



African Network for the Prevention
and Protection against Child
Abuse and Neglect

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ANPPCAN National Chapters in Africa





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

HEAD OFFICE

P O Box 1768, Code 00200 City Square, Nairobi

Tel: +254 020 3873990/3861086

Fax: +254 020 3876502

Email: regional@anppcan.org

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Abbreviations (Acronyms)

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDW	Child Domestic Work
CEDC	Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances
CLC	Child Labour Committee
COPA	Community Organisation Practitioners in Kenya
CO	Community Organisation
COT	Community Organization Training
DCLC	District Child Labour Committee
EMIS	Education and Management Information System
ERCT	Enrolment, Retention Completion and Transition
EXCOM	Executive Committee
FPE	Free Primary Education
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IGA	Income Generating Activity
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour
ITP	International Training Programme
NEFPAK	Network of Fredskorpset Partners in Kenya
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour

Introduction

The year 2006 was one of the most successful for ANPPCAN. It saw the beginning of efforts of expansion and scaling up of programme activities, thus, further enhancing ANPPCAN's reach in its endeavour to protect children in Africa.

ANPPCAN with the support of Oak Foundation developed a regional project titled Towards Elimination of Child Trafficking in order to Effectively Address Child Abuse, Exploitation and Neglect in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. This project is to be implemented by ANPPCAN Chapters in Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda with ANPPCAN Head Office, Kenya, as the lead agency.

The anti-child trafficking project is an outcome of a Rapid Assessment by ANPPCAN in the early part of 2006, on Trafficking in Children and Young Women in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, where internal trafficking of children and young women was found to be rampant. The study findings showed that many children, both girls and boys, were being trafficked from rural to major urban centres where they were engaged in domestic work, sex work, smuggling and ferrying illicit goods and drugs.

Similarly, ANPPCAN partnered with Save the Children Finland and African Child Policy Forum, to develop a regional project dubbed Promoting the Right of a Child to be Protected from Violence: Towards a National Plan of Action on Protecting Children from Violence in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Eritrea. The project is being implemented jointly by African Child Policy Forum, ANPPCAN and Save the Children Finland as lead agency.

The ANPPCAN Exchange of Personnel programme, now in its Fourth Phase has largely facilitated mutual learning and sharing of experiences and good practices, thus, promoting replication and scaling up of programmes. Issues that require regional interventions such as children in armed conflict and child trafficking have been identified and regional forums convened to address them. This has led to the development of regional programmes such as the just initiated regional programme on prevention of child trafficking.



Part celebrations of ANPPCAN's African Union Award: The Children's Champions in Africa

During the period, ANPPCAN was privileged to host visitors from Canada, Norway, Mali, the United Kingdom (UK), the Netherlands and Finland whose mission was building and enhancing partnership and collaboration with ANPPCAN in project areas. Two of the visitors were representative of donor agencies, currently funding major projects at ANPPCAN, namely, the Winrock Circle project and the ANPPCAN Exchange of Personnel programme.

June 2006 was an important month for ANPPCAN. The African Union honoured ANPPCAN with an AU Award, the Children's Champion in Africa. This stemmed from ANPPCAN's long history of outstanding commitment in defending the cause of children in Africa, fighting for their rights and for being instrumental in the development of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. The Award was presented to ANPPCAN by His Excellency Prof. Alpha Oumar Konare, Chairperson of the African Union Commission, during the African Union Summit of the Heads of State and Government in Banjul, Gambia, on 30th June, 2006.



The entire ANPPCAN fraternity was motivated by this award. Earlier in 2004, ANPPCAN received the 2004 Kelloggs Child Development Award one of the Hannah Neil World of Children International Awards where individuals and organisations are honoured for making a difference in the lives of children. This recognition through the awards has continued to re-energize the Pan African organisation in pursuit of the cause of children in Africa.

Preparations for the First International Conference in Africa on Child Sexual Abuse began in September 2006. The Conference comes in the wake of unprecedented cases of child sexual abuse with hardly any effective and coordinated response. The Conference with the theme 'Enhancing Knowledge through Research, Practice and Partnership to Protect Children against Sexual Abuse' scheduled to take place on 24th - 26th September, 2007, will provide a forum for stakeholders to share best strategies and practices in dealing with sexual violence against children.

The year saw quite a number of ANPPCAN projects ending, leading to a situation where some staff who had been in these programmes leave. One such staff included Rozilla Isalambo who spearheaded the Day Car Centres in Korogocho for 5 good years. The success of this project is owed to Rozilla.

The period saw the staff ANPPCAN sent for the Exchange of Personnel Programme in Uganda and Ghana return with ample experience and good stories to tell. Bernard Morara came back to head the Documentation Centre where his services were greatly missed. Ronald Guda joined the Community Organization Training team who ventured into greater Mukuru with the training. The training team was happy to receive Guda back to ease their workload. Two more new staff joined ANPPCAN to spearhead different programmes. Elizabeth Manyala with her strong banking and programming experience, including advocacy joined Child Labour programme after Elizabeth Nyambura realized that her contributions towards the fight against child labour had reached maximum and it was time to move on. Elizabeth will be remembered in ANPPCAN Head Office for her legal contributions in the fight against violations of the rights of children.

Similarly, Paul Kamau joined the organization in the resource mobilization section to assist ANPPCAN to pool resources through entrepreneurship ventures.

Major Activities at Continental Level

The Exchange of Personnel Programme

The year saw 13 members of staff from ANPPCAN Chapters participate in the Fourth Phase of the Exchange of Personnel programme. This involved ten chapters and the Head Office. The Exchange programme, which began in June 2002, has been a remarkable programme resulting in drawing the ANPPCAN network in Africa much closer, thus, strengthening ANPPCAN further in its resolve to protect children in Africa. Through the programme, some best practices in child protection have been learned, shared and replicated, resulting in better approaches to child protection.

Some ANPPCAN Chapters that needed strengthening have now been re-energized and reactivated, and are now fast tracking innovative child protection programmes in their countries. An Example is ANPPCAN Ghana, which is implementing a programme on eradicating child labour in Ghana. In other countries, new programmes have been operationalized. For example, ANPPCAN Uganda is implementing Community Organisation Training programme, a best practice of ANPPCAN Head Office, in some three villages of Kampala, with communities being mobilized to act on issues confronting them, including poor sanitation and hygiene, insecurity, demand for service delivery from relevant authorities and initiating income generating activities. The successful implementation of this project is a direct effort of Ronald Guda, the Exchange personnel seconded by the Head to the Chapter.



Heads of ANPPCAN national Chapters attending a review meeting of the Exchange of Personnel programme, in Nairobi, Kenya

In the review meetings of the Exchange of Personnel programme held each year, regional issues that require collaborative efforts to tackle, for instance, child trafficking and children in armed conflict have been identified and appropriate forums have already been convened to address them.

Towards Advocacy and Networking

Conference on Child Trafficking

The Conference on Child Trafficking was a culmination of collaborative efforts between ANPPCAN and Winrock International.

It was a follow up to an earlier conference held last year dubbed Conference on Human Trafficking in the Eastern and the Horn of Africa that found out that while human trafficking was being addressed world over, it was conspicuously silent in the East and Horn of Africa region. It also noted that trafficking in children was rife in East Africa, often involving intricate syndicates who targeted the most vulnerable in society, including children.



The Child Labour Conference - group session in progress

In organizing the Conference on Child Trafficking, ANPPCAN had the opportunity to share the findings on the study conducted on Trafficking in Children and Young Women in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The study and ensuing discussions from the Conference, it was hoped, would help ANPPCAN to come up with a more comprehensive project to deal with the problem of child trafficking.

The objectives of the Conference were:

- To provide a forum for sharing experiences at the national level and creating awareness on trafficking of children into child domestic work (CDW) and commercial sexual exploitation (CSEC)
- To create an opportunity to engage stakeholders in dialogue for the purpose of mapping out strategies currently in use and strengthening partnerships for subsequent networking.
- To identify gaps in the prevention and protection against child trafficking and prosecution of perpetrators.

While governments and stakeholders are taking measures to combat child trafficking, which in itself is a human rights issue, participants were reminded of the following:

- Trafficking in children is real. It is mainly internal, but cross border trafficking is apparent
- Trafficking itself is a method as well as an activity of ferrying children into WFCL.
- Working conditions are too bad with children being subjected to extreme exploitation and abuse.
- Countries are at different levels of policy and legislative development.
- Implementation and enforcement of legislations and policies is quite challenging as there is no enforcement.
- Anti-child trafficking programmes are few and only focus on destination (rehabilitation) thus, ignoring the origin (prevention).
- The need to appreciate the relationship between child trafficking and child labour.

The Conference was conclusive that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Protocol to Prevent and Suppress Trafficking in Persons, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air provide a strong international basis for governments to address trafficking



in persons. To be effective, however, anti-trafficking strategies must target both the supply and demand for trafficking. It was underscored that all parties involved take necessary steps to address conditions that drive trafficking both at the source, transit and destination. Towards this end, there is need, for instance to encourage economic growth that reduces poverty; improve and expand educational opportunities; alert local communities of the dangers of trafficking; and, educate people on their legal rights.

The Fifth African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect

Preparation for the Fifth African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect continued in real earnest. The Conference whose theme is “HIV/AIDS and Children: The Challenges of Care for and Protection of Children in Africa” is an attempt to provide an opportunity to stakeholders in the area of HIV/AIDS and children to learn and share experiences amongst themselves. It has also elicited the participation of children where the children themselves will be having a parallel conference to that of the adults. The dates to remember for this conference are 27th -29th March, 2007 in Kampala, Uganda.

The First International Conference in Africa on Child Sexual Abuse

Preparations for the First International Conference on Child Sexual Abuse in Africa started in the month of September 2006. The Conference, the first of its kind in Africa to be held on 24-26 September 2007, will seek to find solutions to the problem of child sexual abuse, which is assuming serious dimensions unknown before in the country.

Over the years, sexual violence against women and children continues to be inflicted on a massive scale, and is now considered a threat to development, peace and security, a violation of human rights and a crime under national and international laws. The challenge for children service providers is whether all actors in the society can make the prevention, treatment and prosecution of sexual violence a priority.

Our current inability to protect children against sexual abuse and its ramifications represents a human rights failure of massive proportions. However, the problem is not inevitable; it can be prevented and must be treated. There is no shortage of good practices but these can not be carried out at the scale and scope needed to address child sexual abuse. A collaborative and coordinated effort is what is needed now for an effective response, thus, the Conference.

Through the conference, ANPPCAN seeks to bring stakeholders and practitioners in child protection together to map and share experiences and expertise on how to correctly address the vice.

The Conference’s theme is to ‘enhance knowledge through research, practice, and partnership to protect children against child sexual abuse’. It aims to advance knowledge regarding the various types of sexual abuse in the context of their complexity.

The Conference will feature several themes: existing knowledge on child sexual abuse, prevention of child sexual abuse, institutional child sexual abuse, different forms of interventions in child sexual abuse, partnerships in the fight against child sexual abuse, community participation in the fight against child sexual abuse, best practices in treatment, team building as a strategy to fight child sexual abuse and ethical issues related to child sexual abuse. Others include trafficking and sexual violence against children, culture and child sexual abuse, the role of policy and legislation in the fight against child sexual violence, international experiences in treatment, prevention and interventions and gender and sexual violence against children.



The objectives of the Conference are to identify the causes, nature and magnitude of child sexual abuse; to create a forum to identify strategies to deal with sexual violence against children; and to provide an opportunity to share information and experiences with a view to enhancing partnership and networking.

The Conference will attract participation of various professionals from all over the world to learn and share best practices and methodologies for adoption and possible replication as practical steps in reducing child sexual abuse. It seeks to make a contribution to a safer and non-violent environment for the growth and development of children, especially the girl child.

Regional Child Protection Initiatives

ANPPCAN recognizes that some issues affecting children require collaborative efforts to address them. While some could be addressed at the national level, the regional angle for some issues continues to hamper their holistic and complete eradication. Hence, the realization that regional programmes could better tackle these issues.

For instance, child trafficking, as many studies have shown, is both internal and cross-border, with some countries being the origin, others acting as transit points while others are destination or receiving countries. Hence, in order to completely break the trafficking chain, regional interventions have been found to be better placed to deal with all the phases to successfully eradicate the problem.

In line with this, ANPPCAN with the support of development partners is to start the implementation of two regional programmes addressing child trafficking and violence against children. The programmes are Towards elimination of Child Trafficking in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda with supported from Oak Foundation and the other is Promoting the Right of the Child to be protected from Violence: Towards Plans of Actions at National Level in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya and Somalia with support from European Union through the Save the Children, Finland.

The programmes are expected to result in better child protection systems since studies show that the issues being addressed spill over the borders and only collaborative approaches can best tackle them



Enhancing Knowledge

Major Activities at the National Level

Providing Alternatives to Working Children

The Child Labour Department continues to set the pace for other ANPPCAN programmes in addressing child labour in Africa. This is in line with the fact that child labour is one of the most prevalent forms of child abuse in Kenya and Africa in general.

As at the end of 2006, over 10,000 children had directly benefited from programme interventions implemented since 1997 and aimed at preventing children at risk of dropping out of school to join the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) while providing alternatives to those withdrawn from WFCL. The programme is implemented in fourteen districts in Kenya, namely, Bondo, Busia, Butere-Mumias, Homabay, Kericho, Kiambu, Malindi, Maragua, Mombasa, Murang'a, Nairobi, Siaya, Suba and Teso.

Being the oldest programme at ANPPCAN and whose implementation spans over 15 years, ANPPCAN Chapters and other child protection agencies have immensely benefited from some of the best child protection strategies initiated by the Department. One such strategy that continues to attract attention as a good practice is the involvement of community members in the fight against child labour through local level structures commonly known as the Child Labour Committees (CLCs). This multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral strategy has proved to be an effective and sustainable approach in child protection. The realization of the benefits in investing in community protection structures as a strategy in combating child labour and other forms of abuse formed the basis for such focus in the year 2006.

The strategy of strengthening community child protection structures was in line with ANPPCAN's role as a capacity building centre for both government and community based child protection institutions in Africa, while laying emphasis on identifying good practices for replication.

The early part of 2006 saw change of guard at the Department. The long serving programme manager, Peter Munene, left the organization to serve as the country Representative for World Population Fund in Tanzania. Mr Munene, who served two terms in the ANPPCAN - Fredskopset Exchange of Personnel programme in Nigeria and Zambia, played a key role in the development of the Department. Kennedy Bikuri, another key staff in the Department then, also left the organization in the same period.

Rejoining the team were Samuel Munyuwiny and Elizabeth Nyambura with the latter leaving the organization towards the end of the year. Mr. Munyuwiny, the current head of the Department, had a fruitful Exchange of Personnel service at ANPPCAN Liberia where he worked for a period of two years on the request by the Liberia office, while Ms Nyambura served at ANPPCAN Mauritius for a period of one year. Both officers brought in a wealth of experience to the Child Labour Department.

The highlights of the Child Labour Department activities for the year include:

- Winding up of the Education and Training programme;
- The initiation of the Time Bound programme on the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour;
- Mainstreaming child labour into various policy frameworks;
- Supporting the governments' National Plan of Action; and,
- Exchange of good practices.

Re-packaging the Vaccine

Review of Kenya Education Policy against Child Labour

In February 2006, the two year programme titled 'Towards Social Mobilization in Combating Child Labour through Education and Training' came to conclusion. The programme, supported by ILO/IPEC Kenya, ran between January 2004 and 2006.

The programme took cognizance of the fact that education remains one of the most viable social vaccine to the vicious cycle of child labour and poverty. Re-packaging the education system (the vaccine) appropriately therefore becomes key ingredient to a successful process against child labour. This is necessitated by the observation that many times education systems marginalize children from disadvantaged backgrounds by creating barriers to enrolment, retention, completion and transition in education. These barriers would be overcome by instituting an education policy and system that takes into consideration the special needs of working children and their families.

This action programme targeted Education Policy and Legislation reforms that would benefit children working in the various forms of child labour by enhancing their enrolment, retention, completion and



Enhancing enrolment, retention, completion, and transition rates was the core of the Action Programme, as a means of reducing child labour

and transition rates in primary and secondary schools as well as vocational training institutes. Of special interest to the programme's objective were children who have not benefited from the Free Primary Education policy introduced by the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) Government in 2003 and the more than 50 per cent of children who fail to transcend from primary education to the secondary education annually in Kenya.

The programme convened forums at national, provincial and district levels, which provided platforms for review

of the Kenya Education Policy, while sharing findings of research on education in Kenya and the experience of practitioners. The discussions and recommendations arrived at from these forums enriched the final Kenya Education Sector Support Programme, which is the implementation plan for the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2005 on Education, Training and Research in Kenya.

Some of the key recommendations from the forums and which are aimed at improving access, retention and quality education among children considered as being vulnerable to child labour include:

- Review of policy to re-define basic education to cover twelve years (Early Childhood Education, Primary and Secondary Education) from the current eight. In doing so, the government will provide free education to children in ECD and secondary school who are currently left out of the Free Primary Education programme. Thousands of children who do not access these two levels of schooling due to inability to meet the costs have been made vulnerable to child labour.



- The Government should enact a policy on Non-Formal Education. It was observed that many children who dropped out of the formal education system due to peculiar reasons are currently accessing non-formal education, yet the sector is not guided and lacks linkage to the formal education system at a latter stage. The non-formal system of education, if guided, will provide a flexible education that would allow children in conditional forms of child work to attend school while still working.
- The government should seek to mainstream vocational skills training within the education framework, while allowing access to higher education for the graduates of the vocational skills training. This should also include additional infrastructural investment to enhance quality education at the centres in order to make them more attractive to children.
- Urgent development of a relevant early childhood education policy to guide efforts in the development and coordination of this critical sector of education.
- In general, the existence of several pieces of laws governing each facet of the education sub-sector which are not harmonized is a big impediment to addressing the existing gaps in the entire education sector.
- Modifying the certification and examination programmes to lay less emphasis on grades and pay more focus on the development of other skills. This would reduce the number of pupils repeating grades and prepare students for work in the non-formal sector. The curriculum in Kenyan schools is grade-based and often teachers and some parents insist that poor performers repeat before advancing to the next level. Changes of the curriculum will require changes in policy and legal framework.
- Ensuring that income-generating programmes in schools do not interfere with or compromise education standards or open up avenues for the exploitation of school children or even their parents.
- Enhancement of school feeding programmes to cover all schools in marginal areas. This will aid in enrolment and retention, especially for marginalized areas that experience high levels of poverty.
- Undertaking aggressive civic education for parents, employers and the general public to encourage them to fully embrace the education of their children, especially girls and to abandon cultural practices that impede their educational progression.

In this way, the programme gave an appropriate stimulating jab to the national education review process, thus, enriching the final policy document, the Kenya Education Sector Support Programme (KESSP), which is currently being applied in Kenya.

Time Bound Programme on the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour

The aim of this programme is to help the Kenya Government through the Ministry of Labour to fight child labour in Kenya. The Time Bound Programme (TBP) draws from and supports the National Plan of Action (NPA) prepared by the Ministry of Labour for a period of 15 years. The TBP jump starts the implementation of the NPA off hoping that the Government will raise more resources to fight child labour in Kenya and eventually eliminate it.

In May 2006, ANPPCAN entered into a pact with its long-term partner, the ILO/IPEC Kenya, to implement the Time Bound Programme for a period of two years in support of the National Plan of Action against Child Labour. In demonstrating the confidence and faithful relationship between ANPPCAN and ILO/IPEC, ANPPCAN is responsible for a lion's share of over 30 per cent of the total number of children targeted for support in the TBP programme.



ANPPCAN's Time Bound Programme on the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) covers five districts, namely, Busia, Kiambu, Maragua, Siaya and Suba. The objectives of the programme are to enhance the capacities of child labour committees, teachers, school management committees and child rights clubs in planning and delivering services to targeted groups; to raise awareness and mobilize communities against the worst forms of child labour in the five districts; and to

prevent WFCL by supporting 2,500 children at risk of dropping out of school, withdrawing 3,950 children and also supporting 250 families for income generating activities (IGAs).

Areas of focus by ANPPCAN in the TBP programme include child domestic work, commercial and subsistence agriculture, fishing, commercial sexual exploitation (CSEC), school environment, income generating activities and child help desks. Target groups included working children - those working in agriculture e.g. coffee, tea farms (Kiambu and Maragua Districts), sugar plantations (Busia District), domestic child labour (Siaya District), commercial sex and fishing (Suba District). It also seeks to support children who are likely to drop out of school from 25 schools from each district and empower the parents/ guardians and siblings of working children.

The TBP programme had sought to create at least 10 divisional Child Labour Committees, 50 locational CLCs, 125 School CLCs and 25 Child Help Desks. As at the end of 2006, most of the divisional and locational CLCs had been formed and were operational. Over 260 members of the Local Child Labour Committees at the district, divisional, locational and school level participated in capacity building training workshops organized by the Department. A total of 2,625 children were identified as being at risk of dropping from school to join WFCL. Of this number, 1,600 were supported to remain in school through provision of school uniforms, blankets, introduction of school feeding programme, guidance and counseling services, among others.



As a result of enhanced capacities of the Local Child Labour Committees, members have conducted several sensitization meetings at the community level. Further, some provincial administration officials, who are members of the committees, have actively participated in the withdrawal of children from WFCL to schools and skills training centres as viable alternatives.

The programme strategies have been built on good practices identified from previous child labour prevention programmes, with the model of District Child Labour Committees being replicated by all implementing agencies. Greater emphasis is currently being laid in creating Child Help Desks and enhancing their capacities to handle cases of child abuse, including child labour. Eventually, the Child Help Desks will develop into sustainable community based child protection structures. Programme activities are expected to hit their peak in 2007.

Supporting Upstream Measures against Child Labour in Kenya

Besides activities at the community level, ANPPCAN Child Labour Department has continued to support national initiatives against child labour. Drawing from the experience of the Regional Director, Dr Philista Onyango, the Department has supported the development of the Draft Child Labour Policy in Kenya. Dr Onyango has, on several occasions, volunteered to review the draft policy documents besides playing an advisory role at the National Steering Committee on Child Labour.

ANPPCAN is also Chairing the Technical/Sectoral Committee of the National Steering Committee on Child Labour, currently focusing on Child Domestic Work, Commercial Sexual Exploitation, children working in the informal sector as well as those living and working in the streets. Other members of the committee include representatives from the Ministries of Labour, Local Government, Tourism, Gender Culture and Social Services, Health, Child Welfare Society of Kenya and the Kenya Union of Domestic, Hotel and Educational Institutions, Hospitals, and Allied Workers (KUDHEIHA).

The Technical/Steering Committee is charged with the responsibility of providing guidance on policy, strategy and substance relating to children working in the aforementioned sectors and related areas, providing technical support and participation towards annual reviews of NPA, revisions and priority areas, among other tasks.

During the period under review, Child Labour Department officers took part in the national policy review and development processes in 2006. These include meetings held in July, 2006 in Naivasha, Kenya, to develop a Gender and Education Policy where ANPPCAN provided technical support to mainstream child labour and child protection concerns.

The lead organization in the Gender and Education programme, the Federation of African Women Educationists (FAWE Kenya) requested ANPPCAN to provide guidance on mainstreaming child labour in the Gender and Education Policy at a special meeting held in November, 2006, in Nairobi. The two policy documents are currently in the final stages of their publication. The implementation of these policies is hoped to significantly reduce child labour, especially where gender bias has been a contributing factor.

Exchanging Good Practices: Regional Field Visit to Tanzania

The Child Labour Programme Manager participated in a one-week Regional Field Exchange programme in Tanzania between May 26 and 4 June 2006. The visit was organized by Kivulini Women's Rights Organization and supported by the Anti-Slavery International, Comic Relief and the Oak Foundation. The occasion provided a forum for practitioners on child domestic work to share experiences and define good practices in combating child labour.

Some of the lessons learnt in the field Exchange programme and which have been replicated in the ANPPCAN's Time Bound programme include the following:



Samuel Munyuwiny, the ANPPCAN's Child Labour Manager (sitted right) during the Exchange Visit to Tanzania

- The need for a greater community participation in design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of anti-child labour programmes. In the Tanzania visit, it was noted that most of the partners worked with existing religious structures, local government and traditional leaders. This has been replicated in the Time Bound Programme implemented by ANPPCAN with greater emphasis being laid on establishing local/village level anti-child labour committees and child help desks.
- The provision of a flexible non-formal education system that allows children who work in non-conditional and less hazardous forms of child labour to continue working while attending schools.

A good case from the Tanzanian experience is the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the employers and child domestic workers, facilitated by local authority leaders, binding the employer to allow the child to continue accessing education while working.

Building Regional Capacities for Protection of Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances

Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances (CEDC) such as those living and working in the streets are prime candidates for child labour. The ANPPCAN Child Labour Programme manager attended a regional planning meeting on behalf of the Regional Director whose objective was to identify and plan capacity building programmes for service providers to meet the needs of children in difficult circumstances.

The planning workshop was convened in Stockholm, Sweden, on 25th- 27th September 2006 as part of the preparations for the International Training Programme (ITP) on Medical and Psychosocial Services for Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances. The ITP is being administered by the Save the Children, Sweden, in collaboration with Uppsala University and Swedish Health and Social Experts. Phase One of the ITP training will be held on 5th - 30th March 2007 and Phase Two shall be held in one of the participating country in May 2008. Target regions are Eastern and Southern Africa - Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, South Africa and Namibia.

The overall objective of the planning workshop was to initiate a participatory planning process to ensure local project ownership, empowerment and sustainability of programme results. Through the planning workshop, it was hoped that full participation of all stakeholders will be encouraged in programme planning, implementation and evaluation through application of the logical framework method.

A total of twelve stakeholders drawn from NGOs, child protection networks, children's movements, hospitals, local authorities, political leaders, universities, faith-based organizations, government and CBOs attended the workshop.

The workshop arrived at the following:

- Each country to identify four persons to be sent to the training in March 2007 in Sweden. The individuals must be persons who work directly in the field to be able to give feedback on the application of knowledge after training.



- A monitoring and evaluation framework for each country would be developed during the training in March 2007 and finalised after the training. The team to attend the planning workshop in September 2006 would comprise of regional board of advisers, who would also participate in the monitoring and evaluation.
- ANPPCAN Kenya already has a representative seconded by Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to attend the March 2007 training.
- Each country team should develop a small project that would pilot the application of the skills. This would be a ten-month project that can be managed by either each member organization represented or a joint project for the country. This project should be tailored to meet the needs of the organization or the country.
- Set up a regional training centre in Africa on child rights and child protection for direct service providers who come into contact with children in especially difficult circumstances (CEDC). This team of TOT trainers may be developed later after the initial implementation of the training.

Reducing Commercial Sex and Domestic Work

In the period under review, ANPPCAN participated in the review of policies and legislations that respond to the worst forms of child labour in Kenya. The advocacy programme that was running parallel to this programme brought together all stakeholders working in the Child Labour and in the Child Rights and Protection programmes.



ANPPCAN staff with members of the Malindi DCLC

Further efforts towards linking project activities with existing policy frameworks including national and sectoral policy changes were undertaken in collaboration with the legal department of ANPPCAN. This involved participation of ANPPCAN in the Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector, (GJLOS)

programme implemented by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. It entailed a comprehensive review of the provisions in the Children Act, Cap 586, and recommendations for change have been made towards this end. ANPPCAN also lobbied effectively towards the passage of the Sexual Offences Bill 2005 that addresses some forms of WFCL, especially in protecting children against sexual exploitation.

The review of the Draft Trafficking Bill (2006) was also undertaken and subsequent follow up continues to be made through the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) national network currently being coordinated by a local NGO in Kenya.

A notable achievement of the programme has been the creation and strengthening of district, divisional, local and school-based Child Labour Committees (CLCs) in Nairobi, Mombasa and Malindi. To enhance their capacities, the committees have been trained on relevant skills including understanding child labour and its worst forms, community mobilization as well as national and international legislations that protect children from labour situations. The CLCs at the district, division and locational levels have all undertaken activities aimed to raise local resources for children at risk and in WFCL by advocating for changes in resource allocation in decentralized funds e.g. the constituency development fund (CDF) and Bursary Funds.

Child Help Desks established at the community level are accessible to children and cases of exploitative/hazardous child labour are now being reported. Record books have been introduced in these centres to improve monitoring of children who are at risk and those that have been withdrawn from WFCL. Disguised establishments and employment bureaus that serve to facilitate and perpetuate trafficking of children into domestic labour and commercial sex can also be reported at the child help desks for follow up and action.



In addressing the WFCL as defined in ILO Convention 182, some lessons were learnt. Top on the list is that a well equipped multi-sectoral team is better suited to safeguard against exploitation of children or exposure of children to hazardous labour. Strengthening intersectoral linkages has been essential in validating beneficiaries at risk and those in WFCL within their environments. The role played by different stakeholders has been instrumental in ensuring that children receive multi-faceted and holistic support. Sharing the child labour burden in this manner has improved commitment towards the course of eliminating WFCL through promotion of education.

Education on hazards emanating from WFCL and the importance of education and skills training as viable alternatives continued to be emphasized through various forums. Awareness raising provoked many community members to blow the whistle on employers who held children captive in exploitative labour. Through the community's own initiatives, some of these children have been able to access support in education.

Removal of children from WFCL has necessitated linking these children to other support systems within the community for sustained provision of basic needs - lack of which is a push factor to WFCL. A lot of advocacy has been undertaken within and out of the realms of this programme to deliberate on criminalizing WFCL so as to deter perpetrators violating existing laws. More advocacy continues to promote better implementation of existing laws mainly the Children Act 2001, and the most recent Sexual Offences Bill 2005, the review of legislation and policies (Labour Laws, Child Labour Policy) and formulation of penalties to counter trafficking of children into WFCL.

Strengthening Intersectoral Linkages and Building Capacities at the Community level

Intersectoral linkages have been strengthened through training and sensitization workshops. In Nairobi, 15 members of the District Child Labour Committee representing the Departments of Children's Services, Ministries of Education and Health, the Police and civil society organizations were trained and sensitized at the onset of the programme. The members later participated in a meeting to track progress made in the eight Divisional Child Labour Committees on trafficking of children into child domestic work and commercial sex. This was an important forum for reviewing and improving capacity for implementation of activities against CDW and CSEC and sharing experiences.

Nairobi DCLC in strengthening intersectoral linkages, has successfully accomplished the establishment of 8 operational Divisional Child Labour Committees with a total membership of 120. Each divisional CLC has at least 15 members. Membership was drawn from the Area Advisory Committees (established within provisions of Children Act, Cap 586), relevant government departments (not included in the act) and representatives of active local CBOs.

The programme saw the establishment of stable structures and strong alliances especially between the District Children's Officers and Area Educational Officers/ Advisors in their respective divisions. Indeed, the programme brought together and cultivated a working relationship of key officials, thus, resulting in better and coordinated service delivery to children.

In the year under review, 6 training workshops for Embakasi, Kibera, Makadara, Pumwani, Westlands, and Central divisional CLCs were conducted. A total of 90 division CLC members were trained. The 8 locational CLCs, 14 school-based CLCs and 25 Help Desks are all operational. Awareness raising, data collection, documentation and local level advocacy efforts against trafficking of children into child domestic work and commercial sex was successfully undertaken in the district through these community based structures.

Mombasa DCLC saw the establishment of a 15-member District Child Labour Committee. Its members are drawn from the Department of Children Services, ministries of education, health, planning, department

of statistics, the population secretariat, faith-based and civil society organizations.

To date, the Mombasa DCLC has conducted training and sensitization of 4 divisional CLCs, 4 locational CLCs and 6 school-based CLCs. Some 15 Child Help Desks are also operational within the district. Over 110 members at the division, location and school level have been trained and sensitized on WFCL through workshops.



Members of Malindi DCLC participate in a training on child trafficking into domestic work and CSEC

Malindi DCLC has the largest membership of 20. Over 150 stakeholders have been trained and sensitized in the fight against trafficking children into domestic work and commercial sex and promoting education as an alternative to child labour. Malindi has 3 divisional CLCs, 8 locational CLCs and 12 school-based CLCs. A total of 20 Child Help Desks have been established.

Key outputs of the training include an increase in the knowledge base on child domestic work and commercial sex and related hazards. Initially, the formation of child rights/child labour clubs in schools was key in awareness creation. However, members, especially in Mombasa and Malindi, proposed that mainstreaming child rights and championing child labour issues in schools would be done through the already existing clubs like scouts, girl-guides, drama and debate clubs. This, they argued, would enhance child participation and enhance understanding of children issues through different forums.

Through the training workshops, members have been able to reflect on their personal and institutional capacities relevant to this process. Ideas have also been shared particularly with key partners, for instance, those in the hospitality industry. This was considered key in advocating against commercial sexual exploitation of children in the hotel industry. In Malindi, DCLC members underscored the role of religious leaders in combating trafficking of children into domestic work and commercial sex.

The member's responsiveness and reception of child domestic work and commercial sex issues has improved with capacity building. DCLCs are now able to operate a local referral system to address not only issues of child labour but any other abuse directed to children. Their knowledge on how to deal with cases of child abuse in general and child labour particularly CDW and CSEC, has improved.

Sustaining Community Action against CDW and CSEC through Provincial Administration

In mainstreaming successful approaches, the programme targeted representatives of the Office of the President at the grassroots level. Communities have been educated on effective advocacy strategies and can now demand for service delivery at the community level. The chiefs, having been empowered through the Chief's Act to make autonomous decisions for peace, prosperity and development of their locations, are now taking their responsibilities more seriously within their areas of jurisdiction.



Harmful cultural practices have been outlawed in the target districts e.g. using children to serve traditional brews in slum bars, the banning children from the beaches during school hours, the banning of child dancers during funeral vigils, arrest order for parents who have not enrolled their children in the ongoing Free Primary Education (FPE) programme and the banning of early marriage.

Local Level Advocacy and Affirmative Action in Resource Allocation for Children at Risk and those Engaged in WFCL

The process of establishing child help desks also known as reporting desks to record and handle cases of child exploitation, especially those exposed to hazards in the course of work has been undertaken in the three districts. Stakeholders at this level have been sensitized on the negative attributes of CDW and CSEC and have also been trained on the provisions of ILO Convention 182 as well as Kenyan laws protecting children from child labour. So far, a total of 60 Child Help Desks have been established, 25 of them located at the local provincial administration offices.

This in effect implies that chiefs in selected locations have effectively mainstreamed the protection of children from exploitative and hazardous labour into their work. Their knowledge of the Children Act, 2001, and other relevant legislations providing for child protection has also improved. Hence, they can make decisions that will effectively deal with or deter perpetrators from exploiting children both sexually and in labour. Child Help Desks are to be found strategically located at targeted schools and religious premises.

The capacity of local leaders and administration officers has been enhanced to deal effectively with cases of CSEC and CDW. The leaders, in turn, share with others knowledge gained to sustain community action against trafficking of children into CDW and CSEC. Further, the leaders also use various forums to raise resources for improving the school environment which has in turn increased retention rates. On her part, the Nairobi DCLC has established 8 locational CLCs, 14 school based CLCs and 25 Child Help Desks. The Mombasa DCLC has in place 4 divisional CLCs, 4 locational CLCs, 6 school based CLCs and 15 Child Help Desks. In Malindi, there are 3 divisional CLCs, 8 locational CLCs, 12 school-based CLCs and 20 Child Help Desks.

Data Collection and Awareness Creation at the Local Level

Awareness creation against trafficking of children into domestic work and commercial sex was sustained during the period under review through training workshops. Some members of DCLCs also mainstreamed child labour issues into their work plans. This is true for the Provincial Administrators, Area Educational Officers and in Officers from the Police Department. DCLC members have also undertaken to highlight the issues, hazards and general plight of children in domestic work and commercial sex to their colleagues, especially those who do not sit in the DCLC meetings.

Other forums have also been used to create awareness on WFCL. In Nairobi's Korogocho slums, DCLC members joined women in a procession to mark the World March for Women. During the occasion, presentations and drama whose objective was to create awareness on the hazards of trafficking children into CDW and CSEC were made.

In October 2006, 100 children from different primary schools held a 7km procession carrying placards to protest against commercial sexual exploitation of children. During the event, over 2000 fliers were distributed to children and adults along the route of the walk. As an initial step in raising awareness on CDW and CSEC, the Makadara DCLC launched a Help Desk in Viwandani Location. The event was organized to coincide with the chief's Baraza that had been scheduled to take place on the same date. Fliers and calendars with messages denouncing trafficking of children into commercial sex and domestic work were distributed to members of the community. Some drama and plays were also performed whose



theme highlighted the dangers of trafficking children into CDW and CSEC. Members of Mia Moja Self Help Group, Viwandani Residents Association and Jericho Women Group participated. These groups were key agents of behavioural change against CDW and CSEC in the Makadara Community.

A data collection exercise was carried out to establish the level of community awareness, the nature and extent of child sexual abuse in Embakasi Division in Nairobi District. Focus Group Discussions and one-to-one interviews were also conducted with 300 respondents. This was undoubtedly a tremendous opportunity in creating awareness among residents of the informal settlements on CDW and CSEC.

In Malindi, a Goshi Community representative who was sensitized on trafficking of children into CDW and CSEC has embraced the idea and is now an agent of change and affirmative action in his rural Goshi Community. The teacher, a member of Goshi Development Group and the Malindi DCLC, has helped in mobilizing local resources to support the education of teenage mothers at risk of joining domestic work or commercial sex.

Assorted calendars with information against trafficking of children into CDW and CSEC were printed and distributed in the project districts. The 4000 poster-like A2 calendars were distributed and utilized throughout the year 2006. The message will be a constant reminder of the burden that comes with WFCL. Bookmarks have also been distributed and with messages on the hazards of child labour.

Enhancing the Capacities of the Urban Poor through Community Organisation

The COT Programme continued to implement activities aimed at improving the social-economic conditions of the poor in the slums through sensitization, capacity building, training as well as enabling the poor to gain access to infrastructure. Areas for project implementation were the three villages of Mukuru slums namely, Mukuru Kwa Njenga, Mukuru Kayaba and Mukuru Kwa Rueben. Under its training component, the programme successfully saw the graduation of its second batch of fifteen trainees and recruited a third batch of trainees, whose training session has already started.

The programme enhanced its work in Mukuru slums by consolidating its training and community support programmes. Useful contacts and networks established within the area were further broadened and consolidated both within the community and with other institutions. The programme continued to empower communities to reach out to available support systems including government agencies, corporations and the private sector. Further, the programme came up with workable modalities of engaging and involving the corporate sector through their corporate social responsibility arm.

At the national level, the COT programme was involved in the preparations and participation in the World Social Forum scheduled to take place in Kenya early next year. Subsequently, the programme organized community based organisations (CBOs) in the current training area (Mukuru slums) and former training areas (Kibera and Korogocho) as well as youth groups to participate and showcase their unique and varied organizing interventions at the World Social Forum.

Training of Community Organizers

Training is a major strategy that the programme uses to enable the poor in slum communities to participate in development processes. The programme focused on training staff members of various organizations and institutions on community organisation (CO). The following is a brief description of the main activities and processes that the programme undertook in its training component.



A CO graduand receives a certificate during a graduation ceremony held in October the year.

Graduation of the Second Batch of Trainees

The Second Batch of fifteen trainees graduated in October, 2006, in a colourful ceremony held at the Mukuru Kayaba Primary School. The ceremony was attended by, among others, ANPPCAN Directors, mother agencies, partner organizations and parents and relatives of the graduands. Certificates were awarded to the graduands by the chief guest, the Director of Social Services, Nairobi City Council. Some heads of ANPPCAN national chapters in

Africa who were attending a review meeting of the Exchange of personnel programme in Nairobi at that time got the opportunity to witness and participate in the event.



Training of the Third Batch

Applications for training for the Third Batch were received and short listing conducted in September and October 2006. Forty five (45) applicants from different agencies and organizations expressed interest in the training. Of this number, 18 trainees were selected for the training.

Actual training of the Third Batch started in November 2006 with a four-day orientation programme. Trainees were introduced to community organization in general and were guided on what to expect in the field. They were guided on how to conduct themselves in the training area. After the orientation, the trainees were fielded in specific zones in the three villages of Mukuru, i.e. Kayaba, Njenga and Kwa Reuben to commence organizing work, under close supervision of a COT programme trainer.

The programme has already conducted the probation phase and embarked on the first phase of the training. Of the 18 trainees recruited, 17 of them are continuing with the training programme.

Formation and Development of Community Based Organizations/People Organizations

Under this objective, the programme supported the formation and made follow up on the work of three community based organisations (CBOs) in Mukuru. In Kwa Reuben, the upcoming CBO is known as Reuben Pamoja Group, in Kwa Njenga, it is Njenga Usafi na Maendeleo while that of Kayaba is known as Kayaba Ushirika wa Usafi na Maendeleo. The formation of the CBOs was a result of a series of joint activities by the community and civil society networks in the area. Besides, the programme also conducted some follow up on activities of CBOs formed in the past organizing areas of Kibera and Korogocho slums.

Carrying over from last year, the programme has been engaged in continuous organizational building of CBOs in the project areas. The idea here is to establish people's organizations that bring the community together to resolve issues and problems facing them. Hence, the three CBOs formed in last year's training intervention were facilitated to put in place governance structures to effectively conduct activities on issues prioritized by the community. This year, the programme advocated for membership expansion, leadership formation and development, committee formation and development of rules and regulations.

In turn, respective CBOs have recorded increased membership and have commenced formal registration procedures of their CBOs with relevant authorities. Emphasis on membership development during this phase focused on areas with few people and low community participation in organizing activities. The trainees spent time in conscientising the people and enabling them develop groups that would work hard and deliver on identified issues.

Formation of Mukuru CBO Coalition

Towards the end of the year, the programme facilitated the formation of a CBO Coalition for the three Mukuru CBOs as a strategy to enhance their capacities, and to aid networking and mobilization of resources in order for the CBOs to tackle the issues and problems identified in the community. The Coalition successfully organized a one-day workshop on corporate social responsibility.

The workshop had the following objectives: to bring together the corporate sector and the Mukuru community to discuss ways of working together; to share information on corporate social responsibility programmes of the various companies and how the community can benefit from these programmes; and, outline the problems/issues affecting the Mukuru Community and the corporate sector with aim of forging collaboration.

The workshop attracted participation from the corporate sector and the Mukuru Community. During the workshop, manufacturers and industrialists neighbouring Mukuru slums shared on their social responsibility arrangements and provided information on how community groups could access this programmes. Key participants like the Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM), the Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company and Roto Molders shared on opportunities that exist and which the community could tap on immediately.

A way forward from the workshop was that the Mukuru communities should continue to build rapport with the corporate sector and view social responsibility extended by the corporate sector as a resource that they could fall back on in addressing their needs.

Formation of Village Committees, CBO elections and formalization processes



Some of the leaders of the newly formed CBOs during a meeting in Mukuru Kwa Njenga

On structuring, the COT programme facilitated the formation of leadership committees and differentiation of their operations and linkages. Committees that have been formed in the organizing areas include the following: zonal committees; governing council; issue based/project committees; executive committee (EXCOM); and, general assembly.

The committees have developed clear rules and functions and provide leadership at different

levels within the CBOs. In total, there are 21 zonal committees, three governing councils, several issue based committees and three executive committees in the three villages covered.

These processes have resulted in linking up the initial ad-hoc and informal operations, thus creating synergy. This enabled the committees to undertake constitution building that saw the three CBOs conduct elections by August 2006. The Committees now applied for official registration of the CBOs with relevant state authorities to formalize their operations.

The trainees on their part have ensured adherence to formal structures, including holding of assemblies and meetings. Emphasis here has been on weekly meetings at all levels in which members plan and conduct activities on issues affecting them.

Strengthening Existing and Upcoming CBOs and Community Groups

The COT programme conducted a formation programme for elected leaders to appraise their knowledge, attitudes and skills (KAS) relevant to the work they are expected to do. A two-week training session in leadership development was organized for Mukuru Kwa Njenga leaders in early December. The training was important as it enabled participants drawn from eight zones of the village to appreciate key aspects relevant to CBO leadership.

Besides the above tasks, the COT staff also facilitated elections and leadership training for new committees in TAK- Korogocho. The programme also assisted TAK's Early Childhood Project during its transition period in which it will become a community foundation, thus, managing the affairs of the project on their own. The programme also assisted in the monitoring of the activities of TAK's project committees and the project coordinator.

Enhancing the Capacity of Staff

Given the magnitude of the work involved on the training site, there was need to recruit three more staff members to help with organizing work in Mukuru slums and other settlements. This was made necessary following the secondment of one of the COT trainer to Uganda in the on-going ANPPCAN Exchange of personnel programme.

The three staff were instrumental in helping the upcoming CBOs conduct organizational development as well as in re-orienting them to tackle issues of concern. Each staff was assigned to a CBO in the three villages and was expected to work with other CBOs to provide necessary follow up and support.



A community mobilization activity in Mukuru where leaders and community members discussed various problems facing the ecommunity.

Community Mobilization on Emerging Community Concerns

The three CBOs formed have been handling various issues. These issues include water and environmental sanitation; effluent emissions from the factories; drainage for disposal of storm water; insecurity; fire out breaks; education; population health and HIV/Aids; and, access to clean and affordable water as well as putting up ablution blocks.

Strengthening Existing Linkages and Experience Sharing (Corporate Social Responsibility Workshop)

The programme realizes that effective action on issues that affect the poor require broad participation and involvement of all actors. The programme, therefore, prioritizes engagements with other stakeholders with full involvement of the community members. As such, meetings and forums have been conducted with many stakeholders. Though most of these engagements have been at the field level and respond to immediate concerns of the people, it is observed that more vertical engagements are building up and many people are now beginning to appreciate and would like to be associated with the programmes' work.

An attempt towards upward engagement is the organizing of a workshop on corporate social responsibility. The workshop was held at City Cabanas, Nairobi, on 14 December 2006 and brought together participants from the companies/factories around Mukuru slums. The workshop was a starting point towards collaboration among the CBOs and the corporate sector. The CBOs intend to organize more visits for members of the corporate sector for them to familiarize and understand the needs of the slum dwellers.



Forging Partnership with COT Graduates, Initiation of CO Training in Uganda

The programme was successful in forging partnerships and follow-up on CO graduates. Two community organizers from ANPPCAN Uganda who had earlier been trained in community organization in the ongoing Exchange of personnel programme had shown a keen interest in starting CO activities in Uganda.

In the same spirit, the COT programme utilized the ongoing ANPPCAN Exchange of personnel programme to send a trainer to Uganda, who was instrumental in initiating and rolling out CO training programme in Uganda. The trainer conducted training of the first batch of COs in an informal settlement in Kampala. Graduation of the CO trainees was graced by a senior trainer from the COT Programme, Kenya. Eight community organizers were received certificates during the occasion. This marked a milestone for the ANPPCAN COT programme, in the successful replication of CO training activities in a new country with an ANPPCAN Chapter.

At the national level, the Programme liaised with Community Organisation Practitioners Association of Kenya (COPA-Kenya) to provide refresher training and follow up of the past CO graduates. In particular, the programme participated in COPA Kenya's research on Review of Community Organization as a Social Development Approach in Kenya since 1993. The programme provided technical support for the execution of the research.

Problems and Challenges

- Organizing work in Mukuru slums, like other training settlements, is dependant on the presence of CO trainees. Activities tend to suffer whenever a batch leaves an area. This was particularly so at the start of the training this year in Mukuru slums.
- Some trainees have dropped out of the training due to various reasons. This has affected organizing work in the zones where they had been assigned.
- Increasing poverty among the urban poor increases apathy and encourages opportunism and dependency. Majority of the people in the current organizing area are looking for quick results and handouts.
- There is an need to link the various movements initiated through CO work in Nairobi. This is not being attended to due to financial and personnel limitations at the programme level.
- Some of the participants of the ANPPCAN Exchange of Personnel programme, who have been trained in CO work have expressed the desire to initiate CO activities in their home countries. Unfortunately, when they ask for support, the programme is unable to respond owing to financial challenges.

Conclusion

Community organisation has been hailed as a vital social development approach that facilitates change in the lives of people in informal settlements. It has opened up opportunities for urban communities to participate in bringing development in their communities. Of special note here is that the urban communities' transformation through community organisation training has created a channel for other groups, including the private sector and other development partners to work and network with communities to resolve issues affecting them.

The programme's effort in linking Mukuru Community to available resources and facilities at the local level such as the devolved funds and corporate sector through the corporate social responsibility is beginning to take root albeit slow. The programme will need to be present much longer to provide communities with direction to ensure its success. Strengthening of collaboration between the programme and the City Council of Nairobi is offering hope for the continuity of the programme.



In spite of the challenges, the COT programme still stands as a beacon of hope for the urban poor in Kenya. The potential of the programme is enormous and its ability to transform the lives of the poor is huge. The way forward is to sustain support so as to build the capacities of those working with the poor to provide better services.

Partners who have made this possible

- African Union
- Bernard Van leer Foundation
- FREDSKORPSET of Norway
- ILO/IPEC
- ISPCAN
- Misereor Germany
- OAK Foundation
- Save the Children Foundation
- SOSEED
- WINROCK International

Network of Fredskorpset Partners in Kenya (NEFPAK)

Fredskorpset is Norwegian government aid agency which supports Peace Corps programme aimed at bridging the development gap between the North and South. The agency has supported a South to South and North to South Personnel Exchange programme between organizations in Africa, Asia, South America and Norway since 2002.

To sustain the benefits of the Exchange programme, a Network of Fredskorpset Partners in Kenya (NEFPAK) was launched in 2005, with membership including individual participants in the Exchange programme and partner organizations. The network provides a forum to share experiences, advocate on social-economic and political issues affecting Kenya and also build the capacities of the members.

ANPPCAN plays the role of a host and secretariat to the Network of Fredskorpset Partners in Kenya. The Child Labour Department Programme Manager, Samuel Munyuwiny also plays the role of NEFPAK Coordinator. He brings into the network first hand experience having participated in the Exchange programme in a period of two years, between 2004 and 2005. He inherited the position from his predecessor, Peter Munene, who was also the head of the Child Labour Department at ANPPCAN.

The following are some of the highlights of the year.

National Network Meetings

A successful NEFPAK national network meeting was held on 11 May 2006 in Nairobi, Kenya. This second annual network meeting brought together 40 members of the network, both former and current participants in the Exchange programme and representatives of 16 Fredskorpset partner organizations. The meeting was opened by the Minister for Youth Affairs while the closing ceremony was graced by Her Excellency, the Ambassador of the Royal Embassy of Norway in Kenya. Both the Minister and the Ambassador reiterated the importance of youth networks and the Exchange programme in realizing the millennium development goals and pledged to support NEFPAK.



During the meeting, the secretariat shared the Fredskorpset Annual Report for the year 2005, the Activity Report of NEFPAK for the year 2005 and endorsed the work-plan for the year 2006/7. Also endorsed were administrative templates for NEFPAK aimed at improving performance of the Exchange programme and communication between participants and network members.

The templates included Guidelines for Partners Pre-Exchange Preparation; Participants Expectation Data Collection Form; Guidelines for Partners Post-Exchange Reintegration; and Participants Experience Data Collection Form. Guest speakers were also invited to give talks on Building Positive Attitudes and Practices for Success and on Cross - Cultural Communication and Implications for Partnership.



NEFPAK also held its second Annual General Meeting on 10 - 11 November, 2006 at the Plaza Beach Hotel, Mombasa, Kenya. The objectives of the meeting were to receive the report of the Coordinating Committee and review their mandate; develop strategies for the 2007 and adopt the work-plan; provide an opportunity for networking and bonding of members to create a formidable network; enable members enjoy recreation facilities at the Kenyan coast and enjoy themselves; and to provide opportunity for launch of network's logo, newsletter, and website. The AGM was successful, with specialists from the Presidential Award Scheme conducting a one-day session on team building; the activities enabled members to indeed relate better.

Restructuring of the Management Structure

In the year under review, the Coordinating Committee led by the Chairman, Dr. Frank Okuthe - Oyugi reviewed the administrative structures of the network. This led to the adoption of the General Council as the Supreme Organ, the National Coordinating Committee and the Secretariat as the implementing arm; and the creation of two other sub-committees on Resource Mobilization, Advocacy and Publicity. These were endorsed by the Annual General Meeting held later in November 2006.

Among the priorities of the NEFPAK Coordinating Committee in 2006, was capacity building for individuals and organizations in skills and knowledge necessary for management of resources. A needs assessment questionnaire was designed and applied by the Coordinating Committee to help identify the specific training needs of members. Areas for action include leadership training, communication skills, management skills, especially for the Board of Governors and career choice development. These trainings will be the major focus for the Coordinating Committee beginning 2007. It is advantageous that some of the member organizations and individuals already possess the skills identified above. NEFPAK will seek to exploit the potentials within to enhance the symbiotic relation of the network.

Launch of NEFPAK Newsletter and Website

The year 2006 also saw the launch of NEFPAK flagship bi-annual newsletter, the NEFLINK, and the official website www.nepak.net. Both communication tools were launched during the NEFPAK AGM meeting in November 2006, and are set to improve communication and sharing of information between members both in and out of the country. It is hoped that these communication media will be used to showcase good practices in development that have been learned or practiced by members of the network.

Information, Documentation and Research

In the period under review, Bernard Morara, the staff at the resource centre, was seconded to ANPPCAN Ghana for one year in the ongoing ANPPCAN Exchange of personnel programme. While in Ghana, he contributed immensely in the marketing of the young chapter. In his absence, two volunteers assisted in providing services at the resource centre, albeit with challenges.

ANPPCAN's Information and Documentation Centre continues to provide unparalleled information services on children to readers and staff. This stems from the many years of materials accumulation and development at the resource centre.

The Centre hosts a number of significant research, workshop and seminar reports, journals, books and periodicals. Others include the international and national instruments providing for child protection, reports of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF's State of the World Children, government reports and publications.

The resource Centre continues to enhance its collection by the addition of materials received through publications exchange, purchases e.g. government publication /reports, sharing by civil society organizations and ANPPCAN Chapters' experiences in Africa. Such documents provided the readers with authentic data and information on the situation of children, especially in Kenya.



Over the many years of materials accumulation, the centre has become an important reference centre for students, researchers, organizations the civil society, faith based and community based organizations dealing with children issues.

Besides, the documentation centre also hosts and maintains ANPPCAN's website, an important communication and information sharing tool.

The centre continues to receive newsletters and publications from ANPPCAN Chapters and many partners, such as United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Save the Children UK, the International Labour Organisation's International Programme on the Elimination

of Child Labour (ILO/IPEC) and the Anti-Slavery International. This provided dependable information on the dimension on issues affecting children and beyond.

All this has truly enriched our centre which is extensively used by many readers. We sincerely thank all of these supporters for empowering our centre to become the "Centre for Excellent Reading."

A report of the Conference on Child Trafficking was published. The dissemination of this report has been done and copies of the report retained at the communication centre for reference and future sharing.

The resource centre provided information and back-up services to the ANPPCAN's programmes.

This includes documentation, marketing of programmes activities through IEC materials and the website. Preparations for the First International Conference on Child sexual abuse began this year began this year, with creating awareness on the conference and inviting people to submit abstracts and register for the conference. Already, information on the conference has been shared including flyers and brochures. Registration to the conference has also been made easier by online registration on ANPPCAN's website.



Kubia and Company

Authorized Public Accountants
P O box 56598 Nairobi, Kenya • Tel: 782969

ANPPCAN Report of the Auditors

We have examined the accounts for ANPPCAN for the year ended 31st December, 2006.

We received all the explanations and answers to queries we deemed necessary for audit.

In our opinion, proper books of account have been maintained and the accounts on pages 2 and 3 are in conformity therewith, present a true and fair view of the financial position of ANPPCAN as at 31st December 2006, and the results for the year then ended, when read in conjunction with notes on pages 34 to 35.

Kubia and Company

Nairobi 28th May 2007



**STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006**

	2006	2005
BALANCE B/F	3,606,588.20	5,092,493.90
GRANTS RECEIVED	41,261,001.20	35,461,990.98
	44,867,589.40	40,554,484.88
Expenditure		
1 Administration	2,517,009.75	2,707,378.85
2 Staff salaries	6,988,331.40	7,266,366.00
3 Advocacy and training materials	1,765,770.25	965,879.20
4 International and regional travel	5,303,543.75	5,125,177.65
5 Coordination, reporting and Evaluation	2,928,640.00	5,374,318.35
6 Documentation, printing of Newsletters	682,570.65	715,942.00
7 Training - Workshops, seminars & conferences	14,694,019.05	7,936,977.85
8. Audit and Bank charges	614,423.00	603,363.75
9 Staff Capacity building	1,092,597.20	118,500.00
10 Office equipment maintenance & Insurance	1,836,045.50	533,090.00
11 Staff insurance covers	336,891.00	126,150.00
12 Rent & rates	930,000.00	1,708,575.00
13 Education Support	640,900.00	1,774,367.15
14. Education support for schools, children and Youth polytechnic	2,590,384.40	1,991,811.00
TOTAL	42,921,125.95	36,947,896.80
BALANCE C/F	1,946,463.45	3,606,588.10



BALANCE SHEET AS AT THE 31ST DECEMBER 2006

	NOTE	2006 KSHS	2005 KSHS
Cash and Bank Balance		1,946,463.45	3,606,588.10
FIXED ASSETS			
Equipment	1	706,722.00	557,622.00
			442,500.00
Motor vehicle	2	297,600.00	
		1,004,322.00	1,000,122.00
Total assets		2,950,785.45	4,606,710.10
FINANCED BY:			
Reserves		2,950,785.45	4,606,710.10

