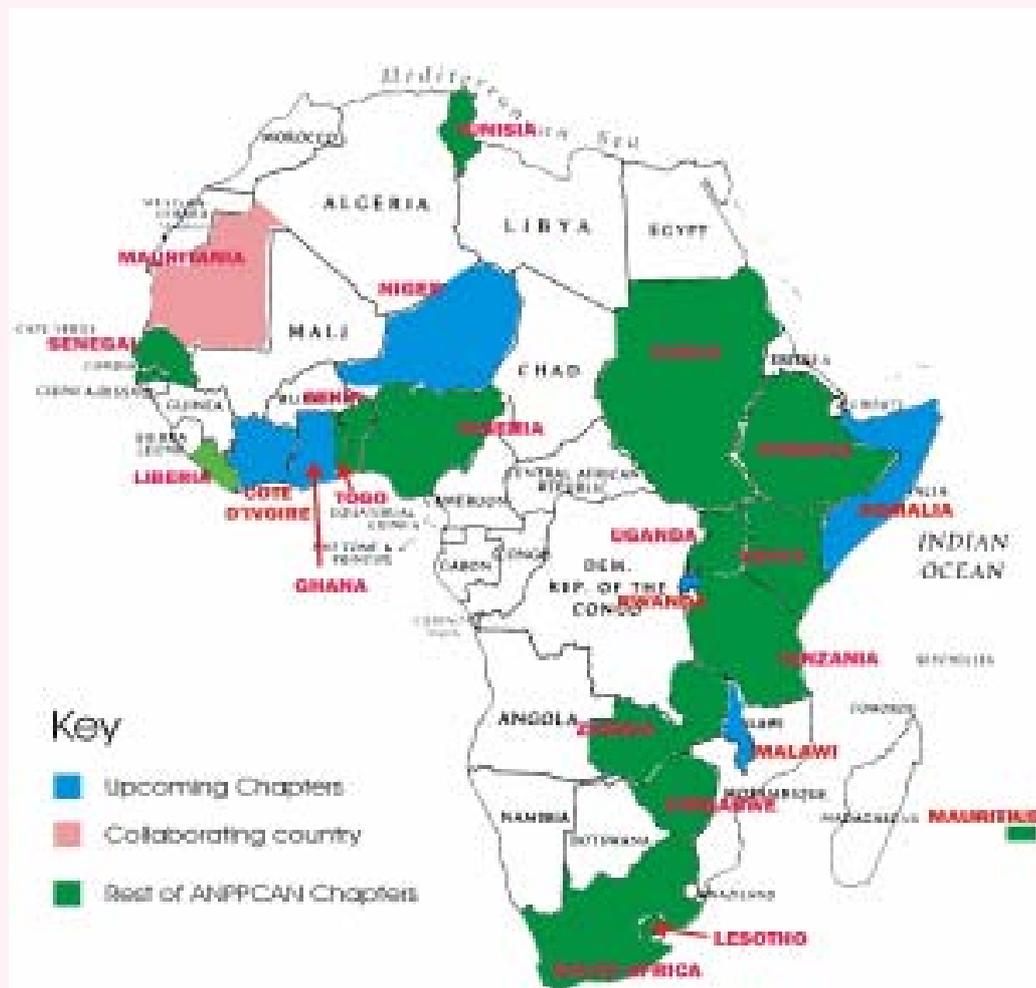


## The African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN)



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## ACRONYMS

ANPPCAN	African Network for Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
AU	African Union
CCIs	Children's Charitable Institutions
CEDEM	Centre d'Éducation et de Développement pour les Enfants Mauriciens
CLAN	Children Legal Action Network
CLARION	Centre for Law and Research International
CREAW	Centre for Rights Education and Awareness
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CWSK	Child Welfare Society of Kenya
DAC	Day of the African Child
EAC	East African Community
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution and Tourism
ECPIK	End Child Prostitution in Kenya
IACM	International Advisory Council Meeting
ICT	Information, Communication and Technology
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGOs	International NGOs
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of child Labour
KBC	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
KEFCAN	Kenya Foster Care Network
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
NCCS	National Council for Children's Services
NEFPAK	Network of Fredskorpset Partners in Kenya
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NPA	National Plan of Action
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PVC	Poly vinyl chloride
TOT	Training of Trainers
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour

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## INTRODUCTION

The African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect works to promote the rights of children in Africa. In doing so, ANPPCAN works in partnership with others. These partners range from local or grassroot structures, national to international and regional bodies. ANPPCAN has over the years prioritized the formation of national chapters in each country to offer even more tailored protection to children in Africa.

The organization has at various times introduced national and regional programmes for child protection. In doing so, it has marshaled the efforts of civil society organizations, government departments, international bodies and regional arrangements like the African Union, Fredskorpset and through her Chapters that are spread over Africa. This has borne fruit and the child in Africa is now better protected than it was the case before.

ANPPCAN appreciates the partnership of various groups and agencies that have worked with her in an endeavour to entrench children issues in local, national as well as regional planning levels. We also applaud all our supporters who helped us to move a notch higher towards achieving our mission by providing resources and technical expertise. Without the unwavering support, we could not have realized the targets we set to achieve in the year 2008.



We also thank the many volunteers and interns who worked with us in the year for their valuable input in the face of limited resources. We specifically applaud Mr Jason Van Dyke who developed and finalized the development of the new look website and logo for ANPPCAN. He was assisted by a staff seconded to work at the Regional Office from ANPPCAN Ghana, Prince Amoako. Other interns from the University of Nairobi and other local universities and colleges who joined in our efforts in the year, also boosted the human resource at ANPPCAN.

The organization believes that by hosting interns, we are providing excellent opportunities for the interns to get exposure to child related programming and activities, thus enhancing their class-work with real life work experiences. ANPPCAN salutes all volunteers attached with the organization and welcomes others who are interested in contributing to the achievement of the set objectives of the organization.

## THE YEAR IN REVIEW

The year 2008 was both a rewarding and a challenging one for ANPPCAN. It was generally a busy one with a number of national and regional programmes that kept the staff on toes throughout the year.

The year began on a sad note with the break out of the post-election violence in Kenya in January 2008. The violence resulted in deaths, displacement of thousands of families and their children and led to the destruction of property in various parts of Kenya. In Kibera informal settlement, where ANPPCAN worked on a decade-long community organization and training, many families and children were displaced to the Jamhuri Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Camp. The same happened in Korogocho where groups that ANPPCAN had worked with for decades turned against each other. Some children could not attend certain home-based day centres created by ANPPCAN because they belonged to different ethnic groups.

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Reports from a preliminary assessment conducted by ANPPCAN in the IDP camps in Nairobi indicated that some persons had visited the camps and removed some children with claims of providing them with education. Subsequently, ANPPCAN made visits to several camps in Nairobi, namely, Kirathimo, Huruma, Mathare, Ruaraka and Thika to determine the type of child protection mechanisms in the camps with the ultimate goal of intervention. Indeed, ANPPCAN found out that many of the displaced children were vulnerable to trafficking and all manner of abuse, including sexual abuse.

It became apparent that the camps faced insecurity and children in particular needed protection. While some camps had good records of children showing their movement of children in and outside the camp, many had no records, thus creating room for would-be persons to traffic children for exploitation. Further, facilities such as beddings and clothings were in short supply. Other issues that emerged and that needed redress include the need for post trauma counseling for children and existence of child protection systems to monitor the movement of children in the camps. The following recommendations were made:

- ☑ ANPPCAN sets up offices in Kirathimo, Huruma and Mathare camps and establish child protection monitoring systems in collaboration with Children's Officers in the area.
- ☑ ANPPCAN liaises with the Kenya Red Cross unit in charge of counseling to discuss post-trauma counseling services to children.
- ☑ Red Cross provides support to the camps visited, especially with food, clothing and cooking fuel.
- ☑ The Kenya Red Cross extends support to the neighbours in Kirathimo who were supporting very many internally displaced persons (IDPs) then.
- ☑ The issue of secondary education be addressed in collaboration with the Department of Children's Services and other interested groups as there were very many children in camps who were not attending school
- ☑ ANPPCAN helps the communities living in Huruma and Thika camps to reconcile and move on with their lives. This was done jointly with the Children's Office in the area.

From the findings of the rapid assessment and apart from fulfilling the above recommendations, ANPPCAN set up a Children Centre at the Jamhuri and Kirathimo IDP camps to address the needs of displaced children. The Jamhuri IDP Children's Centre responded to the needs of children displaced from Kibera and Korogocho informal settlements and the adjacent areas.



The Centres also acted as a focal point for coordination of services such as reporting and tracing of lost children, identification of the specific needs of children and establishing mechanisms of addressing their needs.

Unaccompanied children were relocated to SOS Village in Buru Buru in Nairobi. Other partners joined in the efforts and provided varied services through the centres. For example, World Vision set up a Child Friendly Space at the Children's Centre and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided tents as makeshift classrooms where normal teaching and learning of the children was conducted. The Dagoretti Children's Home seconded 5 teachers who facilitated the teaching.

The year also saw the re-branding and re-launching of the ANPPCAN's Logo and a new look website. The noble task of revamping the Regional Office's website and re-branding the Logo



was spearheaded by a volunteer, Jason Van Dyke seconded to ANPPCAN Regional Office from the Netcorps International, Canada, working closely with Prince Amoako, an Exchange participant from ANPPCAN Ghana. These activities culminated in a landmark ceremony to launch the new-look logo and the website at ANPPCAN Offices. The ceremony was attended by several partner organizations. Since then, most ANPPCAN Chapters have adopted the new logo.

The year also marked the end of one of ANPPCAN Regional Office's oldest programme, the Child labour programme.

Programme activities revolved around involving communities in the prevention of child labour while withdrawing those involved in work and enrolling them in schools and vocational training centres. The programme reached and benefited thousands of children in some fourteen districts in Kenya, namely, Bondo, Busia, Homabay, Kericho, Kiambu, Malindi, Makuyu-Maragwa, Mombasa, Murang'a, Mumias - Butere, Nairobi, Siaya, Suba and Teso.

Programme activities included research, advocacy on favourable policy and legislative environment for protection of children from child labour in Kenya, building capacities of communities and child protection institutions to protect children from the worst forms of child labour. Others included providing direct services to children at risk of dropping out from school and those withdrawn from labour to remain in school, networking and collaboration and identifying, documenting and disseminating good practices for replication.

Some good practices came out of the project, for example, the creation of the District Child Labour Committees as local level structures in fighting child labour and the concept of income generating activities (IGAs) both at school and at the community level. These and other good practices have been picked by ILO/IPEC and partners worldwide and have been used to address child labour with high success.

The Regional Office moved to its core area, that is, the prevention and protection of child abuse and neglect and intensified her efforts on violence against children in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somaliland. In the 3 countries, the Regional Office started to actualize the concept of child protection systems which ANPPCAN has been addressing since inception. Thus, a vibrant programme that was initiated in 2007 yielded tangible results by producing research documents on violence against children in Kenya, and Somaliland and went further to bring different stakeholders to start looking at child protection systems.

Another major accomplishment was the completion of the action oriented study on trafficking in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda whose findings are to be published in 2009 for sharing with other stakeholders.

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## Activities at the Continental Level

### *The Exchange of Personnel Programme*

Since its inception in 1986 in Nairobi, Kenya, ANPPCAN has facilitated the establishment of national Chapters in Africa. Currently, the network has some 23 ANPPCAN Chapters in Africa, with the latest entrants being Sierra Leone Somaliland, Cameroon and Ghana. The rationale of national Chapters is that they would respond to the specific needs and circumstances of children in their countries. This has worked well.

With time, ANPPCAN Chapters were found to be operating at different levels. While some were implementing very good child protection interventions/practices and have strong management structures, some were facing challenges related to programming, governance and administration. In order to activate the challenged and young chapters, ANPPCAN saw the need to strengthen their capacities to respond meaningfully to child protection needs facing children in their countries. Some Chapters, especially the old ones were found to be implementing very good programmes, which upon replication by the young and challenges chapters, could lead to the operationalization of informed child protection programmes.

Based on this, ANPPCAN in partnership with Fredskorpset, Norway, introduced a staff Exchange programme within the ANPPCAN network in Africa in the year 2002. The programme's objective was to build the capacities of the Chapters and facilitate mutual exchange of good practices among the chapters and in the process lead to the strengthening of the chapters, thereby accelerating child protection efforts of the network in Africa. The programme was in its Sixth Phase in the year of reporting.

During this phase, ten (10) partners, including the Regional Office took part. The Chapters include Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Kenya, Mauritius, Tanzania, Uganda, Nigeria, Zambia and Zimbabwe and 11 participants were exchanged. The phase began in February 2008 and ended in December 2008.

Each participating partner had set objectives to be accomplished by the Exchange programme. ANPPCAN Kenya sought to establish an effective monitoring and evaluation system and enhance the capacity for its research. Subsequently, the Exchange mainstreamed and strengthened monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in the chapters' programmes. The Exchange also strengthened project design and resource mobilization, contributed to action research and supported psycho-social support to the internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Kenya.

In Uganda, the Exchange played a role in community mobilization, research, advocacy and information as well as membership, organizational development and capacity building. In Liberia, the Exchange facilitated training of teachers and students in the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, establishment of women friendly police stations among the police, immigration and custom units. In Tanzania, the programme sought to mobilize resources for the growth and development of the Chapter and for its sustainability.

In Zambia, the Exchange increased the visibility of the Chapter through more involvement in network meetings, publication of children issues and through the media. In Mauritius, the Exchange enhanced networking opportunities of the chapter with other non-governmental organizations involved in children issues in the country. The programme also facilitated advocacy on child rights and responsibilities as well as research on laws on children in the country. Subsequently, a network of organizations in children issues was established. The advocacy component was successfully conducted at the probation homes and rehabilitation centres. A child empowerment programme was initiated in collaboration with the Centre d'Education et de

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Développement pour les Enfants Mauriciens (CEDEM) to train and empower children with skills and knowledge to advocate for their rights. These are but a few of reported successes.

It is worth to note that the Exchange has immensely benefited ANPPCAN Chapters that have participated in the programme in many ways. Chief among them is the establishment of functional secretariats, improved information sharing and communication between Chapters and the Head Office, increased visibility of the Chapters and increased advocacy and lobbying on children's issues, especially, those related to the millennium Development Goals such as education for all. Besides, the programme has also improved skills and knowledge on child protection in the participants and strengthened the capacity of participating chapters in the acquisition of facilities such as computers and furniture.

## ***Review and Planning Meeting of the Exchange***

During the year, the Exchange programme held a review meeting in Nairobi to take stock of achievements made as well as to consolidate the benefits and challenges and map the way forward.



During the review meeting, it was observed that 5 years of participating in the Exchange programme called for growth and change in terms of adherence to FK Exchange agreements and guidelines, proper identification of Chapters' capacity needs and matching them with the right capacities of participants and focusing on tangible results and achievements of partnership objectives. The external evaluator noted that the partnership performed well and identified areas for improvement.

Delegates were updated on the upcoming meetings and developments taking place within ANPPCAN.

These included progress being made towards holding the Sixth African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect. The Conference organized by ANPPCAN Africa under the leadership of ANPPCAN Ethiopia, will be held on 4-6 May 2009 at the United Nations Conference Centre at ECA, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Other updates included participation of partners in the FK Forum and the social transformation of ANPPCAN that is set to take off.

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## ***Reducing Child Trafficking in the Region***

This programme targeted 4 countries, namely, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda and was in its second year. During the year, the action oriented research, which was a major aspect of this programme was completed while awareness raising, advocacy and capacity building of different stakeholders continued.

### **Awareness Creation and Sensitization**

#### ***✓ Awareness Creation and Sensitization in Moyale District***

Community sensitization was done by strategic use of the commemoration of the Day of the African Child in Moyale District. This event took place at Uran Location, some 112 kilometres from the Moyale District headquarters. In attendance were some pupils from Uran Primary School who numbered 600 and others from the nearby primary and nursery schools. Over 250 parents and teachers also took part in the activity. Negative cultural practices, gender discrimination, trafficking of children and lack of role models were some of the issues that were highlighted.

#### ***✓ Sensitization Meeting in Busia***

The meeting aimed at promoting interventions that aim at preventing and protecting children from abuse and neglect, especially from being trafficked in the region. Participants were taken through various child trafficking issues, including the definition of Child Trafficking according to the Palermo Protocol, emerging trends, factors facilitating trafficking, forms of trafficking and the need for structures to address the practice. Busia District experienced child trafficking mainly for exploitation through child labour, sexual exploitation of children and servitude.

Participants were further sensitized on the benefits of child participation as a tool in eliminating child trafficking. From the discussions at the adults' forum, it was noted that children mainly took ceremonial roles during such functions, despite being the primary victims of abuse and neglect. The need to embrace child participation was emphasized.



#### ***✓ Sensitization Meeting for Children in Busia***

Children from five schools and six teachers in Busia were empowered in a one-day awareness meeting with the aim of creating meaningful involvement. The need to empower child rights clubs through training who will in turn sensitize other children about their rights and the dangers of child trafficking in Busia District was highlighted.

### **Strengthening Border Committees through Training**

In Loitoktok District, thirty one (31) officers drawn from various departments in the district attended a three-day training workshop. During this training, participants were taken through

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violence against children which was defined as infringement on the rights of a child and that it entailed all forms of child abuse.

Child abuse was discussed at length, including the various forms of child abuse, the symptoms and the possible actions for intervention. The meeting, however, had a bias towards child trafficking. Throughout the three-day training, various aspects of child trafficking in Loitoktok were discussed. Among these was the definition of child trafficking, the factors exacerbating the vice and possible strategic interventions that the committees could employ in exposing the vice.

In order to effectively meet the objectives of the training, participants were divided into groups in which they deliberated on possible interventions to address both the push and pull factors in child trafficking. The participants were taken through the process of tracing, return and re-integration of trafficked children. These would be important especially when determining the identity and the place of origin for trafficked children.

Lastly, legal instruments that could be used to combat child trafficking were also discussed. These included both the international instruments, for instance, the United Nations Conventions as well as national instruments protecting children from being trafficked, for instance, the Constitution and the Children's Act.

In Kajiado District, the overall objective of the training was to equip law enforcers and the Area Advisory Council (AAC) members with skills to recognize and identify potential traffickers and trafficked children and effectively deal with cases of child trafficking. Participants at the forum were also introduced to the effective mechanisms in combating child trafficking. During the workshop, key problems affecting children in the district were discussed. They included retrospective cultural practices such as child labour and early marriages. Emphasis was laid on child trafficking, its causes and the means of combating it. The three pillars of tackling child trafficking, namely, prevention, protection and prosecution were also discussed. The importance of understanding risks and vulnerabilities of children to trafficking was also highlighted. Just like the training in Loitoktok District, participants in this training were taken through the international and national instruments for combating child trafficking and the processes involved in tracing, return and re-integration of the survivors.



### **Sensitization Forum for Magistrates and Prosecutors**

ANPPCAN Head Office in collaboration with UNICEF Kenya Country Office organized a two-day sensitization forum for magistrates' gazetted under the Children Act 2001 and prosecutors (both police and state counsels). This forum attracted 15 magistrates from the children's courts in Kenya, 15 police prosecutors and 2 state counsels. The sensitization forum was held at the Judiciary Training Institute, Nairobi. The overall objective for the forum was to sensitize the magistrates and prosecutors on child trafficking in Kenya with the ultimate goal of strengthening law enforcement in the country.

Some of the emerging issues during the workshop were;

- ✓ The complex nature of trafficking that makes it difficult for interventions to yield fruit
- ✓ The need for a relevant legal framework which facilitates effective prosecutions, convictions and sentencing.
- ✓ The importance of having an agency to look into matters of human trafficking in the country



At the end of the training, the need for refresher courses for members of the judiciary in order for them to be in tandem with emerging trends of new crimes including human trafficking was underscored.

### **Sensitization Forum for Journalists**

The sensitization forum for journalists in Kenya on child trafficking was held in November 2008 at the Kenya College of Communications Technology. The forum was conducted to raise awareness of the media and specifically the journalists on child trafficking. The overall goal of the sensitization forum for journalists was to raise awareness of the media on child trafficking in Kenya with the ultimate goal of improving case reporting in the country. The meeting attracted the participation of some 30 journalists from the local media.

Some of the issues that were discussed included trafficking in persons: conceptual clarity, legal frameworks protecting children from trafficking, identifying risk factors and vulnerability and media reporting on child trafficking. Others topics were identifying trafficking victims and perpetrators and child friendly guidelines for media reporting

Some of the emerging issues included lack of adequate information in the area of child trafficking among the journalists, the importance of partnership and collaboration amongst key stakeholders and the role of the media in raising awareness on the rights of the child.

### **National Workshop on Child Trafficking**

The national workshop on child trafficking was organized to disseminate the research findings of the action research conducted in the year of reporting. The theme of the workshop was enhancing knowledge through research, practice and partnership to protect children from trafficking. The objectives of the workshop were to disseminating the findings of the study on child trafficking in Kenya, create more awareness on child trafficking and chart the way forward on policy and legislative reforms to address child trafficking in Kenya.

Participants who took part in the workshop were drawn from different institutions that are involved with issues of trafficking in persons, especially child trafficking. They included children officers, immigration officers, police officers, non-governmental organizations working on child trafficking and exploitation, development partners including Save the Children Sweden, Oak

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Foundation, the United Nations, Government representatives including the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development.

Several issues emerged from the training and included general inadequacy in the understanding of the concept of trafficking, the clandestine nature of child trafficking, the role of service providers in eliminating child trafficking, legislation and legal processes on child trafficking and the importance of monitoring and evaluation of child protection systems.

### **Regional Conference on Child Trafficking**

The theme of this conference was enhancing knowledge through research, practice and partnership to protect children from being trafficked. The theme was very suitable to the emerging issues in the region that pointed to among others, the lack of proper research and statistics, poor enforcement of the law and protection of the victims and the need for strong partnerships.



*Participants follow proceedings during the Regional Conference on Child Trafficking in Nairobi, Kenya*

The objectives of the Conference were to disseminate the study findings emanating from the action oriented research to advocate for policy and legislative reform to address child trafficking in East and Horn of Africa, to sharing experiences at the regional level and create awareness on child trafficking and to identify gaps in prevention and protection against child trafficking

The workshop brought together actors from various organizations including CSOs, the private sector, the government and development partners to share experiences validate the findings of the action research. Participants had an opportunity to participate in plenary discussions, and deliberated on emerging issues and developed consensus on the way forward.

Keynote addresses were made by persons with many years of experience in human trafficking who challenged the participants to focus on the Conference discussions and come up with practical recommendations. This methodology was enhanced by the experience sharing from Western Africa providing a comparative situational analysis.

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# PROMOTING THE RIGHT OF A CHILD TO BE PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE

Violence against children is understood differently and studies done by ANPPCAN show that it is tolerated and accepted by some cultures. Hence, people from such communities may not readily identify it as violence. This largely determines and guides on the approaches and interventions in the fight against violence against children.

In 2007, ANPPCAN conducted a Study on Violence against Children in Kenya. One of the findings of the study was that information on violence was scarce. Based on these findings, ANPPCAN partnered with Save the Children Finland in a project dubbed Promoting the Right of the Child to be Protected from Violence in three countries of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somaliland.

The overall objective of the project was to contribute to the stopping of all forms of violence against children in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somaliland. The project sought to achieve this primarily by enhancing knowledge and building the capacity of policy makers, implementing institutions and civil society organizations in the three countries to respond to and minimize the occurrence of violence against children.

## Research on violence against children in the region

The year 2008 saw intensification of activities aimed at enhancing knowledge and building the capacity of actors on violence against children. During the year, the project contributed towards meeting this objective through review and analysis of existing information on violence against children in Kenya and Somaliland. From the exercise, several gaps in knowledge were identified and this prompted additional research in the two countries.

Studies were conducted to determine the scope of violence against children in selected parts in Kenya and Somaliland. The specific objective of the study was to generate data on violence against children, and in effect, inform interventions and activities of actors including the policy makers, relevant institutions and civil society organizations in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya and Somaliland in minimizing the occurrence of violence against children.

In Kenya, data was gathered through an extensive literature review and field surveys in five provinces, namely Nairobi, Central, Eastern, Coast and Rift Valley. In the Rift Valley Province, the field survey was conducted in the South Rift, where data was collected using semi-structured questionnaires, key informant interviews, focus group discussions and simple observation. Subsequently, some 618 respondents, 44 key informants and 16 focus group discussions (FGDs) were reached and information obtained through rigorous interviews and discussions. The study findings were disseminated at national seminars held in Kenya and Somaliland.

In Kenya, a national workshop was held in Nairobi in March 2008. A total of 120 participants took part in the forum. The most prevalent forms of violence against children according to the findings of the research include sexual, psychological and physical violence. However, the research noted that the prevalence of these categories of violence varied in different parts of the country. Also, the study revealed that fear, ignorance and traditional values and norms make it difficult for people to report cases of violence against children. The research further revealed that children are violated by people known to them and include parents, guardians, relatives, neighbours and friends. While awareness of violence against children has increased threefold, mainly through the media, corresponding change in behaviour is yet to be observed. The study also found out that the key actors were not aware of the specific legislations and policies that protect children against violence.

The study noted that in Kenya, the Children's Act 2001 is not widely known by many people and that its implementation was still limited. Majority of those interviewed got information on violence against children from the newspapers, radio, government departments and non-governmental organizations. It is important to note that most cases of violence against children go unattended. The study indicated that girls and children between 11 and 14 years were most vulnerable to violence. This is exacerbated by orphanhood as this category of children got abused more compared with other children. Children living in slums and remote areas of rural areas were also found to be at higher risk of violence.

### **Launch of Situational Analysis Books in Kenya**

Some 1,400 reports of the Situational Analysis on Violence against Children in Kenya and Somaliland were published. In Kenya, the situational analysis booklets were launched by ANPPCAN Regional Office in December 2008 at the Nairobi Safari Club. The launch was presided over by Hon. Lady Justice Joyce Aluoch, Judge of the Court of Appeal who is also a member of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child. This event also attracted the participation of some 50 guests from various government ministries, departments and civil society organizations, including Save the Children Finland.

As part of the preparations towards the launch of the project in Somaliland, the ANPPCAN Project coordinator together with the Regional project officer, Save the Children, Finland, made a visit to Somaliland. The officers used the occasion to introduce the project to the relevant government ministries and departments. Some of the ministries that were visited include those of Justice, Family Affairs and Social Development, Interior as well as the Ministry of Education.

ANPPCAN also established a working partnership with the ministries of Family Affairs and Social Development and Justice, and a local non-governmental organisation called the Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Somaliland (CCBRS). Since then, the two ministries have been working very closely with ANPPCAN. The two ministries also facilitated a desk review and situational analysis validation workshop where the Minister for Justice attended and gave the opening remarks at the National Workshop on violence against Children in Somaliland.



On his part, the Director General of the Ministry of Family Affairs and Social Development gave the keynote address during the National workshop held at Mansoor Hotel, Hargeisa, Somaliland, in March 2008. The collaboration between ANPPCAN and CCBRS was very beneficial in introducing the project in Somaliland and especially so since ANPPCAN had not yet established a Chapter in Somaliland.

While there are numerous international aid agencies and local NGOs with varied interventions on children in Somaliland, a

review of literature established that there is need for more focused attention to strengthen interventions in child protection.

The aim of the baseline study was to establish the magnitude of the various forms of violence, their nature and to map-out ongoing interventions on child protection in Somaliland. The data for the study was collected between February and March 2008 and this was followed by a stakeholders' conference on 8 to 10 March 2008 at Hargeisa to validate the findings of the study.

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The study employed two methodologies, that is, a baseline questionnaire, key informant interviews and Focus Group Discussions. It targeted three areas namely, Waqoyi Galbed, Awadal and Toogdheer. The main informants were children aged below 17 years, both in school and out of school. A total of 304 informants were reached by the questionnaires and children formed part of the participants reached in the Focus Group Discussions. Some 12 key partners drawn from government departments, officers from child protection institutions and religious leaders participated in the key informant interviews.

### **Knowledge on cases of violence and violators**

From the findings of the study, about 14 of the informants reported to have known a child who had been a victim of violence. Of the number, 63% said they knew the violator, while 37% said that they did not know the violator. With a prevalence rate of 41%, parents constitute the highest proportion of violators followed by neighbours (16%). Other violators include siblings (12%), teachers (11%), other relatives (9%) and government personnel (6%). In general, about 90% of violators are close acquaintances of the child and include parents, guardians, siblings, relatives, teachers and neighbours. Only less than 4% of the violence is perpetrated by strangers to the child.

### **Hidden forms of violence**

The study established that child neglect is the most prevalent form of hidden violence (46%). Increasingly, children were found to be growing up as primary caregivers and subsequently being predisposed to numerous risks in the course of their childhood. In 2007 alone, 80 babies were collected on the streets in Erigavo, 20 of them alive and 60 dead. Abandonment of babies soon after birth was also reported in Hargeisa, Burao and Borama areas. Other forms of hidden violence included physical violence (at home, school and in Quran schools), bullying in schools and emotional abuse emanating from retrogressive child rearing and cultural practices.

### **Children mostly violated**

It was found out that children aged 0 and 6 years were most likely to face violence in Somaliland. After 10 years, the likelihood of violence seems to decrease with age. Concerning gender, boys (56%) were most likely to face violence than girls. On children with or without special needs, the study findings indicate an overwhelming 0.68 chances of children with disability. However, confinement and overprotection of children with disability may be viewed as violence, since these constrain the attainment of fullest potential for these children.

### **Geographical and social-cultural factors influencing violence**

The study established that urban children are more predisposed to violence compared to children in the rural areas. However, these findings may have bias, since most informants in the study were living in urban centres. Putting a case for more violence in urban centres, it was argued that the congestion and anonymity of urban centres and the high concentration of internally displaced persons (IDPs), street children and child labour make urban centres a locus for violence. On the other hand, rural areas consisted of mainly smaller nomadic communities, who were closely knit together in a social system. In order of prominence, the socio-cultural factors that influence violence against children include poverty, internal displacement and migration patterns, family stress (separation and divorce), illiteracy and ignorance, extra-marital births, chewing of khat, belonging to minority populations, female genital mutilation and HIV /Aids.

The study further established that majority of the people in Somaliland have limited access to information on violence against children. Both Hargeisa and Toogdheer had the highest proportion of informants with access to information on violence. Across the three regions, radio was the

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most prominent source of information (28), followed by NGOs with 18%. The least sources of information were the government and Maternal Child Health (MCH), each with a share of 5%.

## **Recommendations from the situational analysis on Violence against children in Somaliland**

### *Re-thinking child protection methodologies*

Actors should carefully re-think their child protection interventions against the findings contained in the report. There is need for a stakeholders' seminar to facilitate the development of a joint roadmap for child protection in Somaliland. Participation to the stakeholders' forum should be drawn from the actors working with grassroots' communities and this may involve engaging teachers and religious leaders in child protection interventions.

### *Strategies sensitive to an oral tradition*

Having a strong oral tradition and there being no alternative media of communication especially in the rural areas, it would be important to draft an innovative communication and sensitization strategy for the country. These strategies should be based on the oral traditions, through recruitment and participation of gatekeepers and utilization of existing structures such as mosques, tea shops, markets and so on.

### *Reaching the rural areas*

Though the child protection networks seem to be working well, it is paramount that the networks think 'beyond the centres.' A sure way of reaching the rural communities is through establishing a network of child protection volunteers at the village level who relay information to the upper networks and raise awareness at the local level. Such volunteers should be trained on childcare and protection and mobilized to play an active role in child protection against violence. Some of the areas that require immediate attention and focus from the partners are sool and sanaag regions which seem to have been neglected.

### *Comprehensive child protection law*

Though the Juvenile Justice Bill is almost becoming law, it may not on its own accord, suffice to cover and address all areas of child protection. Hence, it would be necessary to think around developing a comprehensive statute, covering all pertinent aspects including guardianship and rehabilitation.

### *Making policies more effective*

Experience in other African countries has shown that the enactment of policies alone, does not translate to any meaningful gains in child protection. For policies to be effective, the processes that lead to their enactment must be seen to provide ownership among the local communities. It would, thus, be necessary not to wait for the final policy to disseminate, but to lobby grassroot communities from the onset. Partners, therefore, must avoid making the mistake they made in the Juvenile Justice Bill since none of the school children, street children or community members were aware of the bill. This information, according to findings, was limited to people working with NGOs only. After enactment of the laws, concrete roadmap and guidelines for their implementation need to be developed and monitored with commitment from all partners. Only then will the laws translate to effective tools for child protection in the country.

### *Training the police*

Rather than keep pointing fingers, partners need to design a training package for the entire police force at all ranks and at both the pre- and in-service levels. It is recommended that Somaliland

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borrowed a curriculum for the police developed in Kenya and gauge if this could be adapted and replicated to serve the local context instead of re-inventing the wheel.

### *Training of teachers*

Teachers seem to be largely unaware of the alternative methods of maintaining discipline in schools, without the cane. In this regard, partners in child protection need to develop a code of ethics for teachers and re-train teachers with practical skills for alternative behaviour management. The wide network of teachers in the country presents a huge opportunity, especially in reaching out to the rural areas.

### *Building synergy in intervention*

Even with such a huge number of non-government organizations (NGOs), the gains achieved in child protection seem to be too low. This observation may either hint on two factors. One is the question of efficiency. To what extent are the organizations able to produce the most at the lowest levels of investment? Second, how far are the organizations working together to avoid duplication of services? To avoid resource wastage among actors, it will be worthwhile to explore new ways of creating synergy among the actors, rather than stick to a competition race, serving the same client. The networks established through the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) seem to be making some impact. However, there is need for other agencies to bring in more resources for networking, rather than continue working in isolation.

### **Production of Child Friendly Books for Kenya and Somaliland**

ANPPCAN developed and produced some 2,000 child friendly books for Kenya and Somaliland. A total of 4 books were developed targeting children between 6 and 17 years old in Kenya and Somaliland. The 4 different sets of books were further translated as follows: two books for Kenya were translated into Kiswahili language and two books for Somaliland were also translated into Somali language.

### **Capacity Building of Policy Makers and Policy Implementing Institutions on Violence against Children**

Based on the study findings, the situational analysis recommended the need to build the capacity of actors and implementing institutions such as key ministries, police officers, the magistrates as well as children officers to enable them implement and ensure compliance with the legislation. The purpose of the training was to raise awareness on violence against children amongst the policy makers and government departments in order to generate discussions and home-grown momentum for change in policy and law.



*Justice Joyce Aluoch at the Launch of the SitAn*

Some 30 participants took part in the training for policy makers in Kenya. Participants were drawn from key ministries, government departments and civil society organizations. The training workshop was held at the Nairobi Safari Club from 8 to 10 December 2008. It was officially opened by the Secretary for Children in the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development. The broad objectives of the training workshop were to improve knowledge and understanding of the policy makers, legal instruments providing for child protection and improve the skills of participants to monitor and report cases of violence against children.

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# ESTABLISHING CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEMS IN KENYA, ETHIOPIA AND SOMALILAND

## Background

According to the United Nations Study on Violence against Children, 2006, over 200 million children were sexually abused and almost 300 million experienced domestic violence. Violence against children takes place in the home, schools and institutions that are supposed to provide care and protection to them and it is widespread.

As violence is meted out against children on a daily basis, many countries in Africa lack national child protection systems. A child protection system refers to processes and institutions that prevent and respond to child abuse, exploitation and neglect. It also includes channels for collecting, collating and disseminating data on child abuse as well as child friendly guidelines, procedures and referral processes to support survivors of violence. An effective national child protection system coordinates service delivery and provides a monitoring framework as well as an updated children's database.

The lack of national child protection systems in many countries in Africa makes responses to violations and abuse sporadic and very much dependent on who knows who. This is not an effective way of protecting children.

## Objectives and Expected Results of the Project

It is the lack of child protection systems in many countries in Africa that made ANPPCAN, with the support of Save the Children, Finland, initiate a programme to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against children by establishing National Child Protection Systems in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somaliland. The objective of the project was to establish effective and functional child friendly Child Protection Systems in the three countries.

The expected results of the project were the disaggregated data and monitoring systems on the situation of children in use by the government departments, standardized procedures and guidelines on child protection in use in the three countries and improved child protection services in the three countries.

The project was being implemented in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somaliland in partnership with ANPPCAN Ethiopia and the Ministry of Family Affairs and Social Development in Somaliland. The establishment of national child protection systems is a prerogative of governments and as such requires working with government structures to achieve the intended results. Therefore the favoured strategy for this programme is to closely work with government structures in the 3 countries. In Kenya, ANPPCAN Regional Office has been working closely with the National Council for Children Services (NCCS) since the on-set of the programme.

## What has been done so far

To ensure that all the three lead agencies understood the project, planning meetings were held in May and June 2008. There were, however, delays occasioned by the post election violence that paralyzed Kenya in the beginning of the year. The planning meetings provided excellent forums for the three implementing agencies to analyze and understand the project document. There was consensus during the meetings that establishment of National Child Protection Systems required collaborative efforts and that the government ministries in charge of children affairs were key partners in the project.

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## **Formation of Project management committees at Country Level**

In the three countries, key partners in child protection have been identified and multi-sectoral committees formed to guide project implementation and monitoring. For example, in Kenya, the process is being led by the National Council for Children Services (NCCS) where two committees, one on child protection guidelines and procedures and another on the children's database have been formed and have been meeting to deliberate and develop consensus on the Child Protection Systems.

In Ethiopia and Somaliland, similar committees have been formed which include government departments, International NGOs, NGOs and UN agencies and are undertaking similar activities to those of Kenya.

## **Studies to Review Existing Child Protection Systems including data collection and collations tools**

To effectively address child protection systems, it was necessary to establish what existed in the three countries. Hence, studies have been commissioned to review existing child protection systems, including data collection systems available in the three countries. In the year under review, the study in Kenya was completed but studies in Ethiopia and Somaliland were yet to be completed due to logistical arrangements.

During the year, the study in Kenya was finalized and its findings and recommendations shared with stakeholders. The final report of the study is being produced to be handed to the implementation committee for action. It is apparent from the study that a national child protection system is more than needed. The studies in Ethiopia and Somaliland have started and the findings will be shared with others early 2009. However, in both countries the challenges are the same and there is need for coordinated systems to provide effective child protection.



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## NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

### PROMOTING FOSTER-CARE AS AN ALTERNATIVE CHILD PROTECTION APPROACH

#### Introduction

According to available information, there are an estimated 2.4 million orphaned children in Kenya. Of the number, those related to HIV/AIDS stand at 1.3 million, many of whom are without any system of care and support, a situation that puts these children at risk of all forms of exploitation and abuse.

In the year under review, ANPPCAN initiated a Foster Care programme in Korogocho informal settlement in Kasarani District, Nairobi, whose overall goal was to popularize Foster Care as an alternative approach for care of orphans and vulnerable children as opposed to institutional care. The programme sought to strengthen the capacities of the local level institutions to provide care and protection to children orphaned by HIV/AIDS, mobilize community support for Foster Care and document good practices for sharing with others.

One hundred (100) Foster parents who were already living with orphans were targeted for training on Foster Care and linking them with the existing resources in the community. The programme was implemented through a five member Foster Care sub-committee drawn from the Kasarani Area Advisory Council (KAAC).

#### Activities Undertaken During the Period

The Foster Care concept was introduced to the KAAC in a meeting held at the Kasarani District Offices. Besides, the project approaches and strategies were shared and discussed with the Council. A five-member Foster Care sub-committee was formed comprising of the Kasarani District Children's Officer, a youth officer, a public health officer, a representative from a faith-based organization and the local administration. The projects' design and monitoring plan was further explored and a work-plan drawn by the Foster Care Sub-committee.

#### Introduction of the Project to Community

The Foster Care sub-committee held meetings with various community groups and government departments to introduce the Foster Care project as well as to elicit their support and commitment. These groups included the Korogocho Locational Committee on HIV/Aids, the Chief of the area, the village elders and head-teachers of 10 schools. Having identified the 10 primary schools that the committee was to work with, the project formed Child Rights Clubs in each school to help enhance participation of affected children in advocating for their rights, including advocating against stigmatization of the HIV/Aids orphans, thus, improving their quality of life. The process was also used to identify Foster Care families.

#### Training of Trainers for Stakeholders

In Kenya, Foster Care systems are yet to be established and therefore information on Foster Care is scarce. As such, a series of consultations with 'Give the Child a family,' from South Africa, were held to provide the training which was done in two phases.

The first phase was for needs assessment, formulating training objectives and strategy as well as designing the training. The needs assessment involved a 2-day activity which began with a visit to some of the Charitable Children's Institutions and some Civil Society Organizations that were to benefit from the training on Foster Care. This was followed by a workshop involving various

organizations on the South African experiences and the Foster Care model of excellence and completion of the assessment forms. After the training, the trainers were able to identify the training needs of various organizations including Charitable Children's Institutions.



The second phase included a four-day training on Foster Care and the development of a training manual. The training on Foster Care targeted key stakeholders such as policy makers and non-governmental organizations and also the Foster Care sub-committee. Some of the issues that emerged during the training included;

- The need for awareness creation on Foster Care
- The existence of gaps in the legal framework which need to be dealt with
- The need for legislation of fostering to include, among others, a court order enabling one to foster
- The need to lobby for grants from the government for foster training and monitoring
- Informal Foster Care, including kinship, is rampant in Kenya and this is illegal because it is informal guardianship and it does not protect the child's interests
- The need to train Foster parents on child rights to minimize child abuse and neglect as no such training is available currently.

It emerged that there are challenges regarding policies and laws on Foster Care and that efforts on Foster Care are largely uncoordinated in the country. Participants proposed that one way of addressing legislative and policy reforms and enhancing co-ordination was to have a network on Foster Care in Kenya. Subsequently, a Foster Care network called The Kenya Foster Care Network (KEFCAN) was formed whose purpose was to follow-up on the key issues emerging from the training such as policy and legislative reform, the development of Foster Care systems and to advocate for Foster Care as a viable alternative to institutionalization of Children.

A committee was identified to spearhead the formalization and activities of the network. The committee comprises of the Department of Children's Services of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social development, Compassion International, Children's Legal Action Network (CLAN), Feed the Children, Mama Fatuma Children's Home, ANPPCAN Regional Office and the Child Welfare Society of Kenya. It is co-ordinated by ANPPCAN Regional Office.

### **Training For Sustainable Child Protection in Community**

This was done by training of Foster Care sub-committee where the sub-committee was taken through the background information of the project and went through three phases of training of trainer's course, in order, to enhance their capacity to implement the project. One hundred (100) families that have taken in HIV/AIDS orphaned children were trained to enhance their understanding of the needs of children as well as HIV/Aids.

The Foster families were trained in two phases with each phase comprising of three groups. During the training, several issues emerged including families that were fostering orphans within limited space and under strained financial resources. The families were divided into 6 support groups and supported to start a voluntary loan and savings scheme.

The introduction of Foster Care programme in an area where Foster Care systems were non-existent necessitated that training be done at various levels. A TOT on Foster Care was conducted for the school head-teachers together with the Child Rights Clubs patrons. A second training was conducted for the 10 Child Rights Clubs. A total of 120 children were trained and sensitized on the plight of orphans and the need to advocate for Foster Care as opposed to institutional care for Children.

### **Awareness and Advocacy**

While Foster Care has several advantages over institutional care in providing holistic childcare, it is not popular because of lack of a social welfare system and support services to those families that have taken in an orphan. As such, advocacy on Foster Care was done to the Korogocho Community, while seeking to influence the allocation of local resources towards Foster Care programme. Advocacy on Foster Care was carried out through several forums including the Day of the African Child (DAC) and also during the community service and public awareness meetings.

#### *(a) The Day of the African Child*



During the Day of the African Child, close to 300 pupils from 10 schools in Korogocho gathered at the Korogocho Public Hall to celebrate the Day of the African Child, whose theme was Child Participation. Other groups that took part in the activity included five community based organizations (CBOs), locational AAC, village elders, representatives from five faith-based organizations and Foster Care families.

The Child Rights Clubs were very instrumental in raising public awareness on Foster Care in schools in Korogocho through drama, plays and songs. During the day, the child rights clubs held

an inter – school sports league on HIV/AIDS, protection of orphans and Foster Care awareness raising sports league, which was held at Ngunyumu Primary School. Through these activities, the children advocated for Foster Care and non-discrimination of orphans and vulnerable children.

#### *(b) Community Service*

In order to effectively mobilize community support for Foster Care and protection of children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDs in Kasarani Division in Nairobi, the Foster Care sub-committee was supported to facilitate ten (10) Child Rights Clubs in Korogocho to undertake a clean-up exercise during the Korogocho Environmental Day. Club patrons, the Foster Care sub-committee members, village elders and members from the community attended the exercise. The forum provided an opportunity to create awareness on Foster Care and advocate for non-discrimination of orphans and vulnerable children.

#### *(c) Community Awareness Seminars*

The Foster Care sub-committee was supported to hold community awareness seminars on the need to adopt Foster Care for orphans and vulnerable children. Three public awareness meetings were held during the local administrations' public awareness meeting, commonly referred to as the chiefs' Barazas. The Foster Care sub-committee was also facilitated to hold a major public awareness meeting in Korogocho in the month of November. These meetings attracted five

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community based organizations, 3 faith-based organizations and more than 600 community members including foster families.

### **Notable outcomes**

Over the period in which the project implementation has been going on, some positive outcomes have begun to emerge. Among these are the improvements in service delivery and care for HIV/AIDS orphans due to capacity building of families and child protection institutions in Kasarani District. This was reported by the members of the Foster Care sub-committee. The creation of a Foster Care focal point at the Department of Children's Services to deal with matters of Foster Care has been a positive step. Issues to be pursued by the focal point include the development of policies and appropriate legislative framework on Foster Care in the country. The involvement of children through schools and making them agents of change is sustainable.

Developing Foster Care for orphaned children, the vulnerable children will experience improved well-being by having their emotional and attachment needs met by having one significant caregiver and positive life experiences of living in a family. Children in Kenya will also have the opportunity to achieve their place as citizens, reducing victimization and lifting them out of the burdens of poverty and under development, thereby promoting positive outcomes not only for these children but for generations to come. Besides building the capacities of many stakeholders is a sure way of improving Foster Care in the country.

### **Challenges**

In the implementation of the project, some challenges were encountered. The project was being implemented in one of the poorest divisions in Nairobi where poverty is a big challenge. This posed the risk of families not being able to support and feed extra children.

Secondly, majority of individuals who are providing care to orphans in Korogocho have very large families, are poor and informally foster children. As a result, some of the children stand the risk of being trafficked into child labour, because of the burden of taking care of large families under extreme economic challenges. Many relatives, thus, prefer that children go to institutions despite the abuse they face. Hence, if Foster Care is to be propagated in the country, the need for resources is real. This may also include targeting the middle and upper classes to reach out to orphaned children.

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## REDUCING CHILD LABOUR AND EXPANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHILDREN

The Child Labour programme, the oldest and longest programme at ANPPCAN R came to an end in the year. The programme, whose activities lasted for over one and half decade, saw implementation of various development models aimed at combating child labour in Kenya and expanding opportunities for their education. These included the Time Bound Programme on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) supported by the International Labour organization ILO/IPEC.

The genesis of ANPPCAN is indeed closely tied to child labour. During the Child Labour in Africa Conference in Enugu, Nigeria, in 1986, a team of researchers from the University of Nairobi, who later founded ANPPCAN, presented findings of a Study on Child Labour among children living and working in the streets and those working as domestic child labourers. The report indicated that most of the children working in the two sectors in Nairobi were from Siaya, Kiambu and Murang'a Districts. It is with this in mind that ANPPCAN has always spearheaded the fight against child labour in Kenya and Africa as a whole.

### **Time Bound Programme on Elimination of WFCL**

During the year of reporting, the child labour programme continued to implement activities earmarked on the Time-Bound programme (TBP). Objectives under these component were two-fold: to enhance the capacities of child labour structures and to raise awareness and mobilize communities against the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL).

### **Achievements of the programme**

#### ***Capacity building of child labour committees, school management committees and child rights clubs to be capable of planning and delivering services to children***

During the implementation of the project, the following four specific activities were undertaken under this objective:

- The review of the composition of the Child Labour Committees at district, divisional and locational level with a view of expanding them to include institutions key in leveraging of resources. This has seen inclusion of members of the Constituency Development Fund as a way of tapping community resources and prioritizing children issues in community planning. All the districts have functional District Child Labour Committees with bank accounts.
- Creation of more child help desks. These community based structures have played an important role as documentation centers for information on children in need of care and protection, including child laborers, and also reference points for channeling support for children identified as in need. The structures have emerged as good practices during the implementation of the programme. The Child Help Desks are increasingly becoming active. The help desks are linked to the District's Department of Children's Services for ease of conducting referrals and to synchronize data on children in the districts
- Conducting planning workshops which provided opportunity to involve the communities in the initiation process and to identify other factors that may have affected the implementation of the project. Some of the issues emerging from the planning workshops include the increasing number of children being employed in horticulture sector in Maragua District. Evidence of continued effectiveness in combating child labour through school-based income generating activities were also demonstrated with all the District Child Labour Committees and schools who have benefited from such initiatives calling for continued support of such projects.

- Conducting training workshops: these were conducted in all the five districts. The participants in the workshops included members of the District, Divisional, and Locational Child Labour Committees, volunteers at Child Help Desks, teachers from targeted schools and other community leaders deemed key in the fight against child labour such as members of the CDF committee, chiefs and religious leaders. The training content focused on defining child labour, identifying the Worst Forms of Child Labour, discussions on the appropriate response in policy, legal framework and programs including Affirmative Action; advocacy strategies; monitoring, data collection, reporting and networking for referral of children in need of specialized services.

***Awareness raised and communities mobilized against worst forms of child labour in Busia, Kiambu, Maragua, Siaya and Suba districts.***

To raise awareness and mobilize communities against Worst Forms of Child Labour in Busia, Kiambu, Maragua, Siaya and Suba districts

- ✓ Public awareness meetings organized by the District CLCs and ANPPCAN conducted and over 10,000 people attending
- ✓ Members of child rights clubs have participated in awareness raising meetings by presenting skits, poems and songs on child labour. They have demonstrated a good understanding of child labour and other forms of child abuse.
- ✓ Members of the Local CLCs have been invited to sensitize school communities during presentation of school uniforms and other material support to children at risk and those withdrawn. They have used these forums to sensitize community members on child labour.
- ✓ Participation of community theater groups has been embraced
- ✓ A survey on CSEC was conducted in Suba district to understand the nature and magnitude of the WFCL and report produced.
- ✓ IEC materials have been produced and distributed in target communities. This includes posters and video tapes containing a documentary on ANPPCANs' experience in combating child labour.

Overall, the Child Labour Programme was the most successful programme of ANPPCAN that sought to strengthen national and local efforts in eradicating child labour and promoting education as a vaccine in the fight against the vice in Kenya. In this programme, ANPPCAN partnered with many partners including the British Council, anti-slavery and the International Labour Organization international programme on the elimination of child labour (ILO/IPEC).



There are many success stories from the programme that were documented and shared with others. They include the formation and operationalization of the District Child Labour Committee (DCLC) as effective and local level structures for sustained and long-term response to child labour, the institutionalization of income generating activities in schools and communities and others. These practices have now been picked and are being used by ILO/IPOEC partners world-wide in the fight against child labour.

ANPPCAN prides itself in setting a solid pace in fighting Child Labour in Kenya and world-over and will pursue innovative methodologies and approaches in the future to ensure that children are free from child labour, bondage resulting from slavery like conditions and any other exploitative situations which tend to deny them opportunities to develop and benefit quality educational opportunities

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# EMPOWERING CHILDREN TO PROMOTE THEIR RIGHTS THROUGH CHILD PARTICIPATION

Child Participation project entered its second year of implementation in 2009. In the first year, the project was piloted in Kiambu District and in the reporting year, the project was replicated and expanded to two other districts, that is, Busia and Loitokitok. The project sought to mainstream child participation in all interventions aimed at preventing and protecting children from abuse and neglect.

In particular, the project sought to advocate for the rights of vulnerable children by empowering them to take a leading role in promoting their rights and especially, the rights of those affected by HIV and AIDS, child labourers and children that are vulnerable to trafficking for exploitative purposes.

The year 2008 thus saw the end of the pilot project in Kiambu District and marked the launch of expanded activities in two more districts drawing lessons from the pilot project. However, project activities started much later in the year due to the post-election skirmishes that rocked the country in the early part of the year.

## Activities towards Accomplishment of the Objectives

### Planning Meetings

Three project planning meetings were conducted in the three project districts. The planning meetings in Busia and Loitokitok were used to introduce child participation project in the two districts, while the planning meeting held in Kiambu District provided an opportunity to take stock of activities and achievements of the pilot phase with a view to planning for the project activities for the year 2008/9.



During the Busia and Loitokitok planning meetings, besides introducing the concept of child participation, area mapping of the impact of HIV and AIDS was done. This assisted in identifying areas with high prevalence of children affected by HIV and AIDS. Having identified areas with children affected by the pandemic, participants identified schools where the project could be piloted.

During the planning meetings in Busia and Loitokitok, identification of premises to house resource centres was also done. This was carried out in lieu of the locations of the identified project schools, i.e. the Resource Centre was to be as central as possible vis-à-vis the locations of the identified project schools. The purpose of the resource centre is to provide information materials or references on child rights and also act as a place for recreation for children and other members of the surrounding community. The Resource Centre was to be a place already established and functional, managed by government institutions, community, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community based organizations and faith-based organizations (FBO).

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## Sensitization Meetings

Three adult sensitization meetings were conducted in each of the three target district areas. Thematic areas that were discussed were understanding child participation and its benefits to the child and the society. Moreover, the various levels of child participation were explored while showcasing the effectiveness of each. The different ways of integrating child participation in the family, schools, organizations and at the community level were explored. During the meetings, it was observed that the three districts faced different challenges when it comes to the practice of child participation. Loitokitok District, largely home to the Maasai Community counted as the area with immense obstacles. This was attributed to the cultural factors that the Maasai still cling to so dearly.

On its part, Busia District is a border town (Kenya-Uganda border) and thus a home to many and various communities from Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Child participation in the area was not alien and participants very easily pin-pointed areas where the children were already being engaged in advocating for their rights. The presence of several other NGOs and CBOs involved in children issues also explained why children were being listened to.

Kiambu District is also an area that has seen a lot of work done in terms of promoting children's rights. Hence, Kiambu District very easily welcomed child participation. An outstanding testimony of child participation in Kiambu District was the planning and implementation of the celebrations of the Day of the African Child whose theme was child participation, where children themselves provided leadership in all activities conducted to mark the day.

## Training Workshops for Children

Three training workshops were conducted for children in each of the three target district areas. Each Child Rights Club was represented by ten (10) members, who had been selected by other club members. Topics discussed in the training workshops included child rights and responsibilities, functions of child rights clubs, child rights, peer education, debating skills and role plays, among others.



## Formation of Child Rights Clubs

In Kiambu District, child rights clubs existed and were functional in the following schools

– Kirigiti Rehabilitation Centre, Riabai Primary School, Gichocho Primary School, Kiu-River Primary School, Chief Wandie Primary School, Maciri Primary School. In the year of reporting, additional child rights clubs were formed in Busia and Loitokitok Districts. In Busia District, schools with child rights clubs are St. Teresa's Primary School, Burumba Primary School, Busia Township Primary School, St. Rose Mabale Primary School, St. Andrew Kagwa Bulanda Primary School. In Loitokitok District such clubs were formed in Ilasit Primary School, Entarara Primary School, Kimana Primary School, D.E.B Primary School and Chief Muturi Primary School.

## Mentoring Sessions

Mentoring sessions were conducted for children in their respective schools as well as at the resource centres. The mentoring sessions were meant to help children develop their talent/skills in creative arts such as drawing, painting and sketching; performance arts such as poem writing

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and reciting, play writing and performance; and sports' skills – football, netball and volleyball. The mentors are volunteers, who have worked or are working in those areas they are mentoring in. Mentoring sessions are to supplement the work of club matrons/patrons and also are follow-ups to the training workshops for children.

### **Establishment of Resource Centres**

Resource Centres were established in Busia and Loitokitok districts. A resource centre is an initiative to enable both in and out of school children to benefit from the project during the mentoring sessions. The Resource Centre at Busia District is located in the Busia Youth Polytechnic, while the one in Loitokitok is located at *Chombo Cha Upendo*, a children's home taking care of rescued girls from early marriage.

Resource centres are an initiative geared towards enhancing partnership and networking with the local community, NGOs, FBOs and government departments working in the target area. Through the child participation project, ANPPCAN has donated some television sets, digital versatile disc (DVD) players, trophies and balls to the centres to make them child friendly and more attractive to children.

### **Support for Child Rights Clubs**

Support to Child Rights Clubs was done through sponsorship of Child Rights Club members to attend the Children's Voices Conference held in May 2008. The aim of the Conference was to enable children add their voice to the post-election violence that engulfed the country in the early part of the year in which many children were victims. Children had an opportunity to meet the political leaders and to pass across their concerns.

Other conferences that the children attended include the National Conference on Gender held in November 2008 and the National Forum to validate the report on Violence against Children in Kenya, the Day of the African Child Celebrations, and World Aids Day celebrations. Child Rights Clubs in Kiambu District also hosted Mr Phil Wall, the founder of HOPE-HIV, along with other visitors who accompanied him on a visit to Kenya.

Busia and Loitokitok Child Rights Clubs were in the process of initiating their income generating activities (IGAs). The clubs received some one thousand shillings (Kshs 1,000) from the project to start IGA activities of their choice. They were, however, required to seek guidance and approval from their patrons and matrons.

### **Training for Children**

Three trainings were conducted targeting child rights club members in each of the target districts. The trainings' thematic areas included using talents for advocacy on child rights and responsibilities, HIV/AIDS, stigma and discrimination, communication skills and effective communication, leadership and excellence. Some 150 children took part in the training. Building capacities of children is crucial in fostering their skills and enhancing their involvement in advocacy activities.

### **Monitoring Visits**

Monitoring visits were conducted in Loitokitok and Kiambu districts to measure the impact of the project. Oswald Malunda, the HOPE-HIV East Africa Manager was part of the monitoring team in Loitokitok. Some of the observations made during the monitoring visit included:

- ✓ Children had knowledge of their rights and responsibilities, knew when their rights were being violated and where to report violence, either to the teachers, parents, guardians, or the chief.

- ✓ Children were able to recall what they learnt in their training workshops and were also show-casing talents developed during the mentoring sessions. For example, the children recited poems, performed plays and sung topical songs on child rights.



- ✓ Teachers reported remarkable participation of children in class discussions, more so child rights club members. This was manifested in their class performance.

- ✓ Low awareness levels on child participation amongst the teachers made the teachers view their peers, who were club matrons and patrons, with suspicion. The teachers thought club patrons / matrons were bent on inciting children against the other teachers.

- ✓ Club matrons/patrons as well as children said there was low response to reported cases of child rights violations. As such, children developed apathy in reporting child abuse cases.

- ✓ It was also noted that parents had low knowledge of child rights and responsibilities.

- ✓ Cultural factors posed major obstacles to child participation and a contributor to abuse of child rights.

The Kiambu District monitoring visiting team included Mr. Malunda and Mrs. Selina Palm, HOPEHIV Africa Manager. Observations made during the Kiambu monitoring visit included:

- ✓ Children were able to articulate their rights and responsibilities
- ✓ Children were able to tell when their rights as well the rights of other children were being violated.
- ✓ Many of the Child Rights Club members were in class eight, thus, were due to leave school after sitting for their Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) examinations.
- ✓ Children had gained exposure to other areas outside the Kiambu District, interacted with other children and hence, became aware of the issues and challenges facing other children elsewhere.

### **Project Outputs**

Various outputs can be cited as having resulted from the activities carried out in the year. They include the following:

- ✓ Children have exhibited increased knowledge of their rights and responsibilities. This is manifested in the reporting of cases of violation of their right and those of their peers.
- ✓ Reporting of cases of child rights violations indicates increased awareness of on child rights abuse, especially among the Child Rights Club members.

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- ✓ Active participation of children in the classroom and the development of confidence and self-esteem. Enhanced self-esteem would greatly help them improve in their class performance.
  - ✓ From the mentoring sessions, the children demonstrated their talents in singing, poem-reciting, drama performance and displayed strong skills in football and netball.

## **Challenges**

In the implementation of child participation project, several challenges surfaced which include the following:

- ✓ Some parents, guardians, teachers and leaders in the local community showed little appreciation for child participation. This was attributed to cultural factors that tend to play down the place of children in the family and society coupled with the fear that the adults would lose their power and control over the children.
- ✓ It became apparent that teaching the society to respect the rights of children alone, without addressing other relevant components like provision of basic needs, such as food, school materials and medical care made realization of the rights difficult. This is so given the socio-economic backgrounds of many children.
- ✓ Lack of a well structured system to respond to cases of child rights violation was evident. This made children develop apathy in reporting child rights violations.

## **Opportunities**

Despite the challenges, the following opportunities could be harnessed to further enhance the impact of the project and also improve its sustainability

- ✓ If financially supported and their capacities build, the Child Rights Clubs could initiate and run income generating activities very successfully, first at the school level and in the community. This will go along way in ensuring economic empowerment of the clubs besides using the income to address the needs of vulnerable children. These include buying school uniforms, books and even paying school fees for children who have qualified to join secondary schools.
- ✓ More networking and exposure to the Child Rights Clubs in the rural areas could enhance their capacities to appreciate new cultures, technologies and the way of life. This would help them cultivate positive attitudes to cultural diversity and embrace new technology. The children will have gained new insights, skills and knowledge on how to promote their rights and protect themselves against exploitation and abuse.
- ✓ Child Help Desks should not be likened to the ordinary offices with furniture but as resource persons and individuals who have interest of children at heart and have the trust of the community to handle cases of child abuse, neglect and violation of their rights. Such individuals can also be source of data on children since they receive information as well as act on that information.

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# Mentoring Budding Networks

## ENDING CHILD PROSTITUTION IN KENYA – ECPIK

The year saw End Child Prostitution in Kenya (ECPIK) constitute a new board composed of 11 organizations namely, the Department of Children’s Services, the National Council of Children Services (NCCS) Children Legal Action Network, Child Line Kenya, Child Life Trust, Goal Kenya, Child Welfare Society of Kenya, Mijikenda Girl Child Network, Undugu Society of Kenya and St Johns’ Community Centre. Since then, the board has conducted several meetings to review the constitution.

The network spearheaded a number of activities on ending child prostitution and tourism in the country and various ways, working closely with others partners. These are summarized below.

### **Developing and Production of Information, education and communication materials (IEC) materials**

In the year under review, the project sensitized various service providers who often come into contact with children on child prostitution through the production and sharing of information, education and communication (IECs) materials. Some 2,000 PVC stickers, 2,000 posters, 1,000 fliers, and 2 PVC banners were produced and distributed.

### **Training on CSEC for Hotel Owners, Taxi Operators, Bus Drivers**

Twenty five (25) taxi operators were sensitized on child sexual abuse and exploitation in Nairobi. The sensitization workshop was held for 2 days in the month of August. The sensitization created a lot of demand for further training in the other routes as well. Additional funds were also raised from ChildLine Kenya, which facilitated the training of additional 160 taxi drivers. The 160 taxi drivers were drawn from 4 routes in Nairobi. As a result of the training, taxi operators in one of the route formed a committee to undertake further training on child prostitution and sexual abuse. This committee has been organizing meetings on their own and reporting cases of sexual abuse. This committee works closely with the police and the Chief (the local administration) in reporting cases of child sexual abuse. Training of taxi operators has increased reporting of child sexual abuse cases along the areas/routes where they operate.

### **Panel Discussions (Radio and television)**

A panel discussion on child prostitution was held on the national radio station, the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC). The programme was aired on 16<sup>th</sup> June 2007 and tackled the issue of “Combating Child Trafficking” which was the theme of the year for the Day of the African Child. The presentation was interactive, where the public asked questions openly.



### **Drafting of the National Plan of Action (NPA) on the Elimination of Child prostitution in Kenya**

This activity took some time to start as it encompassed many stakeholders. To begin with, it is only the Government that can come up with a National Plan of Action on the Elimination of Child Prostitution. Hence, consultations were held with the National Council for Children Services (NCCS) to determine how best to undertake this activity. The National Council for Children’s Services together with other stakeholders, including ECPIK, learnt of a process taking place towards the

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development of the NPA on children in Kenya and proposed that issues of CSEC could be incorporated therein.

ECPIK was therefore co-opted into the Task Force on the NPA and issues of the project have since been incorporated in the draft document of the National Plan of Action (NPA). To accomplish this, a small committee that included the NCCS was formed and tasked to deliberate on CSEC. Several issues on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) emerged, which were subsequently incorporated into the NPA document. The committee met and eventually finalized its work. The process of formulating the NPAs was slow as it involved many stakeholders and had to fit within the government processes.

### **Workshop for 25 staff of different stakeholders**

Two (2) meetings of key stakeholders on children were held at the Gracia Gardens Hotel, Nairobi in July 2008 and August 2008. The participants to the meeting included civil society organizations and government departments. It emerged that more consultative meetings needed to be organized for stakeholders as the need for sharing information and experiences was very apparent.

Emerging Issues from the project

- There is great need for information on CSEC across the board
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) is a cross cutting issue as stakeholders need to be involved. This calls for coordination of efforts.
- New forms of CSEC are emerging in the form of pornography, through ICT and mobile phones, yet there are no mechanisms to vet these new forms of CSEC facilities in order to protect children.

### **Possible areas of strengthening**

- Need for advocacy at high level targeting policy and legislative reform
- Building networks and alliances to move together and avoid duplication
- Increased production of information, education and communication (IEC) materials targeting schools and the community

The following are some of the contributions of the project in fighting against child prostitution in Kenya

- Awareness has been raised in target groups making them become allies in the fight against CSEC. The taxi operators that have been trained have been reporting cases of child abuse, especially sexual abuse
- Other stakeholders have been brought on board and are providing various support towards the fight against CSEC in Kenya.

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# THE NETWORK OF FREDSKORPSET PARTNERS IN KENYA (NEFPAK)

## Introduction

Like other networks and associations, NEFPAK provides a platform for former, current and FK partner organizations to meet and share experiences imbibed while living a broad for a period not exceeding 10 months. While the network has continued to grow, it has developed programmes and activities aimed to facilitating the exchange programme in Kenya.

## Entrenching the Network

### ✓ NEFPAK Website, <http://www.nefpak.net>

The NEFPAK website remained active and running since its launch. It provided an opportunity for members to interact and discuss issues that affect them through a discussion forum feature on the site. The site provided a forum for sharing NEFPAK work with others with a view to finding solutions. Attractions on the website include an online membership registration form that can be downloaded anywhere in the world as the network membership grows annually; an online job vacancy postings and CV uploads. The website also features several templates developed to help partner organization in recruiting, managing and monitoring and better utilization of exchange participants for more meaningful and rewarding programme.

The website provides the means through which members are regularly updated on upcoming activities and also urge for their participation. It keeps the network alive, especially so since the members are drawn from different organizations and one way of keeping abreast to development in the network is by looking at the website.

### ✓ NEFLINK: NEFPAK Biannual Newsletter

The NEFPAK biannual newsletter, the NEFLINK provides an opportunity to profile member organizations, exchange programme participants' experience, and life testimony of the impact of the exchange programme. Since the year 2007 the production of hard copies of the newsletter was discontinued in favour of the e-Neflink newsletter. On its production, the newsletter is posted on the NEFPAK website for wider reach and sharing.

One issue of the e-Neflink Newsletter was produced in the year and shared with others. The newsletter featured experiences of participants, both the former and the current, in the exchange programme, The Publicity and Advocacy Committee was instrumental in the publication of the 2008 edition of the e-Neflink newsletter.

## Responding to Community Concerns

The early part of 2008 saw Kenya plunge into the post-election violence. Besides destruction of property and infrastructure, the post election violence saw many people killed, including women and children. The youth were most affected with some taking part in the violence and were among those displaced and relocated to IDP camps. In the height of the violence in Kenya, NEFPAK mobilized several partner organizations, most of who were youth groups, not necessarily affiliated to FK, to voice their concern and agitate for the stoppage of the violence.

As an initial response to the violence, the network mobilized youth groups under an umbrella body dubbed the Young Kenyans for the Restoration of Democracy, a movement bringing together several youth organizations, to a press conference in Nairobi Kenya to speak against the post-election violence.

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Among the youth groups that took part in the press conference included NEFPAK; YES Kenya; Youth Agenda; Social Development Network; National Convention Executive Convention (NCEC); Egerton Youth for Peace Initiative; Young Patriots for Change; African Youth Trust; Nairobi Young People for Peace; DTA Youth Group; Taking IT Global; CLARION; CREAM; PeaceNet Trust; Mars Group Kenya; Elimu Impact; United Democrats; Nairobi Red Cross Branch; Vijana for Peace Initiative; World Corps Kenya

The Press Conference was held in January 2008 at the Intercontinental Hotel, Nairobi. The network used the platform to express solidarity with Kenyans on the following:

- That the post-election violence whose victims were mainly the youth was not a tribal issue but a problem of poor leadership. The network urged young Kenyans to stop being used in the violence and instead promote peace, national cohesion and development.
- That the violence witnessed was a reflection of failed social institutions where the country's leadership had not addressed the huge disparities between the poor and the rich.

The youth group staged a series of activities and campaigns aimed at uniting the Kenyan youth irrespective of their tribal or political grouping against violence and social injustice. Activities conducted included healing, reconciliation and reconstruction initiatives such as blood donation drive, shelter reconstruction and launching of silent protests named 'black Tuesday.' in commemoration of all those killed in the violence, especially the children.

### **Initiating Members to the Network**

NEFPAK places emphasis on facilitating effective bonding of both the current and the just returned participants. In the year under review, the NEFPAK held a bonding/picnic session in July for its active/current and the just returned FK Exchange participants in Kenya at the Nairobi Safari Walk. A total of 13 participants drawn mainly from Nairobi and Kisumu took part in the event. The function provided the participants with an opportunity to interact (the former and current), learn and share experiences in the Exchange programme.



For the just returned exchange participants, the occasion provided an opportunity to bond with former graduates of the Exchange. In a group discussion, participants familiarized with each other, giving insights into their tasks and activities while at their host organizations. They also learnt activities and good experiences from older counterparts in the programme, including the cultural differences, programmes and experiences in other countries.

Current Exchange participants appreciated the session and observed that it gave them immense encouragement, the vigour and motivation to contribute fully while at their host organizations. The function concluded with participants taking a walk through the animal zoo. During such occasions, NEFPAK initiates the just returned participants to the network who then register to take part in activities of the network.

### **Transforming the Network and Making it Relevant**

Some 12 participants took part in developing the NEFPAK's 5-year Strategic Plan. The process required the participants to gather twice, first at the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), Nairobi on 25 – 26 July 2008 and then at the Central Park Guesthouse in Machakos on 18 – 19

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October 2008. During the two sessions, members displayed a lot of passion, commitment and dedication in redefining the future of the network. The outcome document provides a framework for the network's activities, aspirations and in addressing the needs of the individual members (both current and former) as well as partner organizations. The Strategic plan will be presented to the Annual general Meeting, to be held before the end of the year for adoption.

### **Enhancing Networks for Results**

The FK Forum was held in September 2008 in Oslo, Norway. The forum was attended by representatives of partner organizations and national networks of FK. In 2008 the Forum consisted of the IV International Advisory Council Meeting (IACM), the FK North-South Forum, network meetings for all partners and various joint events with among others the Oslo Centre for Peace and Human Rights. During the forum, partners shared their experiences and provided feedback to the board and staff of FK through workshops and organized meetings. Eminent personalities as well as selected representatives of partner organizations shared their experiences during the forum.

A meeting of Fredskorpset Network Coordinators, representatives of host organizations was held on 6 September 2008 aboard the ship Ms Pearl of Scandinavia. The purpose of the meeting was to share experience between the networks and to develop a common framework for their operation. The countries and networks represented in the meeting were Bangladesh Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Kenya, Malawi, Nepal, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Sri-Lanka.

The various networks were at different levels of growth and organizational structure and the Kenyan network was evidently at a higher maturity level, having in place strong structures and programmes targeting the members. Network coordinators from some 14 countries attended the meeting. Topics discussed included the identity of the FK networks, tracing careers of former participants and getting the Chief Executives of partner organization to participate in the activities of the network. Some of the queries were posed to participants at the plenary: identity of FK Networks and how to get the chief executives (CEOs) of partner organizations to participate in the network activities.

### **The FK Network Meeting in Kenya and the National Gender Conference**

In the last quarter of the year, network members took part in two important events, namely, the FK Network Meeting in Kenya and the National Conference on Gender. Both events were organized under the auspices of FK in collaboration with local partners. The FK Network meeting was held in November 2008 at the Six-eighty Hotel, Nairobi, while the National Conference on Gender was held in November 2008 at the Nairobi Safari Club.



The network meeting attracted the participation of some 75 participants who included the former and current exchange participants as well as representatives of partner organizations in Kenya. The meeting was the first of its kind to be held in Kenya. The aim of the forum was to take stock of achievements and challenges of the programme since 2000.

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## Information, Documentation and Research

In promoting the rights of children in Africa mounting education, conducting research and sharing information on children is a very strategic objective. ANPPCAN, in addition to direct action efforts on child rights, undertakes advocacy, education and awareness raising on children. This is because ANPPCAN believes that a community that is knowledgeable and educated in children's rights is better placed to protect its children.

The ANPPCAN Documentation Centre continued to grow both in quality, quantity and diversity of its materials and is representative of a long and methodological collection of a body of knowledge on children issues in Kenya and Africa.

The Documentation Centre likewise adopted modern information technological advances and continues to utilize this for wider sharing of her experiences and knowledge on children issues including research works, good practices emanating from her projects/ programmes and utilizing it sharing her information. The website has been particularly a useful tool in to informing others about the work of ANPPCAN. Hence, in the year, a revamped website was launched.

Over the years, the resource centre has continued to facilitate the documentation, publication, sharing and dissemination of the information on children. Basic activities therefore revolved around strengthening and streamlining the information and documentation centre. The bottom-line was to transform the centre to become a true reflection of experiences of children issues by ANPPCAN and children stakeholders in Kenya and Africa.

### **Documents found at the Centre**

New inclusions into the library in the year 2008 include specialized children journals, the International Society on the Prevention against Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN)'s Child Abuse Journal, the State of the World Children and many other specialized journals and publications on children. Others include government publications such as the statistical index, the economic survey, policy documents that spell out strategies and approaches on service delivery to children in the country.

ANPPCAN, depending on the availability of resources, undertakes research on specific areas of children. The outcome documents of research works done by ANPPCAN are also found in the Centre. These include the research on Street Children in Kenya, Awareness and Views regarding Child Abuse and Child Rights in selected communities in Kenya, Child Labour and Health, Social Policy Changes and their impact on the Youth in Kenya, the study on violence against children in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somaliland and also a rapid assessment of child trafficking in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia. The Centre, too, has in its collection the child labour in-depth country reports for Kenya, Nigeria and Zimbabwe.

Found in the Centre also are reports generated from workshops, conferences on issues of children such as the training, conference and conference reports of the various ANPPCAN programmes. A section of the Centre is composed of newsletters and magazines received from ANPPCAN Chapters, for example, Kenya Ethiopia, Uganda and Zimbabwe with whom the Centre engages in publications exchange with.

Other publications also received from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Coalition to stop the Use of Child Soldiers and also from End Child Prostitution and Tourism (ECPAT).

### **Readers who visited the Centre**

During the year under review, the Documentation Centre received many readers who sought information on varied subjects ranging from child labour, child abuse, and street children to

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international conventions, for instance, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and the Children Act 2001. Statistics show that 75 persons visited the centre in the year 2008 with majority coming from tertiary learning institutions (universities and colleges), community based organisations, non-governmental organisations, government departments and religious organizations for research and study.

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

### **Back-up/Support to programmes**

The Centre provided information and back-up services to the organisation's programmes and staff whether they were writing a project proposal, preparing for a seminar, workshop or conference or even meeting with a partner organisation. This was done through the provision of information materials such as brochures, flyers, report generation and publication of documents, as well as documentation of best practices for wider sharing, marketing and replication.

The Centre was the initial referral point for visitors to the organization, seeking to get an understanding on activities, programmes and interventions in child protection by ANPPCAN's programmes.

In the month of September for instance, 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.

The Centre also provided logistical and technical support to programmes' information technology needs including access to materials, determining the need for upgrading, purchase and installation of IT related hardware and programs. As such, all ANPPCAN programmes have the necessary information technology and related ICTs infrastructure for enhanced execution of programme activities.

### **Re-launch of the website**

The noble work of transforming and re-organizing the website and ANPPCAN's logo started by a volunteer from the NetCorps Canada International culminated in the launch of the website and a revamped logo in May 2008. Several partners including UNICEF were invited to the launch and witnessed the transformation of ANPPCAN not only through the new website, but also a brand new logo.

In the later part of the year, the website, [www.anppcan.org](http://www.anppcan.org), remained an important information tool to many people in providing background information about the organization. It hosts and shares the work of the various programmes and at the same time enabled researchers to access information on children, including reports, publications and other materials produced by ANPPCAN. It registers about 500 visitors each month.

Tasks on the web site have included making regular programme updates to reflect the changing face and dynamism of each programme, posting programme reports, news items, publications, newsletters and magazines. Lately, an email feature has been incorporated on the website to facilitate and simplify the communication needs of the programmes.

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## **The Local Area Network**

ANPPCAN optimized and entrenched its information communication and technology (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 platform 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 quarterly Magazine of ANPPCAN Regional Office. Through the Magazine, ANPPCAN has continued to document and share its activities and constituent network members on important and emerging issues on child protection. It is a quarterly magazine and seeks to share experiences in child protection thus a platform or talking point for practitioners in children arena. It invites contributions from all players carrying out various developments and responding to children issues in the Africa.

In the year under discussion, the Documentation centre produced one issue of the magazine. The issue documented experiences of participants who were then participating in the on-going Exchange of personnel programme supported by Fredskorpset. Programme phases last for one year and nine ANPPCAN Chapters and the Regional Office took part in the programme in 2008.

A lot of experiences and learning in the FK ANPPCAN Exchange of staff programme were captured in this issue of the magazine. Participants from Mauritius, Uganda, Ethiopia, Ghana, etc made contributions in the newsletter, which pointed to the success of the programme in Africa.

## **Research**

In the year under review, two researches were disseminated to stakeholders both at the national and regional levels. The researches were conducted by the violence against children programme and the anti-trafficking programme both being regional programmes covering countries of East Africa and the Horn of Africa.

The first of was the National Forum on Violence against Children was held on 12-14 March 2008 at the Nairobi Safari Club as a culmination of the study conducted on violence against children in Kenya, under the project '*Promoting the Right of a child to be protected from Violence*' in Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya and Somalia. The project was implemented by ANPPCAN and Save the Children Finland with the support of the European Union.

It sought to address incidences of violence against children, through spelt out national action plans in each of the four countries. Upon completion of the study, vital information on violence against children emerged that would help to explain and demystify the vice in Kenya

ANPPCAN organized a national stakeholders' validation forum to share the findings of the study. The forum sought to share the status of children in the country and define the way forward in responding to violence against children, enhance experience sharing focusing on the good practices and get feedback and additional input from the stakeholders and served to inform others of the good practice interventions available in this area with a view to improving and streamlining programmes and practices protecting children from incidences of violence.

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The national stakeholders' forum was attended by, among others, key stakeholders including policy makers, government officials, opinion leaders and representatives from civil society organizations and international NGOs working in the country as well as children.

On its part, the Child trafficking programme held a regional Conference to disseminate study findings emanating from the action oriented research that ANPPCAN carried out in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. The Conference further served to advocate for policy and legislative reforms, and to share experiences at the regional level, create awareness on child trafficking, identify gaps in prevention and protection against child trafficking.

Participants were drawn from Government ministries and departments, civil society organizations, international organizations working in the region, Regional bodies such as the African Union, IGAD and the EAC, Development partners including Save the Children Sweden, Oak Foundation, the United Nations and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development. The conference outputs included concrete recommendations on enactment of comprehensive laws and policies on trafficking of children in the region and increased awareness and information on the situation of child trafficking in Eastern Africa.

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## NETWORKS AND SHARING WITH OTHERS

During the year, ANPPCAN used many forums to accelerate the realization of child rights and also stamp its authority in child rights and child protection in Africa. ANPPCAN staff took part in a number of activities and forums that increased the visibility of the organization and led to the sharing of experiences on child protection.

The year saw the launch of the Africa Wide Movement for Children in May 2008. AWMC is a pan-African initiative aimed at generating collective action at the national and pan-African level towards better protection and wellbeing of children in Africa. It has more than 100 child focused organizations and networks in Africa. It deals with issues of concerns relating to the rights and wellbeing of children in Africa and campaigns towards better livelihoods of children by creating a strong African voice.

The movement has an 8-member steering committee composed of representatives from The African Child Policy Forum (ACPF), African Movement of Working Children, African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN), Coalition of NGOs Working on Children in Africa (CONAFE), Environment and Development Action in the Third World (ENDA), Resources Aimed at Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (RAPCAN), SOS Kinderdorf and Uganda Child Rights NGO Network (UCRNN). Its objectives are two-fold: to put children on the African Political and public agenda and campaign for the protection and realization of their wellbeing and, secondly, to serve as a forum for child rights organizations and as a moral voice for children in Africa. Mrs Wambui Njuguna, the Director of Programmes at ANPPCAN Regional Office, Nairobi was elected the first president of the movement. We congratulate her for her deserved achievement.

Elsewhere, ANPPCAN participated in the Technical Preparatory Meeting for the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, held in September 2008 Dakar, Senegal. The meeting was part of the preparatory process for the World Congress III against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents that was held later in Rio de Janeiro in November 2008. ANPPCAN made a presentation.

The 2-day Technical Preparatory Meeting had representatives from West and Central Africa, and East and Southern Africa convened in Dakar reviewed progress made since the Arab-African Conference in Rabat (2004) and to prepare a common statement for Africa to be presented in the Third Congress in Rio.

The forum brought together 180 participants from 23 African countries, representing governments, NGOs, international organizations, communities and the private sector. The following States were represented: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo and Zambia. Further, in the year of reporting, ANPPCAN participated in the IV international Council Meeting (IACM), an event organized by Fredskopset, Norway, that took place in September 2008 in Oslo, Norway. The meeting brought together all partner organizations of Fredskorpset in Oslo, Norway, to participate in the IACM meeting, FK network seminars and to inform the council on he progress made in the Exchange of personnel programme.

Fredskorpset is a Norwegian government body under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), implementing the government's development assistance. FK Norway works to promote international understanding and mutual learning by supporting an exchange of personnel programme through a framework of international cooperation. Other priority subject areas include corruption, gender and empowerment of women.

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Other notable meetings attended include the National Plan of Action for Children in Kenya organized by the National Council for Children's Services and the department of children services and facilitated by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Naivasha, Kenya. A series of meetings were held to input into the action plan which culminated in the development of the document. The document will, however, be finalized and shared with partners in the year 2009. ANPPCAN Regional Office was among the partners who spearheaded the development of the NPA on the pillar of protection.

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# AUDITORS' REPORT

## REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2008

### SCOPE

We have audited the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2008 and have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. The financial statements are in agreement with the books of accounts.

### RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

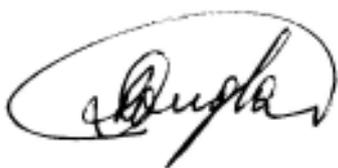
The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view of the organizations state of affairs and of its operating results. Our responsibility is to express an independent opinion on the financial statements based on our audit.

### BASIS OF OPINION

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

### OPINION

In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the organization and the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the organization as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2008 and of the results of its operations and its cash flow for the year then ended and comply with International Accounting



**Kubia & Company**  
Authorised Public Accountants

16 March, 2009, Nairobi, Kenya

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

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2008**

**RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT**

	NOTE	2008 KSHS	2007 KSHS
<b>Income</b>			
Receipts		78,870,912.00	82,349,531.00
		<b>78,870,912.00</b>	<b>82,349,531.00</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Education Support for children		2,701,909.00	1,033,456.00
Coordination,Monitoring,Evaluation and reporting		3,598,138.00	2,321,363.00
Research and Documentation		2,898,456.00	1,741,641.00
Capacity Building to chapters and stakeholders		3,698,495.00	10,516,446.00
Support to Chapters		26,902,108.00	19,876,717.00
Advocacy and Awareness Raising		3,818,943.00	4,607,093.00
Production of advocacy & training materials		4,983,611.00	4,452,547.00
National and International Travels		4,604,110.00	6,803,201.00
Workshops,National & Regional conferences		9,171,579.00	8,894,425.00
Administration expenses		2,533,053.00	2,218,735.00
Staff Salaries & Allowances		8,878,420.00	7,275,390.00
Staff Development		574,153.00	1,580,449.00
Office Equipment Maintenance & Insurances		339,759.00	2,088,609.00
Audit fees		371,187.00	555,148.00
Staff Insurance Covers		280,346.00	112,136.00
Rent & Rates		660,000.00	1,161,000.00
Depreciation		791,538.00	899,599.00
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>76,805,805.00</b>	<b>76,137,955.00</b>
Surplus/(Deficit)		<b>2,065,107.00</b>	<b>6,211,576.00</b>

**AFRICAN NETWORK FOR THE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION AGAINST CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT**

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2008**

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2008**

	NOTE	2008 KSHS	2007 KSHS
<b><u>FIXED ASSETS</u></b>			
Computer, Equipment, Furniture & fittings		640,336.00	613,261.00
Motor vehicle		1,291,525.00	1,937,288.00
		<u>1,931,861.00</u>	<u>2,550,549.00</u>
<b><u>CURRENT ASSETS</u></b>			
Cash and Cash equivalents		12,025,996.00	9,129,352.00
<b><u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Payable		99,160.00	59,160.00
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<u>11,926,836.00</u>	<u>9,070,192.00</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u>13,858,697.00</u>	<u>11,620,741.00</u>
<b><u>FINANCED BY:</u></b>			
Reserves		13,858,697.00	11,620,741.00
		<u>13,858,697.00</u>	<u>11,620,741.00</u>

**Name:** Dr Philista Onyango  
Executive Director-ANPPCAN Regional Office

*Philista Onyango*  
**Signature:**.....

Date.....13 March 2009

