



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

REGIONAL OFFICE

2003 Annual Report

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THE YEAR IN REVIEW

The year 2003 was most eventful to Kenyans in general and ANPPCAN Regional Office in particular. The fulfilment of the NARC Government's promise on free primary education to Kenyan children was the best news of the year to the citizens. To ANPPCAN, it was a wish come true after many years of advocacy for free and compulsory primary education for children. Subsequent activities regarding the implementation of this noble policy occupied a significant part of the time of the staff at the Regional Office.



The New Years' gift to children in Kenya: *Children welcomes the Free Primary Education programme in which big numbers of children enrolled in many schools across the country*

The other noble effort by the NARC Government was the removal of street children from the streets and placing them into rehabilitation centres. Although initially appearing controversial, the move was perhaps the best option for the Government to ensure protection of the children and their families, as streets are not homes for child rearing. Because of this, ANPPCAN Regional Office staff spent most of their time supporting the efforts in the process of removal and rehabilitation of street children.

Some of the highlights of the year at the continental level included the successful completion of the Exchange of Personnel programme among 6 ANPPCAN Chapters and the Regional Office, better known as South to South Exchange programme. The programme, which is funded by FREDSKORPSET, a Norwegian organization, had its First Phase end in July 2003 and the personnel returning to their Chapter organizations with basketful of experiences and knowledge. This was soon followed by a planning meeting for Phase Two of the Exchange programme, where the Executive Officers of 10 ANPPCAN Chapters met in Nairobi in July 2003 to map out strategies for the Second Phase of the programme.

Elsewhere, the English-speaking Global March Against Child Labour fraternity met in Nairobi, Kenya, to map out continental activities to combat the Worst Forms of Child Labour. The key issues identified include HIV/AIDS and how it relates to child labour, child trafficking - which is rampant in most countries in Africa - and education as one of the key rights of children.

At the International level, collaboration and partnerships were fostered through visits made by representatives of partner organizations. These included Bernard van Leer Foundation, Save the Children (UK), the British Government, FREDSKORPSET, Anti-Slavery International, World University Service (now Education Action International), Global Entrepreneurs International, Winrock International, among others. These visits were most useful in that during the sharing and discussions, new areas were identified for future collaboration.

Representatives from the Regional Office also visited partner organizations in Norway, Britain, Nigeria, and Togo. The visits, on the other hand, yielded positive results on future collaboration on ANPPCAN ventures and activities.

Communication of information increased three-fold in the year. Efficient and sustained communication amongst the Chapters themselves, and the Regional Office is considered vital for informing, educating as well as exchanging experiences and good

practices with the overall effect of strengthening child protection efforts in Africa. Newsletters and other publications were readily shared among the the rest of the Chapters and the Regional Office, another dream being realized.



Counting the successes: *Children in one of the schools in Kiambu district supported by ANPPCAN Child Labour Department pose for a photo*

With time, the Child Labour Department run at the Regional Office in Kenya seemed to be yielding tangible results. Many years of targeting the root causes of child labour saw the programme being expanded to eleven (11) districts with full-fledged Child Labour Committees constituted at the district levels. The Kiambu District Child Labour Committee stole the show during the year by launching its sustainability venture in December

2003 at a luncheon, where the grassroot leaders easily mingled with who is who in Kiambu district. It was evident that the power of protecting children and removing them from exploitative labour to schools and polytechnics has been successfully transferred to Kiambu leaders and the people. Thanks to the leadership and the team at the District Child Labour Committee in Kiambu district. We congratulate this team for the hard work.

THE STATE OF PROGRAMMES AT ANPPCAN REGIONAL OFFICE DURING THE YEAR

For its operations, ANPCAN Regional Office conducts two types of activities. There are those activities done at the continental level since ANPPCAN is a continental body and those that are done at the national level as required by Kenya's legislation. Non Governmental Organisations registered in Kenya, including ANPPCAN, must provide resources or services to the people to justify their existence in the country. Hence, besides carrying out several continental activities, ANPPCAN Regional Office also undertakes a number of national-based activities as discussed below.

ACTIVITIES AT CONTINENTAL LEVEL

GETTING TO RE-DISCOVER ONE ANOTHER IN THE NETWORK THROUGH THE EXCHANGE OF PERSONNEL PROGRAMME

This programme successfully completed its First Phase this year and enters into Phase Two next year. The nine (9) staff from ANPPCAN Chapters and the Regional Office

successfully completed the Exchange, except one who left the programme after 6 months owing to the death of a significant member of his family. Since then, the 7 staff members joined their organizations with the exception of one staff from the Regional Office who, soon after returning from the Exchange programme, left his job to join another organization offering better terms of service.



ANPPCAN Regional Office and Chapter Executive Officers with some Exchange programme participants during the planning meeting for Phase Two on 28 July - 1 August 2003, in Nairobi, Kenya

The First Phase was reviewed and evaluated by an external evaluator who had very many positive things to say about the Exchange. ANPPCAN, too, conducted a review meeting where the participants and Executive Officers of the Chapters attended. The later review also confirmed that the Exchange was a success and, in fact, enhanced transparency and accountability in

the process. FREDSKORPSET was commended for according ANPPCAN respect and trust, the twin virtues that added to the success of the programme. The hiccups faced during the Exchange such as the volatile political scenario in some countries and indifference in some others, were offset by the truly rewarding experiences participants went through. Some participants took the opportunity to learn national and international languages available in the host countries. Further, the Chapters participating had in place new office spaces, documentation centres created, proposals written and donors identified, computers bought and internet services installed. And indeed, the experiences and the skills acquired motivated the remaining Chapters to join the Exchange!

Back at the Regional Office, the staff from the Exchange programme brought back the skills on how to mainstream HIV/AIDS issues into programmes and on how to effectively implement child participation. On the other hand, those leaving the Regional Office left behind staff whose French language had greatly improved and also taught on the effective use of the internet without incurring heavy losses. This group left 3 neatly constructed offices, fully equipped with computers to welcome the next lot! This is really the Exchange of Personnel programme, which is set to revolutionize the practices at ANPPCAN. The 6 Chapters and the Regional Office were strengthened, thus, realizing the overall goal of the programme.

The second part of the year saw the planning process of the Second Phase of the Exchange programme, where 10 Chapters and the Regional Office are earmarked for participation. The would-be participants have been selected and their CVs and medical reports shared among the Chapters and the Regional Office. The selected participants went through a 2-weeks orientation course in Kampala, Uganda, where they also met and interacted with participants from other organizations. The Exchange is still South to South with an age limit of between 22 and 35 years and FREDSKORPSET, the lead funding agency.

During the debriefing workshop conducted in Nairobi, organizations participating in the Exchange of Personnel programme were able to meet and share experiences. At this meeting, it was apparent that the participating organizations truly appreciated the manner in which FREDSKORPSET was spearheading the Exchange. The respect, trust, down to earth attitude and high level of commitment for the cause were the adjectives used to describe experiences of partnership with FREDSKORPSET.

The encounter of ANPPCAN and FREDSKORPSET has brought even more blessings. Apart from the confidence building that the encounter brought to ANPPCAN, through it, ANPPCAN met most exciting partners. By providing an opportunity for ANPPCAN to present its work at the international level, Alfredo Angel from Global Entrepreneurs International based in Norway was met. The efforts of Alfredo to help ANPPCAN to focus and market itself internationally will go into the history of ANPPCAN! This encounter has brought another form of Exchange of Personnel at the International level to be pursued in 2004.

IDENTIFICATION AND PURSUANT OF CONTINENTAL ISSUES

With the Exchange of Personnel programme, it became clear that there are issues which ANPPCAN needs to pursue collectively to maximize impact. Such issues include child trafficking, recruitment of children into armed forces - especially abducting children to participate in armed conflicts - sexual abuse, which has taken so many dimensions, for instance, in schools and with the phenomena of HIV/AIDS scourge, where Africa leads with AIDS orphans. All these were also considered together with cross border issues, such as education and children living or working on the streets (street children). These issues will occupy most of ANPPCAN's activities throughout 2004 and beyond.

THE FOURTH AFRICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

The year witnessed the preparation of the Fourth African Regional Conference on

Child Abuse and Neglect being intensified. The Conference is set to take place on 23 – 27 March, 2004 in Enugu, Nigeria. The preparations saw the Regional Director, Dr. Philista Onyango and the Director of Programmes, Mrs. Wambui Njuguna attend the planning meeting in Abuja, Nigeria. The multi-sectoral team set by ANPPCAN Nigeria Chapter is working round the clock to ensure the success of the Conference, which has attracted participants worldwide.

The Conference whose theme is: *“Child Trafficking: A Challenge to Child Protection in Africa,”* will be addressing pertinent issues affecting children in Africa. These range from policies on child trafficking, HIV/AIDS and child labour to violence and children. Issues of concern will include regional co-operation in fighting child trafficking, the role of education in fighting child labour, shelter and HIV/AIDS as they relate to child protection.

The Conference will provide the necessary opportunity to different professionals dealing in children issues to meet, share and disseminate research and experiences leading to the strengthening of child protection efforts in the continent.

GLOBAL MARCH AGAINST CHILD LABOUR



Making their plight known to all.
Children participate in a street march to campaign against child labour in the country

The Regional Office continues to co-ordinate activities of Global March Against Child Labour in 10 English-speaking countries. Representatives from these countries met in Nairobi, Kenya, on 13 - 14 March, 2003 and mapped out their activities. Ten national coordinators attended the 2-day meeting. The coordinators identified problems affecting children in their countries. Also in attendance was the Chairperson of Global March International, Mr. Kailash Satyarthi. The meeting identified issues to be addressed at continental level. These included child soldiers, street children, child trafficking, child prostitution, domestic child workers and children working in commercial agriculture and mines.

ANPPCAN was also represented at the Global March International Council, which met in New Delhi, India, in May 2003. In Kenya, activities were conducted to commemorate Education for All in April and Global March Against Child Labour Anniversary in January. In all the celebrations, the role of education to fight child labour was underscored.

THE ANPPCAN CHAPTERS

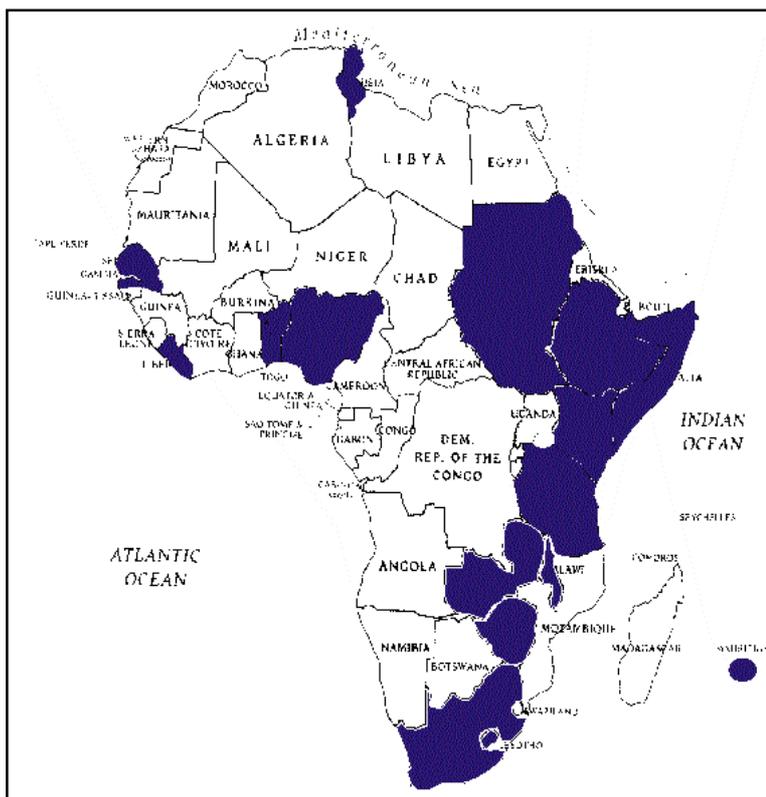
The year saw the creation of ANPPCAN Chapters in Malawi, Mauritius and Cote d'Ivoire, once more expanding the network.

The launch of ANPPCAN Togo was mooted by Wao Afrique. With the Exchange programme, the Chapter was finally launched with its own offices and staff. The Regional Director and the Director of Programmes at ANPPCAN Regional Office attended the inauguration ceremony in Lome, Togo. Gratitude goes to Cleophas

Mally, ANPPCAN Togo's first president for the dedication and hard work and for FREDSKORPSET for making this happen.

The year also saw ANPPCAN Somalia Chapter emerge in Mogadishu. It was an excitement at the Regional Office, when the Acting Executive Director of ANPPCAN Somalia Chapter, Mr. Bashir Yusuf, arrived in February 2003, announcing that the Chapter is in operation with some staff. Mr. Bashir explained the difficulties they face in Somalia among the professionals, which he said called for counselling to move on with their lives after the devastating war. It was evident that the Somalis were looking forward to the success of the peace initiative in Kenya by the Somali leaders. It was a real learning experience to listen to all the efforts of civil society groups in Somalia aimed at bringing normalcy in the country. ANPPCAN Somalia Chapter is most welcome to the ANPPCAN fraternity in Africa and is earmarked for the Exchange programme.

Although ANPPCAN Chapters operate at different levels, reading on the activities of some Chapters sounds quite impressive in the way they have formulated and are now implementing such activities. These Chapters are truly committed to child protection in their respective countries. The Exchange programme has provided a good opportunity to discover as well as share what is available at these Chapters.



ACTIVITIES AT NATIONAL LEVEL

THE FIGHT AGAINST CHILD LABOUR CONTINUES

The year 2003 saw what was initially the Child Labour Programme at ANPPCAN Regional Office being elevated to a Department in line with organizational restructuring objectives. The year also saw activities of the Department expand into two new additional districts, namely, Kericho and Mumias-Butere in addition to the original nine districts, namely, Bondo, Busia, Homa Bay, Kiambu, Maragua, Murang'a, Siaya and Teso. The expansion was made possible by the partnership between ANPPCAN and the International Labour Organisation's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO/IPEC) programme in an effort aimed at combating child labour in commercial agriculture. In the same period, ANPPCAN's Child Labour Department moved into strengthening the capacity of two supply districts, namely, Homa Bay and Suba in combating child domestic work.



Extending an hand to help more children: *The Department made successful in-roads towards withdrawing children at work and placing them in schools and polytechnics while supporting those at risk of dropping out of school to join child labour. Most of the working children were in the agricultural sector*

The strategies of the Department have largely remained the same mainly focusing on strengthening inter-sectoral linkages between Government departments in combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour through the District Child Labour Committees. To accomplish this, the Department works by directly supporting children at risk of dropping out of school and joining the Worst Forms of Child Labour as well as withdrawing those already engaged in work through awareness creation and advocacy.

Withdrawing Children from Work and Supporting those at Risk

Direct support to children withdrawn from work and those at risk of dropping out of school dominated activities of the Department. During the year, activities of strengthening the capacities of the District Child Labour Committees and schools to identify and support children both in hazardous work and at risk of joining child labour have continued. This has been enabled through direct support provided to ANPPCAN Regional Office by our partners - ILO/IPEC and the British Commonwealth Office - in the just ended Country-programme.

A total of 125 schools have been supported in nine districts, namely, Bondo, Busia, Homa Bay, Kiambu, Maragua, Murang'a, Siaya, Suba and Teso. In the same districts, 3,500 children at risk of dropping out of school have benefited with school

uniforms and examination fees, while 500 children have been withdrawn from work. Another 4,282 children have benefited directly from school income generating projects, which range from agricultural undertakings (vegetable, livestock and fruit farming) to more technical undertakings (brick making and retail shop management). Importantly, in the year alone, ILO/IPEC's Commercial Agriculture project supported 30 schools and 3 polytechnics in three districts - Kiambu, Kericho and Mumias-Butere. The later two new districts are now proud of having functional District Child Labour Committees and a lot of sensitization is going on targeting the eventual eradication of engagement of children in hazardous work in commercial agriculture mainly in coffee, tea and sugarcane farming. A total of 1,250 children have directly benefited through sponsorship in the commercial agriculture programme. A further 450 children are targeted through the Child Labour in Domestic Work project, which is underway in Homa Bay and Suba districts with support from ILO/IPEC.

Increasingly, schools where this project is being implemented have reported reduced dropouts, increased enrolments, improved performance and increased completion rates. ANPPCAN's work has also been largely aided by the NARC Government's policy on Free Primary Education, which has reduced costs of support. However, issues such as lack of a school feeding programme for children, HIV/AIDS orphans, school environment including lack of toilets and child abuse at schools continue to undermine the ability of children, particularly the girl child, to remain in school. Anxiety level has been raised at the Regional Office with the high numbers of children completing Standard 8 and not moving into secondary school level of education. We, as an organisation, hope that the Government will move in quickly and give transition from primary to secondary school, a priority during 2004.

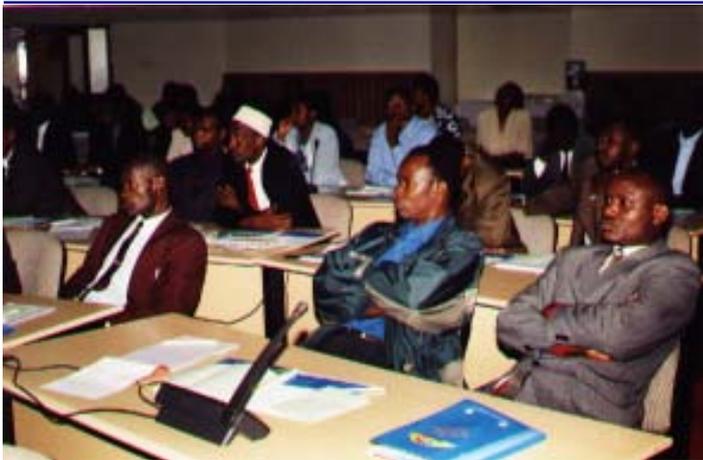
Children from Kiambu Find a New Friend

Len Morris of Galen Films in the United States of America came to Kenya to develop a documentary on child labour in the coffee sector. However, while taking pictures in Kiambu coffee farms, he came across many children who had suffered injuries, which had resulted in wounds and, therefore, were not attending school. The lives of these children touched the heart of Len Morris who offered to support them with school uniforms and levies to re-enrol back to primary school. Out of his travelling allowance, Morris was able to immediately provide support to 31 children who have now been enrolled in three schools in Kiambu District, namely, Mayugu, Ngegu and Wagutho Primary Schools. He also facilitated the treatment of the wounds that children had on their bodies owing to the dehumanising conditions in which they worked. The schools, which enrolled these children, were also supported by ANPPCAN Regional Office's Child Labour Department to start income - generating activities to continue supporting needy pupils. From this support, Mayugu and Wagutho Primary Schools have started rearing pigs for sale and Ngegu Primary School has started planting bananas.

Since returning to the United States, Len Morris has managed to organize a fundraiser with school children in the United States to raise US\$7000 which will be spent in supporting the 31 children to progress in education until completion of primary school level. One of the supported children in Ngegu Primary School sat for Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) and scored 324 marks out of 500 and has won admission to secondary school at Karuri High School.

Capacity Building at the District Level

The District Child Labour Committees conceived as sub-committees of the Area Advisory Councils has come of age. Through the strategy of strengthening inter-sectoral linkages at the district level, 11 functional District Child Labour Committees have been formed to spearhead stakeholder collaboration in combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour at the district level and the model has been replicated in all Action programmes of ILO/IPEC in Kenya. Members of the District Child Labour Committees



Building the capacity of the District Child Labour Committees has been a strategy of ANPPCAN Child Labour Department to strengthen the district teams to start initiating, implementing and owning activities aimed at addressing child labour.

have also been trained in community mobilization, ILO Convention 182 and 138 and Kenyan Laws as well as in withdrawing children from work. This year alone, such committees in Kericho, Kiambu, Homa Bay, Maragua, Mumias-Butere, Muranga and Suba districts benefited.

Training of the District Child Labour Committees has led to the re-activation of the Area Advisory Councils in addressing child labour, improved implementation and monitoring of child labour activities at the district level and increased affirmative action to protect children from hazards of child labour in the districts. Partnership and collaboration between different actors both in government and civil society groups in combating child labour has also been

strengthened and joint Action plans developed. All the 11 districts have developed Action plans detailing the activities they intend to implement to address the Worst Forms of Child Labour in their districts. A total of 250 officers from the districts have been trained.

In addition, the District Child Labour Committees have conducted local level training and sensitization targeting the divisional, locational and zonal service providers in the area of children welfare. These activities are the first step in the decentralization of the district committees and the creation of community level structures aimed at addressing child labour at the grassroots level. Thirty two (32) local level seminars were conducted by District Child Labour Committees in 8 districts reaching over 480 local level officers and leaders during the year.

Advocacy

Activities aimed at strengthening advocacy and campaigns for legislative and policy reform as well as enhancing effective implementation and enforcement has continued during the year. Many of these activities have enjoyed support from the partners of ANPPCAN, including, Anti-Slavery International and the Global March Against Child Labour. In March this year, a major workshop bringing together all ANPPCAN partners at the national level was held to validate recommendations for domestication of ILO Convention 182 in Kenya and develop a joint inter-ministerial and civil society Action plan on combating child labour in Kenya. Earlier in the year, ANPPCAN's

Child Labour Department with support from ILO/IPEC's Education and Training programme supported the National Stakeholder Consultative Forums on Implementation of Free Primary Education in Kenya. Through this support, over 120 participants drawn from the private and public sectors as well as the civil society came together to advise the Kenya Government on the implementation of Free Primary Education programme

Global Campaign on Education

In partnership with Global March Against Child Labour, ANPPCAN spearheaded a record breaking campaign on Girl Child Education in Kenya. Through partnerships with national and local organizations and ANPPCAN's Child Rights and Child Protection in Kenya, Home Based Day Care Centres and Community Organization Training programmes, over 1,800 adults and children were brought together in public processions, football matches, drama and public speaking activities to campaign for education of the girl child. These activities that were part of the global campaign contributed immensely to the success of the World's Biggest Ever Lesson that is expected to enter the Guinness Book of Records.



The Day of the African Child and World's Day Against Child labour

In line with ANPPCAN's tradition of leading in advocacy activities during National and International days, the Child Labour Department once again supported and participated in the marking of the World's Day Against Child Labour on 12 June, 2003 and the Day of the African Child on 16 June 2003 the same year in Kiambu district. This was a break from the tradition of marking the Days in Nairobi. In Kiambu, the week-long activities to mark the two days included issuance of birth certificates to children by the district commissioner, processions by teachers, parents and district officers as well as performances by schools.

Labour Day Celebrations

In the same year, during Labour Day celebrations in Nairobi, the children's procession led by ANPPCAN team attracted the attention of the country's President who condemned child labour and called on parents to ensure their children were in school or risk being arrested. This is the first time ever that the Kenya's President has acknowledged the existence of the child labour vice. Since the President's announcement, other administrative officials and the President himself have repeated the call for parents to take children to school in different forums. Indeed, increased crack-down on those parents who marry their children early and on children engaged in commercial sex work by the police and the provincial administration has been witnessed in different districts in the country.

Launching the World Congress for Children Against Child Labour

Once again ANPPCAN joined other partners all over the world to launch the World Congress Against Child Labour in Kenya. The activities of the Congress were aimed at mainstreaming child participation in the efforts against child labour all over the world and will involve children consultations and forums within different countries and regions culminating into a world meeting for children in Florence, Italy, in May 2004.

The launch of Kenya's consultation process was marked by issuance of prizes to the best children artists in the Watoto Kwanza Competition and performances by children drawn from various schools in Nairobi. Children with disabilities as well as children withdrawn from work had a chance to tell and share their experiences during the launch at the All Saints Cathedral, Nairobi, and attended by ANPPCAN's partners and members of the Coalition on Child Rights and Child Protection in Kenya. The process of organizing Kenya's consultation process is still underway.

Networking and Collaboration

During the year, networking and collaboration activities were pursued in the Child Labour Department with the most successful event being the hosting of Global March Against Child Labour Anglophone Africa Regional meeting in Nairobi. The meeting brought together all Global March National Coordinators from different English-speaking African countries, including, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, among others. The meeting also attracted the participation of Togo as a French-speaking country and the Regional Coordinator of Global March in Francophone Africa. The meeting was graced by the presence of Dr. Philista Onyango, the Anglophone Regional Coordinator and Mr. Kailash Satyarthi, President of Global March Movement Against Child Labour.

Among the issues discussed include ways of strengthening the Global March movement in Africa, mainstreaming Global March activities in the child labour efforts, streamlining coordination of Global March activities and the prioritization of those forms of child labour that needed urgent attention. Among the forms of child labour identified include child domestic work, child labour in commercial agriculture, child trafficking and use of children in armed conflict. Commercial sexual exploitation of children also emerged as a cross-cutting issue that needed urgent attention.

During the year also, the Regional Coordinator of the Global March movement in Anglophone Africa visited Nigeria and Togo and had a lot of sharing with national coordination points there, while one of the Child Labour Department officers, Peter Kariuki Munene stayed in Nigeria for one year on Exchange Programme activities. In May this year, Kennedy Bikuri, an officer with ANPPCAN's Child Labour Department, represented Dr. Philista Onyango in the Global March International Council meeting in New Delhi, India. The Department also hosted two interns, Faith Kimotho from the Association of Media Women in Kenya (AMWIK) and Caroline Schimdt from Global March, Germany.

The Department staff also participated in many stakeholder forums held in Nairobi and other parts of the country including the National Conference on Education in

Kenya, ILO/IPEC's Commercial Agriculture programme review and planning meetings and ILO/IPEC capacity building planning workshops also held in Nairobi.

Review Activities

Review of activities continued throughout the year through field visits, planning workshops with the District Child Labour Committees and joint activities. Five planning workshops were held with the District Child Labour committees in Kericho, Kiambu, Homa Bay, Mumias-Butere and Suba. Many visits have also been made in the districts to review implementation, document progress and identify gaps.

From the reviews, issues of HIV/AIDS orphans, poor school environment, high costs of secondary school education, poverty within the family and lack of a feeding programme in the Free Primary Education package have been identified as some of the factors pushing children into the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Worst Forms of Child Labour needing urgent attention have also been identified, and include child prostitution, child domestic work, child trafficking, child labour in commercial agriculture, hawking and transport. These, among other issues, will form part of the focus of intervention activities in future planning.

Towards Sustainability of Child Labour Activities at the District Level



One of the income generating activities initiated in some schools supported by the Department to support children at risk of dropping out of school. In the photo, the school has planted vegetables which on selling realizes money that is used to pay for school fees and uniforms to those children at risk.

Since the inception of ANPPCAN's Child Labour effort, focus has been directed towards building the capacity for local level ownership of initiatives, institutionalization and mainstreaming of child labour interventions at all levels and developing strategies for local level resource mobilization. Towards this end, seven out of the eleven District Child Labour Committees have been registered as community based organisations (CBOs) with the Ministry of Culture and Social Services to give them some legal status necessary to work with other groups, including, donors and implementing agencies. The Child Labour Committees so far registered, include, Bondo, Kiambu, Maragua, Muranga, Siaya, Suba, and Teso district committees. The other four committees are in the process of registering as community based or-

ganizations.

Training provided to the Child Labour Committees has already started yielding fruits with most of the committees having developed strategies for local level resource mobilization including marketing their activities to other agencies including the civil society and the government while linking their activities to other processes taking place in the districts. Some of the committees such as Kiambu, Maragua, Muranga and Siaya have already developed project proposals based on the gaps they have identified in the past activities for marketing to potential partners. Others such as Homa Bay, Siaya and Suba District Child Labour Committees have already realized

the need to link up supported children to district bursary funds for continued support after primary school education. From these efforts, selected children have benefited by enrolling in secondary schools in the districts, which would not have been possible without the intervention of the Committees.

Kiambu District Child Labour Committee Organizes a Consultative Luncheon

The year witnessed the Kiambu District Child Labour Committee successfully organize a district stakeholders consultative luncheon supported by the leaders from the district. The luncheon was aimed at sensitizing leaders in the district on the ills of child labour and mobilizing their support for child labour activities in the district.



In attendance at the luncheon held on 5 December, 2003, were members of the District Child Labour Committees from Kiambu and Murang'a districts, leaders, including, councillors, provincial administration representatives, other representatives from NGOs, CBOs, school management and teachers. Also in attendance was the Lari member of parliament, Mr. Viscount Kimathi.

Dr. Philista Onyango, the Regional Director, ANPPCAN, gave an overview of child labour while Mr. Pascal Wambiya of ILO/IPEC made a presentation on ILO Convention 182 and Kenyan laws protecting children from hazardous work. The Member of Parliament for Lari Constituency, Mr. Vis-

count Kimathi, called on parents to enrol their children in schools and pledged the support of the leaders in the district in the fight against child labour. The guest speaker in the meeting was the District Commissioner who called on the provincial administration in the district to move quickly to ensure that all children were enrolled and retained in school. During the luncheon, an amount of Kshs 68,000 was donated by the participants and forwarded to the Committee for use in supporting pupils who were at risk of dropping out of school and joining child labour as well as those withdrawn from work.

ORGANIZING COMMUNITIES THROUGH TRAINING

Community Organization Training (COT) programme continued to be the vehicle through which ANPPCAN reaches slum communities in Kenya in its efforts to promote child protection.

The year under review saw the programme mark decade celebrations of CO training in the country. The anniversary celebrations were held in the communities where training has been taking place. The celebration activities culminated in a national Conference on Community Organizing where over 200 people representing different partners and stakeholders attended and was graced by Hon. Betty Tett, the Assistant Minister for Local Government.

Of significance to the celebrations was the presence of Dr. Denis Murphy, the founder of Community Organisation of the Philippines Enterprises (COPE). COPE had produced the first trainers to the programme. Ms. Jocelyn Vicente also from COPE attended the Conference and made a presentation.

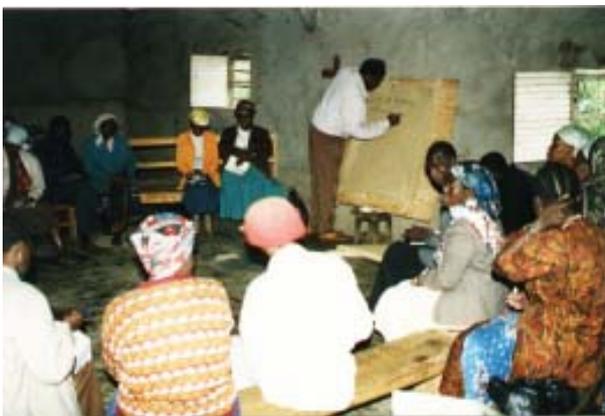
Apart from providing training to Community Organizers, the programme participated in the implementation of the Nairobi River Basin project, an initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with other stakeholders. The pilot project, supported by the French Government through UNEP, aimed at mobilizing and empowering residents of Kianda Village in Kibera informal settlement towards improving their environment while protecting the river sources from pollution and contamination through dumping of wastes.

The Training

Basic Community Organization (BCO): The training attracted many candidates from a range of organizations working in Nairobi. Seventeen (17) trainees were finally selected and successfully went through a nine-months training. The 17 students were exposed to both theory and practice where practice took most of the

training period. The training took place in Gatwekera Village of Kibera informal settlement. The students were evaluated in various aspects of training, including their attitude and the skills acquired in working with communities. All this earned them a certificate as Community Organizers, better known as a certificate in Basic Community Organization.

Advanced Community Organization (ACO): This component of the training attracts graduates with skills in Basic Community Organizing. During the year, 3 graduates joined the course. While on training, they provided training to community based organizations (CBOs) in Kibera and Korogocho informal settlements, mainly on leadership and project management. They also assisted the CBOs to draft



A Community Organisation training session in progress. The trainees receive the knowledge, attitudes and skills necessary to enable them work with and facilitate communities in slum areas to solve their problems

their constitutions and to conduct elections. The Advanced Community Organization trainees also monitored the CBOs project activities funded through ANPPCAN. During the year, one Advanced Community Organization graduate joined the training of trainers (TOT) where he also provided supervision to Advanced Community Organizers while on training.

The three groups of trainees mentioned above graduated in October 2003. The colourful graduation ceremony was conducted in Silanga Village in Kibera and was attended by former graduates, the graduates with their relatives, CBOs representatives and ANPPCAN's partners. Mr. Josiah Omotto, the Executive Director, Maji na Ufanisi, graced the occasion and presented certificates to the 13 BCOs, 3 ACOs and one TOT who graduated.

The CBO leaders present during the graduation ceremony had an opportunity to address the gathering highlighting the impact the training has had in their respective communities and praised COT as a unique approach which empowers the poor people to work for their own transformation.

They noted that their respective communities had benefited from the training, enabling structures to be put in place which made it possible for organizations such as UNICEF, UNEP and Oxfam to work directly with them. According to the CBO leaders, the CO process has enabled the people, not only to elect CBOs leaders, but also the political representatives to parliament and to the local authorities. Other accruing benefits were noted as garbage containment through the weekly clean-ups, construction of modern pit latrines, expansion of access roads and installation of water supply systems by the communities through support from UNICEF and UNEP. This effort has been commended for improving sanitation and hygiene levels in the informal settlement, thus, making the areas clean.

The Nairobi River Basin Project

The Nairobi River Basin Pilot project in Kibera is funded by UNEP and is implemented by three partners, namely, Ushirika wa Maisha na Maendeleo Kianda (UMMK

- a community based organisation in Kianda Village), Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) and ANPPCAN. It targeted the Kianda Community in Kibera with better garbage and faecal matter disposal methods. The project utilized the ANPPCAN community organization approach to enable the community fully participate as a beneficiary as well as a partner in the implementation of the project. This has greatly improved sanitation and hygiene levels in the targeted community.



Contributing to environmental sanitation. Besides making the surroundings clean in the informal settlement, it helps to keep the river sources clean

During the year, drainage systems were reconstructed, 3 water tanks installed, and three ablution blocks constructed for use by the community. Community members were assisted to start their own newsletter, the

Kibera Pilot Project Newsletter focusing on environmental sanitation and hygiene issues in Kianda area .

Community Training

The period saw twenty (20) community representatives drawn from Kianda Village trained as paralegals in the Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999. Those persons trained are now educating the community on ways to safeguard the environment. The community was also trained on the operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities constructed in Kianda area through the effort of the project. This provided the residents of Kianda Village with the knowledge and skills to effectively use and maintain the facilities.

An Information Centre has been set up by ITDG in collaboration with the community. The Information Centre will be stocked with various reference and study materials on environmental sanitation and hygiene to keep the community members well informed on relevant issues on the environment, including, laws protecting the environment and any other important development and undertakings concerning the environment.

Publications

Over 1500 copies of the project's *Kianda Pilot Project Newsletter* were printed and distributed to community members and different stakeholders working in Kianda Village. Community views and opinions on issues touching on the informal settlement, sanitation, environment and hygiene were covered in the newsletter.

Similarly, a flyer on Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), 1999, was produced and circulated. The flyer is being used by the trained paralegals to educate the community members on ways of safeguarding the environment.

A handbook on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) was produced and circulated to NGOs, primary schools and CBOs in Kibera. The handbook, published in English and Kiswahili languages, has been received well by the community and it is hoped that the publication will help them to share discussions on hygiene and sanitation issues as well as create awareness on this.

COT Decade Conference

A National Conference to mark ten years of Community Organization Training in Kenya was held in August 2003 at the Panafric Hotel, Nairobi. The Conference brought together over 200 participants from CO practitioners in Kenya, Community Organization of Philippines Enterprises (COPE), CBOs, NGOs, representatives of government and local universities.

The objectives of the Conference were:

- To reflect on the development of CO training and practice in the last decade,
- Bring together Community Organization practitioners and share on emerging issues, and,

- Examine existing scenarios and chart the way forward for CO training and practice in Kenya and Africa in General.

Speakers at the Conference underscored the role COT played in improving the living standards of the poor in the informal settlements, including, the formation of community based organisations, which had become recognized entities in implementing, negotiating for services and lobbying for positive change in living conditions of the slum dwellers. This has resulted in the reduction in frequency of slum demolitions and marked improvement in relations between the authorities and slum dwellers. Security was also noted to have improved, especially, in Korogocho, where the youth have formed active security vigilante groups.

Those living in informal settlements have considered education of their children seriously and they are now running Day Care Centres. They have also addressed their environment and sanitation needs by constructing toilets and drainage systems. However, several challenges have limited the full realization of the above benefits by all the slum dwellers, for instance, jobless youths and single parents who have not benefited fully from the programme and to some extent constitute a security risk. As of today, HIV/AIDS scourge remains a serious problem in the area, particularly to the children orphaned by the disease.

Networking and Advocacy

A number of human rights-based organizations have also been formed in Kibera informal settlement as a result of Community Organization Training. They are involved with other groups in lobbying and campaigning for the welfare of urban slum dwellers within Nairobi. One such organization is the Kibera Rent and Housing

Committee (KRHC), which is an umbrella organization that brings together all CBOs, landlords and tenants to address contentious issues of land tenure, housing as well as resolving conflicts arising between landlords and tenants over payment of rent. This group is working with the UN-Habitat and the Government on the planning phase of the Slum Upgrading Programme.

To effectively prepare KRHC to participate in the upgrading process, staff in the COT programme developed a six-months training programme for twenty (20) youths in community mobilization. The persons trained are to form a core team of community organisers for engagement when the actual work on the slum upgrading programme starts in 2004.



Training a group of community mobilizers in lobbying, advocacy and consensus building to assist the community to respond to emerging issues like the slum upgrading project and conflicts in the informal settlement

Exchange of Personnel Programme

The COT trainer who participated in the ANPPCAN Exchange of Personnel Programme returned in July 2003. Over the Exchange period, the COT trainer was attached at ANPPCAN Ethiopia Chapter where he learned and exchanged ideas while selling the COT concept to the ANPPCAN Ethiopia Chapter. A staff member

from Uganda Chapter who was at the Regional Office and who participated in the COT programme while in Kenya, returned to Uganda. Since then, he has been instrumental in facilitating the integration of the CO concept into Uganda Chapter activities. This, to some extent, is one of the objectives of the COT programme, that is, to replicate the CO Training in other African countries with an ANPPCAN Chapter.

In conclusion, the programme had a busy year of activities. Of significance was the Decade Conference where many recommendations were made and the way forward found for Community Organisation Training in Kenya. It is with this optimism that the programme forges ahead to address new and emerging issues in Kenya such as arising conflicts and the just starting slum upgrading programme.

ADVANCING CHILD RIGHTS AND CHILD PROTECTION IN KENYA

ADVOCACY ACTIVITIES

Advocacy activities were mounted with the following objectives:

- Creating awareness on child rights as stipulated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.
- Highlighting on the nature and magnitude of child abuse and neglect, and how to seek redress
- Encouraging communities to be responsive to abuse
- Empowering children to advocate for their rights and to protect themselves from abuse

Based on these objectives, advocacy activities held during the year 2003 included the following:

Awareness Creation in Schools

Schools were identified as a major player in child protection and activities targeted pupils, teachers and other caregivers like house-mothers. This year, the advocacy team set to address the issue of discipline and behavioural issues in schools. The aim of this was to promote and safeguard the welfare of children, considering that they spend most of their time in schools or in institutions.

The children had to be empowered to deal with child abuse by understanding its forms. The period saw 2,000 children and 230 caregivers reached both in and outside Nairobi. Given the large numbers of children teachers deal with, discipline is problematic in many schools. Reports coming from schools indicate that frequent abuse of children occurs within the school without teachers being aware of it. Cases of excessive discipline are very common in our schools. During the period, some 350 teachers were reached and were sensitized on child abuse, helping them to identify and respond to cases of child abuse.

Workshop for Teachers



A large number of children spend most of their time in schools than at home and this makes teachers key in child protection. Over the years, it has become evident that many teachers are ill-equipped with the necessary skills to address behavioural problems among pupils and students and lack the capacity to handle child abuse issues. This, therefore, prompted the advocacy team to address the issue of positive discipline amongst teachers, parents and religious leaders as the issue cuts across the entire social fabric. Schools have also been

advised to make referrals and maintain confidentiality. The importance of keeping records of abused children and monitoring them was also addressed during these sessions. Working with teachers involves equipping them with skills to identify signs of abuse and the action to be taken. The training was also extended to principals of SOS homes from Ethiopia, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda. This provided a good opportunity to share experiences.

Awareness Creation for Parents

Parents, although key in child protection, are often ill-equipped in terms of skills and knowledge. The issue that dominated discussions when meeting parents was discipline. Many of the parents reached during awareness creation sessions were from the low-income communities following media reports which showed very horrendous cases of physical abuse. In these communities, physical abuse is severe and it includes the use of hot objects to burn a child who has stolen some food or money or excessive use of cables in caning children. The most challenging aspect facing many parents today is how to raise children without caning them yet maintaining control and respect. It is even more challenging in the African context, where caning, is generally accepted as a method of disciplining a child. These meetings, therefore, were focused on encouraging positive methods of enforcing discipline in children.

The other key issue was sexual abuse, which often takes place in the homes. The thrust of this discussion was to make parents aware that abuse actually takes place in their own homes, and is perpetrated mostly by male relatives who are very close to the child. These include their uncles, brothers, fathers and neighbours, but parents were reminded that both boys and girls are vulnerable to sexual abuse. In addition, other areas of discussion included the art of listening to children, showing love and affection, setting limits and routines, being consistent when punishing a child and praising and encouraging a child. The project mainly targeted parents from the low-income urban areas. A total of 1,500 and 2,460 parents from Kibera and Korogocho informal settlements, respectively, were reached. Community leaders from Sagana in Muranga district were also reached with discussions aimed at raising awareness on child rights.

Working with the Media

The project has continued to work with the media, both print and electronic, as a vehicle for advocating change on issues of child abuse and protection. Newspaper articles, radio and television programmes continue to be a source of information to the public. There were 24 radio and television programmes which featured the Coalitions' agenda, with Coalition members participating. Some of the issues addressed include, girl child education, child abuse and neglect, sexual abuse, street children, challenges faced in the implementation the Free Primary Education policy, the importance of registering a child at birth, children and the constitution review process, child participation, child prostitution, corporal punishment and positive discipline, among others.

Some of the radio and television programmes where Coalition members made enlightening contributions include: Child Survival, Listeners Forum, Good Morning Kenya, Kids Unlimited, Maoni Yako at Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC) radio/televi-

sion, Kenya Television Network (KTN) Breakfast Show, Feed-Back (Nation Radio), Family Radio, Kameme FM and Transworld Radio.

Workshop for Journalists

Workshop for journalists was held with the objective of revitalizing the journalists' interest in children issues, and to help them critically analyze children issues to the extent that can make the masses understand the issues involved. Thus, empowering the media personnel to write and present stories objectively. The project has consistently trained journalists on the issues of child protection. The year saw training targeting journalists from upcoming FM radio stations, who have a considerable niche of listenership and viewership. Other participants were drawn from vernacular radio stations, who form part of the channels of communication that are available in our air space. The workshop, held on 18 - 19 March 2003, was officially graced by the Minister for Tourism and Information, Hon. Raphael Tuju. The minister challenged the journalists to be creative in their articles and programmes in order to have children stories taken up by the media editors, and also to make follow-ups in their stories, because more often than not, the journalists 'kill' their stories too early.



A training session for journalists

At this workshop, the main issue of concern, included, the low level of coverage of children issues in all the media. Participants brought up the issue of lack of knowledge of abuse, a factor that has made them write stories which do not have an in-depth analysis. The workshop was therefore timely in helping the participants to understand issues of abuse like sexual, physical and emotional. It also provided a forum for the journalists to know the procedures and the available services where child abuse can be reported. The issue of media responsibility in terms of programming was addressed and the need for the media to be sensitive when interviewing abused children and members of the family of an abused child was underscored. The workshop drew 27 participants from the upcoming FM radio stations and producers from those radio services which broadcast in vernacular languages.

It became clear that most of the media organizations do not have a policy on the coverage of children issues, and hence the need to target the higher echelons in the media houses, especially managers, particularly in lobbying with the management of these institutions to develop a policy on the coverage of children issues.

The above efforts seem to be yielding positive results and the year ended with a rise in the number of cases of child abuse, especially sexual abuse, being reported in the electronic media. The FM radio stations became handy in reporting cases of child abuse.

Training for Paediatric Nurses

Hospitals are a key target of the project as medical practitioners play an important role in any child protection initiative. They are the first contact persons for children who have been abused and in need of medical services. The Coalition advocates for

child friendly policies in institutions and organizations that provide services to children. The Nairobi Hospital (a member of the Coalition) has embraced this principle and developed a child protection policy to improve the delivery of services to children who are victims of abuse. Through the relationship with the Coalition, 55 paediatric nurses were sensitized on child rights and child protection. It was clear that other hospitals needed to develop their own policies to address the issue of child protection within their institutions.

Labour Day Celebrations

The advocacy team makes use of any available opportunity to lobby for the children rights agenda. Over the years, Labour Day celebrations have only focused on adult workers. The reality is that there are many children who are working in different sectors of the economy in the country. Members of the advocacy committee and programme officers from the child labour project joined the rest of the world in celebrating the International Labour Day. Fifty (50) children took part in the celebrations and helped to show the plight of working children to the policy makers. The children joined adult workers in marching from the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (COTU) headquarters to Uhuru Park, Nairobi, the venue of the celebrations. Children took part in the march-past, carrying posters and placards with strongly worded messages denouncing child labour.

Training for Social Workers on Rehabilitation Programme

The Government this year made a radical move to rid the Nairobi streets of street children into the different rehabilitation programmes within the City. Since this was not a systematic move, there are social workers, mainly from the local authorities, who have found themselves in charge of these children yet they lack the skills to take care of this group of children. The Department of Children's Services (the chair of the Coalition) in conjunction with the Nairobi City Council organized a one-week training for social workers and volunteers working in the rehabilitation programme. The Coalition took part in this training and addressed the issues of child abuse and neglect, shedding light on the legal instruments, both local and international that provide for child protection.

Day of the African Child, 16 June

Over the years, the Day of the African Child has come to symbolize the suffering of the African child. The Day provides an opportunity to create awareness on the status of the African child, both at continental and national levels.

This year's theme was: *'the right to birth registration of children.'* The activities were launched on Monday 9 June 2003, at Keiyo and Marakwet districts, owing to the low birth registration rates in these two districts. Different activities were held throughout the week to create awareness on the need to register children at birth, for effective planning. Some of the activities to mark the week included street marches, workshops and press coverage on birth registration. The rally day was held on 16 June 2003, at Pumwani Primary School in Nairobi, and policy issues regarding birth registration were addressed, for instance, having mobile registration units for pastoral communities aimed at taking registration services closer to the people. The occasion

was graced by the Vice President of the Republic of Kenya.

Awareness Creation Among Religious Leaders

The advocacy committee diversified its approach in reaching the rural communities through training the church leaders. This was based on the realization that places of worship not only serve as centres for expressing faith, but can also act as structures for providing care and support to the abused children and their families. Owing to their proximity to communities religious leaders are called are often called to arbitrate on family and community problems of which child abuse ranks top. The religious leaders admit that it has been difficult to addressing the issue of child abuse and neglect owing to lack of knowledge of the available services where they can make referrals. A total of 575 religious leaders (both men and women) were reached during 2003. It is hoped that this knowledge will be shared among their congregations, leading to increased awareness on issues of child abuse and neglect.

The Children First Art Competition

Article 12 and 13 of the UNCRC states that children have a right to express themselves and it urges adults to listen to the views of children, depending on the age and maturity of the child. Child participation includes forming views and expressing ideas. The Children First Art Competition has been an effective avenue where the Coalition has been involved in enhancing children's expressive capacity. The opportunity to participate in the Art competition enables children to form and express their views. It helps the adults to see issues through the child's eye, rather than live in the assumption that adults know what is best for children.

This year, the competition was launched in April 2003, and marketed through the Sunday Nation with the widest readership for three consecutive Sundays. Posters with messages on the Children First Art Competition were also distributed to schools. The entries were adjudicated by a panel of experts in September 2003 and the winners contacted through mail and newspaper advert. There were 2,800 entries of which 1,600 were boys and 1,200 girls.

Whereas, children were expected to present artwork with themes such as child labour, female genital mutilation, children's right to education, health and love to list a few, it was interesting to note how children perceived the various actors in their lives. In their drawings, the children portrayed fathers as cruel, mothers as weak, teachers as ruthless and government officials as mean looking. On the issue of discipline, rather than being canned, children want to be taught how to be responsible.

The competition also sets out to enhance the rights of children with disabilities. Thus, making them visible by having a special category for issues of children with disabilities. Entries in this category made a strong statement for inclusion of children with disabilities from the family to the government level of planning. Issues of discrimination, architectural insensitivity and institutionalization were condemned by the children. It was obvious that there is need to expose children with disabilities to interact with other children, so that they can all understand their problems and think of the solutions to the problems. There was very little in terms of offering solutions to

problems experienced by children with disabilities, the reason being that they are often secluded in homes and institutions.

The winners were presented with awards, both cash and trophies in October 2003 in Nairobi. This was an event which brought together some 200 children and 80 adults. The Advocacy Committee also used this opportunity to raise awareness on children issues. The chief guest was Ms. Salome Muigai, a commissioner with the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission, who shed light on the position of children in the draft constitution and the roles assigned to different players in the children's lives. She also challenged parents of children with disabilities to give their best to these children, since they cannot compete favourably with their peers and siblings.

World Day for the Prevention of Abuse and Universal Children's Day



Mobilizing the Korogocho community in commemorating the Day for the Prevention of Abuse and the Universal Children's Day

The World Day for the Prevention of Abuse was set aside in response to an alarming report published in a well-known Swiss newspaper 'Le Temps' that a paedophile network had created an International day in favour of paedophilia. This day was, therefore, designed to be commemorated with the anniversary of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (Universal Children's Day), which is marked on the 20 November. A public rally was held in the second largest informal settlement, Korogocho, in Nairobi, that rallied the community to create a culture of prevention of sexual abuse of children. This is because sexual abuse of children is an alarming problem, which requires effective protection skills and prevention measures at

all levels, including, the family.

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Strengthening the delivery of children's services through training, capacity building and development of curriculum and adoption regulations

Different activities were conducted including providing training to members of the Area Advisory Committees, community leaders and volunteer children officers, development of a curriculum for teacher training colleges and carrying out a capacity building session for multi-disciplinary teams in selected districts in the country.

Promotion of good practice among professionals

In collaboration with the Kenya Institute of Education, the Department of Children's Services and other stakeholders, a Curriculum on Child Rights and Child Protection for trainers in primary teachers training colleges and Adoption Regulations were produced. The Curriculum, which is to be published at the beginning of 2004, will be circulated to primary teachers training colleges for implementation. The Adoption Regulations were, on the other hand, developed to respond to the provisions of

the Children Act 2001, thus, making it more effective. The Department of Children Services is in the process of formalizing the document.

During the year under review, workshops were conducted for the journalists and personnel managing the Child Help Desks. The workshop for journalists aimed at enhancing their understanding so that they are able to objectively report children's issues, while for the Help Desks, it aimed at harmonising responses to cases of child abuse and neglect. Thirteen activities were conducted under promotion of good practice, which was attended by a total of two hundred and eighty six (286) persons.

Multi-disciplinary Team building for Child Protection

These initiatives are done in collaboration with the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN). The process of team building started with a three-day training session which targeted the police officers, children officers, magistrates, nurses and doctors from ten districts each year. Upon completion of the training, the graduates go back to their districts and form District Child Protection teams. Each team is expanded to include other child protection service providers, provided the maximum number of membership does not exceed ten. The members, who are co-opted when teams are expanded, undergo an in-house training in order to enhance their understanding in dealing with children's issues.

Since its commencement, the project has covered 30 districts in Kenya. An evaluation of the project carried out at the beginning of 2003 revealed that out of the 20 districts covered in the year 2001 and 2002, 16 child protection teams have successfully carried out training activities on child protection. In 2003, a total of 33 people participated in the third Multi-disciplinary team building workshop which was conducted from 30 July to 1 August 2003, in Nakuru. The districts which participated are Bungoma, Gucha, Kisumu, Malindi, Meru North, Murang'a, Nandi North, Narok and Siaya. At the time of writing this report, these nine districts had formed their child protection teams.

Capacity building for the Area Advisory Councils, Volunteer Children's Officers and Community Leaders

Training of Trainers workshops on child rights and child protection were conducted in eight districts namely Bungoma, Narok, Meru North, Malindi, Kisumu, Samburu, Nandi North and Embu. Two hundred and twenty seven (227) members of AACs and Volunteer Children's Officers participated.

The Area Advisory Councils were also facilitated to conduct child rights and child protection workshops in 49 divisions. A total of 969 community leaders participated in the exercise. For the sustainability of children's services, Divisional Children's Advisory Committees were formed in the divisions, which were covered. These committees are supervised by the AACs under the coordination of the children's officers at the district level.

The Child Rights and Child Protection project was evaluated during this period by an external evaluator. The evaluator reported that some 855 professionals dealing with children had been trained, 2,295 community leaders had been trained on child

rights and child protection issues and some 712 trainers of trainers have been provided with skills on child rights and child protection. The project had covered 30 districts in Kenya. The evaluation concluded that this was indeed an impressive performance.

The evaluation also found that 16 of the trained child protection teams were active. The evaluation, further, recommended that the network be retained and its meetings be conducted at the Department of Children's Services.

CHILD HELP DESKS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATION

The provision of legal services remained a major activity of the Child Rights and Child Protection programme. The services are provided through the Children's Legal Action Network (CLAN) and ANPPCAN Regional Office. During the year, 135 cases were received at the Regional Office with different complaints ranging from neglect by parents to child labour. Over 131 cases were represented in courts or have court briefs. Three cases were mediated outside the courts. The availability of Children's Court has improved legal representation of children greatly.

Legal Training



The training was extended to include the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) Training School where lectures were given to 125 police officers. The lectures generated discussions from the police attending regarding providing protection to children who found themselves in police cells. The participants often appreciated the materials provided on the Children Act 2001, the African Charter and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. It was recommended that the training be extended to all police training institutions in the country.

The training was also extended to include children's homes in Kenya, where house-mothers were taught on the rights of children in general and in particular those within the children's institutions. The possibility of abuse taking place in such institutions were highlighted.

The Child Help Desks

ANPPCAN Regional Office is one of the Child Help Desks operating in Nairobi. The Child Help Desks comprising five (5) in number forms a network of referral of Help Desks established by the Coalition on Child Rights and Child Protection in Kenya. The main purpose of the Help Desks is to provide appropriate and timely response to child abuse cases reported through phone-calls and personal visits. A total of 1,356 cases were reported and assisted at the Desks. Of this number, 134 cases were attended to at the Regional Office.

The personnel attending the Desks were trained in a workshop convened to provide

them with skills on how to respond to cases of child abuse. This enabled 28 participants from the organizations running Help Desks to acquire skills on counselling and how to support themselves.

Materials were also developed highlighting the roles of the police, children's officers, legal officers and social workers in child protection as reflected in the Children Act 2001.

The gains of these activities include the increased reporting of cases of child rights violations, improved data collection on child abuse and neglect, better coordination and easy referral of cases that need help among the service providers, and through the same, more children were accorded the necessary protection.

AVAILING EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION TO COMMUNITIES WITH MAJORITY RESIDENTS

The new year's gift from the new government to the children in Kenya was the introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE). This, to a great extent, addressed the yearly concern of the project regarding the Day Care graduates who have been encountering difficulties in pursuing their primary school education due to the inability of their parents to pay fees. As a result of the FPE programme, a total of 220 Day Care graduates have since gained admission in the public primary schools in Korogocho informal settlement.

The umbrella Day Care Management Committee (DCMC) formed 8 Village Day Care Management Committees as a move towards strengthening the running of the Day Care Centres. The visit by Comic Relief Services (UK) came along with a donation of Kshs. 700,000 towards the improvement of education facilities in Korogocho area.

The year ended with an evaluation of the project conducted by PREMESE Africa at the request of the Bernard Van Leer Foundation (BVLF) and ANPPCAN. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the capacity and readiness of the project for sustainability in the face of diminishing support from the two partners after June 2005.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES



A Day Care Mother reading a story to Day Care children

Day Care Centres

The number of Day Care Centres in the project remained 120 within Korogocho informal settlement with 118 centres providing Day Care services to children. The Centres had a record of 1,041 children attending aged between 8 months and 6 years old with 543 being girls and 498 boys.

There were 66 orphans identified in the Centres and apart from acquiring social skills to help them relate well with other children, they also received psychosocial support from the Day Care mothers. In addition, an organisation, Women Fighting Aids in Kenya (WOFAK) provided food

once every week to some of the orphans and this has been a positive move towards supporting those affected by HIV/AIDs in Korogocho Community.

Sos Enfants En Detresse (SOSEED) gave financial support which has been shared out among 6 guardians engaged in business to enable them boost their businesses and provide basic needs, not only for their own children, but also to the orphans under their care. Supporting the guardians of such children is considered vital in strengthening family and community care systems, especially, if orphans are to be effectively cared for.

In-Service Training of Day Care Mothers

The Day Care mothers participated in an in-service training conducted during the April, August and December holidays. The training was done in collaboration with the National Centre for Early Childhood Education (NACECE). The mothers were provided with skills on Child-care and on how to develop appropriate learning materials.

Creating and Strengthening of Village Day Care Management Committees

The Day Care Management Committee facilitated the formation of village committees in all the 8 villages and provided training for members of 3 village committees on their roles and functions. The village committees are expected to enhance supervision, ensure the smooth running of the centres and facilitate the collection of fees.

Review of the Project

During the months of October and November, an evaluation of the project was conducted by PREMESE Africa with the aim of assessing the capacity and preparedness of the project for sustainability. The review conducted involved 8 villages in Korogocho.

A draft report was provided and validated in a workshop between PREMESE Africa, Taka Taka Afya Korogocho (TAK - a community based organisation in Korogocho), ANPPCAN and other stakeholders, which included the Nairobi City Council's Education Department. The evaluation provided good recommendations on how to ensure sustainability of the Day Care Centres and how to revitalise TAK.

Review Meetings

Five (5) review meetings were held between ANPPCAN management and TAK Day Care Management Committee for purposes of monitoring activities of the Day Care project. The meetings deliberated on many issues, among them, the improvement of IGAs and fees collection, awareness raising about the Centres to enhance ownership, the different ways of investing money collected and on how to implement recommendations of the evaluation of the project by Premese Africa.

Awareness Creation on Child Rights and Child Protection

The project participated in an activity aimed at creating awareness among the parents in Korogocho on the importance of registering children at birth. This was made possible by making children and parents participate in the celebrations of the 'Day of the African Child' June 16.

Working in collaboration with the Child Rights and Child Protection programme of ANPPCAN, the project conducted several workshops and enlightened the parents on the rights of the child. Issues of discipline and the relationship between parents and children were the major highlights of the awareness creation done.



Empowering the Centres for sustainability:

A lady grinding at a posho mill, one of the income generating activities of Taka Taka Afya Korogocho.

Financial Sustainability

As a move towards maximising profits, roles were revisited and reassigned and the Day Care Management Committee (DCMC) is now out to intensify the marketing of the IGA products through the village committees in their respective villages. The DCMC deposited money collected from fees and IGAs in a fixed deposit bank account as a first step towards investment. Further, the committee linked up with the Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF) to explore possibilities of investments through an endowment fund.

Networking and Support from other Organizations

The project introduced TAK to WOFAK and, since then, WOFAK has established offices in Korogocho informal settlement. Both organizations are now working in collaboration to address HIV/AIDS pandemic and related problems in Korogocho area.

The link created between TAK and UNICEF is yielding real fruits in Korogocho. UNICEF continued to support TAK and has in fact brought in resources in a bid to help the community actualize their initiatives. Children are also benefiting from the health boosters received from UNICEF. Thanks to UNICEF for the good gesture.

NACECE continued to offer training to the Day Care mothers at minimal costs. They have empowered the Day Care mothers with skills on how to run Day Care Centres and assisted them in developing local training materials. NACECE's interest in the Day Care Centres has indeed enhanced motivation of TAK and the Day Care mothers.

Donations of shoes, clothes, bicycles and a variety of toys to the orphans in the area by SOSEED were most welcome and the link created so far is there to stay. SOSEED has further empowered 6 guardians of orphans in Korogocho in order to improve on their income generation and hence support orphaned children under their care with education.

Other visitors to the project in the year included community based organisations from Kibera informal settlement, the Bernard van Leer Foundation, 2 staff from Childwatch International and Directors of the Foundation for Community Work Organisation based in Cape Town. All these visits played a big role in strengthening of TAK's efforts towards true self-reliance.

Some of the visits and networks have already impacted on the community positively as observed in the improvement of a primary school in Korogocho, where Comic Relief Services has provided over Kshs 700,000 to construct 2 classrooms and an ablution block in Ngunyumu Primary School. With the introduction of Free Primary Education programme, many children went to school, only to be turned away for lack of enough classrooms to accommodate them. The donation of Comic Relief Services will not only solve the congestion crisis in the classrooms, but will also enable more children to enrol and learn. Indeed, many thanks goes to Comic Relief Services (UK) for seeing this need and coming to the aid of the community.

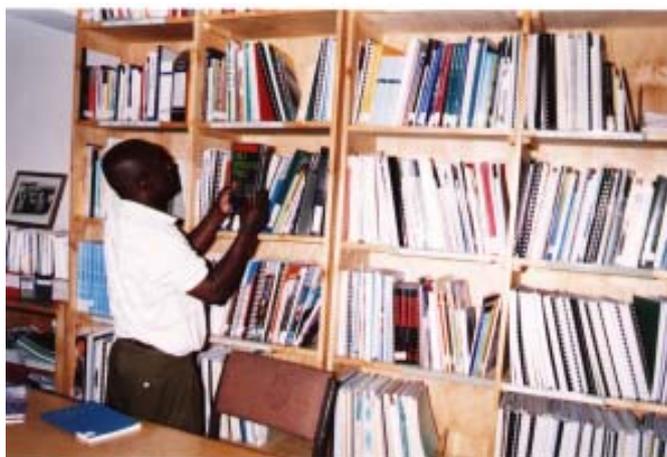
INFORMATION, DOCUMENTATION AND RESEARCH

Upon its establishment in 1986, ANPPCAN stated several objectives pursuant to which it was to attain its mission - 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. Chief among them were to provide a forum for the exchange of scientific information on the problems affecting children in Africa and to generate resources for research and action in the field of prevention and protection against child abuse and neglect.

Consequently, the establishment and development of ANPPCAN Documentation Centre is in itself an accomplishment of these objectives. To date, it is evident that ANPPCAN Regional Office has prioritized the consolidation of information materials for reference and sharing. Indeed, over the years and in the future, ANPPCAN's impact will be felt more on the quality and quantity of its documentation centre collection.

In the year under review, the Documentation Centre acquired, processed, organised and availed for access many reference materials for both internal and public use. A broad-based clientele, including, researchers, students, organisations involved in children issues and government departments were among those who consulted the resources in the Centre.

Documents found at the Documentation Centre



Information and Communication improved:

Collecting, organising and availing information materials on children issues for use and sharing

The Centre constitutes of published and unpublished work of ANPPCAN and that of other organisations dealing in children issues. Some of the materials housed in the Centre for reference include international conventions such as ILO Conventions 138, 182 and Recommendation 190, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child with its ratification status to date, the Kenya's Children Act 2001 and reports of UNCRC Committee on the Rights of the Child.

To enrich its contents further, the Centre subscribed to several journals on children, for instance, the Early Childhood Matters, the State

of the World's Children, ISPCAN's Child Abuse Review and the Child and Youth Care of the National Association of Child Care Workers (NACCW). In addition, the Centre bought and added to the collection government publications such as the Economic Survey, National Development Plan, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the 1998/1999 Child Labour Report and the Totally Integrated Quality Education and Training (TIQUET), a report of the commission of inquiry looking into the education system in Kenya. Besides spelling government policy guidelines, these reports provide statistical data and the framework upon which programmes' work is formulated.

ANPPCAN, depending on the availability of resources, undertakes research on specific areas of children. Some of the research work of ANPPCAN found in the Centre for reference, include the research on Street Children in Kenya, Awareness and Views regarding Child Abuse and Child Rights in selected communities in Kenya, Child Labour and Health, Social Policy Changes and their impact on the Youth in Kenya etc. The Centre, too, has in its collection the child labour in-depth country reports for Kenya, Nigeria and Zimbabwe.

Other documents that add value to the collection including the new ILO's publication 'A Future Without Child Labour; global report under the follow to the Declaration on fundamental principles and rights at work,' a child rights and child protection training manual for the police and early childhood development trainers, also form part of the collection.

Found in the Centre also are a number of reports that were generated from workshops, seminars and conferences on issues of children such as the child rights training reports and reports on various issues on children, for example, child prostitution and children affected by war/conflicts. A large part of the Centre is composed of newsletters and magazines received from ANPPCAN Chapters, for example, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Zimbabwe and other organisations with whom the Centre engages in publications exchange. Other publications are received from our partners including UNICEF, the Coalition to stop the Use of Child Soldiers and End Child Prostitution and Tourism (ECPAT).

Readers who visited the Documentation Centre

During the year under review, the Documentation Centre received many readers who sought information on varied subjects ranging from child labour, child abuse, street children to international conventions, for instance, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and the Children Act 2001. Statistics show that 102 persons visited the centre in the year 2003 and majority of them came from tertiary learning institutions (universities and colleges), community based organisations, non-governmental organisations, government departments and religious organisations for research and study.



Information to facilitate research and study on areas of children issues, to strengthen initiatives aimed at protecting children as well sharing experiences and practices

Similarly, the Centre received users from media houses such as the Nation Media and the East African Standard who sought for information and views of ANPPCAN on topical issues affecting children on areas like child domestic work, female genital mutilation, child sexual abuse, HIV/Aids orphans, street children and children's right to property, among others.

The facelift given to the Centre with the installation of more spacious book-shelves for arranging and display of books has proved quite useful. No longer is it a problem to locate books on the shelves as was the case before. With aided shelf-labelling and display of the Docu-

mentation Centre's materials on the shelves, users have found the resource centre easy to navigate on their own without assistance from the librarian. The processing of the Centre's materials that involved cataloguing and classification has already been finalised and soon the Centre's holdings will be translated into a computer database and then find its way to the internet for even more expanded sharing.

Back-up/Support to Programmes

The Centre played a big role in providing information and back-up services to the organisation's programmes and staff whether they were writing a project proposal, preparing for a seminar, workshop or conference or even meeting with a partner organisation. Through provision of information such as brochures, flyers, reports generation and publication of documents, the documentation centre significantly supported the organisation's programmes' activities. In the year, the Centre was the initial referral point for visitors to the organisation, who sought to know about its activities and interventions in child protection.

Managing the Organisation's Web Site

The Centre manages the organisation's web site. The web site <http://www.anppcan.org> has been an important information tool to many people in providing background information about the organisation by hosting the work of the various programmes and their activities, aiding researchers in looking for information on children, and in providing access to reports, publications and other materials produced by ANPPPCAN. It registers about 500 visitors daily. Tasks on the web site have included making regular programme updates to reflect the changing face and dynamism of each programme, posting programme reports, news items, publications, newsletters and magazines. Lately, an email feature has been incorporated into the web site to facilitate and simplify the communication needs of the programmes.

A news page on the web site informed people of events such as workshops, seminars, conferences and other activities that ANPPPCAN has held or participated in aimed at taking the children's agenda a notch higher in the country and in Africa. Read the news page on the web site regularly to keep updated on what the organisation has done or plans to do and participate in it.

With an internet point in the office, carrying out literature review on any subject is no longer a difficult exercise. Many organisations today post their reports, research papers and all kinds of materials on their web sites for access. Besides saving on postage fee for sending documents to other organisations and partners such postings make the document available to more users, wherever and whenever the need arises. ANPPPCAN posts many of its documents on the web site including reports, publications and events.

Childwatch Magazine

Childwatch is the official Magazine of ANPPPCAN Regional Office. A quarterly publication, the magazine remains the sole avenue through which the organisation communicates its endeavours and other issues concerning children.

Over the past two years, the magazine has continued to undergo fundamental changes in its design, layout and content to appropriately position it as a regional tool whose major thrust is to strengthen those efforts and initiatives aimed at protecting children in Africa. In this regard, the role of the Magazine in documenting good practices within the ANPPCAN Chapters and sharing the same with the rest of the Chapters and with other organisations as was the case with the first phase of the ANPPCAN – FREDSKORPSET Exchange of Personnel programme cannot be gainsaid.

In the year under review, three issues of Childwatch magazine were published and shared out with different groups. The first and second issues of the magazine focused mainly in documenting good practices which were considered worthwhile for replication in the first phase of the ANPPCAN Exchange of Personnel Programme involving ANPPCAN Chapters and the Regional Office.

Research

ANPPCAN considers research as a necessity for an effective way of responding to children's issues. Research helps to clarify issues at hand and assists the programmes to focus better in finding solutions to children's problems. Often, this is an area where resources are difficult to raise, as it is difficult to establish direct link of research and direct support to children. Most people would rather see resources going to children directly and research is considered secondary.

During the year, two areas were identified as requiring research in countries with ANPPCAN Chapters. The areas identified for future research include, the state of HIV/AIDs orphans in Africa and the challenges faced in countries implementing free primary education. Collaborators are being sought to ensure that these two (2) studies are done.

Presentations on research done at the Regional Office were made at a symposium held in Nairobi and organized by Childwatch International in October 2003.



African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse
and Neglect (ANPPCAN)

P.O. Box 71420 Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: 254 2 573990, 561086 tel/fax: 254 2 576502

website: www.anppcan.org email: regional@anppcan.org