



ANPPCAN Regional Office
Annual Report, 2007



Acronyms

ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
APDK	Association of People with Disability in Kenya
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
DAC	Day of the African Child
DCLCs	District Child Labour Committees
ECPIK	End Child Prostitution in Kenya
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ICTs	Information and Communications Technologies
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
ILO/IPEC	International Labour Organization, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISPCAN	International Society for the Prevention against Child Abuse and Neglect
NEFPAK	Network of Fredskorpset Partners in Kenya
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
TBP	Time-Bound Programme
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
USDOL	United States Department of Labour
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centre
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour

Tribute to Interns and Volunteers

Each year, the Head Office hosts local and international volunteers and also receives and mentors students on internship programmes from the local universities.

During the year, the Head Office received three students on internship. The students came from the United States International University, (USIU), Daystar University and Catholic University of Eastern Africa. The three were fully involved and exposed to programme activities, at the office and in the field. They greatly backed up and boosted programme activities. Through their efforts, ANPPCAN experienced incredible growth in communication, project management and fundraising. One of the intern was added to the ANPPCAN team and is currently participating in the ANPPCAN Exchange of Personnel Programme in Liberia.

During 2007, ANPPCAN received **Jason van Dyk**, a communications volunteer from NetCorps Canada International. Jason has a wealth of experience in Information, Communication and Technologies (ICTs). He has already embarked on the noble task of restructuring and streamlining the Regional Office's communication tools, with special emphasis on revamping the Regional Office's web site.

Remember to check our new-look website in the year 2008, thanks to Jason van Dyk

ANPPCAN continues to welcome and value the contributions of volunteers and interns.



Introduction

The year 2007 was a busy year for ANPPCAN. It saw ANPPCAN organize two important conferences targeting the participation of the international community. The First one was the **Fifth African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect**, whose theme was *HIV/AIDS and Children: the Challenges of Care for and Protection of Children in Africa*. This Conference was organized by ANPPCAN under the leadership of ANPPCAN Uganda Chapter in partnership with the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) and in collaboration with Fredskorpset, United Nations Children's Fund, (UNICEF), Bernard van Leer Foundation, OAK Foundation, Save the Children Sweden, among others.

It attracted participation of some 504 adults and 100 children coming from Africa, but was blended with some participants coming from the United States of America (USA), Europe and Asia. Issues of concern deliberated at the Conference revolved around the following sub-themes:

- ✓ Medical and health related issues and challenges of care and protection of children affected by HIV/AIDS.
- ✓ Socio-economic, religious and cultural issues and challenges of care and protection of children in the era of HIV/AIDS.
- ✓ Ethical and legal aspects of care and protection of children in the era of HIV/AIDS.
- ✓ Strategies for the care and protection of children in the era of HIV/AIDS.
- ✓ Special areas of concern for care and protection of children in the era of HIV/AIDS.

In conclusion, this Conference observed that child abuse targeting children aged 0-6 years is often not attended to in Africa. Thus, the age for Early Childhood Education need to be highlighted. The meeting, therefore, proposed that the forthcoming **Sixth African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect** looks into this.

The Second conference was the **First International Conference in Africa on Child Sexual Abuse**. This Conference was done with the collaboration and support of many agencies, namely, Plan International, OAK Foundation, Liverpool VCT – Kenya, Kenya Airways, Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs, Global Fund for Women and Fredskorpset (FK) Norway. Participants to the Conference were drawn from all over the world and included researchers, children service providers, policy makers and the children themselves. It had a strong component of training which was identified as a major need for those practitioners working in Africa. The role of the media in highlighting child sexual abuse was also underscored at the meeting. Many issues emerged from the Conference that pointed to the following:

- ✓ Child sexual abuse is rampant in Africa. This is supported by the fact that of all cases of child abuse reported, sexual abuse ranks the highest.





Prof. Frederick Okatcha (right), Dr. Florence Muli-Musiime, Hon. Dr. Moody Awori, Vice-President, Kenya, and Amb. Nancy Kirui follow proceedings at the Conference

WHO, in its 2002 report, says that 20% of abused females and 6-10% of males reported to have been sexually abused. However, the Conference noted that these statistics represent a gross under-estimation owing to under-reporting and the ever changing nature of child sexual abuse.

✓ While this is happening, the Conference noted that poverty, culture, conflicts, child

headed households, street and working children, drug and substance abuse, and children with special needs contributed significantly to the vulnerability of children to sexual abuse.

- ✓ The Conference also observed inadequate, poorly coordinated services and weak response systems to child sexual abuse victims, with most of the children service providers and support centres being concentrated in urban centres while the problem happens unabated in the rural settings.
- ✓ The Conference was informed that the impact of sexual abuse on children was devastating and required the intervention of professional actors. This is, however, a huge omission in Africa where children who have been violated end up at the hands of unskilled service providers who have little or no knowledge of sexual abuse and its impact. This is double tragedy to sexually abused children in Africa.

For both conferences, references can be made to the websites www.anppcanug.org and www.anppcan.org

Both Conferences provided opportunities for ANPPCAN Board members to meet. In Kampala, Uganda, Board members met and deliberated extensively on the transformation of ANPPCAN as a network. This culminated to the consultant leading the transformation to visit a number of chapters to assess needs and the possibilities on the ground. The visits also included assessment of the capacities of some of the chapters, as well as the projects being implemented. These efforts saw the production of **Vision 2014**, which has to be implemented to ensure the sustainability of ANPPCAN as an organization and network.

The ANPPCAN-FK Exchange of Personnel Programme continued to its Fifth Phase. It realized its maturity where some of the staff participating started to openly address what was seen as challenges in the network, especially, at chapter levels. Top in the list of the identified challenges include few chapters not adhering to the conditions of the Exchange. Challenges related to governance, management and programmes of some of the chapters were also raised. This was considered positive because they can be addressed more proactively instead of pushing them under the carpet. In January, Exchange participants in the year 2006 gathered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, for a home-coming meeting in which they shared their experiences and challenges with representatives from Fredskorpset, Norway and ANPPCAN. Issues generated from the meeting were then used to refine the programme in the year 2007.

While the year under review started well and was full of activities making it appear as having fewer days, the year ended with lots of problems, especially in Kenya where the headquarters is based. The violence that followed the general elections in Kenya left over 1,200 people dead, some 350,000 persons internally displaced and some 6,000 persons becoming refugees in Uganda. Many children and their parents bore the brunt of the violence. The post-election violence left many people in Kenya shocked and traumatized and will have major impact on the Regional Office's activities.

Major Activities at Continental Level

The Exchange of Personnel Programme

The year saw 10 members of staff drawn from ANPPCAN Chapters and the Regional Office take part in the Fifth Phase of the Exchange Programme. The Exchange involved nine chapters and the Regional Office. The chapters that participated in the programme were Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. ANPPCAN Regional Office posted exchange participants to Nigeria and Zambia.

The Exchange has been running for 5 years now, with the First Phase of the programme having kicked off in June 2002. Like in the past, the programme continued to draw ANPPCAN Chapters together to share strategies on child protection in the continent. The programme further boosted the financial, managerial and programming needs of the chapters with exchange of good practices and experiences from among the staff that participated in the programme in the phase under review. Chapters that have received backing of the programme are reportedly fast-tracking child protection programmes with huge successes. These chapters include Tanzania, Mauritius and Zambia, which, are also participating in the Fifth Phase of the Exchange.

The programme has been credited for mentoring past and current staff of the ANPPCAN network. This was true given the exposure of staff to different work environments, in which the staff learned and initiated child protection strategies whilst in the host country. In so doing, the staff have shown steady growth in knowledge, with some staff now comfortably managing the implementation of regional programmes on child protection with a lot of ease.

Review and planning meetings of the Exchange were held during this phase. Besides looking at the progress of the Fifth Phase of the Exchange programme, the meeting also served as a forum to review other regional programmes initiated and

being implemented by network members. These programmes are child trafficking and violence against Children. ANPPCAN Chapters in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Uganda are the partners who are implementing some components of the projects with ANPPCAN Regional Office being the leading agency. The planning meeting, on its part, was meant to chart the way forward for the next phase, including reaching consensus on the participating chapters, exploring the need to expand the programme to new chapters and selection of participants to take part in the Sixth Phase of the programme in 2008.

During the review meeting, Chapter Heads proposed that resource mobilization for Chapters' programmes needs to go beyond donors for reasons of sustainability and realization of intended impact. As a follow up to this, a meeting of chapter heads was held where strategies on resource mobilization at national (chapter level) and regional levels were developed.



Review meeting of the Exchange of Personnel Programme in progress in Nairobi, Kenya. The programme was in its Fifth Phase this year

The Fifth African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect

Regional forums have, over the years, provided ANPPCAN with opportunities for networking and advocacy on emerging issues in child protection. One such forum organized by ANPPCAN was the **Fifth African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect** held in Kampala, Uganda, on 27 – 29 March 2007. The theme of the Conference was *“HIV/AIDS and children: the challenges of care for and protection of children in Africa”*

The Conference featured researchers, academicians, practitioners and children in attendance. It provided a platform to share ideas, experiences, good practices and research findings on the care and protection of children affected by the HIV/AIDS in Africa. The Conference deliberated at length the medical, health, socio-economic, religious, cultural, ethical and legal issues and a wide range of strategies in the care and protection of children affected by HIV/AIDS.

During the Conference, practitioners, researchers and children explored strategies for developing and scaling up for effective and sustainable responses towards the protection of children affected by HIV/AIDS. The Conference was organized with the support of the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) and provided opportunities for networking as many partners also attended. Several issues emerged from the Conference and were as follows:

- ✓ The Conference noted that children infected with HIV/AIDS were faced with challenges related to child health care, and, in particular, access to anti-retroviral therapy (ART), continuous supply of ART, adequate nutritional supplement and providing affected children with adherence support.
- ✓ The Conference also observed that while efforts were being made to fight HIV/AIDS in Africa, several factors negated the achievement of results. These included poverty, gender (issues of discrimination and exclusion), inadequate access to health care, political instability and high fertility rate.



Directors from ANPPCAN Head Office and a participant from Uganda (in the middle) during the Fifth African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect in Kampala, Uganda.

- ✓ The forum further observed that the gains made in the fight against HIV/AIDS amongst children were being eroded by socio-cultural practices prevalent in many communities in Africa. These practices include early marriage, widow inheritance, female genital mutilation. Others include donor dependencies, corruption and political will in the allocation of resources.
- ✓ While noting that several initiatives targeting children affected by HIV/AIDS were in place, it was observed that majority of children were yet to be reached. Hence, the meeting proposed for the following: that interventions focus on prevention and mitigation; the application of broad-based approaches which including education, health-care, social and legal protection; the development of comprehensive national legislation and policies in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC); scaling up of social protection measures to reach vulnerable children and their families; addressing gender disparities and psycho-social support for children.

The First International Conference in Africa on Child Sexual Abuse

ANPPCAN in her endeavour to lead the way in finding solutions to contemporary challenges facing children in Africa, organised yet another landmark Conference dubbed the “**First International Conference in Africa on Child Sexual Abuse.**” The Conference was held in Nairobi, Kenya, on 24-26 September, 2007. The theme of the Conference was to “*enhance knowledge through research, practice and partnership to protect children against sexual abuse.*” The world-wide event aimed at advancing knowledge regarding the various types of sexual abuse and their complexity in the cultural settings of Africa. The conference sought to identify the nature, magnitude and the causes of child sexual abuse in Africa, create a forum to identify strategies to deal with sexual violence against children and provide an opportunity to share information and experiences with a view to enhancing partnership and networking.



The 1st International Conference in Africa on Child Sexual Abuse in progress in Nairobi

media to address the problem of child sexual abuse in Africa. It attracted over 420 participants from all over the world.

The Conference brought stakeholders and practitioners in child protection together to map out, share experiences and expertise on how to address the vice. The event marked the beginning of heightened action efforts and building of synergies amongst government departments, civil society organizations and the

The Conference was preceded with a pre-conference for children, in which they deliberated on sexual abuse from their perspective. This brought together over 300 children who made recommendations for consideration at the Conference. On the eve of the Conference, a one-day Training Institute on Child Sexual Abuse was conducted by experts in the field, mainly to enhance knowledge on research and interventions required to deal with cases of child sexual abuse. The experts were drawn from the Institute for Child Witness Research and Training, South Africa. It attracted over 100 delegates.

Regional Programme Initiatives

During 2007, the Head Office introduced two regional programmes whose implementation involved partnership of several partners. One of the programmes is the *anti-Child Trafficking* covering Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The programme is supported by OAK Foundation and is implemented in collaboration with ANPPCAN Chapters in Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda. Past studies done by ANPPCAN show that child trafficking occurs at two levels - internal and cross border. Hence, the regional angle to child trafficking and the need for a collaborative approach to effectively break the trafficking chain, at both levels.

The second programme is ‘*Promoting the Right of the Child to be protected from Violence*’ which covers Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya and Somalia. This project is implemented in partnership with Save the Children Finland and with the Support of the European union. The project aims at reducing incidences of violence against children in the four countries. Violence in the region is manifested in many forms including armed conflicts, female genital mutilation, commercial sexual exploitation of children, among others. The project was introduced in April 2007 and has already conducted desk reviews and studies in Kenya and Somaliland with a view to informing interventions on violence against Children.

The two programmes are grounded on strong regional partnerships and are set to introduce systems amongst governments and stakeholders to address the issues.

Major Activities at the National Level

Supporting Children in Labour to Access Education

The year 2007 was another milestone for the oldest ANPPCAN programme, now the Department of Child Labour. The Department strengthened its efforts in research, innovative programming, advocacy for policy and legislative reforms and influencing regional anti-child labour strategies. The *Time-Bound Programme on Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour* was the flag bearer of the Department with over 4,000 children directly benefiting from the programme. At the regional level, the ANPPCAN Exchange of Personnel Programme supported by Fredskorpset, once again, provided opportunities for replication of some of the good practices of the Department in other African countries.

Over 4,000 child labourers and those at risk supported in education under the Time-Bound Programme (TBP)

The *Time-Bound Programme (TBP) on the Elimination of the WFCL* is an ILO/IPEC's programme geared towards jump-starting the government of Kenya to implement a national action plan on child labour. The programme is supported by the United States Department of Labour. ANPPCAN is one of the organizations participating in the programme.

Among the 22 ILO partner organizations implementing the programme, ANPPCAN had the highest withdrawals. The Department withdrew 3,500 children from the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) and supported 2,500 children at risk of dropping from school into child labour to remain in school. Some of the strategies employed by the Department to keep children out of exploitative labour include providing alternative and viable family income generating activities (IGAs),

Promoting education of vulnerable children and empowering families economically is a strategy ANPPCAN uses in the fight against child labour in Kenya



strengthening local child labour committees and increasing awareness on causes and effects of child labour.

A total of 2,822 children (1,406 males and 1,416 females), representing 71% of the targeted numbers, were withdrawn from WFCL. This includes 2,648 children aged 5-15 years placed in primary schools and 174 children aged 15-17 years placed in vocational training centres. Another 2,987 children (1,605 males and 1,382 females) at risk of dropping from school into WFCL were also identified by the Department. Of this number, 1,250 were supported to remain in school through provision of school uniforms, shoes, school bags, blankets and food. Those in vocational centres were supported for vocational trades through the provision of uniforms, food as well as counselling services facilitated by teachers in respective vocational training centres.

At the local level, significant components of the *Time-Bound Programme* activities were implemented by the DCLCs. This, besides encouraging local ownership of the initiative, was an important long-term strategy in the fight against child labour.

Upon building the capacity of the DCLCs in various ways in the past on service delivery, the Department began channeling funds to DCLCs for use in implementing components of the programme's activities. The funds, totaling to Kshs.1, 805,500 per district, included monies for capacity building (Kshs 276, 500) and direct support (Kshs.1, 529,000).

Capacity building involved holding of planning meetings; training DCLCs; supporting DCLCs to conduct sensitization; monitoring; awareness raising and support to child help desks. Under direct support, DCLCs used the funds to support children at-risk of dropping out of school to remain in school, and also support withdrawn children to continue with their education. To empower families to support the education of their children, necessary support was provided to 250 families including seed money, training and operationalisation of IGAs.

Sustaining Programme Efforts

During 2007, the Department sought to effectively institutionalise programme initiatives through the formation and building the capacity of local level structures in the fight against child labour. The period saw the strengthening of the District Child Labour Committees (DCLCs) in five districts, namely, Busia, Kiambu, Maragua, Siaya and Suba. Eleven (11) divisional, 19 locational and 125 school child labour committees were created to enhance grassroot participation on the fight against WFCL. In addition, 25 child help desks and 88 child rights clubs were formed. All these are supervised by the District CLCs with technical support from ANPPCAN.

Departing from the traditional blotted structures of District CLCs, the committees were re-structured to create a core team of three (3) officers from the departments

of Education, Department of Children's Services and Labour and eleven (11) or more members depending on the departments operating at the districts. This reduced membership in DCLCs from the traditional 25, to a maximum of 14 members, for enhanced accountability and efficiency.

Further, strategic partnerships were created at the DCLC level through inclusion of representatives from the Constituency Development Fund and Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs). Linkages were made with groups such as the Association of People with Disability in Kenya (APDK) with experience in micro-enterprise in Busia district and the Quality Management for Social Development (QMSD) in South Nyanza. The inclusion of the two groups was aimed at leveraging of resources required for support of identified children and the family income generating activities (IGAs). The MFIs provided training and advisory services to families undertaking IGAs.



Enhancing knowledge through training and public awareness is vital for effective social mobilization against child labour. As such, training for 222 members of the child labour committees was conducted on identifying children at risk, those to be withdrawn and services to be provided to children as an alternative to child labour. Twenty seven (27) public meetings were held to raise awareness on child labour, with 6,000 community members attending. These meetings were organized by the locational child labour committees and addressed by the DCLC members, staff from the Department and ILO/IPEC, as well as community leaders.

School-Based IGAs going stronger despite no direct support

The School IGA Status report, 2007, gives a life-line to the concept. More than 10 schools across Suba, Siaya, Kiambu and Maragua districts supported the education of more than 500 children in primary, secondary and vocational training centres through income from the school IGAs. Most IGAs initiated as far back as 2001 were still blossoming, despite diminished support from the donors. Proceeds from sale of



school based IGAs such as nappier grass, sheep, bulls, chicken, mangoes, and bananas were used to buy school uniforms, learning materials, initiate school feeding programmes and partially pay for tertiary and secondary education for some of the rehabilitated child labourers. And, in some schools, the income from school IGAs came in handy during delayed disbursement of free

primary education fund by the government.

School-based IGAs have greater potential in supplementing government's effort in free primary and secondary education and also in meeting the needs of other vulnerable children. Introduced by ANPPCAN's Child Labour Department in the mid 90's, some of the programme strategies have been successfully replicated in other national child labour programmes, ANPPCAN network in Africa and other ILO/IPEC partners in the world.

During the implementation of the *Time-Bound Programme on the Elimination of WFCL*, the Department sought alternative IGA investments that would suit the rural economy and circumvent the challenges realized in previous IGA projects. The grain *Amaranth* – also called the *wonder grain* – offers an opportunity to families and schools affected by WFCL to implement profitable and manageable IGAs. In the current phase of the programme, the Department, after concretizing the initiative, introduced the crop to families and schools in Siaya and Kiambu districts where it is implementing the *Time-Bound Programme* to improve food quality and provide a sustainable source of income.

The new concept of child help desks introduced by ANPPCAN was acknowledged by the TBP mid-term evaluator as an innovative step towards creating sustainable community- based child protection structures. The desks are not just a physical

Building the capacity of child help desks: the Child Labour Manager, ANPPCAN, hands over stationery to a help-desk officer in Makuyu Division, Maragua District.



location, but an accessible facility to most of the community members, where they report cases of child labour and other child rights violations. The centres are manned by local volunteers including the teachers, religious leaders and the local administration officers, the assistant chiefs.

In the course of these activities, two champions in the fight against child labour emerged in the year 2007. They included a local assistant chief in Makuyu Division and another from Siaya District who relentlessly fought child labour in their areas of jurisdiction with remarkable success.

Replication of Child Labour Initiative in Zambia and other African Countries with an ANPPCAN Chapter, courtesy of the Exchange of Personnel programme

One of the objectives of ANPPCAN and which is being realized through the Exchange of Personnel programme, is the identification and sharing of good practices on child protection. Child labour is one of the programmes that has been able to document good practices from Kenyan experience that have been successfully replicated in other African countries.

In the year 2007, a team of Zambian government and non-government organization officials led by the country's Labour Commissioner held a familiarization visit to Kenya. They visited ANPPCAN's child labour field office in Kiambu district, the Ministry of Labour and other agencies implementing child labour programmes in Kenya to learn good practices for replication.

The Zambian delegation was particularly impressed by the concept of child help desks, school-based income generating activities and the district child labour committees, which they vowed to borrow and implement wholesomely. The Kiambu District Child Labour Committee (DCLC) was a special attraction to the



Zambian delegation as they paid a courtesy call to the Kiambu District Commissioner, who is the patron of the local DCLC

Zambian delegation given the efforts made by the committee to be self sustainable. The DCLC has previously raised money for its activities through hosting a dinner and conducting local fundraising. It should be remembered that similar replication of good practices learnt in combating child labour in Kenya had been successfully done by ANPPCAN Chapters in Liberia and Ghana.

In conclusion, the year 2007 saw the Child Labour Department at ANPPCAN make grand strides in the fight against the Worst Forms of Child Labour. In the span of one year, the Department supported close to half the total number of children targeted. Improved management skills of the local Child Labour Committees were prioritized and strengthened and are bound to sustain support to withdrawn and supported children for many years to come. These are indeed grand steps towards a child labour free Kenya. The Department continues to work with the government through the Ministry of Labour to ensure that lessons learnt are imbibed into the larger implementation phase of the National Child Labour Policy and the National Plan of Action on Child Labour.

Empowering Children to Promote their Rights through Child Participation

The Child Participation project at ANPPCAN rallies children to advocate for the rights of other children in Kiambu District. It aims to empower children to take a leading role, in partnership with adults, in promoting the rights of children in the district, especially those affected by HIV/AIDS.



Child Rights Clubs

In the year under review, five (5) child rights clubs were established in five primary schools, namely, Riabai, KiuRiver, Chief Wandie, Gicoco and Maciri. The clubs are an avenue where children meet to discuss issues affecting them and organize advocacy activities both within the school and in the community. Towards the last quarter of the year, the clubs formed a network, through which they hold advocacy activities during the Community Service Day and the Sports Day. In the month of September, some members of the children's clubs participated in the **First International Conference in Africa on Child Sexual Abuse**, organized by ANPPCAN Regional Office.

Resource Centre

Through the support and participation of the local community, a resource centre was established. The local community provided premises for the resource centre, donated books and offered volunteers to work at the resource centre. Activities at the resource centre were coordinated by organizations and volunteers sourced from the local community-based organizations. The resource centre addressed the need for integrating children out of school into the activities of the clubs, thereby,

enabling them to champion the plight of orphans and children affected by HIV/AIDS.

The resource centre has creative arts and sports equipment, books and other child friendly materials. Children visit the centre for mentoring (in music, drama, communication and sports), for recreational activities (drawing, watching children friendly movies and reading) and for general socialization. And through the songs, poems and drama, children themselves take part in the fight against discrimination against orphans and children affected by HIV/AIDS.

Training

Five training workshops were conducted in the period targeting children themselves and adults as well. The trainings were meant to equip the teachers, administrators, care-givers, and the general community with skills necessary for the running of child rights clubs. Children were also trained on HIV/AIDS, child rights and responsibilities, leadership skills, stigma and discrimination, communication skills and attitudinal change, leadership and advocacy skills to enable them become effective advocates of their rights.



Mentor session: child rights club members being mentored

Community Service Day

During the Community Service Day, children, through their clubs, organized an environmental clean-up activity where they invited adults to participate in the

clean-up exercise of the environment. On this Day, the children gave service to the society and at the same time used the event to sensitize the society on the need to protect orphaned children and children affected by HIV/AIDS.

Sports Day

Children held Sports Day in Kiambu District where they participated in various games. Like the Community Service Day, the children used the Sports Day to interact with community members and sensitize them on children's rights as well as the rights of the vulnerable groups in the society.

The Sports Day also provided an opportunity for children to enhance networking of the child rights clubs and also interact with the adults through games. During the Sports Day, adults were encouraged to engage in games with children, thereby, building synergies between the community and children in an effort to advance the rights of orphaned children and those affected by HIV/AIDS.

Newsletter

The production of the newsletter provided an opportunity for children to display their skills in writing through poems, articles, songs and plays. Through the newsletter, children shared their views on pertinent issues affecting them with other children and adults.

Outcomes

- ✓ Increased reporting of cases of child abuse, violation of children's rights and other forms of child maltreatment was noted. This was as a result of improved awareness on children's rights and their responsibilities.
- ✓ Enhanced awareness on the need to care and support orphans and other children affected by HIV/AIDS. Through the child rights clubs, children

Child rights club members of Kiu-River Primary School in a clean-up exercise during the Community Service Day in Kiambu district.



freely talked about the need to fight stigma and discrimination of orphans in their schools, families and in the communities.

- ✓ Community awareness on children issues and their right to be involved in decision making has now been appreciated by the adults. Further, adults are now more willing to listen to children and find time to attend activities organized by children e.g. during the Community Service Day and Sports Day. Indeed, adult members have let go cultural practices that hindered child participation.
- ✓ Enhanced child-to-child and child-to-adult discussions, where children are supported, given responsibilities and provided with opportunities to lead in processes that promote their welfare. In schools, for instance, there are now reduced incidences of teacher-pupil conflicts as children readily discuss issues affecting them with their teachers.

Direct Action efforts to Reduce Child Trafficking in the Region

The anti-Child Trafficking programme started in the year 2007 and works to eliminate child trafficking in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. It seeks to increase levels of awareness among different groups, build the capacity of service providers and develop and enhance networks and alliances to effectively fight child trafficking. It also seeks to undertake action oriented studies on child trafficking to enhance knowledge and guide interventions for curbing the vice. The project is supported by OAK Foundation and Save the Children Sweden.

Awareness Raising

Awareness raising on child trafficking was conducted amongst stakeholders through a multi-media approach. In Uganda, a series of radio talk shows on child trafficking were conducted during the Child Abuse Awareness Week leading to the Day of the African Child. In Tanzania, ANPPCAN Tanzania held a press conference at the National Information Centre with media personnel.



Newspaper articles were published in leading newspaper dailies as one way of generating public debates on child trafficking.

In the year under review, each country produced at least 1,000 posters and disseminated the same to stakeholders. Three big billboards with anti-child trafficking messages were produced and erected at the Moyale border. Similarly, ANPPCAN spearheaded build up activities for the commemoration of the Day of the African Child, whose theme was “*Combating Child Trafficking.*” In the period, ANPPCAN, working closely with the Department of Children services and border police, rescued a boy who had been trafficked from Eldoret, Kenya, to Tarime district in Tanzania.

At another level, awareness raising seminars for children and adults were held. The seminars targetted the formerly trafficked children, out of school and in-school children. The targetted audiences for adults included local leaders, police officers, immigration officers and representatives from non-governmental organizations.

The seminars were vital in enhancing the participants’ knowledge on child trafficking, the forms, causes, effects of child trafficking, existing interventions and available support systems for child trafficking. At the grassroots level, community awareness was conducted for over 3,000 people in the region.

Training of journalists from 24 local radio stations on child trafficking was successfully conducted in Uganda. The journalists undertook to intensify reporting and coverage of child trafficking while putting ethical considerations first. They also proposed to use investigative journalism in order to expose the perpetrators

involved in the practice since child trafficking is hidden in nature. Thirty one (31) media representatives, including journalists and public relation officers from governments, were trained and mentored in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania.

Capacity Building of Service Providers

Six anti-child trafficking committees were formed and trained at the Busia border, Loitoktok border and the Moyale border. The committees comprised of members from government departments such as the probation and social welfare, immigration, police, community liaison, department of children's services and representatives from civil society organizations.

The role of the committees includes identifying, tracing and re-integration of child victims of trafficking, monitoring and documentation of the same. They are also charged with lobbying appropriate actors to enact appropriate anti-child trafficking bi-laws, holding periodic meetings to report and document emerging trends in child trafficking as well as strengthening and coordinating referral mechanisms to combat child trafficking in their respective areas.

The six committees were duly trained and sensitized on children's rights as well as child trafficking. During the training of the committees, action plans were developed on awareness raising and joint review meetings drawn for Busia and Loitoktok districts. The training equipped the committees with knowledge on child trafficking, highlighted the role of the members and guided them in developing action plans for joint implementation to curb child trafficking in the region. Joint meetings conducted amongst the committees provided greater opportunities for experience sharing on the legal frameworks providing for child protection, and child trafficking in particular.

Sensitization workshops for members of the judiciary and line ministries were held in Uganda. A major milestone in this training was the commitment of ministers in Uganda to expedite the law against trafficking in persons. This will go a long way



Strengthening child protection teams on child trafficking: Children service providers undergo training on child trafficking in Busia district

in fighting against child trafficking in Uganda. The sensitization training targeted individuals who come into contact with children at transit points. Participants agreed to fulfil their responsibilities including streamlining the movement of children at border points, support of bi-laws aimed at combating child trafficking as well as network with other actors for better impact.

In Kenya, the programme co-ordinator attended forums conducted under the auspices of the National Steering Committee on Trafficking in Persons (TIP). On a successful note, a bill on trafficking was drafted and deposited with the Attorney General's Office. In addition, a comprehensive National Plan of Action on Child Trafficking has been fast-tracked and is at an advanced stage. Kenya assented to the Palermo Protocol in January 2005.

Across the border, the Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Bill was passed into law by Ugandan Parliament. The country signed the protocol in December 2000. However, the governments of Ethiopia and Tanzania have not yet signed the Protocol but the government of Ethiopia has already drafted a bill on Trafficking in Persons, (TIP).

The introduction of the project in Moyale, the Ethiopian side, was preceded by a two-day training workshop on child rights and child trafficking for police officers, immigration officers and social workers. Twenty five (25) participants attended the training. A second two-day sensitization workshop on child rights, violence against children and child trafficking was held in September 2007, with an expanded participation of the police, immigration officers, social workers, education officers, NGO actors and some representatives from the health department. It attracted the participation of 51 service providers. Given the importance of the media in promoting child rights issues and protecting children from abuse, ANPPCAN Ethiopia organized a two-day awareness raising workshop for media personnel at Moyale in December 2007. Thirty one (31) participants attended the workshop that included public relation officers from government departments.

A 2-day joint sensitization workshop for 22 participants drawn from both the committees in Kenya and Tanzania was held at Loitokitok. The workshop focused on children's rights according to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) and the Children Act. A similar training was conducted for children service providers in Busia and Moyale. Sixty (60) delegates drawn from children service providers operating in the two areas attended the training.

ANPPCAN, through the programme, participated in a meeting to draw recommendations for a Regional Plan of Action on Child Trafficking in Kampala, Uganda, in June 2007. The meeting was organised by the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Further, productive networks on child trafficking were established and strengthened both at the project communities and at the national level. Meetings were held with international stakeholders such as the International Organization of Migration (IOM), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crimes and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Information, communication and education (IEC) materials on child including posters and flyers were shared during these meetings.



Some of the DCLCs members who were trained on child rights and protection including combating child trafficking in Moyale District.

Promoting the Right of a Child to be Protected from Violence

The project, *'Promoting the Right of the Child to be protected from Violence'* in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya and Somalia was launched in April 2007 to enhance knowledge on violence, undertake advocacy and execution of relevant laws, establish regional platforms for dialogue and networking, and, formulate a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder based plans of action at national level to stop all forms of violence in the four countries. The project is implemented in partnership with Save the Children Finland with the support of the European Union.

The year 2007 marked the first year of implementation of the European Initiative for Democracy on Human Rights (EIDHR) 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 the four countries.

ANPPCAN, partnering with Save the Children Finland and with the support of the European Union, initiated this regional project in an effort to respond to incidences of violence against children in the region.

Desk Reviews and Studies on Violence

In the period under review, the programme sought to deepen knowledge on violence against children, increase the capacity of the civil society organizations to monitor and report violence, facilitate the establishment of regional platforms for dialogue and networking as well as promote and inform national plans of action to stop violence against children in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya and Somalia.

The programme successfully undertook literature review in Kenya and Somaliland on violence against children. The desk reviews were aimed at furthering the following:

- ✓ Review and analysis of existing literature on violence against children, and,

Children hold a march in Nairobi to denounce violence against children



- ✓ Review and analysis of national laws and policies providing for violence against children in Kenya and Somaliland.

The desk reviews focused on the socio-economic, legal, legislative and policy issues geared towards addressing violence against children in Kenya and Somaliland. The desk reviews identified gaps for further research in an attempt to enrich understanding of issues relating to violence against children. The forms of violence indicated in the literature in Somaliland were mainly female genital mutilation, emotional, physical and sexual violence, child labour, violence on the streets and institutions and early marriage.

Informed by the desk reviews, ANPPCAN undertook an in-depth situational analysis on violence against children in Kenya and Somaliland. The situational analysis further deepened understanding of both the legal and policy issues on violence against children.

The purpose of the situational analysis was to investigate the dynamics and nature of violence against children in Kenya and Somaliland based on the age, gender, locality, socio-cultural and related dimensions as well as available interventions to address violence. The study sought to accomplish the following:

- ✓ Establishing the prevalence and magnitude of various forms of violence against children.
- ✓ Determining the age, gender, locality and socio-cultural dimensions of violence against children in Kenya and Somaliland.
- ✓ Determining the capacity of the judiciary in enforcing existing legislations, and,
- ✓ Investigating the the awareness of the specific legal and legislative frameworks such as the Children Act, 2001, the Sexual Offenses Act, 2006, etc and the sources of information on violence against children.

In Kenya, the study identified the major forms of violence against children as being physical, psychological and sexual violence. Recommendations that emerged from the study were:

- Assessing the impact of the implementation of the various acts e.g the Children Act, 2001.
- Assessing the level of compliance of the Kenyan Criminal Justice system with the various UN instruments.
- The role of the informal justice systems in addressing violence against children
- The effectiveness and accessibility of the criminal justice system to children as victims and perpetrators of violence.

In Somaliland, the research brought to light some of the hidden forms of violence against children including neglect and abandonment, street children, bullying by older children at school, and physical abuse within homes.

Some recommendations towards stopping violence against children were proposed in Somalia. They include the following:

- ✓ Improving the educational and health system
- ✓ Giving children a voice
- ✓ Enacting comprehensive laws on children
- ✓ Creating child rescue and child care centres
- ✓ Building the capacity of children service providers, including NGOs
- ✓ Developing comprehensive communication and sensitization strategies, considering the Somaliland oral traditions
- ✓ Innovative strategies aimed at reaching children in the rural areas, particularly in Sool and Sanaag areas.
- ✓ Necessary training for police officers, teachers and other children service providers on violence against children

At the end of the fourth quarter of the EIDHR programme, ANPPCAN successfully organized two national stakeholders validation forums in Kenya and Somaliland in order to share the study findings. The forums sought to:

- Share the situation of children in each of the two countries and define the way forward in responding to violence against children.
- Enhance sharing of experience and good practices as well as get feedback from the stakeholders.
- The forum served to inform others of the good practice interventions available in this area with a view to improving and streamlining programmes and practices to protect children from incidences of violence.

The two national forums attracted the participation of 100 delegates in each of the two countries. Participants were drawn from various s children service providers including policy makers, government officials, opinion leaders and representatives from civil society organizations and international NGOs as well as children.

Marking the Universal Children's Day

ANPPCAN recognizes the fact that some issues affecting children require collaborative efforts to address them. It is on this strength that ANPPCAN and Undugu Society of Kenya forged together in planning activities to mark the Universal Children's Day in October, 2007. Over 100 rehabilitated street children from Pumwani and Mathare, in the outskirts of Nairobi, participated in marking the Day.

Similarly, ANPPCAN, working with other children stakeholders and the Department of Children's Services organized activities to commemorate the Day of the African Child, which was held on 16 June 2007. The theme of the year's Day of the African Child was "Combating Child Trafficking."



Children in a procession march in the streets of Nairobi denouncing violence against children.



A football match was organised as one way of marking the Universal Children's Day. The ANPPCAN's Violence project used the occasion to drum home the need to stop violence against children.

Enhancing the Capacities of the Urban Poor for Participatory Governance

The year in review saw successful conclusion of community organization training (COT) in Kenya. The programme, whose activities spanned over a decade and half, reached three slum communities and their children in Nairobi, with replication of the programme to a slum in Kampala, Uganda, during the ongoing ANPPCAN Exchange of Personnel programme. Over the years, the programme undertook community training and organizing activities in three slums in Nairobi, namely, Korogocho, Kibera and Mukuru slums.

Her sister programme, the Home-Based Day Care Centres project in Korogocho, which provided Early Childhood Education and Care to 0-6 years olds, also ended last year and was handed over to the community under the auspices of the Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF).

The first half of the year saw the COT programme 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. This took place in the three villages of Mukuru slums, namely *Mukuru kwa Njenga*, *Mukuru Kayaba* and *Mukuru kwa Rueben*. At the national level, the COT programme and members from the three slum communities participated at the World Social Forum that took place in Kenya early this year.

The following is a summary of activities done in the three informal settlements in the year under review.

Training

During this period, the programme successfully conducted its Community organization training that saw the graduation of its third and last batch of fifteen

trainees in Mukuru Slums in May 2007. The training of the third batch started late last year with a four-day orientation programme. The trainees were prepared on Community Organization, and guided on how to conduct themselves in the field. After the orientation, the trainees were then fielded in 'zones' in the three villages of Mukuru under the supervision of a trainer to start organizing work.

Graduation of the Third Batch of Trainees

The third batch of fifteen trainees graduated in May in a colourful ceremony held at the Mukuru Community Centre, Nairobi. The ceremony was attended by, among others, ANPPCAN directors, mother agencies, partner organizations as well



Some of the Graduands during the Graduation Ceremony of Community Organizers at Mukuru Community Centre, Nairobi. ANPPCAN staff, community members and families of graduands attended.

as parents and relatives of the graduands. A local community based organization, the *Mukuru kwa Njenga Ushirika wa Usafi na Maendeleo* used the occasion to mobilize funds for their development initiatives.

Support to Community Based Organizations

The period in review saw the programme support and follow up activities of the three CBOs in Mukuru slums. The CBOs were *Reuben Pamoja Group* in Mukuru kwa Reuben, *Njenga Usafi na Maendeleo* in kwa Njenga and *Kayaba Ushirika Wa Usafi na Maendeleo* in Mukuru Kayaba. Similarly, the programme followed up and provided professional input and backing on the management, programmes and resource mobilization efforts of former CBOs in Kibera and Korogocho. For instance, the programme supported some CBOs to expand membership and also strengthen leadership and accountability through training. The programme staff facilitated *Mukuru kwa Reuben CBO* to conduct elections for its new officials and later mounted a leadership training for the new leaders. The CBO was also assisted to formalize its operations, including, registration with the Ministry of Gender, Sports and Social Services.



The three CBOs formed in Mukuru slums continued to address various issues of concern. These issues ranged from water and environmental sanitation, effluent emissions, insecurity, fire out-breaks, education, HIV/AIDS to conflict resolution.

Strengthening Coalitions

During this period, the trainers embarked on strengthening the capacities of the CBO leaders and selected members. In this regard, Exchange visits amongst the CBOs in Mukuru slums were also conducted. Three training and sensitization workshops were successfully conducted for the CBOs in a bid to strengthen them in their work.

Apart from capacity building, relevant organisational structures were also created to enhance operations of the CBOs. These included the zonal committees, governing council, issue-based/project committees, executive committee (EXCOM) and the general assembly.

These committees have since developed rules to govern the running of their CBOs and provided leadership at different levels within the CBOs. In total, there were 21 zonal committees, three governing councils, several issue based committees and three executive committees in the three villages covered (Njenga, Rueben and Kayaba).

The trainees, on their part, ensured that weekly meetings were held by the different committees and also helped the committees to feed into each other. The weekly meetings helped the committees to plan and conduct activities on issues affecting them.

Strengthening Existing and Upcoming CBOs and Community Groups

The COT programme conducted capacity building training for the elected leaders to inculcate the knowledge, attitudes and skills (KAS) in them. As such, a two-week

training in leadership development was done for *Mukuru kwa Reuben* leaders in the year. The training was important as it enabled participants, drawn from the eight zones of the village, to appreciate fundamental issues in CBO leadership, management and programming.

The COT staff also facilitated elections and leadership training for the new committees in TAK-Korogocho. In addition, the programme assisted in monitoring activities and the work of the various committees of Taka Taka Afya Korogocho (TAK)'s Early Childhood Project during this transition period.

Enhancing the Capacity of the COT Staff

Ronald Guda, a trainer in the COT programme, returned from Uganda where he had been on a year-long attachment with ANPPCAN Uganda Chapter in the



CBO members gather to conduct elections for new office bearers. It is one way of strengthening CBOs initiated by the COT programme

ongoing ANPPCAN Exchange of Personnel programme. During his attachment, he successfully initiated Community Organization Training in Uganda. Eight trainees were seconded by mother agencies for CO training. He shared some of the experiences he learnt in Uganda with the rest of the COT staff and trainees during training and organizing sessions in Mukuru slums. Useful contacts in community organizing were also established in Uganda as a result of the Exchange.

Forging partnership with COT graduates

While training and organizing activities were going on in the field, the COT programme also participated in activities of the *Community Organisation Practitioners Association of Kenya (COPA-Kenya)*. COPA - K is an umbrella association of CO graduates in Kenya. The association provides a forum for past CO graduates to network and share experiences and also supports CO network members' programmes aimed at addressing the conditions of the poor in the slums. The COT programme is a strategic partner of COPA-Kenya by virtue of its elaborate CO training and organizing activities carried out in the past in Korogocho and Kibera and now in Mukuru slums.

The COT programme participated in a research titled *Review of Community Organization as a Social Development Approach in Kenya since 1993* conducted by COPA Kenya. It also took part in drawing up of the association's Strategic Plan in May 2007.

ANPPCAN Regional Office salutes members from the three communities of Korogocho, Kibera and Mukuru slums who contributed to the success of the decade long activities of the COT programme. During the period, the programme made lasting improvements in sanitation, income generating activities, peace building, formed and operationalised community structures on CO and linked them to support systems including the local government and private sector to continue responding to the needs of slum communities in the future. To all of you, keep the spirit of the programme burning for the years to come.

Mentoring Budding Networks

Ending Child Prostitution in Kenya (ECPIK)

ANPPCAN Regional Office has the history of nurturing programmes which end up being fully-fledged organizations. The year in review saw End Child Prostitution in Kenya (Ecpik) join ANPPCAN Regional Offices, where an office was allocated to the programme coordinator. By the close of the year, some tremendous achievements were realized with OAK Foundation supporting some activities of the programme.

Network and Meetings

Being a coalition, Ecpik works on the strength of its partners and members. Currently ECPIK has 20 members. They include ANPPCAN Regional, ANPPCAN (K) Chapter, Child Welfare Society of Kenya, Child-Line Kenya, Childlife Trust, Children Legal Action Network (CLAN), Christian Children's Fund, Goal Kenya, COCESCI, among others.

During 2007, the network held 7 meetings at which various issues were discussed including revitalization of Ecpik. In the meetings, members were encouraged to share their experiences and best practices, challenges facing the network, role of the network members, the domestication of the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism, membership of Ecpik, national plan of action for children, awareness raising and Ecpik's strategic plan.

Logo, Website and Information Sharing

The Ecpik logo and website were developed and launched after lengthy deliberations with network members. The website www.ecpik.org is hosted by



Mrs Jacinta Murgor (from the National Council for Children's Services) and Catarina Westman, consultant for the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism in a network meetings. Here, members were briefed on the progress on the Code of Conduct.

Telkom Kenya. On information sharing with others, the programme coordinator sent weekly reports and updates to all network members on emerging issues on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children.

Awareness Campaigns in the Slums

Ecpik conducted awareness raising on sexual exploitation of children in the slum areas of Mukuru and Majengo in Nairobi, targeting schools in the slums. With the help of the partners, the programme distributed information, education and communication materials on child prostitution including stickers, posters and flyers. The *Mukuru kwa Reuben* village in the sprawling Mukuru slums was the target community.

Marking the Day of the African Child

Ecpik is a member of the National Steering Committee for the Day of the African Child. The programme participated in this year's week-long festivities to mark the Day of the African Child. The theme for the year's Day of the Africa Child was "Combat Child Trafficking." The Steering Committee received the theme for 2008, which is, 'promoting child participation' from the the African Union.

Training and Awareness Raising

Working in collaboration with a network member, Ecpik successfully organized and aired a radio talk show programme on child trafficking and prostitution in Kenya on 16 June, 2007. The show was hosted by the national broadcaster, the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC).

During the period, Ecpik reached out to matatu operators and sensitized them on child sexual abuse and exploitation. The sensitization was necessary as matatus operators topped the list of sectors known to sexually abuse and exploit children, especially young girls, who use matataus as their means of transport to school. The operators were targeted by routes of operation. In Nairobi, four routes were identified for awareness raising and included *South B, Eastlands, Kangemi and Eastleigh*. Ecpik Coalition members volunteered their skills during the sensitization training. Some of the topics covered include overview of child sexual abuse and exploitation, behavioural change and HIV/AIDS and national and international laws providing for child protection.

Anti – Pornography Campaign

In the year under review, Ecpik lobbied the government to introduce legislation on cyber crimes and mobile pornography. It held meetings with two key players in the telecommunication industry, that is, the Communication Commission of Kenya and Telkom Kenya. The two players pledged to support Ecpik in her endeavour to have a safer internet for Children.



Group activity for the matatu operators during the sensitisation training on child sexual abuse and exploitation at the Kenya Polytechnic, Nairobi

Conferences and Forums

The programme co-ordinator of End Child Prostitution in Kenya participated in a number of forums during the year. These included the **First International Conference in Africa on Child Sexual Abuse**, and the children's pre-Conference preceding this event. She also attended the Children's Voices Forum held in Nairobi and the Child Sexual Exploitation workshop in Mombasa. In these meetings, the co-ordinator was able to meet, share and network with others.

Network of Fredskopset Partners in Kenya (NEFPAK)

This is the second network that is being mentored and co-ordinated by ANPPCAN Regional Office. The following activities were realized by NEFPAK in 2007 and are a testimony to the progress of the network in Kenya.

Nefpak Communication tools

The NEFPAK website remained active throughout the year 2007. It provided an opportunity for members to interact and discuss issues that affect them through a discussion forum. Attractions on the website include online membership registration. The website also features online job vacancy postings and curriculum vitae uploads. On information sharing amongst NEFPAK members, the network continued to strengthen the production of NEFLINK newsletter. An e-NEFLINK newsletter was produced and shared with others. NEFLINK, produced periodically, provides a forum to exchange ideas.

National Network Meeting May 2007

The annual network meeting was held in the month of May in Nairobi. The meeting was graced by her Excellency, Madam Elizabeth Jacobsen, the Ambassador of Royal Norwegian Embassy in Kenya, and Hon. Dr. Mohamed Abdi Kuti, the Minister of State for Youth Affairs.

During the event, members received an evaluation report from Mr. Fikre Haile Meskel, the FK- Africa Regional Coordinator. The report praised the South to South Exchange programme and national networks, noting that NEFPAK was the most successful network of the FK programme. The meeting also provided a forum for members to network and share experiences and also to launch the pioneer training programme aimed to building the capacity of the network. The meeting identified key training areas as being strategic planning, partnership and alliance building, resource mobilization, leadership and project cycle development.



Nefpak meeting in progress. The theme "Arousing hope- youth as agents in Kenya's socio-economic and political development" energised network members in responding to youth and human rights issues in the country.

Advocacy and Lobbying

The network meeting held in May was unique in that it challenged members to begin addressing the socio-economic and political issues affecting the youth and the Kenya population, in general. This was consistent with the second objective of the network, thus, to advocate against socio-economic and political issues that affect the Kenyan community, with special emphasis on youth and human rights concerns.

Given that this was an election year in the country, leadership issues featured prominently in the discussions of the forum. The theme for the meeting was 'Arousing Hope, Youth as change Agents in Kenya's Socio-Economic and Political Development.' A total of 80 participants took part in the forum, drawn from 35 NEFPAK members.

Overcoming Challenges in the FK Exchange

One of the roles of NEFPAK is to offer solutions to challenges facing participants during the implementation of the Exchange programme. One such challenge is the long process involved in acquiring work permits for Exchange participants hosted in the country. To overcome the challenge, the coordinating committee designed and shared an information sheet/template in a bid to collect information to petition the government's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry for Youth Affairs and Immigration Department to streamline the same. The template was responded to and the process of petitioning the government will kick off next year.

Training on Strategic Planning and Resource Mobilization

A three-day training for network members on strategic planning and resource mobilization was conducted by NEFPAK, with funding from FK, in July 2007, in Nairobi. Thirty-three (33) members of the network attended and benefitted from the training, which was facilitated by the Fast-track Consultants. Some of the topics covered during the training included strategic planning and resource mobilization with special emphasis on social enterprise. The meeting encouraged the Nefpak Co-ordinating Committee to tap into the capacities of network members in future training needs.



The NEFPAK coordinator, Samuel Munywiny, gives a certificate to a participant at the conclusion of the NEFPAK training on Strategic Planning and Resource Mobilisation in Nairobi

Network Meeting in Oslo, Norway

A meeting of Fredskorpset Network Coordinators and representatives of host organizations was held in Fredrickstad, Norway. The purpose of the meeting was to share experience between the networks and to develop a common framework for operation. The countries that were represented in the meeting were Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Kenya, Malawi, Nepal, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Sri-Lanka. The meeting noted that the various networks were at different levels in their organizational structure and programmes, with the Kenyan network being at a higher maturity level.

Information, Documentation and Research

The year saw the return of the information officer, Bernard Morara, from ANPPCAN Ghana where he had been on a year-long FK-ANPPCAN Exchange of personnel programme. In September, 2007 the resource centre was very instrumental in spearheading a wide range of activities that culminated in the holding of the First International Conference in Africa on Child Sexual Abuse.

Inclusions in the Resource Centre

The resource centre continued to receive a number of publications such as the international society on the prevention against child abuse and neglect's journal, the Child Abuse Journal and the State of the World Children. Other inclusions were government publications such as the statistical index, the economic survey, and policy documents.

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. Visitors to the centre during the year were drawn from various institutions including the UN Office for Drugs and Crime, Hope Aids resources, the media and local universities. They visited the centre primarily to study and research on various issues on children.

The Local Area Network

ANPPCAN optimized and entrenched its ICT facility in the office to enable staff benefit from a wide range of resources accruing from a local area network implemented in 2006. The local area network is a dedicated structure through which programme officers have an efficient and streamlined network of accessing internet resources at the click of a button. The now fully operationalized local area network enables the sharing of facilities such as printers, streamlines communication and sharing of information amongst staff, and particularly its field offices as well. It has simplified work activities, facilitated communications needs of programmes and has enabled staff to enjoy and maximize the potential of internet and its related resources. These benefits are now being reflected in the successes of programme activities of ANPPCAN.

Childwatch Magazine

Childwatch is the official Magazine of ANPPCAN Head Office. A quarterly publication, the magazine is the avenue through which the organization shares her work and that of other ANPPCAN partners and chapters with others.

One issue of Childwatch Magazine was produced in the year and shared with stakeholders. The centre is upbeat on sustaining the production of the magazine as

a medium of exchange of information and experiences of children in Kenya and Africa.

Research

Research forms an integral part of ANPPCAN activities. During the year under review, several studies were undertaken. They included the situational analysis study on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in Suba District in Kenya under the auspices of the Department of Child Labour. The second one is the action –oriented study on child trafficking done in Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda targeting the border towns. This study is being done by ANPPCAN chapters and the Regional Office and supported by the OAK Foundation. The CSEC study is supported by ILO under the Time-Bound Programme in Kenya.

The situational analysis study on CSEC reveals that the age at which children get involved in sex is indeed low. For example, girls start engaging in sex at the age of 9 while boys started at the age of 12. Majority of respondents in the study (90%) reported that it was normal for a 13 year old child to engage in sex for exchange of gifts.

Preliminary findings of the action oriented research indicated a general knowledge of the existence of child trafficking in the countries where the study was carried out. However, the level of knowledge differs from one country to another. For example, in Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia, it was prominently acknowledged that child trafficking is a problem.

The other study involved situational analysis on violence against children in Kenya and Somaliland. The studies were preceded by a desk review which identified gaps in research and thus, the studies. In Kenya, the situational analysis was conducted in 5 provinces while 3 provinces were reached in the Somaliland study. The studies were done in collaboration with Save the Children Finland with the support of the European Union. The following were some of the findings of the Kenya study:

- Among Kenyan communities, violence against children is very subjective and, thus, its understanding differs across communities. In some instances, where violence is deeply embraced as part of culture, responses to the vice may be very challenging.
- The country has acceded to and domesticated various laws providing for child protection. However, there are still challenges related to enforcement, effectiveness and accessibility of the criminal justice delivery system to children as victims and perpetrators of violence.
- The need for further research to inform understanding on 1) reasons behind biological parents and close relatives being common violators of children's rights, especially sexual abuse, and 2) research into the impact, so far, of new laws such as the Children Act, 2001 and the Sexual Offences Act, 2006.

More details on the situational analysis studies can be found on the ANPPCAN website, www.anppcan.org.

Advocacy

A major strategy used by the Advocacy programme during the year was to influence governments in Kenya and Somaliland, the donors and the corporate sector to change their legislation, policies and practices in favour of children. This was achieved through the effort of the programme, working in close collaboration with networks of like minded organizations.

The Advocacy programme, working in partnership with the NGO Board and other children stakeholders, participated in the build up activities to the NGO Week held in Nairobi. The theme of the NGO Week was *to establish a workable relationship amongst the NGOs, the corporate sector and the Government*. Activities undertaken during the NGO Week included a soccer match between the NGO fraternity and parliamentarians, an exhibition and Open Forum for NGOs, followed by a three-day workshop on the role and of NGOs in Kenya's development.

In the last quarter of the year, ANPPCAN organized a workshop to deliberate on the report of the Kenyan Government on the implementation of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child to be submitted to the African Union. Stakeholders took the opportunity to familiarize with and critique the report. The meeting identified issues for inclusion in the report and those that needed to be addressed by the Kenyan government, in collaboration with stakeholders, to accord the Kenyan Child enhanced protection. Twenty three (23) civil society organizations participated in this forum.

Networking and Sharing with Partners

So as to initiate, build and sustain positive networks on child protection, ANPPCAN staff, at various times in the year, participated in productive meetings ranging from grassroots, national, regional to international forums. These meetings, besides



A Conference towards a Regional Plan of Action on Trafficking in Persons in Kampala, Uganda. Dr Philista Onyango the Regional Director, ANPPCAN, addressing the meeting

improving the visibility of ANPPCAN, helped in entrenching ANPPCAN's child protection initiatives.

The Head Office, on several occasions, was represented at the proceedings of the National Steering Committee on Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and spearheaded by the Kenyan Government. ANPPCAN is a member of the National Steering Committee on Trafficking in Persons.

At the regional level, ANPPCAN Regional Office participated in meetings with international agencies like the International Organization of Migration (IOM), United Nations Children's Fund, (UNICEF), United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) whose focus was accelerating action in the fight against child trafficking in the region. Among other issues, the meeting drew recommendations for a regional plan of action on child trafficking in the East African region.

Similarly, the Child Trafficking Co-ordinator attended the Labour Dimensions on Child Trafficking Training in Turin, Italy, organised with the support of ILO/IPEC. Participants shared experiences on research, monitoring techniques, establishing and working with the community surveillance teams and drawing up of national plans of action to combat child trafficking.

Early 2007, ANPPCAN was invited by the African Union to join the Committee organizing the Second pan-African Forum on Children - the Mid Term Review. The forum was in two parts: first, a meeting of experts from Africa to review progress towards achieving the Common Position on Africa Fit for Children (2002), which took place in Cairo, Egypt, and the second, a Ministerial Meeting to examine and adopt the outcome of the Experts meeting. The two forum took place in Cairo, Egypt. ANPPCAN was represented at these forums by the Director of Programmes, Mrs Wambui Njuguna.

The objective of the two forums was to review the status of implementation of the 2001 commitments to children, identify related challenges and obstacles and adopt strategies to promote the welfare of Africa's Children effectively between 2008 and 2012. The main outcome of the Experts meeting was a call for accelerated action on the implementation of the Plan of Action Towards Africa Fit for Children (2008 – 2012), which was adopted by the Ministerial meeting. The Forum was attended by



Participants who attended the Regional Conference on Child Trafficking in Kampala, Uganda. The meeting was organised by United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime

41 member states of the African Union, United Nations agencies, inter-governmental organizations and partners dealing with children issues.

Partners who made this possible

ANPPCAN continues to receive support from various partners towards its programming and institutional development. The relationship with some supporters dates back to the youthful years of the organization. Others have joined the organisation, at various times, to aid her in her endeavour to promote the rights of children in Africa. Notable partners in the year under review were:

- ✓ The European Union
- ✓ Forum on Street Children, Ethiopia
- ✓ Fredskorpset, Norway
- ✓ Global Fund for Women
- ✓ HOPE/HIV
- ✓ International Labour Organisation's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO/IPEC)
- ✓ International Society for the Prevention on Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN)
- ✓ Misereor, Netherlands
- ✓ National Consultation Co-ordination Management and Administration (CONAFE)
- ✓ OAK Foundation
- ✓ Plan International
- ✓ Save the Children Finland
- ✓ Save the Children Sweden

ANPPCAN salutes all the partners and supporters for helping to bring the children's agenda to the attention of communities, service providers, governments, and regional bodies in Africa and the world at large.

VISION

A continent where children are free from all forms of maltreatment.

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.



