



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

**HEAD OFFICE**

**2004 Annual Report**

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# THE YEAR IN REVIEW

It was the year with blessings for Kenya and ANPPCAN as well, but also with great challenges to others. The year 2004 did not just fly in the true African sense, but brought many blessings to Kenya in general and ANPPCAN in particular. The year saw Kenya produce the first African Woman Nobel Laureate, Prof. Wangari Maathai, an environmentalist to reckon with. Her environmental protection and human rights activities in Kenya and beyond put her in the World map, making Kenyans and Africans hugely proud of her. On the other hand, individuals who have dedicated their time working for children were not left behind and Dr. Philista Onyango, the Regional Director of ANPPCAN received one of the Hannah Neil World of Children 2004 Awards for her efforts to improve the welfare of children. Dr. Onyango was awarded the 2004 Kellogg's Child Development Award, one of the Hannah Neil World of Children International Awards, in which individuals are recognized and honoured for making a world of difference in the lives of children.



*Dr Philista Onyango receives the Kellogg's Award, one of the Hannah Neil World of Children 2004 Awards*

This programme is being run by the World of Children Inc. based in Columbus, Ohio. The Cardinal Health Children's Care Award went to Dr. Gopa Kothari based in Mumbai, India. The founders of the Hanna Neil World of Children Awards, also honours a young person with extraordinary ability in serving other youth. The Founders Award went to Mackenzie Snyder from Maryland, USA, who created the Children for Children Organization when she was only 8 years!

The prestigious awards target the many unsung heroes around the world who have dedicated their lives to improve the welfare of children and are worthy of honour and recognition. The Kellogg's and the Cardinal Health Awards each carries US\$100,000, while the Founders Award carries US\$15,000 with several medals and plaques. To receive the award, Dr. Onyango was accompanied by Mrs. Wambui Njuguna, the Director of Programmes at ANPPCAN Headquarters who has also made major contributions to ANPPCAN in its efforts to protect children. The organization and the presentation of the awards was impressive and provided an opportunity to meet and interact with many people including children. The children both in New York and Columbus, Ohio, had plenty of questions to ask and kind words to Dr. Onyango.

The event provided a great opportunity for Mrs. Njuguna and Dr. Onyango to meet different groups to which they presented ANPPCAN's activities and programmes. They also used the occasion to distribute a lot of informational materials from ANPPCAN Chapters to different groups. They also took the opportunity to visit several partner organisations that ANPPCAN had worked with in the past to revitalize relationships. The award truly lifted the spirits within ANPPCAN and also brought resources for the organization. It was also a great moment to meet other heroes who have made a difference in the lives of children from South Africa and U.S.A., for instance, Dr.

Jeremiah J. Lowney, founder of the Haiti Foundation who is doing commendable work to children in Haiti, Ms. Rona Martin originally from Harare, Zimbabwe, but now working in South Africa where she initiated the Island Hospice and Bereavement Services for Children and Dr. Marie de la Soudiere who has played a major role in the development and implementation of programmes to protect children in situations of Armed Conflict. It was most rewarding to meet and share experiences with these heroes.

Meeting the children of all ages and listening and answering their questions was the most humbling experience. Many children were curious to know what made the heroes to get involved in what they were doing and asked many questions: 'Dr. Onyango did you suffer abuse yourself; Dr. Onyango were you beaten as a child, etc.?' Of course many children went back to their schools and homes knowing that one does not need to fight for the rights of children as a result of being abused. Hence the simple answer, 'No child applies to be born,' and this should be a real motivating factor for anybody who loves children to really fight the abuses that both the society and families subject them to.

In Dr. Onyango's case, it was the research she did with her colleagues at the University of Nairobi that brought out very sad revelations. She was not amused to find out that children were being sent to work where they also got abused. She realized that love for children alone was not enough! Systems, including governments, have to be disturbed to set up programmes to protect children. This passion is still very much alive with or without the awards. Children must be protected from any form of abuse and this is only possible if no system is left undisturbed. Dr. Onyango was happy to see children in America also disturbed and thereby came in huge numbers to meet and challenge their heroes of 2004. The messages from the children were challenging indeed. Some of the letters and messages children presented can be found at the ANPPCAN website: [www.anppcan.org](http://www.anppcan.org)

The Fourth African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect took place in Enugu, Nigeria in March 2004. The Conference dubbed the 4th African Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect had theme '**child trafficking: a challenge to child protection in Africa.**' It drew participation from many professionals and child activists from many parts of the world including Asia, Europe, America and Africa. It was organized by ANPPCAN Nigeria, ANPPCAN Head Office in collaboration with



Lord Alton (fourth left) of the House of Lords, London, with some members of staff of ANPPCAN when he visited ANPPCAN in the year

the International Society against Child Abuse and Neglect (SPCAN). It had many representatives from ANPPCAN Chapters. Thanks to the timely support from FREDSKORPSET and ISPCAN, both valuable partners of ANPPCAN. The Regional Office (now Head Office) had the opportunity to host eminent visitors who included many Heads of ANPPCAN Chapters, representatives from the Children's Cabinet; officials from Anti-Slavery International; Bernard van Leer Foundation; Premese Africa; World Population Foundation; Lord Alton of the House of Lords, Lon-

don; Erin Tariot from the United States Embassy in Kenya and Mr. Gregor Meerphol of Misereor, Germany and others.

The year, however, did not start and end well for everyone. The Tsunami incident that visited East Asia and some parts of East Africa on 26 December 2004 caused untold damage and loss of lives in a manner not witnessed for many years in the world. This dampened the spirits of many people and made the year to end with sorrow for the enormous loss, not only of dear family members, relatives and friends, but also the reality that many children were left parentless and huge populations displaced. The quick response from the international community was most encouraging and in fact provided hope to many that the world cares for its citizens. The fact that governments of some affected countries embargoed the movement of children in the affected areas was not only timely but an effective way of preventing trafficking of children by unscrupulous individuals who thrive on other people's misery. ANPPCAN salutes these governments for the concern for their children and the appropriate actions taken to protect them.

In Kenya, the situation of children has remained gloomy owing to the unprecedented number of cases of sexually abused children as reported by the media almost on a daily basis. This has created a major challenge to child rights organizations like ANPPCAN as well as the government, especially where individuals in the family who are supposed to protect children are reported to be the perpetrators. While the reporting could be attributed to the increase of awareness levels of child abuse in Kenya, it is disheartening to face the reality that services corresponding to such magnitude of child abuse are almost non-existent and the few that are available are over-stretched.

Understandably, in Kenya, the women parliamentarians have championed the introduction of stiffer legislation to sexual offenders and in fact went further to recommend that the perpetrators be committed for treatment to change behaviour. These efforts are noble in situations where there is total silence from a government whose major function is to protect children. Protecting children from situations where they would get sexually abused will need to go beyond legislation. The power of communities themselves in protecting their children with the support of the government is an area that needs to be explored and tapped. This is an area that ANPPCAN will be exploring in the near future. The people, with the support of the government, must have a say on how they want their children to be protected from sexual abuse as well as other forms of abuse. The government, on the other hand, needs to put in place systems that will make it easier for communities to protect their children.

It has been very challenging for ANPPCAN to receive and attend to cases of parental abuse being referred at our offices, sometimes from hospitals with glaring conditions of medical problems. On investigation, the children always say, 'the officer asked us to go and get money.' Perusing the referral forms reveals further challenges, with the conclusion that, many children who are reported to have been abused, including sexual abuse, do not have access to professional assistance. This is another challenge ANPPCAN will be addressing with full energy in the future.

# PROGRAMMES AT ANPPCAN HEAD OFFICE

For its operations, ANPPCAN Head Office conducts its activities at two levels. 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 Head Office also undertakes a number of national based activities as discussed below.

## ACTIVITIES AT THE CONTINENTAL LEVEL

### **Re-discovering one another in the Network through the Exchange of Personnel programme**

The Exchange of personnel programme taking place among ANPPCAN Chapters and the Head Office successfully completed its Second Phase in November 2004 and enters its Third Phase December 2004. The ten (10) staff from ANPPCAN Chapters and the Head Office successfully completed the Exchange, except one who left the programme after 6 months owing to the death of a significant member of her family.



*Patrick Edey from ANPPCAN Benin Chapter attached at the Head Office during the second phase of the Exchange programme*

The Second 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 Chief 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 participating member organisations. 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 coun-

tries and indifference in others, were offset by the truly rewarding experiences participants went through. For instance, some participants took the opportunity to learn national and international languages available in the host countries. Further, participating chapters established new office spaces, created documentation centres, wrote proposals and presented them to donors and majority of them bought computers and installed internet services. And indeed, the experiences and the skills acquired motivated the remaining Chapters to join the Exchange!

Back at the Head Office, the staff from the Exchange programme brought back the skills on proposal writing. Working closely with staff at the Head Office, they have developed proposals on areas of HIV/Aids and child trafficking. There are already positive indications that this is likely open up new programme areas, thus strengthening the Head Office further. On the other hand, the Exchange staff leaving the Head Office left behind staff whose French speaking and writing skills had greatly improved. From the foregoing, the Exchange programme is indeed set to revolutionize the practices at ANPPCAN. The 11 and 10 chapters and the Head Office in the first and second phases of the Exchange respectively were strengthened, thus, realizing the overall goal of the programme.

The second part of the year saw the planning process of the Third Phase of the Exchange programme, where 10 Chapters and the Head Office were earmarked for participation. The would-be participants have already been selected and their curriculum vitae and medical reports shared among the Chapters and the Head Office. The selected participants then undertook a 2-week orientation course in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where they also met and interacted with participants from other organizations. The Exchange is a South to South one targeting participants aged between 22 and 35 years and FREDSKORPSET is the lead funding agency. The Third Phase includes 13 participants.

During the debriefing workshop conducted in Nairobi, Kenya, 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. In Kenya, an association of Fredskopsers has emerged where participants who have already graduated together with partner organisations are the members with the aim of sharing experiences and issues of mutual interest.

## **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 other institutions of care amidst the phenomena of HIV/Aids scourge, where Africa leads with AIDS orphans. All these were also considered together with crossborder issues such as education and children living or working on the streets. These issues will occupy most of ANPPCAN's activities throughout 2005 and beyond.

## **Expansion of the ANPPCAN Network in Africa**

The year saw the creation and revamping of ANPPCAN Chapters in Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda and Somali, once more expanding the network. ANPPCAN Head Office applauds individuals and groups who have started ANPPCAN national chapters in their country of residence. For these countries, the rationale of

commencing a national chapter is to institute programmes and activities aimed at protecting children from abuse and neglect, these being carefully tailored to suit the needs and circumstances of children in that country. The Head Office, however, encourages the establishment of sound, strong and formal structures in the new / upcoming chapters in order to truly work in tandem with the other members in the network. To all of you, welcome to the ANPPCAN network in Africa.

## Review and Planning Meetings for the Exchange programme



*Planning meeting of the 3rd phase of the Exchange programme in progress in Nairobi, Kenya*

In June, a review and planning meeting for the 2nd and 3rd phases respectively of the ANPPCAN-Fredskorpset Exchange programme was held in Nairobi, Kenya. In attendance to the meeting were the Chief Executive Officers of the chapters participating in the Exchange and the participants as well. In addition to providing an opportunity to meet and share ideas, experiences and challenges in the programme, the meeting was also used to plan for the Third phase of the Exchange programme. Planning was deemed necessary in order to avoid some of the pitfalls experienced in the first and second phases of the programme.

Some conditions were presented and agreed as the criteria which participating chapters must fulfill in order to participate in the Third phase of the programme. In particular, the duo activities of review and planning were aimed at steering the programme forward towards achieving desired goals.

## The Fourth African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect



*Participants to the Fourth African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect - mainly from ANPPCAN Chapters and the Head Office take a break*

Perhaps, the most memorable event in the ANPPCAN's calendar in the year was the successful holding of the Fourth African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect. Held on 23-27 March 2004 at Enugu, Nigeria, the conference tackled the growing problem of child trafficking and its challenges to child protection in Africa. The Conference was co-hosted by ANPPCAN Nigeria, ANPPCAN Head Office and the International Society for the Prevention against Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN). The event attracted participants from 27 countries across the globe and discussed several issues including child trafficking, sexual exploitation of children, poverty and child trafficking, policy

response to child trafficking, inter-disciplinary approaches to child protection and others. A road-map for redefining and finding lasting solutions to the problem of child trafficking was found. ANPPCAN has in the past used such conferences to seek



and forge alliances with other organizations, to bring before the international community some of the issues facing children in Africa and in pushing forward the children's agenda in the continent.

## Participation in the Fredskorpset Advisory Council Meeting and the North - South Forum



*Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, the 1st president of Zambia, graces the Fredskorpset Advisory Council meeting in Oslo, Norway*

During the year, ANPPCAN participated in the Fredskorpset's 2<sup>nd</sup> International Advisory Council meeting (IACM) and the North – South Forum in the month of August. Participants gathered in workshops to discuss, advice and input into the board of Fredskorpset. The objective of these workshops was to specifically outline and document those strategies that would improve the quality of Fredskorpset partnerships, recruitment and follow-up of participants. In addition, there was the need to clarify and create a mutual understanding of the values of Fredskorpset and to invoke a stronger South involvement in most of Fredskorpset's activities.

The IACM provided an opportunity for participants to listen to well known personalities of the North – South Forum on common issues in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, maintaining peace in the world, fighting poverty and HIV/Aids. The North – South Forum, on the other hand, provided participants with an opportunity to know more about Fredskorpset

and share experiences on important issues. Participants learnt Fredskorpset's values in partnership which were identified as equality, reciprocity, solidarity and openness. It also sufficed that in its short period of existence, the organisation had been able to arrange exchange programmes for 671 participants involving 300 institutions and 9,000 persons all over the world.

## Meeting of the Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child

The Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child held its fifth meeting in Nairobi, Kenya on 8 - 12 November 2004. The Committee was formed in 2001 to promote and monitor the implementation of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. ANPPCAN played a lead role in the formation of the Charter and is currently lobbying for its ratification by member countries that are yet to ratify. The meeting was attended by 8 members of the Committee of Experts and representatives of international, regional and local agencies and organisations working on issues of children's rights in Africa. During the meeting, the Committee deliberated on a wide range of issues relating to the work of the Committee and received and considered reports on the state of Africa's children, the problems of female genital mutilation (GFM) and Armed Conflict and children in Africa.

## **ACTIVITIES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL**

### **The Fight Against Child Labour Intensifies**

During the year, the Child Labour Department at ANPPCAN Headquarters continued to pursue the eradication of child labour in Kenya by strengthening coordination and linkages among government departments and civil society groups in addressing child labour through prevention and withdrawal. Working in partnership with other actors, mainly the International Labour Organisation's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO/IPEC) and key government departments, ANPPCAN has moved to strengthen the capacity for addressing child labour in eleven districts in Kenya, namely, Bondo, Busia, Homabay, Kericho, Kiambu, Maragua, Mumias-Butere, Murang'a, Siaya, Suba and Teso. Strategies employed by the Department in the fight against child labour have over the years become institutionalised at the district level. The strategies so far focus on facilitating the strengthening of local level structures for addressing child labour through the district, divisional and locational child labour committees and supporting children at risk and those withdrawn from work to access education and training. The programme has also undertaken local level mobilization, advocacy and supporting affirmative actions targeting both children at risk and those already engaged in work and also building the capacity of local resource mobilization for supporting identified children through income generating activities.

### **The Capacity of 11 Districts in Combating the Worst Forms of Child Labour Strengthened**

Operationalising the concept of child labour committees at the district and local levels has become a key strategy pursued by the Child Labour Department in 11 districts and is now widely replicated by partners in over 30 districts in Kenya through the International Labour Organisation's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO/IPEC) support. Functional district child labour committees are now in place in the eleven districts where the Department is working and have been facilitated to conduct planning, implementation and monitoring of child labour activities focusing on the worst forms of child labour. Training and supporting consultation and planning for their members as well as supporting them to conduct local level sensitization trainings and awareness creation have remained key strategies pursued by ANPPCAN's Child Labour Department. The year 2004 alone saw six Training of Trainers (TOT) workshops conducted with members of the district child labour committees in Butere-Mumias, Homabay, Kericho, Kiambu, Siaya and Suba districts.

Further, through the support of Anti-Slavery International, 48 local level training workshops were conducted by the district child labour committees at the divisional level with key service providers. As a result, divisional child labour committees have become operational in Butere-Mumias, Homabay, Kericho, Kiambu, Siaya and Suba districts. It is hoped that the divisional child labour committees will play a key role in strengthening awareness creation and sensitization activities at the local level and also in monitoring the situation of children at risk and those already engaged in child labour.

## Children Working in Commercial Agriculture and Domestic Work Receive Attention

During the year 2004, the ANPPCAN Child Labour Department with support from ILO/IPEC was able to pay special attention to two leading sectors in the worst forms of child labour, namely, commercial agriculture and the domestic services. Working with the respective child labour committees in Butere-Mumias and Kericho for commercial agriculture and Suba and Homabay for child domestic work, the Department was able to spearhead awareness campaigns and direct support of activities targeting children in relation to the two sectors.



In the course of the year, 30 primary schools and 6 polytechnics in high potential coffee, tea and sugarcane zones in Butere-Mumias, Kericho and Kiambu were supported to prevent children at risk from joining work in commercial agriculture and in withdrawing children who were already working. In the course of implementation of this intervention, the district and divisional child labour committees conducted 70 sensitization seminars targeting leaders, parents, teachers,

children and employers as well as other service providers on the ills of engaging children in commercial agriculture and the means of addressing the problem.

In this effort alone, 2,185 children, (1,157 boys and 1,028 girls) at risk were prevented from dropping out of school through direct support in the form of school uniforms and examination levies. An additional 893 children were withdrawn from work and provided with alternatives in primary schools and vocational training institutions. Of these, 25 children were enrolled in youth polytechnics. The project also supported three youth polytechnics with some seed funds to start income generating activities to continue supporting children once direct support from the project fund is exhausted.

In Homabay and Suba districts, the main focus here was child domestic work. Through the initiative of the Department and the district child labour committees, an effort that sought to conduct sensitization on child domestic work and prevent children at risk from joining work while withdrawing those already engaged was mooted. In the year under review, 16 primary schools and 5 polytechnics received support to prevent and withdraw a total of 550 involved in domestic work. In this regard, 300 children were supported with school uniforms to remain in school. Similarly, 250 children between the ages of 15 and 17 years were provided with support in the form of levies to enroll in youth polytechnics in the two districts. All the children supported to enroll in youth polytechnics were withdrawn from work in domestic service. In addition, all the schools and polytechnics that were targeted have received support to start income generation activities (IGAs) to continue supporting children once project funding is over. Further, the child labour committee in conjunction with ANPPCAN

Child Labour Department have conducted over 40 local seminars targeting parents, leaders, children and service providers in the districts with key information on child domestic work and on the legal provisions prohibiting child labour as well as the key methods of combating the vice.

## **Building Grassroots Movement to Fight Child Labour in Bondo and Siaya Districts**

In the year, a new project '**Combating Child Labour through Strengthening the Capacity of Communities for Direct Action against the Worst Forms of Child Labour**' targeting child labour in Bondo and Siaya districts was launched. Supported by the International Labour Organisation's International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO/IPEC), the programme aims at decentralizing the district child labour committees to the community level and also building the capacity for local level advocacy against the worst forms of child labour in the two districts.



*Children withdrawn from child labour by the Department being supported for skills training at Nyaga Polytechnic, Kiambu District*

Through the programme, the process of establishing child help desks at the locational and community level, child rights clubs in targeted schools and polytechnics and neighbourhood assemblies to address the rights of children at risk and those withdrawn from work were set in motion. In addition, the programme successfully prevented 600 children from joining the worst forms of child labour and withdrawing an additional 150 who were already working for rehabilitation including placement at vocational centres for skills training.

During the planning workshops held in the two districts, many issues explaining the persistence of child labour problem emerged, among them the rising number of HIV/Aids orphans, feeding problems occasioned by high levels of poverty, family destitution and death of parents, unfavourable school environment and poor transition in education after primary school. Early marriages and teenage pregnancies were also cited as key factors that push children into work in the two districts. It was proposed that a massive effort targeting all the sectors where children were found to work with components addressing the root causes child labour was necessary in order to curb the vice in the two districts.

## **Effort at Strengthening Effective Implementation of ILO Convention 182 in Kenya Continues**

During the year, efforts at advocacy for the effective implementation of ILO Convention 182 in Kenya continued with support from Anti-Slavery International with the programme coming to a close by the end of the year. In the course of implementation of this activity, the Convention had already been translated into Kiswahili with wide

circulation among stakeholders. Subsequently, two national workshops targeting the domestication of ILO Convention 182 were conducted, a national workshop targeting members of the judiciary, pro-bono lawyers and social workers with sensitization on child labour was conducted and over 25 districts were trained on ILO Convention 182 and Kenyan laws prohibiting children from being engaged in child labour. The district trainings were taken further with each of the district teams trained being supported to conduct local level training and sensitization targeting key service providers at the divisional and locational level. Over 70 divisional and locational teams were trained in the 25 districts targeted.

Key outputs of these efforts include increased awareness and knowledge levels on child labour and the international and local provisions prohibiting the vice among service providers and policy makers in Kenya. Over 3,800 service providers and policy makers were reached through this sensitization and training activities. In addition, functional child labour teams were constituted at the divisional level in the targeted districts including, Bondo, Butere-Mumias, Homabay, Kakamega, Kiambu, Kirinyaga, Maragua, Meru North, Murang'a, Nyeri, Siaya, Suba, Teso and Vihiga districts.

Recommendations from the two national workshops on domestication of the International Labour Organisation Convention 182 were presented to the task force reviewing labour laws in Kenya and were incorporated in the draft Labour Law Bill awaiting presentation in parliament. Among the recommendations included in the Labour Law Bill currently in the Attorney General's Office is the criminalization of engagement of children in the worst forms of child labour in sectors not earlier mentioned in existing laws such as trafficking in drugs, commercial sexual exploitation, domestic work and bonded labour. It is hoped that pressure from stakeholders will facilitate the enactment of the provisions in the bill into law once it is presented to parliament.

## **Advocacy for Education for All Children in Kenya Intensified**

ANPPCAN believes that the best place for children is school. During the year, efforts of the Child Labour Department focused on making education accessible to all children in Kenya through advocacy with stakeholders at the policy level. On 19 February 2004, a major national level workshop targeting policy makers in education and training was organized at the Panafric Hotel in Nairobi. The workshop whose theme was **'Enhancing Transition in Education for Primary School Leavers in Kenya'** was attended by, among others, key policy makers in the ministries of Education, Labour and Human Resource Development, Home Affairs and key civil society organizations mainly non-governmental organisations, Workers Unions, Employers Associations and the mass media. The workshop was opened by Prof. Karega Mutahi, the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and graced with presentations by, among others, the Director of Industrial Training, Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development and Senior Deputy Director of Technical Training, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

The meeting noted with great concern that over 54 percent of the children who completed the primary school cycle every year did not proceed to any transitional education making them vulnerable to engagement in child labour. It was also observed that very many children from poor backgrounds failed to complete secondary

education due to the high costs involved with the situation being aggravated further by the fact that the current bursary scheme was dysfunctional as it had been captured by political interests, thus, failing to reach children from poor families. The state of vocational training infrastructure in the country and poor enrollment rates in the centres were also decried by the participants.

It was recommended, among others, that education be made free and compulsory for all children under the age of 18 years and that the current free primary education be expanded to cover 12 years of education instead of the current 8. Expansion of post primary education level institutions was called for and increased budgetary provision for skills training by the government was emphasized as the way forward. On its part, the Ministry of Education was called upon to collect data on children out of school in order to facilitate harmonization of education and vocational training policies in the country. As a follow-up to the recommendations of these national level workshops, a comprehensive review of education provision in Kenya was undertaken by ANPPCAN Head Office. Dubbed the, '**Review of the Status of Provision of Education to All Children in Kenya,**' the review identified several gaps that need to be addressed if education is to become a reality to all children in Kenya.

Among the issues identified by the review include limited and unequal access to early childhood education in Kenya, high rates of dropouts at primary school level, poor funding by the government for early childhood education and post primary education, namely, secondary and vocational training, the negative implications of HIV/Aids on access to education by children in Kenya. Other concerns highlighted include the poor quality of education as demonstrated by low teacher pupil ratio, impractical curriculum, heavy course loading, overcrowding and lack of basic facilities such as toilets. In sharing the review findings at the district level with stakeholders in education drawn from eight districts, other issues such as teenage pregnancies among children in both primary and secondary schools as well as vocational training levels, abuse of children at school by teachers, other service providers and adults in the society, lack of a child protection policy at the level school, lack of government policy on non-formal education and poor linkages with formal education were cited.

## **Collaboration and Networking**

During the year, the Child Labour Department continued to work in partnership with key actors in the area of child labour both at the national and local levels. At the national level, the Department continued to receive support from ILO/IPEC, Anti-Slavery International, the British Government, Department of Overseas Development through the British Council, Mukul Shah Trust of the U.K. and Galen Films of the United States. The Department has also continued to work with Global March against Child Labour in conducting Education For All campaign activities with key stakeholders at the national and the district levels. Partnerships at the national level have also been intensified with the expansion of the membership of the Coalition on Child Rights and Child Protection in Kenya to include key actors in child labour such as Workers and Employers Unions. At the district level, committees have been decentralized to the divisional and locational levels in 11 districts and the process of decentralization is continuing in other districts as well. Local level partnerships have proved effective in mobilization against child labour particularly at the community level.

## Organising Communities through training now stepped up

The year 2004 was a challenging as well as a fruitful year for the Community Organisation Training (COT) programme and by extension for the urban poor in Kenya. During the year, a funding period ended and another one begun. It was also in the year that some re-organisation at the programme level on one hand and at the community level on the other took place.

### Training of Community Mobilizers

The COT programme was approached by non - governmental organisations, namely, Shelter Forum, Kituo Cha Sheria, Maji na Ufanisi and Pamoja Trust and community groups mainly Soweto Usafi Group and the Kibera Rent and Housing Group all working in Soweto Village in Kibera Community to train a team of community mobilizers who would in turn work with the Soweto Community on issues of slum upgrading. After consultations, the programme designed a six-month training course for this purpose. Twenty (20) Soweto Community residents were selected for the training. During the training, the mobilizers worked with the community on engaging the *Kenya Slums Upgrading Programme (KENSUP) Secretariat* in discussions on the upgrading programme. In the same vein, various memoranda were prepared and presented to relevant authorities on specific issues. Some of the concerns were acted upon, for instance, the government agreed to demands by the community not to relocate them to Athi - River, which is at the outskirts of Nairobi, to pave the way for the upgrading exercise. Instead, an alternative decanting site is now being built near Kibera.

### Skills Enhancement for Community Groups



*Members of Gatwekera CBO in Kibera Community receive a mobile toilet unit donated by Kentainers*

In the year under review, the programme conducted six training workshops for Kibera community based organisations (CBOs). The underlying objective of these training workshops was to enhance the skills of the leaders and members of the CBOs with a view to improving their performance in the community in which they operate. In addition, the forum was also used to effectively re-orient the CBOs towards sustainability and independence given that the COT programme was planning to exit the area for Mukuru Community.

Some of the CBO groups that benefited from the skills upgrading training include Gatwekera, Kambi Muru, Kianda, Laini Saba, Lindi, Makina, Mashimoni and Soweto community based organisations. Training offered covered such areas as organisational development, leadership and management, accounting, record keeping and proposal writing skills. Around the same time, Gatwekera community based organisation received sanitation facilities from Kentainers Limited.

## **Follow up on Issues of Housing and Slum Upgrading**

The programme played a lead role in bringing together NGOs and community groups in deliberating issues of housing and slum upgrading. Major outputs for the year include the formation of a civil society network on slum upgrading, a community structure for engagement and consultation. The formation of the network was as a result of a long consultative process at the NGO and CBO levels in Kibera.

## **Engagement with the Ministry of Lands, Department of Physical Planning**

The COT programme organised the Kibera Community to reach the Ministry of Lands and seek information on the physical planning of Kibera. Through this engagement, the community got the Director of Physical Planning to organise a one-day workshop at Ngong Hills Hotel, Nairobi, where he led his staff in presenting and discussing the work that the department had done in Kibera. The community, in turn, presented their proposals to the ministry during this workshop. As a result of this engagement, the community is now enjoying a good working relationship with the Department of Physical Planning and they can easily access the offices and get information.

## **Community and NGO Consultative Process on Upgrading**

The COT programme initiated and conducted consultations with various players and actors in Kibera on issues of housing and upgrading. The most successful of these processes was the NGO and community consultative process. The programme brought together the civil society to discuss issues of upgrading in Kibera. This resulted in a loose civil society network on slum upgrading.

The major activity of the network was the weekly breakfast meetings in which heads of NGOs and civil society groups met to brainstorm on the current status of the project and came up with a way forward. The breakfast meetings became effective in campaigns against forced evictions. The networks' meetings were held at Riziki Women Rehabilitation Centre in Kibera. The rationale behind the consultative process was to have in place a system that could easily lend support to the community on upgrading. Several organisations provided input towards the process. *Shelter Forum* supported three workshops and a media training for Kibera Community while another organisation, *Maji na Ufanisi*, provided the necessary logistical support towards these forums. On its part, *Kituo cha Sheria* provided legal training and assisted in the undertaking of an enumeration exercise preceding the slum upgrading programme, while *Pamoja Trust*, also an important stakeholder in the slum upgrading programme, provided training materials and financial support. The NGO consultative process came in handy and enabled the community process to move forward.

## **Ecumenical Prayer Rally and Stop Slum Demolitions Campaign**

For a greater part of the first half of the year, the programme was engaged in mobilising for 'stop slum evictions without dialogue' and 'fight slums and not slum dwellers' campaigns following threats of eviction to slum residents who lived along power lines, the railway and road reserves. The evictions would have caused large scale displacement of the Kibera slum residents. A survey done by the COT programme



indicated that over 331,000 people would have been affected directly. The COT programme lobbied for support from international human rights groups who sent petitions to the Kenya Government. These organisations include the *Centre for Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE)* and *Eviction Watch*. Locally, the programme and peers lobbied religious organisations and leaders who organised an ecumenical rally at Uhuru Park, Nairobi. At this rally, the Vice President Hon. Moody Awori was prevailed upon to declare an end to slum demolition. He did declare an indefinite halt to slum evictions.

## **Memoranda to Authorities**

In the year under review, the COT programme assisted the Kibera Community to critically analyse issues affecting them and also trained them on how to draw up memoranda for presentation to relevant authorities to demand for either information or services. Such memoranda were prepared and presented to UN - Habitat, government departments and the *Kenya Slums Upgrading Programme (KENSUP) Secretariat*. Together with the *NGO Coalition on Urban Land Rights*, the programme drew up a petition to the authorities on the massive slum eviction programmes. The petition condemned the eviction plans and drew attention of the authorities to justice, fairness citing the need to uphold the human rights of the people.

## **Enumeration, Negotiations and Preparation for Exit**

The COT programme based on its expertise and strategic position in urban slums was asked to provide data on the victims of slum eviction. In the months of March and April, the programme formed community groups who, with the assistance of local organisers, collected information which became key in campaigning against slum evictions. During the year, the COT programme together with the NGO Coalition was supported by *Kituo cha Sheria* to take the Railway Corporation to court on issues of pending evictions. The railway authorities were prevailed upon to engage in out-of-court negotiations with the Kibera Community. Out of these negotiations, the railway authorities agreed to sign an agreement with the Kibera Community stating, among other things, that the community will not be evicted but rather supported to conform to the rules and requirements of the Railway Corporation. Within this year, the programme started preparing the community in Kibera for its exit. Some of the activities conducted include training and linking up community groups to work under an umbrella organisation dubbed the '*Kibera Forum*'. Further linkage was initiated with support agencies that include NGOs.

## **Completion of the Nairobi River Basin Project and Preparation for the Third Phase**

The COT programme was busy concluding activities of the second phase of the Nairobi River Basin project whose implementation took place in Kianda Village in Kibera slums, Nairobi. This is a *United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)* supported project aimed at saving the Nairobi rivers from pollution and silting. The COT programme, *Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG)* and *Ushirika wa Maisha na Maendeleo, Kianda, (UMMK)*, a local community based organisation in Kianda, were the implementing agencies. Water installation, drainage construction

and community mobilisation were among the main assignments that were done and successfully concluded by the COT programme. The successful completion of the second phase brought about discussions on the Third phase that would cover the wider Nairobi River. In this regard, the COT programme has been involved in follow-up discussions on the Third phase of the project and is targeted as a partner in the implementation of activities during the phase.

## Expanding Community Organisation to Mukuru Community



*Past efforts by the COT programme in mobilising the Kibera Community to clean their environment. This will now be extended to Mukuru Community*

The COT programme entered Mukuru Community towards the end of the year. Initial activities involved the collection of preliminary data about the community and building the profile of the community that would be useful in determining the kind of introduction and the direction the programme would take. Within the Mukuru Group of Slums, the COT programme made contacts with various NGOs, church organisations and other institutions working there. Contact was also established with training institutions such as schools, clinics and community groups. This mode of community entry provided an opportunity to establish rapport with as many people as possible and aided in the sourcing

of candidates for the training. The programme was also able to establish the geographical details of the area and came up with an entry criteria for the training. Identification for a field office was also done around the same time.

## Networking and Partnership Building

During the year, the programme was involved in various meetings, workshops and other fora. Most of the meetings were conducted to develop and enhance commonalities among players on various issues that affect the urban poor. The programme participated in the following workshops: NGO Coalition meetings, a Workshop on Strategy on Urban Poverty held at Fair View Hotel, Nairobi, the Sanitation Policy workshop held in Nakuru and Nairobi, the Nairobi River Basin project workshops in Naivasha and Holiday Inn, Nairobi and a host of other meetings and consultations on the slum upgrading programme in Kibera, Nairobi.

Further, the programme actively participated and contributed towards the 2004 Nairobi Marathon for Shelter event. The Marathon was an important event in the CO calendar that served to step up the campaign for shelter and housing rights of the urban poor. In the same spirit, the programme housed the Community Organisation Practitioners Association (COPA) of Kenya, an umbrella body for community organisation practitioners for a period of three months. The organisation was provided with an office at Riziki Women Rehabilitation Centre from where it conducted its activities. The programme, too, worked with the Child Rights and Protection programme, a sister programme at ANPPCAN Headquarters, on the Keep the Children Safe Campaign. This involved field visits to Uthiru in Nairobi and other places to respond

to cases of child rape. Several activities were implemented on this campaign.

## Challenges

The programme faced a number of challenges this year as discussed below:

- **Staffing.** Two trainers left the programme for other employment opportunities and this lessened the capacity of the programme to effectively conduct its activities.
- **Uncertainty and delay in funding.** the programme had a difficult time trying to fundraise as funding from Misereor was coming to an end. Fortunately, Misereor agreed to fund the programme for another three years. Though an agreement was reached before July when the project phase was ending, actual disbursement of funds was done in late November. Consequently, most programme activities suffered as a result.
- During the season, the programme made a proposal for a new training site. The new site posed a number of demands and dynamics which the programme needed time to adjust to. This included the need for a field office, transport and issues of insecurity that presented some risks to the programme staff.
- **Policy environment.** The policy formulation in Kenya tends to be donor driven and donor funded. This has resulted in a very unpredictable policy environment. The poor are unable to lobby effectively for policy change alongside strong donor and investor interests. Areas most affected include water, sanitation, transport, housing, roads and others.

## Lessons Learned

- Even with positive changes and promises of service delivery from the government the poor have to remain united, focused and steadfastly pursue their collective interest. This is because, changes in policy and promises from politicians do not necessarily add value to the lives of the poor.
- Organising becomes more successful if it is done alongside current and pertinent issues that affect the poor.
- Most activists who were very vocal in the civil society took positions in the government after the general elections in December 2002. In their new positions it would have been expected that they would work to change the conditions of the poor. This has, however, not happened owing to the existence of institutions and systems that are not pro poor and are therefore a hindrance to attaining the rights of the poor. The lesson here is that bad systems are wholly responsible for the problems facing the poor. Working with the poor must first and foremost focus on changing institutions and systems of governance for any lasting solutions to be found.

# Advancing Child Rights and Child Protection in Kenya

## Effective Use of the Media

The media is an important vehicle of communication of child abuse and neglect issues. During the year, ANPPCAN continued to work with both the print and electronic media to carry out debates and disseminate information on child abuse and neglect. Programme officers were involved in media discussions on children issues. Some of the issues highlighted in the media include child abuse and neglect, indiscipline in schools, issues of education, child labour, children with disabilities, street children, and others. Other issues that also dominated debate in the media include teenage pregnancies and the high drop-out rates of girls from school. These twin issues in particular have been discussed in the light of the need to have a child protection policy embraced by the Ministry of Education and the need to have schools implement the policy in order to protect girls from sexual abuse. Discussions also focused on the need to have a communication strategy on sexuality as a measure for empowering children to make informed choices.

## Marking the Global Action for Education Week in April

*Lobbying the Parliamentary Committee on Education, Research and Technology and the Leader of Official Opposition in Kenyan Parliament*

On 20 April 2004, the advocacy unit at ANPPCAN in conjunction with the Kenyan Children cabinet organized activities for children to take part in the worlds' biggest lobby. They joined the world in advocating for universal education for all. The children had a meeting with members of the Parliamentary Select Committee on Education, Research and Technology. This committee places checks and balances on issues of policies and laws in education and research. The objective of this meeting was to discuss issues of child labour and education and the changes children would like to see in place. Six members of parliament attended the meeting and include Hon Joseph Karaba (MP, Kutus), Hon Prof. Christine Mango (MP, Butula), Hon Mofat Maitha (MP, Kangundo), Hon Godfrey Masanya (MP, North Mogirango), Hon Joel Onyancha (MP, Bomachoge), Hon Bofoli Wakoli (MP, Bumula).

The children also had a meeting with the leader of official opposition, Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, who is very key in mobilizing other members of parliament in checking the operations of the government. Some of the issues that were discussed at length include transition in education at all levels, retention and completion, corporal punishment, safe learning environments in schools, challenges of HIV/Aids and HIV/Aids orphans and the challenges they face in accessing education, harmonization of education legislations with other policies and the effects of retrenchment on children and education.

Another area of concern was the technical and vocational training. The challenge here was that most of the institutions which offer this training, have completely been neglected and the training offered is found to be inconsistent with market needs and trends. The discussion therefore revolved around ways of making this training more meaningful to the graduates, how these institutions could be expanded to provide

both primary and secondary education and how the graduates from these institutions could have access to the available government bursary scheme.

Other important issues that were raised during the occasion include gender parity and marginalized children, for instance, children from pastoral communities, those with special needs such as child orphans who fend for their families and therefore are involved in work. The meeting also resolved to make follow up on the school attendance schedule, which the meeting observed is not flexible enough to accommodate the needs of children who are taking care of their siblings. The meeting also discussed the issue of non-formal education, which has absorbed many children particularly from the slum areas, yet there is no clear policy to guide their operations. Other setbacks facing non-formal education centres observed include lack of proper curriculum and other facilities (eg toilets, playgrounds), lack of support from the government particularly in terms of inspection and quality assurance and also lack of linkage with formal schools at any point. Consequently, the members of the committee promised to take up these issues with relevant ministries and if possible sermon the relevant officers and ministers to establish what the government was doing about such issues like transition, completion and quality of education to ensure that children do not drop out of school and possibly join child labour.

### *Meeting with the Director of Children Services*



*Children representatives present a copy of a memorandum to the Assistant Director of Children's Services, Margaret Basigwa*

As part of the lobbying process, children held discussions with the Director of Children's Services on 20 April 2004. The forum was used to discuss some of the recommendations, which came up from a children's summit held on 2 - 4 April 2004. It clearly emerged from the summit's recommendations that the Department of Children's Services is key in child protection, child labour inclusive. Among the recommendations made during the summit was

that the department should work hand in hand with labour officers at the district level to ensure that awareness on child labour issues takes centre stage in child protection efforts. It was also recommended that the Department of Children's Services and the Department of Labour should work closely in addressing issues of child labour and if possible, develop a register of all working children so that their working conditions can be determined and monitored. A memorandum on these recommendations was shared with the Department of Children Services on 20 April 2004.

Some of the key issues and recommendations contained in the memorandum include improvement in the provision of children's services in general, which calls for intervention from the Ministry of Home affairs, which hosts the Department of Children's Services. The children had recommended that the services of the Department should be decentralized to lower levels of the district in order to cater for the needs of children at all levels. The memorandum also contained some recommendations on

education, which addressed issues such as enrollment, retention and transition in education.

## Promoting the Withdrawal and Prevention of Children Engaged in Child Labour

ANPPCAN has been working very closely with schools and communities to withdraw children from child labour and to prevent those at risk of joining child labour. One of its main strategy in tackling child labour is to promote withdrawal of children engaged in child labour and sending them back to school. ANPPCAN works in several districts, which are considered to be source areas of child labour. The project works to empower schools to come up with income generation activities (IGAs), which if managed properly, support children at risk of joining child labour owing to financial requirements by the school or support children withdrawn from child labour situations. During the Global Action for Education Week, activities were organized to promote best practice in withdrawing children from child labour situations and retaining them in schools.



*Some of the trophies that were presented during the Education Day in Kiambu District*

Through the district child labour committees, which are chaired by the Ministry of Education at the district level, ANPPCAN supported its partners at the district level to donate trophies during the District Education Day in Kiambu and Maragua districts. The Education Day is an annual event marked by the Ministry of Education to take stock of the achievements made in education by the district and to formulate strategies to address the challenges that the district is encountering on the issue of education.

The link with ANPPCAN was an effort to encourage schools and members of the community to be more proactive in withdrawing children from work and enrolling them back in schools. The district child labour committees, who work with ANPPCAN to withdraw children, monitor the operations of the schools. Politicians were invited to assess the situation of education in their constituencies and to support their communities in developing strategies that would encourage parents and policy makers to ensure that children do not drop out of school. Speeches made by politicians and policy makers during the occasion focused on issues of transition in education, retention, completion and quality of education, among others. The issue of child labour was also discussed at length, with discussions focussing on the key source areas for child labour in Kenya. Specific issues of concern include gender parity and imbalance and making secondary school education affordable so that the gains made by the free primary education policy (FPE) are not lost. ANPPCAN donated trophies to the best schools in managing income generation projects and the best schools in withdrawing and retaining children in school in Kiambu and Maragua districts.

## Sensitization and Awareness Creation of Child Abuse and Neglect, the Dangers of Child Labour

Sensitization workshops and meetings were held in Kawangware, a slum area for low income earners in Nairobi. Most slum areas are notorious in the employment of minors and since majority of the 56 percent of Kenyans living below poverty line reside in slum areas, most children who drop out of school in urban areas come from the slums. The sensitization workshops were held for three days and targeted teachers from the non-formal schools, which are popular in these locations. A one-day sensitisation workshop was also held that targeted the parents in the area. The non-formal schools have proved to be effective in providing children with alternatives to the formal education system. They, for instance, provide basic numeracy, literacy and life skills and accommodate many children especially from the informal settlements.

During the teachers' training, focus was mainly on the issue of safety in school, the quality of education, discipline and corporal punishments and their role in pushing children out of school. Other areas of emphasis included the issue of keeping records and maintaining confidentiality when dealing with child abuse cases and the need for teachers to be more alert when dealing with children in order to identify those in distress and provide the necessary assistance. The forums were used to share information on existing services and how child abuse cases are dealt with in a multi-disciplinary way. A total of 150 teachers were reached through these forums. The parents' workshop, on the other hand, was used as an awareness raising platform on the importance of education and the need to create a conducive and stimulating learning environment for children.

### Sensitization Workshops for Community Health Workers



*ANPPCAN's Advocacy Officer, Hellen Obande during a sensitisation activity on the dangers of child labour in Kawangware Community, Nairobi*

ANPPCAN in conjunction with *Pathfinder* International trained community health workers on child abuse and neglect. Participants to the training were mainly health workers dealing with people living with HIV/Aids, and are by extension involved with orphans. Training on child abuse and neglect targeting health workers are very key as they enable the workers to know how to deal with children in distress, the available services in child protection and also helps them clarify their role in child protection. A total of 160 health workers in Nairobi, Ruiru and Thika districts were reached through this training.

## Preparatory Activities for the Children's World Congress

### *The National Children's Summit*

The national children's summit was organized as part of the preparatory activities leading to the participation of Kenya's children in the Children's World Congress which took place on 10 - 13 May 2004 in Florence, Italy. ANPPCAN Head Office conducted a national children's summit, which was designed to build the capacity of children to participate in the congress. The children's summit was held from 2 to 4 April 2004 and attracted a total of 62 participants.



Children taking a lead during the National Children's Summit in Nairobi, Kenya. (From left) Elsie Njeri, chairperson, with Kennedy Karanja and Sam Odunga.

Participants were drawn from different districts and included children from both rural and urban areas. The participants also varied from children who have been withdrawn from work, those who are still working, children activists both in and out of school. This was the first time in global history for children to have been involved in planning for a congress that focused on their plight as child workers. The congress brought together working children,

those withdrawn from work and other children activists both in and out of school to discuss issues that affect them.

From a country perspective, the children's summit was the initial step in creating a strong movement of children activists against child labour in Kenya. Several issues of concern emerged from the children's summit and the children developed a country position paper and a memorandum which has been used as an advocacy and lobbying tool against child labour. The memorandum identifies gaps and makes recommendations for action against child labour. This was shared with other children (during the second session of the children's parliament), stakeholders and policy makers. The key recommendation here was that the government should endeavour to develop a comprehensive child labour policy and should define its worst forms of child labour, which include children working in the domestic sector and those working in plantations, mines and quarries. Five children were selected to represent the country in the Children's World Congress, but due to security reasons, many children from Africa did not participate in the congress. The children are now waiting for a subsequent congress to be held either in Africa or in Asia.



## Children Sharing their Recommendations against Child Labour with Dignitaries During the Labour Day Celebrations

As part of enhancing the right of children to participate in issues which concern them and the need for public awareness against child labour, children took part in the Labour Day celebrations, where their representatives presented the children's summit recommendations to the dignitaries and to the members of the public. The ANPPCAN advocacy unit takes up any available opportunity to push for the Children's rights agenda. Over the years, Labour Day has 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 and in the entire world. ANPPCAN in conjunction with the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (COTU) worked together to ensure that children took part in the celebrations in order to bring to the attention of policy makers the plight of working children. The children also took part in the march past, displaying posters and placards with messages that condemned the child labour vice. Afterwards, recommendations which were in the form of a memorandum were then handed over to the Minister for Labour for further action.

### Presenting the Memorandum to the Minister for Labour and Human Resource Development



*Children sharing their views on child labour during Labour Day celebrations at Uhuru Park, Nairobi*

The memorandum was also shared with the Minister for Labour and Human Resource Development. The recommendations, to a large extent, focused on key areas that require intervention from the Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development. These include the harmonization of labour laws to conform with the provisions of the Children Act and other International Conventions like ILO Convention 182, supervision and monitoring of working children by labour officers and the registration of children who

are engaged in child labour.

### The Day of the African Child in June

The Day of the African Child has come out strongly as a day that provides an opportunity to create awareness on the status of the African child. Over the years, the Day has come to symbolize the suffering of the African child. ANPPCAN in conjunction with a community based organization in Korogocho known as TAK organized training activities aimed at making the community more proactive in reporting cases of child abuse. The climax of the training was the inception of child help desks in Korogocho as an effort to decentralize the provision of services to children in need of protection and care.

The training also acted as a forum for strengthening the Nairobi Child Protection Initiative, with partners from the Children Legal Action Network (CLAN) and the Provincial Department of Children's Services who took part in the launch. The training focused on counselling techniques, confidentiality and record keeping with the aim of strengthening the community's participation in child protection. At the national level, ANPPCAN staff joined other partners in commemorating the Day of the African Child at St. Michaels Primary School in Nairobi. This year's theme, 'the African Child and the Family,' clearly emphasised the need for parents to ensure that all children are accessing school and the need for them to be responsible and to ensure the safety of their children.

## **Promoting Good Practice**

ANPPCAN has continued to recognize and reward good practice among professionals working with abused children. In 2004, ANPPCAN joined other partners like the Nairobi Central Business District Association (NCBDA) and the Rotary Club of Nairobi to reward good practice among police officers. ANPPCAN donated a trophy to the most child friendly police station in Nairobi. The winner in this category was Kamukunji Police Station for specifically making positive steps in refining its services to children. Previously, ANPPCAN has been involved in training police officers on child rights and child protection and has also developed a curriculum, which is in use in Kiganjo Training College.

## **Networking and Collaboration**

The programme has continued to network with other agencies for the success of its work. ANPPCAN worked closely with *CREC'CHE* and *United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)* in the training of District Information Officers in September 2004. It was also involved in drawing up the Plan of Action for the Kenya's Decade for Persons with Disabilities, and was also involved in drawing up the plan of action for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs). The programme also worked with Save the Children UK, in training its staff on the effective implementation of a child protection policy.

## Protecting Children through the Home Based Day Care Centres

During the reporting period, the Home Based Day Care Centres' project continued to work towards the best interest of the child. Given that the issue of sustainability of the project has been a key concern, it was found necessary to train the TAK Day Care Management Committee (DCMC) and the people living within the child's sphere in Korogocho.



*Children learning in a home-based day care centre*

Consequently, the capacity building training of the TAK structures was successfully conducted from 4 August to 18 November 2004 with financial support from Bernard van Leer Foundation (BVLf). The capacity building exercise was facilitated by PREMESE Africa with support from ANPPCAN Headquarters. Following the training, it was noted that the community members' hopes for the sustainability of the project were very high. During and after the training, participants reckoned that their individual contribution would add value to the project and this strengthened their collective effort to move towards a common vision.

The period saw very strong and committed Village Day Care Management Committees (VDCMCs) work closely with the village supervisors in monitoring the centres on a daily basis and making necessary follow-ups particularly on issues related to fee payment and recruitment of Day Care Mothers. During the reporting period, a total of 864 children attended Day Care Centres. There were 114

centres spreading in the 8 villages of Korogocho that were in operation during the year. The total fees collected in the year amounted to Shs 802,995 and this was an improvement given the fee increment from Shs 5 to the current Shs 10. As an investment initiative, an amount of Shs 2million, which was part of the fee collection, was placed in fixed deposit bank account.

Review meetings were held on a quarterly basis between ANPPCAN and TAK which, among others, helped to make follow up on the implementation of the project, achieve consensus on planned activities and also brainstorm on the best way forward for the project. In the year under review, the Christmas gift to ANPPCAN was the Child Development Award given to ANPPCAN's Head Office's Regional Director by the 'World of Children Forum'. Indeed, this was a great honour, which the project, is very proud of given the role the organisation plays in championing for the rights of children and especially so within Korogocho informal settlement.

### Day Care Centres

The first step from home for the 864 children were the Day Care Centres which apart from ensuring care for the children, also provided an environment for social interaction and intellectual development. In the 114 Day Care Centres, there was a balance of

interaction and quiet activities. Children aged 0-6 years played and sang together, listened to stories from the Day Care Mothers and from their peers. The older ones were taught to read and write in readiness for primary school. The centres had both teaching and play materials for all the activity areas, namely, language, mathematics, environmental science, music and movement, creative activities, outdoor and physical play. The centres remained home based in nature, thus, maintaining the family concept and were accessible to the children. The centres are facing a lot of competition from privately owned pre-schools within Korogocho most of which are offering feeding programmes and that charge the same fees as the Day Care Centres. During the year, 2 mothers relocated elsewhere and initiated their own Day Care Centres. This was a sign of empowerment of the mothers to extend early childhood development services beyond the ANPPCAN - Korogocho - run Day Care Centres. On a sad note though, a Day Care Mother from Korogocho 'B' village passed away in the month of December.

## Graduates to Primary Schools

The total number of children who will be joining primary school in the new year is 52. The graduates have been adequately prepared for primary school, since they were 2 years old. While the government continued to support the provision of textbooks, exercise books and tuition fee in a bid to expand free primary education to all children in Kenya, parents are expected to provide other basic requirements such as school uniforms, bags and shoes. Given the wanting situation of orphaned and needy children in Korogocho, the project has supported 22 of this category of children with basic requirements for primary school next year.

## In-Service Training of Day Care Mothers



*Day Care Mothers display materials they developed during the material development workshop organised by NACECE in April*

Information is power and training sharpens skills to respond to situations and needs of children. In the month of April, 31 Day Care Mothers benefited from a three-day training on material development conducted in Korogocho and facilitated by 2 officers from the *National Centre for Early Childhood Education (NACECE)*. After the training, Day Care Mothers are now able to make play and learning materials for the children.

## Monitoring and Supervision

As a way of reducing running costs at the centres, the number of village supervisors was reduced from 8 to 4. The supervisors worked very closely with the Village Day Care Management Committees in the monitoring of the centres while the project co-ordinator remained responsible for the overall supervision.

The 4 village supervisors worked very closely with the Village Day Care Management Committees (VDMCs) to monitor the centres on a daily basis. Among the areas monitored were:

- Daily operations of the centres
- Fee collection
- Home visits (particularly to orphans and needy children)
- The number of children in the centres

Some of the outcomes of the monitoring exercise include:

- Identification of vacancies at the centres and subsequent recruitment of qualified mothers within the villages
- Centres running as scheduled
- Follow-up on fee defaulting parents
- Awareness creation of the concept of the Day Care Centres to new parents in respective villages
- Identification of children, including orphans, who are in need of support

As a sign of empowerment, the Village Day Care Management Committees were able to schedule their own meetings at the village level and discuss issues related to the Day Care Centres without relying a lot on the project co-ordinator and the village supervisors. Also, through the active participation of the Village Day Care Management Committees in the project activities, information was generated from village level through the VDCMCs to the Day Care Management Committee.

## **Identification and Support of Orphans**

In the period, the number of orphans increased from 70 to 97. Identification of orphans was done by the Day Care Mothers during admission of the children to the centres while the Village Day Care Management Committees verified their authenticity through home visits. Of the 97 child orphans, 10 qualified to join primary school next year and their basic requirements were provided for by the project. While in the centres, the orphans' Day Care fees were paid by the project through the savings realized. The number of orphans kept on fluctuating as a result of either guardians transferring them to other schools or relocating to the rural areas.

## **Guardians' Support**

The impact of HIV/Aids on families especially within the Korogocho informal settlement is of great concern to the project. The Day Care Centres acted as entry points to the homes of orphaned children including those orphaned by HIV/Aids. Several home visits made revealed that majority of child orphans were under the care of close relatives. The Day Care Management Committees with assistance from the project co-ordinator organised various meetings with the guardians in their respective villages to create a forum, which not only gathers information on their situation but also allows them to share experiences with each other given the commonality in providing care to orphans. Most villages expressed facing challenges including medical care and adequate nutrition. This was but one of the many indications for the need for a holistic and integrated care approach for the orphans including the infected. An encouraging observation made is that the orphans have been fully absorbed into

families with much less stigma and that the guardians considered them as 'one of my own.' The project co-ordinator also used the occasion to encourage guardians to offer psychosocial support to child orphans. Three villages have so far benefited from psychosocial support and there are plans to reach out to the other 5 villages.

Besides supporting two orphans directly, the project identified and mobilised 40 over-burdened guardians to be supported financially to boost their businesses to enable them meet basic provisions for their families including the orphans under their care. Through the courtesy of *SOSEED*, an amount of Shs 118,620 was provided towards the Guardian Support Initiative. Further, the guardians have expanded their businesses and confirm that they are now able to meet the daily provisions for their families without necessarily looking out for handouts. However, as much as the early childhood development programme in the Day Care Centres has been an important strategy in mitigating the effects of HIV/Aids at the family level, a major challenge that remains is the follow up on the many under fives who are sometimes relocated to their rural homes by their guardians.

## **Child Help Desk Training**

Awareness raising on child rights and child protection moved a notch higher with the capacity building training of the TAK Management Committee in addressing issues of child abuse and neglect. Through the child rights component at ANPPCAN Head Office, 30 members of the management committee were trained in the month of May on the running and management of a child help desk. The two-day workshop had participants drawn from the Day Care Management Committee, the Village Day Care Management Committees and the Youth Group. The content areas of the training were:

- Helping children and families in distress
- Issues of confidentiality
- Action to be taken
- Service provision
- Follow up on referrals
- How to use simple case reporting sheets

Participants agreed that they have been receiving numerous cases of abuse, which have not been efficiently documented and followed up. To boost their motivation further, participants were awarded certificates after the training. Present during the awards giving day were the provincial children's officer and representatives from the Children's Legal Action Network (CLAN) and ANPPCAN Head Office.

## **Management of the Centres**

The Village Day Care Management Centres (VDMCs) managed home-based day care centres at the village level and fed the Day Care Management Committees with information on the situation in their villages in areas such as:

- the number and status of the Day Care Centres
- the performance of the Day Care Mothers
- strategies employed to combat fee defaulting parents
- home visits made

The Day Care Management Committees (DCMCs) in conjunction with Village Day Care Management Committees (VDCMCs) strategized on how to process the privatisation of the centres. The VDCMCs played a very significant role in this and successfully shared the idea with the Day Care Mothers in their respective villages. Feedback received from all the villages was positive and the Day Care Mothers have been psychologically prepared for implementation of privatisation of the centres from February 2005.

## **Fees Collection and other Income Generating Activities (IGAs)**

The total fees collected this year and banked was Shs 802,995 (of which January to June was Shs 430,445 and July to December was Shs 372,550). This is an improvement in fee collection compared with last year's collection of Shs 473,653. The fees were collected daily by the Day Care Mothers and handed over on a weekly basis to the management committee for banking.

Income generation activities (IGAs) picked up from the month of September after the training, with the total amount collected and banked standing at Shs 7,880. Notable IGAs here included grinding services, selling of cereals and kerosene.

The training of entrepreneurs also benefited the IGA team in the following areas:

- Calculating profit and loss
- Record keeping where they have separate records for bills, sales and purchases
- Marketing of the IGA products and services

The project invested the money so far collected in a fixed deposit bank account on a three-month basis while looking for other alternatives for investments. In addition, there are plans to implement other IGA recommendations in the appraisal report of the Day Care Centres by PREMESE Africa.

## **Review Meetings**

Review meetings for the Day Care project were held at various levels. Firstly, at the field level between the Day Care Management Committee and the Village Day Care Management Committees for the former to be fed by the latter with the status of the centres at the village level and secondly, at the management level. At the management level, meetings occurred between ANPPCAN and TAK on a quarterly basis at ANPPCAN Head Office. This primarily focussed on reviewing the recommendations of the appraisal report done by PREMESE Africa and adopted the best options, which included the need for a capacity building training of TAK, reducing running costs and fee increment, among others. Subsequent meetings reviewed implementation of activities agreed upon and the training of TAK facilitated by PREMESE Africa in collaboration with ANPPCAN Head Office.

## **Outcome of the Feasibility Study**

The review of the Day Care project by PREMESE Africa was done at the request of ANPPCAN Head Office in October and November 2003. Some of the recommendations

highlighted by the review report include the following:

- The organisational structure of TAK
- Sustainability of the centres without external support
- Options for investment and income generating activities



*A Day Care Mother reading to children in her centre, in Gitathuru Village*

The findings were shared with stakeholders in a workshop, which included the City Education Department, TAK - Korogocho, the local administration, PREMESE Africa, the Old Mutual Bank and ANPPCAN Head Office. The stakeholders endorsed the recommendations and agreed that a training to address the identified gaps was necessary and would best be done by PREMESE Africa in collaboration with ANPPCAN Head Office. In June, a training proposal was developed jointly by the two partners.

## Capacity Building

Training was organised with the aim of building and strengthening the capacity of key TAK structures. The need for training was cited as an important aspect in the feasibility study conducted by PREMESE Africa in October - November 2003. The training was funded by Bernard van Leer Foundation (BVLF) and facilitated by PREMESE Africa in collaboration with ANPPCAN Head Office from 4 August to 18 November 2004. Priority groups targeted for the training were:

- TAK Ex-com and village leaders
- Day Care Management Committees (DCMC)
- Village Day Care Management Committees (DCMCs)
- selected youth groups
- entrepreneurs

The objectives of the training were:

- To build the capacity of the identified groups on leadership skills
- To empower TAK leadership to identify entrepreneurs in their villages for training
- To equip the TAK leadership with skills to enable them popularise the Day Care Centres project in the community
- To equip TAK leadership and selected youths with fundraising skills

To enhance conflict management and resolution mechanisms with the TAK leadership, different organs of TAK were trained in order to improve their operations at the field level. Similarly, other human resource living in Korogocho including the Youth Groups and entrepreneurs who are identified with TAK's activities were selected and trained.



Their inclusion in the training was to help TAK improve its membership record, strengthen the functions of the different Day Care Committees and enable TAK move from its current status to a community foundation or trust.

During the training, the need to begin processing the privatisation of the centres arose and the subsequent formation of the monitoring, fundraising and business committees was mooted. The monitoring committee was charged with the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of TAK's activities and projects while the fundraising committee will raise resources for projects. The business committee, on the other hand, will train different groups in Korogocho on business management. The committees drew plans of action, which they began implementing in December 2004. The partners agreed that the elevation of TAK to a trust or a community foundation remained key as this would ensure the protection of the projects' assets. The participants hailed the training as 'an eye opener to look ahead on how best to sustain the project.'

### **Linking of TAK Youth Group with the Project**

The project established a link with the TAK Youth Group with the aim of preparing the group to fundraise for the project while at the same time supporting them to exploit their potential in sports and theatre. Plans are underway to have the youths get involved in various activities to raise funds for the project through cultural events and beauty pageantry among others.

### **Award Giving Ceremony / Sports Day**

A sports day for the project was held in August this year in Korogocho to not only tap the sporting talents of the children but also to arouse their interest in sports at an early age and also create awareness about the centres in Korogocho and its environs. Earlier in July, the centres organised a sports competition at village levels to select



*Tug-of-war between Highridge Day Care and Ngomongo Day Care children*

representatives who would later meet for the finals at the inter-village competitions. A number of activities took place including high jump, racing, walking while balancing a boiled egg on a spoon, tug-of-war and others. The event attracted many children from the centres who participated with a lot of enthusiasm.

Apart from rewarding the winners of the various categories, the forum was also used to give awards to those who have tirelessly volunteered their services and time for the benefit of the project. These included the Day Care Mothers, supervisors and the management committees, ANPPCAN Head Office and an ANPPCAN Exchange staff

from Benin. In attendance were parents, the local administration, children and TAK members. Those awarded include:

- Kisumu Ndogo Village as the best village in fee collection from January to August
- Nyayo Village as the village with the highest and constant number of children from January to August
- the Day Care Management Committee and Village Day Care Management Committees as volunteers
- the best children in all the sports categories

## Networking and Support with other Organisations

Bernard Van Leer Foundation remained a very supportive partner to the Day Care project by facilitating the training of TAK. In terms of skills development, BVLF invited the project co-ordinator to attend Regional Psychosocial Support Initiative (REPSSI) training in September this year in Kisumu, Kenya. The training equipped the participants, who came from East, South and West Africa, with skills in psychosocial support for both the orphaned and abused children. *SOSEED*, another important partner in the project, provided financial support to the orphans and their guardians in Korogocho. The organisation also sent toys and writing materials for the children and also sports equipment for the TAK Youth Football Club.

Through the Day Care project, a student from the Sociology Department, Moi University, was attached and worked with the TAK Youth Group in Korogocho for a period of four months. He was very instrumental in training the youth on leadership and this greatly enhanced their skills in leadership and also fostered an attitude of independence as opposed to dependence. A local television station, Kenya Television Network (KTN) visited the project and interviewed orphans and their guardians in a bid to create awareness on the status of orphans in Korogocho. The resulting feature was aired during the 'International children's Day of Broadcasting.' In addition, the Day Care model attracted various organisations such as Pathfinder International who visited the project in September 2004. They learned and shared their experiences with the project. Meanwhile, ANPPCAN Head Office represented the project in the ECD stakeholders meetings in October and December where matters of early childhood development policies were discussed. During the meetings that were facilitated by the United Nations Educational and Scientific Organisation (UNESCO), ANPPCAN voiced the need to have the early childhood development initiatives recognised and supported by the government. The meetings were preceded by a visit to ANPPCAN Head Office and the Day Care Centres project by education officials from UNESCO.

## 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 access to 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 Centre.** 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 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (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 that ANPPCAN has done 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 the International

Labour Organisation'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, children affected by war/conflicts. A large section 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 the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Coalition to stop the Use of Child Soldiers, and also from End Child Prostitution and Tourism (ECPAT).

**Readers who visited the Centre.** During the year under review, the Documentation Centre received many readers who sought information on varied subjects ranging from child labour, child abuse, and 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 104 persons visited the centre in the year 2004 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.

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 Documentation Centre's materials on the book-shelves, users have found the resource centre easy to navigate and access materials 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 are 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 ANPPCAN. 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 the events such as workshops, seminars, conferences and other activities that ANPPCAN 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, partners and colleagues, such postings make the document available to more users, wherever and whenever the need arises. ANPPCAN posts many of its documents on the web site including reports, publications and events.

## **Childwatch Magazine**

Childwatch is the official Magazine of ANPPCAN Head Office. A quarterly publication, the magazine remains the sole avenue through which the organisation communicates its endeavours and other development 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, two issues of Childwatch magazine were published and shared out with different groups. The first issue of the magazine focused mainly on documenting good practices at ANPPCAN Head Office and was done in English and French, thanks to the Exchange personnel. The second issue focussed on the Exchange programme in its second phase in the year, with the objective of sharing experiences and good practices among ANPPCAN Head Office and its Chapters in Africa.

## **Research**

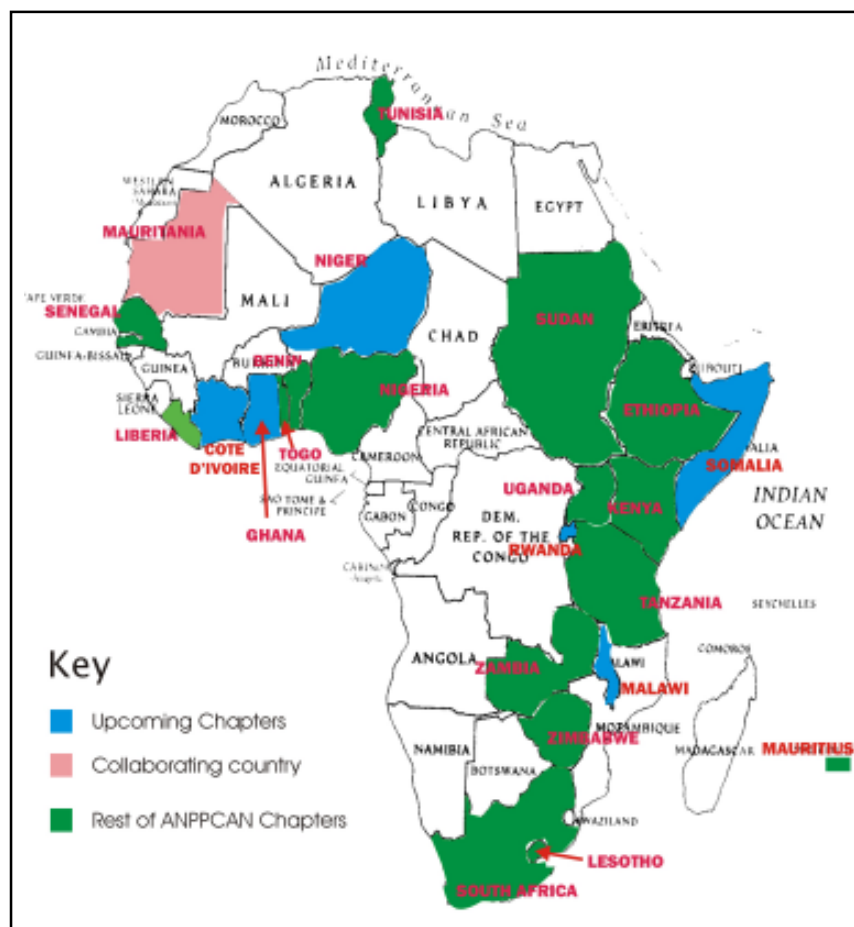
ANPPCAN considers research as a necessity for an effective way of responding to children's issues. Research helps to clarify issues at hand and assists the programmes to focus better in finding solutions to children's problems. Often, this is an area where resources are difficult to raise, as it is difficult 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 for 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. The second area is trafficking in children and young women. Resources and collaborators are being sought to ensure that the 2 studies are done.

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