that took too long to resolve. The second factor is the high level of poverty among rural populations in Kenya, which makes one wonder if it is not time to upscale this programme in all schools in the 2 Counties. This requires the goodwill of the Government and is an issue to be explored with the partner WeSeeHope that has been supporting this programme for over 10 years. Perhaps it is now time to start addressing the policy of empowering schools and parents to improve incomes at family level.

3. Sharing Information with Stakeholders in Year 2015

During the year in review, many events/activities were undertaken to enhance sharing of information. Some of these activities took place within the Regional Office while others were done with staff joining others.

ANPPCAN Regional Office in collaboration with Chr. Michelsen Institute, held two dissemination meetings in October 2015 to share the findings of studies undertaken by both parties between 2012 and 2013. The main purpose of the study was to assess the effectiveness of advocacy by Civil Society Organizations, as well as, advance the methodology for measuring the effectiveness of advocacy. The areas of studies included; the Situation of Youth and Children in Kibera, Corporal Punishment of Children in Kibera and the Role of Advocacy in Combating Child Labour. The study reports were finalized and disseminated widely. Various NGOs, CBOs and other stakeholders working in Kibera were invited to the two dissemination meetings, as well as, some members of the community. The findings were hoped to inform decisions and programmes in the future.

The organization of the International Conference on Impact of Armed Conflict on Youth and Children began in earnest in June 2015 and was scheduled to take place in February 2016. Terre des Hommes (TDH) and Save the Children International (SCI) formed part of the organizing committee. The conference will target participation from governments, universities, international, regional, national organizations and individuals from all backgrounds who were not only affected, but also feel that strategies, especially the preventive ones, need to be shared through such conferences.

Notable of 2015 events where ANPPCAN was represented by its staff were those undertaken by the National Council for Child Services (NCCS) and the Department of Children Services (DCS) in Kenya. These events involved the launching of the following documents:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The National Plan of Action 2015-2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kenya Children Directory: Directory of organizations working in the children sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partnership Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Situational Analysis of Children and Adolescents in Kenya:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Occupational Safety and Health Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Plan of Action for Combating Human trafficking - Strategic Framework
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategic Plan 2013 to 2017 	

These documents are most useful to inform ANPPCAN’s planning for activities in Kenya

Officers in charge of Communications and Child Participation were also able to represent the organization at this year’s 4th Kenya Children Assembly (KCA) forum that was held at the MultiMedia University between 26th April and 29th April, 2015. The theme was “Quality Education, My Right My Responsibility.” Kenya Children Assembly is a forum held annually bringing together children representatives from all counties in the country to discuss and come up with recommendations on issues affecting children in their counties that need to be addressed at national level.

The organization was also represented at the launch of Safaricom Children’s Rights and Business Principles meeting, where Safaricom Ltd aims to incorporate promotion and protection of the rights of children by integrating Children’s Rights and Business Principles into its overall operations, products, services and business framework.



Group discussion during the Kenya Children Assembly Forum

The year also saw ANPPCAN Regional Office being visited by different people from different organizations from Africa, Europe and U.S.A. The 16 visitors hosted included partners that are supporting some of the projects and those who came to explore possibility of partnerships. The visits were useful given the sharing of experiences on different approaches on child protection and the status of children.

The ANPPCAN Regional Office Management team held 3 meetings with the aim of knowing the progress/impact of the organization and how it was performing in the different programmes it runs. These meetings also provided an opportunity for the programme managers to make presentations on their programmes and strategies they are using. It is also the time to critique the approaches and give alternatives.

In November 2015, the Department of Children Services through the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services nominated ANPPCAN Regional Office to join its newly created National Adoption Committee, a positive move given the experience ANPPCAN has in this area. Mrs. Wambui Njuguna, the Director of Programmes was nominated to represent the organization in the important committee.

4. Reducing Sexual Violence against Children, With Special Attention to Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism

Introduction

The programme “*Reducing sexual violence against children, with special attention to sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism*” seeks to address child sexual abuse and exploitation in all its forms in Nairobi, targeting Kasarani and Starehe Sub-Counties. The programme is being supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands, through ECPAT Netherlands and Defence for Children International. It is a continuation of the program “*Reducing violence against children with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism*” that was being implemented in Nairobi targeting Embakasi Sub County from May 2014 to June 2015.

Objectives

- To enhanced awareness and knowledge on sexual violence against children, including sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism.
- Strengthening advocacy and lobby action to improve child protection and access to justice.
- Enhanced cooperation amongst stakeholders in responding to Sexual Exploitation of Children.
- Enhancing the capacity of civil society organizations and networks.
- Provision of direct services to child victims of sexual violence and children at risk.

In 2015, the following activities were undertaken:

- Conducting awareness raising using IEC materials, radio programs; community conversations to identify needs and how to address them; capacity building through conducting trainings targeting stakeholders in the tourism industry and professionals in the area of child protection, social welfare, justice, health, education.

- Mobilizing and empowering groups of children, youth (both young men and women) to express their view and start addressing them.
- Assess the nature of issues affecting them and extent of sexual exploitation of children and other forms of violence, as well as, Child Protection Systems in the area while including children's views.
- Conduct evidence based advocacy & lobby to improve child protection systems.
- Enhance cooperation in child protection and strengthen referral mechanisms (i.e. multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder cooperation in Child Protection & CSO co-operation).
- Enhance the capacity of civil society organizations and networks as needed.
- Provide services to child victims of sexual violence and those at risk.

Main Accomplishments:

- 3,000 materials (1,000 Posters, 1000 leaflets and 1000 stickers) were disseminated to the public, to create awareness on sexual exploitation and abuse of children.
- 5 radio talk shows (4 at Koch FM and 1 at Classic FM) were done and one radio jingle produced (aired at Koch FM). The focus of the radio programs were on sensitizing members of the public on what sexual exploitation and abuse of children entails and the different forms, psychological, physical and social impacts of sexual exploitation and abuse of children, Children rights and what



members of the public can do in preventing and protecting children against sexual abuse and exploitation.

A Local Area Advisory Council meeting in Embakasi Sub County in Nairobi County

Training on CSEC was provided to different key actors such as health workers (48), police (42), hotel and taxi operators (45) from the targeted sub-counties in Nairobi. After the training many of those who participated admitted that the problem of CSEC is common and they have come across many of such cases, some of whom they assisted, but the efforts are not coordinated and that needed to be addressed. Since then these groups have been meeting regularly to address CSEC in the targeted Counties. Since the training of the groups, 44 cases of CSEC have been reported.

The other important activities to address CSEC in the communities targeted with this project was the study on CSEC where 426 children of age range 9 – 18 and adults participated through interviews and

focus group discussions. The study was undertaken in sub-Counties namely; Embakasi, Starehe, Kasarani and Kamukunji. The study provided information, which was used to inform advocacy and awareness raising activities of the project. The report of this study has been shared widely with other stakeholders.



Children in Kayole performing a skit on sexual exploitation of children

The project activities were also shared at different fora, such as, the Day of the African Child, where the finding of the research findings and experiences in the communities targeted were highlighted and shared with individuals in attendance.

During this period 6 child Protection Teams were formed at the community level to respond to CSEC issues in the targeted sub-Counties. A directory of service providers to children who are victims or at risk of CSEC were created and put on ANPPCAN website.

Challenges

During the implementation of this project, it became apparent that parents, by and large, do not monitor their children adequately as most of them are too busy trying to eke a living for the same children. Thus, most children are left unattended and gullible to all sorts of abuse, exploitation included.

There is availability of pornographic materials both in the families and in the communities, which children can easily access, especially in the absence of their parents.

The targeted sub-Counties have slum communities that are often frequented by illegal gangs due to high levels of unemployment among the youth that live in these communities. Some of these gangs are used by child traffickers.

Child trafficking for sexual exploitation is on the increase in the targeted communities where 3 in 10 children interviewed in the study admitted to have been trafficked into CSEC.

Efforts have been made to enhance coordination of stakeholders dealing with CSEC in the targeted community with implication that systems need to be strengthened in these communities to deal with reported cases since awareness levels have increased.

The frequent transfers of government employees, even after training is still a challenge. This creates a huge gap during transition period. This needs to be addressed.

Lessons learnt

- That radio programmes are an effective tool to create awareness of CSEC within the community which enables community members be aware that perpetrators of sexual abuse are close family members than strangers. This knowledge may enhance child protection in communities
- Provision of training does not only increase knowledge and skills on how to deal with cases of child abuse, especially CSEC, but helps to identify gaps as well as generating information that can be used for intervention. For example, in the targeted communities, those being trained were able to report that sexual abuse has not only increased, but is now targeting children below age 5 and teens, which has led to early pregnancies, as well as, child marriages.
- Although in Kenya, the child protection units have been established in police stations, the coverage is still small leaving out many police officers with very little knowledge on child protection. This demand for targeting police officers, especially those operating at community level with training on child protection. The community intervention provides opportunity for bringing the identified community level issues to national level to be addressed.

5. Strengthening the Protection of Children facing Sexual Violence in Kenya

This programme is being supported by ECPAT France under its REPERES programme, which aims at fulfilling the rights of children to live free from all forms of sexual exploitation. In Kenya, the programme targets 4 sub-Counties of Nairobi County with training and capacity building of children, parents, police, social workers and policy makers to strengthen child protection systems in the communities. The sub-Counties are Dagoretti, Embakasi, Kasarani and Njiru.

The programme that started in 2015 targets 600 students from 20 schools from the 4 sub-counties which are targeted with education on sexual exploitation of children, how to prevent its occurrence and what to do when it happens. Some 360 teachers, police and social workers are being targeted for capacity building. The targeted schools are being targeted with information on services available in their communities and specifically where to refer such cases. The programme intends to strengthen available systems in the 4 sub-Counties, as well as, working closely with County Authority, especially coordinating County Children's Officers to create child protection systems if they do not exist.

The activities of this programme were initiated in July 2015, concentrating on identification and sensitization of key stakeholders such as schools, Area Advisory Councils, teachers, among others, about the programme. Ten schools were identified for the project activities in two sub-Counties, namely; Embakasi and Dagoretti.

During this period the programme Manager visited strategic partners and key forums to introduce the programme. These included the National Council for Children Services, Department of Children Services and 4 sub-County Area Advisory Council Offices, where discussions on the programme were held with the relevant officers. The programme Manager was able to attend two Area Advisory Council meetings in two sub-counties where it became apparent that sexual violence was rampant in the sub-Counties.

Since this programme has just started, its main accomplishment is yet to be realized. However, within the brief period, stakeholders to collaborate with in the implementation of this project were identified. For example, in one of the Area Advisory Council meetings a sub-committee of 12 persons was formed to deal specifically with sexual exploitation of children. This committee will support the implementation of the activities of the programme, including the implementation of the National Plan of Action (NPA) on sexual exploitation of children.

6. Education Sponsorship Programme

Importance of Education

The role of education in eliminating underdevelopment, poverty, ignorance and harmful cultural practices, both at personal and societal levels is well documented in history. As such, ANPPCAN Regional Office has been implementing education programme where children from low income families and those orphaned are supported to access education. Two partners from USA, one from Canada and few individuals in Kenya have enabled ANPPCAN Regional Office to undertake this programme in Kenya, where children from many parts of the country are supported to access pre and primary, secondary, technical and university education.

Education sponsorship is also used to protect children from child labour, especially the worst forms, such as, sexual exploitation and trafficking children into hazardous working situations and all forms of exploitation. It is also used to empower children to protect themselves and their families to fend for them.

In 2015, the education programme sponsored 96 children, where a significant number were having university education and vocational training. Some 5 children completed primary and 17 secondary education. The year also saw 8 graduated from the university and joining the labour market.

Engaging the Students and their Families

Apart from paying the school fees and personal effects for students being supported, the staff under this programme met with the students to ascertain progress and offer counseling appropriately. Visits were made to selected schools to monitor progress and attend to identified needs in the school. The staff also

kept contact with the sponsors providing them with progress reports on the students they are supporting.

There were times of celebrations as well, for those students who received good examination results and those who had completed their secondary education. This time, the staff used to prepare the students for their future careers, as well as preparing them for life. The opportunity is also used to involve some of the graduates who have acquired jobs to come and mentor others, as well as, given them hope in the competitive job market in Kenya. Alternative ways of students creating jobs for themselves are also discussed.

The education sponsorship programme had gone further to improve the economic status of family members. So far 5 family members are participating in economic activities ranging from goats to poultry keeping projects. This is support through a revolving fund that has been created by A.K.I.N., which is the brainchild of the project. Apart from rearing goats and poultry, there are graduates who have been set to undertake carpentry where furniture is being made for the demanding market, hair salons, *Tuk Tuk*

(car transport) among others. Thanks to AKIN and its supporters.



A student beneficiary of the Empowerment programme to boost family incomes

Mentorship through Retreats and Home Visits

The education sponsorship programme deals with children coming from economically challenged families, which have exposed many of these children into situations of exploitations, as well as, want. As such, the programme provides counseling and mentorship programme to most of these children. Often, these challenges affect their academic performance. A significant number of these children had problems with their parents and guardians as well.

Thus, during this period, many of these children were visited at home, as well as, invited to office for counseling and mentorship. There were also several retreats, which brought students to share with each other. AKIN sponsored children in particular, are targeted with these activities given their history. Almost all of the AKIN sponsored children were rescued from illegally run children's homes where they had faced all sorts of abuse. Thanks to Paul Miller and his friends who discovered these children.



University students during mentorship programme

During the retreats students were addressed by invited guests who are specialized in different fields to motivate them. The graduates who have successfully gone through the programme also addressed the children to provide motivation.



Akin students at a Retreat

7. Information, Documentation and Research

In the year under review, ANPPCAN continued to run a resource centre with varied informational materials on child rights and child protection. The resource centre houses important reference materials for staff and professionals searching for knowledge and information on aspect of children. The books and reports available in hard copies are also available in the electronic format for wider dissemination

through the communications tools mainly the website and the social media tools.



The ANPPCAN Resource Centre

ANPPCAN receives journal publications from key UN agencies such as UNICEF, PLAN etc. the organisations also keeps reports of programme activities, publications of best practice interventions, and assorted IEC materials and posters, flyers for dissemination to target communities to advocate and lobby for child rights and child protection and impact of perceptions of people in those communities on child rights.

Research

ANPPCAN disseminated the findings of five studies conducted in collaboration with CMI institute in Norway. Three of the studies namely legislating the counter trafficking in persons act – the advocacy role of the civil society, the role of advocacy on child labour and NGO advocacy in state reporting under the child rights convention ; a case of Kenya were disseminated to key CSOs on child rights in Kenya and government departments and members from the private sector. The forum held at the Silver Springs hotel Nairobi in October 2015 was attended by 30 delegates.

The other two studies namely the situation of youth and children in Kibera and corporal punishment of children in Kibera slums in Nairobi were disseminated to community members from Kibera and representatives of organizations working and providing different services to children in Kibera. Officials from the Kibera Sub-County also attended the dissemination forum. Copies of the five studies can be accessed at ANPPCAN Regional Offices Resource Centre.

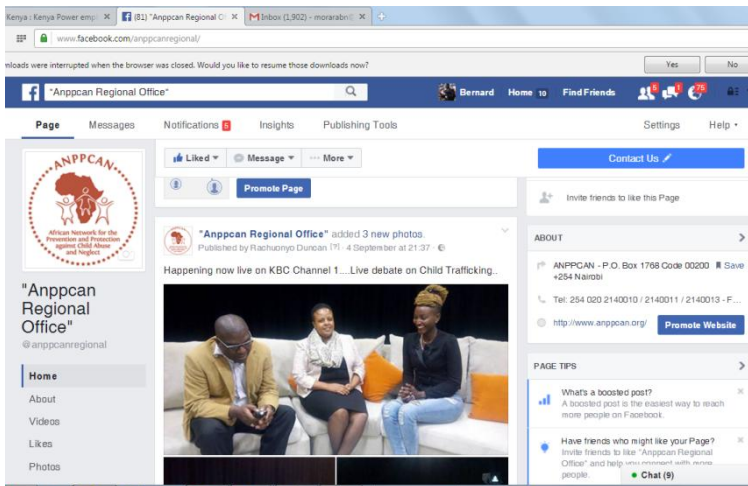
ANPPCAN closed the year with dissemination of yet another key study on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism. The study was conducted by ANPPCAN in collaboration with ECPAT Netherlands and Kenya was part of Global study on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism.

Some 50 delegates attended the dissemination forum from CSOs and community based groups working in slum communities in Nairobi. The report of the study can be accessed at the ANPPCAN Resource Centre.

Widening our Reach through the Social Media

The year saw ANPPCAN increase her reach and impact of her activities through her communication tools and in particular the social media tools. These included Facebook page, Twitter, YouTube and Flickr. The work of an intern and the new communications officer who joined ANPPCAN the year before boosted the reach and interactivity of social media tools with the rest of the world.

Updates on project activities were posted on aforementioned social media tools in the year and this increased the flow of visitors to the sites. For example, 455 visitors were registered in the last quarter of the year alone.



Also, ANPPCAN received and responded to 13 cases of child abuse that were reported through the social media. Majority of the cases of child abuse reported through these media were on child neglect and child trafficking which were forwarded to the relevant departments for follow up and action. Officers working at the ANPPCAN's Child Response Centre successfully handled all the cases of child abuse that were reported through the social media.

Follow us on social media tools and learn on how to make our communities safe for children





AUDIT REPORT

2015

AUDIT REPORT

KUBIA AND COMPANY. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS (K)

P.O. BOX 56598-00200 NAIROBI, KENYA

TEL: 0721-764101

Email: peterkubia@yahoo.com

Scope

We have audited the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 and have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. The financial statements are in agreement with the books of accounts.

Respective Responsibilities

The management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view of the organizations' state of affairs and of its operating results. Our responsibility is to express an independent opinion on the financial statements based on our audit.

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards of Auditing. These Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statement. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the organization and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the organization as at 31st December 2014 and of the results of its operations and its cash flow for the year then ended and comply with International Accounting standards.

Signed

Kubia & Company

Certified Public Accountants

Nairobi _____, 2014 Kenya

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015			
		YEAR 2015	YEAR 2014
		KSHS	KSHS
	RECEIPTS	53,460,895.30	70,085,216.35
	PAYMENTS		
1	Education Support to children	5,881,322.00	4,889,103.00
2	Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Documentation	2,645,646.95	1,291,150.00
3	Research Documentation & Publication	1,166,800.00	2,308,045.00
4	Capacity Building & Support to Chapters	17,926,991.00	21,387,765.00
5	Advocacy & Awareness Raising	3,424,639.00	647,800.00
6	Production of Advocacy & Training Materials	570,560.00	2,952,756.00
7	National & International Travel	147,595.00	3,130,272.00
8	Workshops, National & Regional Conference	756,957.80	8,143,779.00
9	Administration Expenses	3,965,450.00	1,876,611.45
10	Staff Salaries	9,421,760.00	12,539,630.00
11	Staff Development	140,500.00	1,411,930.00
12	Repair and Maintenance	489,573.00	376,690.00
13	Audit fee	235,600.00	190,000.00
14	Staff Travel Insurance Premiums	670,105.00	331,404.00
15	Rent & Rates	1,825,335.00	928,750.00
16	Depreciation	1,403,552.00	453,552.00
17	Loss of Equipment		
	Total	50,672,386.75	62,859,237.45
	Surplus/ (Deficit)	2,788,508.55	7,225,978.90

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

		2015	2014
		KSHS	KSHS
FIXED ASSETS			
Computer & Printers		471,185.00	425,185.00
Motor Vehicles		4,490,112.00	690,112.00
Furniture & Fitting		86,384.00	86,384.00
		5,047,681.00	1,201,681.00
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash & Bank Balances		2,788,508.55	7,706,578.65
Advances		-	-
Debtors			-
		2,788,508.55	7,706,578.65
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
PAYABLES		235,600.00	185,600.00
NET CURRENT ASSETS		2,552,908.55	7,520,978.65
NET ASSETS		7,600,589.55	7,850,413.00
FINANCED BY:			
Donations and Accumulated Funds		22,473,131.10	19,684,622.55
		22,473,131.10	19,684,622.55

