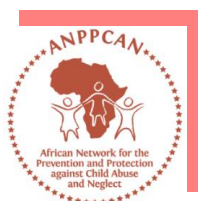


## The African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN)





*ANNUAL REPORT*

**Activities and Experiences  
in the Year 2018**

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## Table of Acronyms

AACs	Area Advisory Councils
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
ART	At Risk of Trafficking
BOM	Board of Management
CHD	Child Help Desk
CHHs	Child Headed Households
CHHP	Child Headed Households Pilot Project
CPU	Child Protection Unit
CRCs	Child Rights Clubs in Schools
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSA	Child Sexual Abuse
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CSE	Child Sexual Exploitation
CT	Child Trafficking
DCS	Department of Children Services
GAWE	Global Action Week for Education
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
KBC	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
LAACs	Local Area Advisory Councils
MACT	Movement Against Child Trafficking
NACADA	National Authority for the Campaign against Drug Abuse
NCRH	Nairobi Children Remand Home
NCCS	National Council for Children Services
NPA	National Plan of Action
OVC	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children

PADEM	Programmes d'Aide et de D'veloppement Destine`s aux Enfants du Monde
PARLE	Participation of Children and Youth in Africa for a Network against Child Sexual Exploitation
PEEP	Parents Economic Empowerment Project
SCDE	Sub-County Director of Education
SEC	Sexual Exploitation of Children
SND	Strategies for Northern Development
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TdH-NL	Terres des Hommes Netherlands
VOT	Victims of Trafficking
WASH	Water And Sanitation Hygiene

## **2018: THE YEAR IN BRIEF**

The Year 2018 did not bring much to children globally as many children continued to be displaced with their families or individually due to political leadership styles in the world. Violent conflicts continued in parts of the Middle East, Asia and Africa. Horrific and unfortunate pictures continue to be exposed by the media. The approaches to deal with these unfortunate situations remained static, mainly due to reduced resources, as countries that tend to support these situations were also caught up with socio-economic and political issues in their respective countries.

In Kenya, where ANPPCAN Regional Office is based, a significant number of children had suffered the cruelty of political conflicts, often related to elections. However, in March 2018 came the Handshake between the President and the Opposition leader. This good practice, which seemed to have been based on "Let us agree to disagree, but put Kenya first," brought some peace in the country, enabling the government to start addressing real issues affecting the country. One important issue that emerged in earnest after the handshake, is how the resources were being used in public institutions. It emerged that a lot of money was being stolen in public/government offices, a situation which if curbed effectively, Kenya will have enough resources to provide services to her people, children, included. The government started addressing health and education, as they relate to the rights of children and this is positive. The issue of creating employment for the youth has also been in public debate.

## **EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES**

As for ANPPCAN Regional Office, the following occupied the year.

### **Launch of a Report on the Review of Laws, Policies and Programmes regarding Child Labour and Violence against Children in Kenya**

ANPPCAN Regional Office with the support of Global March against Child Labour International reviewed the laws, policies and programmes in Kenya, towards the elimination of child labour and violence against children in the country. The year in review, saw the launch of this report, where many stakeholders attended. The report has been widely shared.

The speakers at the launch agreed that there was need for the efforts of government and non-state actors to be strengthened through partnerships to deal with the two issues of concern.



Delegates during the meeting to launch a Report on the Review of Laws, Policies and Programmes regarding Child Labour and Violence against Children in Kenya

Delegates at the meeting noted the need to improve data collection on violence against children in the country to inform prevention and response efforts. They also underscored the need to strengthen community based child protection mechanisms to effectively deal with referrals related to violence against children.

## **SEEKING INFORMATION AND PARTNERSHIP**

ANPPCAN Regional Office gets invitation from many partners to share information. Similarly, the Regional Office also invites a number of partners into its meetings to discuss children issues being addressed through its programmes.

**In the year** under review, ANPPCAN attended a second planning meeting organized by Elimu Yetu Coalition dubbed Global Action Week for Education 2018 (GAWE 2018). The objecting of the meeting was to consolidated ideas and identify areas of partnership toward GAWE activities, whose theme for 2018 was “Accountability for SDG4 and citizen participation.” The team was able to identify threats affecting education system in



Kenya and came up with action points with main focus on public education and the central role of the government, especially, in relation to urban education.

**Similarly, ANPPCAN** was invited to a 3 day International Child Protection Conference held at Daystar University organized by the Department of Children Services with collaboration of other partners. The theme of the conference was “From Vulnerability to Resilience, Innovation and Evidence” and was well attended by many stakeholders who shared their experiences. The conference called those attending to provide evidence based interventions, through research, as a key foundation in design of projects; publish children interventions for learning; lobby governments for more resource allocation on issues of children and improve partnerships towards holistic approaches and systems strengthening for effective coordination of interventions regarding children issues.

**During this period,** ANPPCAN was also represented at the validation meeting on National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Policy organized by National Authority for the Campaign against Drug Abuse (NACADA). The validation was as a result of public participation forums in 5 Counties, where views and opinions were collected to inform the policy. The policy was to respond to a number of challenges, such as, inadequate coordination and enforcement of alcohol and drug abuse laws; non-compliance with statutory requirements on alcoholic drinks; increased smuggling of illicit alcohol and drugs across the country; proliferation of brews and unlicensed outlets and the low level of community participation in the fight against alcohol and drug abuse in Kenya.

**Finally, ANPPCAN** was represented at the Anti-Trafficking National Plan of Action (NPA) Review meeting, whose purpose was to bring together the organizations working towards combating human trafficking in Kenya to look at the NPA and see whether goals and challenges experienced in Kenya have been covered well.

## **MANAGEMENT MEETINGS**

Amidst its busy schedule, the Management of ANPPCAN was able to hold 4 meetings during the year with its programme staff. Such meetings help all to know the progress of programmes, challenges and the achievements during implementation. The programme staff get opportunity to present what they do in the field and strategies they are using. Other staff members provide their views after listening to the presentation.

## **STAFF LEAVING/JOINING THE ORGANIZATION**

In the year under review, the Regional Office apart from programme, administrative issues are shared with staff and inputs sort for issues affecting the organization. ANPPCAN saw some 3 staff members leave the organization. Two got other jobs when contracts ended, while one left to undertake his PhD studies in USA. As usual, it is always sad to see staff go. We wish them well in their future endeavours.

The year also saw more staff join the team at ANPPCAN to replace those who left and others joining the expanding programme activities. Thus, programmes did not suffer. They are all welcome.

# *THE PROGRAMMES*

## **EMPOWERING CHILDREN AS ADVOCATES OF THEIR RIGHTS**

The aim of this programme, better known as, empowering children to advocate for their rights as the participation rights is being actualized, is to prevent and to respond to all forms of child abuse and exploitation in targeted schools in Kenya. The programme continues to be implemented in Busia and Kajiado Counties, covering Teso North and South Sub-Counties in Busia and Loitokitok Sub-County in Kajiado.

In the year 2018, through support from WeSeeHope, the donor organization that supports the programme, ANPPCAN continued to implement the Child Participation Programme in Teso South, Teso North and Loitokitok Sub Counties as follows:

- **Child Rights Clubs in schools (CRCs)**- in Teso South, North and Loitokitok
- **Parents Economic Empowerment Project (PEEP)** – In Teso South and Loitokitok
- **Child Headed Households Pilot Project (CHHP)** – In Teso South

The programme was implemented in 25 schools (10 in Loitokitok, 10 in Teso South and 5 in Teso North) during this period. The programme also monitored PEEP activities in schools that have graduated from the programme.

### ***Strategies of the Programme***

Programme has employed a different advocacy strategy by empower children to advocate for their own rights. ANPPCAN believes that genuine participation gives children the power to shape both the process and outcomes of initiatives aimed at protecting them. Therefore, our advocacy approach has been a mixture of child centred and child led advocacy approach. These included:

- **Capacity building** of stakeholders, especially children. In so doing, the programme has trained teachers and partners on child right protection.

- **Sensitization and awareness** creation on issues of child rights protection to parents, teachers and other stakeholders to gain more support in advocating on issues affecting children.
- **Establishment and strengthening protection structures** in schools. The child rights clubs and child help desks established in schools have been very useful in identifying and reporting cases of child rights violations in schools and at home.

***Main Activities Undertaken***

During this period, training activities were undertaken on child abuse related issues, as well as, response and preventive measures. The training was extended to teachers, child rights club members and school Board Members.

Training on psycho-social support skills were conducted to staff manning the Child Help Desks and the Child Rights Club Patrons in twenty (20) schools during the period.

Two monitoring activities were undertaken, which included, officials from WeSeeHope and a Friend of ANPPCAN with many years of experience in child protection.

*Summary of the number of target beneficiaries reached in Teso North*

<b>Categories of beneficiaries</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Nos. Reached</b>
Stakeholders	27	27
Head teachers	5	5
Boards of Management (BOM)	20	25
Teachers	25	25
Pupils	150	154
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>236</b>

### ***The Child Rights Clubs in schools (CRCs)***

The Child Participation programme has increased the number of Child Rights Clubs (CRCs) and Child Help Desks (CHD) in schools, through which, children are taught about their rights, responsibilities and reporting of cases of child abuse. CRCs are embedded on participation right with the goal of empowering child rights advocates. A total of **891** children actively participated in CRC activities as stipulated in the table below:

<b><i>Sub-County</i></b>	<b><i>No. Of Boys</i></b>	<b><i>No. Of Girls</i></b>	<b><i>Total CRC members</i></b>	<b><i>Total Orphans supported</i></b>
Loitokitok	170	175	345	15
Teso South	163	229	392	68
Teso North	75	79	154	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>83</b>

There was increased awareness of child rights and child protection among children, parents, teachers and community leaders, in all the 25 schools. Through the establishment of active CRCs and functional CHDs, the schools ensured that abuse and neglect cases were identified and reported to the relevant authorities. Some 68 cases were reported and 54 were addressed by the teachers in charge of the CHDs, while 14 were referred to the Sub-County Children Offices.

Similarly, CRCs also engaged in different small scale Income Generating Activities (IGAs), which helped them to support some 83 OVCs in their schools to continue with their education. These included a provision of school uniforms, books, shoes and school levies.

In order, to enhance the capacity of the teachers in handling abused children, all the Child Help Desk Representatives were trained on Psychosocial Support. This training enabled the teachers to understand children better based on the advanced theories of child development, where they were taken through the consequences of abuse on children and their role in responding and protecting children.



*CRC members and their teachers posing for a group photo after a debate forum in Loitokitok*

### ***Parents Economic Empowerment Project (PEEP)***

PEEP methodology creates accessible, transparent, flexible and self-managed savings and lending associations by parents within the schools. It creates an internal saving fund, which group members borrow at a predetermined interest rate and repay at a predetermined time. These parents have a common bond, as their children are in the same schools, live in the same community, come from similar backgrounds and know each other well. At the end of the cycle (Predetermined time 12 months), all total savings, interest earned from amount borrowed, fines and Income Generating Activity (IGA) Interest earned, is shared out by members equally.

PEEP improves social cohesion of parents and teachers in meeting the needs of their children at school and at home. The programme enables parents to meet their short term and long term financial needs with ease and without borrowing from external money lenders.



**PEEP group members in Busia, displaying their businesses**

By the end of year 2018, 80 PEEP groups were actively participating in Teso South, all drawn from 27 schools (10 from current schools and 17 from previous schools), benefiting 1,814 members. The project benefited a total of 4,791 children with a total of 1,080 being Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVC). As required, the members saved, shared loans and shared out the total income at the end of the cycle in December 2018. During this period, a total of Kshs 72,329,185 million was shared by the members among themselves.

In Loitokitok, 47 PEEP groups actively engaged in PEEP activities in the year 2018. These groups comprised of parents from 18 schools (10 from new schools and 8 from previous schools). The project benefited 1,311 children and a total of 282 OVCs. The groups circulated a total cumulative of Kshs 17,016,135 million by end of December 2018.

***The table below presents a summary of PEEP status in 2018:***

Sub-County	No. Of Groups	No. Of schools (new and previous)	No. Of members		No of Children Supported	No. Of OVC supported	No. Of Members with Business
			Male	Female			
Loitokitok	47	18	75	817	1,311	282	647
Teso	80	27	197	1,617	4,791	1,497	989

South							
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>6,102</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>1,636</b>

### ***Child Headed Households (CHH)***

This project was initiated to address a unique challenge that emerged on the issues of Child Headed Households. The project was successfully started in August 2018. The Child headed Household Project seeks to ensure comprehensive care for Children from Child Headed Households (CHHs).

In the year 2018, the project started in Teso South Sub-County, with the selection of 29 Child Headed Households, from 4 primary schools, which were in Child Participation Programme. Neighbourhood CHH Committee was then formed comprising one committee member per Household. The committee, is composed of 29 members (10 male 19 female). The neighbourhood CHH committees, clustered into 4 groups were also trained on their roles.

The 29 Household heads were also trained on basic business management and goat rearing skills. For sustainability the project was to provide goats to the families and support them to do income generating activities like farming, boda, etc., to improve their livelihoods at household level.



***The neighbourhood committee undergoing training on how to take care of e Child Headed Households***



## Stories of Success

### *“Transforming lives through PEEP”*

Josephine Syombua, a lady from Isinet Village Loitokitok Sub-County, is married with five children. Her children are all in school. The first born just finished high school and scored a B+, second born is in class 8, third born in class 6, fourth born in class 2 and the last born in pre-primary.

Josephine heard about PEEP from her neighbours in the year 2017. At that time she and her husband had no steady source of income. Her husband would earn Ksh 400/= per day, while she would earn Ksh 200/= per day. She made a decision to join PEEP group with a goal to improve her family’s income.

They used to save Ksh 200/= every week and in two months after joining the group she received a training on how to start small businesses. She decided to start a small kiosk, since there was none in her village. Together with her husband, Josephine used some old materials to construct the kiosk. She then borrowed a loan of Ksh 15,000/= from the group, which she used as capital. She earned a profit of Ksh 500/= per day.

Having a steady income, Josephine joined a second PEEP Group, now with two shares saving Ksh 200/= each share that is Ksh 400/= every week. She managed to pay back her loan. She also realized payment of school fees and house expenses became a lot easier. She took another loan of Ksh 35,000/=, bought building materials. She also used the readily available sand from a nearby river and only paid transport. Her husband took the obligation to construct their two bedroom house. They have been doing the construction slowly when funds are available.

At the end of the cycle, during share out, Josephine got a total of Ksh 51,000/= from the savings. This really motivated her to continue saving in PEEP groups. She took another loan of Ksh 12,000/= and bought a cow at a cost of Ksh 10,000/= and used the rest to boost her kiosk.

Her first born child will be joining University in 2019 and she is determined to support her businesses through PEEP.



*Josephine with some of her children in their current home*



*Josephine at her new house under construction*



*Josephine at her Kiosk*

### ***Emerging Issues and Conclusion***

While the activities in 3 Sub-Counties went on well, it became apparent that some issues affecting children need to be paid attention. The issues ranged from reproductive sexual health to inadequate sanitary facilities and water in some schools. One school had jiggers challenge, which needed to be dealt with immediately.

In conclusion, the team on ground did a good job bringing in other stakeholders, which led to some of the challenges being addressed in the future activities.

### **END CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION PROGRAMME**

The project on Ending Sexual Exploitation of Children entered its Phase Two in the year of reporting. Activities of the project were implemented in Dagoretti Sub-County, Nairobi.

Overall, the project targeted children in schools to increase their knowledge on the dangers, vulnerabilities, as well as, safety from sexual abuse and exploitation. It also targeted key stakeholders, teachers, parents and caregivers to equip them with knowledge to prevent and to effectively respond to child sexual Abuse and exploitation in order to fulfill their protective roles. In addition, community based structures, such the Area Advisory Councils (AACs) and Local Area Advisory Councils (LAACs), were also the focus of the project, basically to strengthen the systems for prevention and response to child sexual abuse and exploitation.

Further, ANPPCAN, through this project, conducted advocacy by rallying the general public, as well as, the formal and informal sectors in the communities to support children facing sexual violence. At the national level, the project worked with the GoK and other actors to develop a national strategy for fighting child sexual exploitation in Kenya. Below were the major highlights of the activities undertaken and the outcome:

#### ***Awareness Raising in Schools***

Awareness raising sessions on child sexual abuse and exploitation were held and 98 children in targeted schools were reached. This included 40 boys and 58 girls.

During this period the children were introduced to their rights, their bodies and sexual abuse; including, its different forms.

Further, the children were informed of dangerous situations, including the warning signs and the strategies used by the abusers. They were given information on how to protect themselves and prevent the occurrence. Finally, the children were informed on what to do when it happens and where to report such cases.



*Awareness raising session on child sexual abuse and exploitation at Kilimani Primary School, Nairobi*

### ***Training of Teachers on Child Sexual Exploitation***

The training of sexual abuse and exploitation of children was undertaken to reach 9 teachers from two targeted schools in Nairobi. The objective of the training was to equip teachers with knowledge on child sexual abuse and exploitation to enable them effectively support children facing sexual violence in their schools. The teachers were prepared to be in a position to detect and respond to cases of sexual abuse and exploitation in the schools, as well as, on different ways of dealing with the perpetrators.



*Teachers from Kilimani Primary school and Riruta Good Shepherd school Dagoretti during a training on child sexual exploitation at Maisha Poa Centre*

## ***Strengthening the Capacity of Stakeholders on CSEC***

### **Area Advisory Councils (AACs) and Local Area Advisory Councils (LAACs) Meeting**

A joint meeting of the Area Advisory Council and representatives of the nine Locational Area Advisory Councils was held in Dagoretti Sub-County of Nairobi, where fifty three (53) participants took part. Ten (10) of the participants were chiefs from the targeted locations. The Deputy County Commissioner and District Officer also attended the meeting and made their contributions to the meeting.



***Meeting of the sub county AACs and representatives from LAACs in Dagoretti on child sexual exploitation at Maisha Poa Centre***

These efforts were meant to increase knowledge of the selected key stakeholders in child protection, as well as, create linkages between these groups to join the efforts to fight sexual abuse and exploitation of children.

During this period the efforts were directed at refining approaches of how to reach out to the parents who are being targeted with empowerment towards strengthening their protective roles with the ultimate goal of strengthening the system of response to children at risk and victims of sexual abuse and exploitation in the Sub-County.

### ***Meetings of the LAACS***

Being devolved units of the National Council for Children's Services, the sub county AAC and Locational AACs are mandated to safeguard the rights and welfare of children in their areas of operation through community participation. The project targeted LAACs in Dagoretti with training on child sexual exploitation.

A series of meetings and training were conducted with members of six Locational Area Advisory Councils (LAACs), where some 127 people participated.

The rationale for targeting the LAACs was to increase the knowledge of its members on child sexual exploitation, build and strengthen linkages of LAACs with other child protection service providers and lobby for the inclusion of CSE as an agenda in LAAC work-plans and activities in the Sub-County of Dagoretti.



*Members of the Locational Area Advisory Council in Gatina, Nairobi during a meeting on child sexual exploitation. Six LAACs were trained in responding to child sexual exploitation*

Key areas of discussions during the training on CSEC; included the functions of Location AAC, as stipulated in the Guidelines for the formation and operationalization of Area Advisory Council 2006, which NCCS revised in 2015, challenges LAAC faces in supporting at risk or victims of SEC, challenges children at risk or victims of SEC face, steps in assisting victims of SEC and a group exercise on the forms of SEC, referral points/ service providers for SEC victims, laws protecting victims of SEC and recommendations towards improving service delivery to SEC victims.

During these meetings the following issues emerged:

- Many LAACs are not functional yet they can play an important role of protecting children from CSEC, as well as ensuring prosecution of perpetrators.
- Many cases of child sexual abuse are not reported and when reported they become a burden on the person who has witnessed and reported the case. For instance, the person reporting a case of SEC, a social worker, or a community health worker or any person in the community, bears the financial burden in assisting a child victim of sexual abuse. This includes taking the child to the

hospital, going to a police station to report the case, attending court sessions to testify, among others.

- Participant explained frustration at the police stations, where they were denied OB number. In one such case, they insisted that with or without the OB number the victim needed to be assisted, supported and provided with a service.
- Members of LAACs noted resistance of family members in reporting cases of SEC when a case is familial in nature and the urge to settle the matters locally with the perpetrator. When such cases occur, family members tended to hide information and block the social worker from following the case.

### ***Meeting with Parents***

The project targeted parents and caregivers with awareness raising on child sexual abuse and exploitation to equip them with knowledge. Parents and caregivers are the main repositories of family values and conveyors of life-skills education for their children. Providing them with information empowers them to play their role, especially preventing the occurrence of and effectively responding to SEC in their families and communities.

Thus, awareness raising sessions were conducted for 40 parents per location in 5 locations in Dagoretti. The five locations were Gatina, Kawangware, Ngando, Riruta and Waithaka. The sessions were aimed to provide information to parents on child sexual abuse and exploitation, to equip the parents with knowledge on how to prevent and respond to child sexual abuse, while empowering them to fulfil their protective role of parenting.



***Awareness raising session for parents on child sexual exploitation in Waithaka Location in December 2018 at Charles Lwanga Catholic Church***

The interactive sessions saw parents share their experiences on child sexual abuse in the home and community spaces and commit to be closer to their children, talk freely and discuss more often on sexuality with their children and guide them, when faced with difficult situations that are likely to result in sexual abuse and exploitation.

Discussions during the awareness raising session with parents centred on the forms of CSA, laws protecting children from SEC, responding and reporting to CSA and the challenges, abusers and what parents can do to prevent and protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation. A guide on professionals conducting sessions with parents on child sexual exploitation developed by ANPPCAN was used during the training. In attendance were chiefs and volunteer children officers who reinforced key messages on protection of children from sexual abuse and exploitation to the parents.

### ***Policy, Advocacy and Lobbying***

At the national level, the programme made a contribution towards the development of the National Plan of Action (NPA) against Sexual Exploitation of Children for Kenya for the period 2018-2022. This was after the initial NPA for the period 2013-2017 expired in December 2017. A series of workshops attended by officers from Government departments and CSOs spearheaded by ANPPCAN dating back to 2016 saw the final document approved by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection towards the end of year 2018. The new NPA for 2018-2022 will be published and launched in early 2019.



***A road procession to mark 16 Days of Activism on 29 November 2018 at Dagoretti Sub County, Nairobi***

At the regional and global sphere, ANPPCAN through the PARLE project, joined others in marking the 16 Days of Activism in Dagoretti Sub-County in Nairobi by amplifying the voice against gender based violence, including the child sexual abuse and exploitation. In the 2018 phase of the 16 Days of Activism, ANPPCAN teamed up with significant actors, such as, the Government departments, CSOs and Children Institutions (Homes) spearheaded by the Ministry of Health under Nairobi County to mark the Day of Activism in Dagoretti Sub-County.



In marking the Day, the actors held a road procession and later assembled at the Dagoretti Sub-County grounds, where children staged performances, which included, songs and drama on gender based violence. Over 200 children and 500 adults took part in the important event.

## **PROTECTING AND ENHANCING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS THROUGH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER AND SANITATION**

The WASH Project is being implemented in Homabay County, Karachuonyo North Sub-County in two schools namely Otaro Secondary and Otaro Primary with a total population of 756 students in the secondary school and 321 in the primary school. The project has a general goal of improving the living conditions in the two schools, especially regarding health and education of children. The project promotes children's rights to education and health through a better access to quality water and sanitation services, as well as, hygiene education. During the year, the Project implemented the following activities, enabling it to achieve what was intended which are:

### ***Children from the two schools have access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities***

During the implementation period, a number of activities were carried out to ensure children and the people from Otaro villages are able to access safe water and improve the quality of their sanitation facilities. First, an assessment of availability of water was carried out and analyzed to ensure the water was safe for consumption. This was followed by drilling of a borehole and piping the water to different water points to make the water available to the two schools and the community through the installation of tanks and a water kiosk. The Project facilitated purchase of a solar water pump that draws water from the borehole to the respective water points. The water has been distributed to the two schools each having water points as follows:

- The Secondary section has 10 water points ; 2 at the girls boarding sanitation block, 2 at the boys boarding sanitation block, 1 at teachers toilets, 1 at boys toilets, 1 at girls toilet, 1 at teachers quarter, 2 at the kitchen section.
- At the primary section, the 4 water points were distributed as follows; 2 at the toilets each at girls and boys sections, 1 at the kitchen and the remaining one at the central water reservoir.
- One water kiosk has been constructed, which will enable more than 5,000 community members to access safe and clean water. Children from the two schools and the entire community are excited and looking forward to completion of this project to finally access water since the location is prone to drought making it difficult for the residents to access safe water.

During the implementation of these activities, two WASH committees were set up comprising of representatives from schools management, community members and community leaders to monitor the implementation of the project, as well as, to enhance ownership of this project by the school and the community. On completion, the committees will take over full management of the project.

***Training of the two WASH Committee Members to Ensure Maintenance and Sustainability of the Project***



***WASH Committees from the two schools in training***

The project focuses on mobilization and involvement of parents, teachers and surrounding communities, as well, as the children in the 2 schools to work together to improve hygiene, water and sanitation conditions.

## ***Enhancement of Children's Right to Protection and Participation***

To ensure this happens, two WASH Committees were established at the two schools. The members of these committees were trained during the period in review in order for them to eventually train and support local communities to gain skills and knowledge to establish and maintain the water and sanitation systems in the future. These efforts were also aimed at creating an enabling environment, where children can have a proper interface with adults regarding WASH related concerns. Each committee consists of 7 members (Head Teacher of the school, school Chairperson, village Assistant Chief, two teachers, environmental representative and a community member). During the project implementation, the two WASH committees were trained on WASH components and effective management and maintenance of the water and sanitation facilities in the two schools. In turn, the committees sensitized the community and children on health rights and maintenance of sanitation facilities using school forums.

Based on ANPPCAN's many years of experience in child protection and strengthening systems to protect children, as well as, ensuring that children's rights to participation is actualized, during this period the two schools targeted with WASH project were introduced to these principles. As such two patrons from each school were identified and trained on how to initiate and manage Child Rights Clubs



and in turn form the Child Rights Clubs to enhance participation of children on issues affecting them in the two schools. Similarly, they were trained on how to create Child Help Desks, where cases of child abuse could be reported and dealt with. Subsequently two child Rights Clubs were started composed of a total of 80 children as a start. Child Help Desks were also initiated in each school during the period. These efforts have led to school children themselves reporting cases of child abuse both at home and at school. The children participating in the child Rights Clubs have raised issues affecting children both at school, as well as, in their homes.

During the year, cases of teenage pregnancies were of concern as this made some children to drop out school or die. Orphans were also reported and their vulnerability of dropping out of school due to lack of school fees, books and uniforms. These cases were

reported to the office of Children Services at the Sub-County level and he was able to enroll the grandparents of these orphans to Elderly Cash Transfer in the County. The school related issues were reported to the Head teachers to address. Child abuse cases, which the school dealt with were reported to Department of Children Services of the Sub-County.

For the first time, since inception of the child rights clubs in the two schools, children and patrons of Child Rights Clubs participated and celebrated with other children in Kenya and the continent of Africa on the Day of the African Child. This was a very important day to the children and the project, since the theme for this year was 'Leave no child behind for Africa's Developments. With protecting and enhancing children's rights through access to Safe Water and Sanitation, the project included the African Child in Africa's development. The children from the Primary school recited a poem on importance of water acknowledging, the school Heads, ANPPCAN and PADEM in helping them access clean water.



*The Day of the African Child at Ober Primary School, Homa Bay County*

### ***Efforts Directed to Sustainability of WASH Project in the Two Schools***

In recognition that many projects end with donor support, the two schools were targeted with sustainability activities. During the year in review, some 700 trees were planted in the 2 schools by children with the support of two teachers and the environmental officer from the Sub County. Subsequently, tree nurseries were planted using water from the borehole, not only making the school environment green, but contributed in addressing soil erosion in the two schools as well. Among the trees planted include Grevillea,

***Tree planting at Otaro Secondary School, Homa Bay County***



Whistling Pine and Eucalyptus. The children also participated in *sukuma wiki* planting.

### ***Emerging Issues***

During the implementation of the WASH Project several issues affecting children emerged. The cases of teenage pregnancies are very high in the Sub-County leading to school dropout at a very early age. During this period some 35 cases were reported in the local Health Centers namely; Kandiege, Raruowa, Wagwe and the Got Oyaró Health Centres. The incidence may be high considering that the figures represent the reported cases. As such, efforts are needed to address teenage pregnancies in this Sub-County.

In conclusion, the WASH Project accomplished whatever was set to be done in the 2 schools. However, there are issues affecting children in the schools that need to be addressed to ensure that children are protected from sexual abuse and exploitation that lead to teenage pregnancies and STI infection. Much so, because, the two schools are in the County with high rates of HIV infection.

## **EDUCATION SPONSORSHIP PROGRAMME**

### *Importance of Education*

The role of education in eliminating underdevelopment, poverty, ignorance and harmful cultural practices, both at personal and societal levels, is well documented in history. As such, ANPPCAN Regional Office has been implementing education programme where children from low income families and those orphaned are supported to access education. Two partners from USA, one from Canada and few individuals in Kenya have enabled ANPPCAN Regional Office to undertake this programme in Kenya, where children from many parts of the country have been supported to access pre and primary, secondary, technical and university education.

Education sponsorship is also used to protect children from child labour, especially the worst forms, such as, sexual exploitation and trafficking of children into hazardous working situations and all forms of exploitation. It is also used to empower children to protect themselves, as well as supporting their families to fend for them.

In 2018, the education programme sponsored 74 children, where a significant number were having university education and vocational training. Six students completed secondary education, four have joined colleges and two awaiting to join universities in the month of August. The year also saw 4 students graduating from the universities and colleges and joining the labour market.



***A student receiving an Award after successfully completing Secondary Education***

### ***Engaging the Students and their Families***

Apart from paying the school fees and personal effects for students being supported, the staff under this programme met with the students to ascertain progress and offer counseling appropriately. Visits were made to selected schools to monitor progress and attend to identified needs in the school. The staff also kept contact with the sponsors providing them with progress reports on the students they are supporting.



***Students with a staff during a counseling session***

The education sponsorship programme had gone further to improve the economic status of family members and former students from the Education Programme. So far 10 family members are participating in economic activities ranging from goats to poultry keeping projects. This is support through a revolving fund that has been created by A.K.I.N., which is the brainchild of the project. Apart from rearing goats and poultry, there are graduates who have been set to undertake carpentry where furniture is being made for the demanding market, hair salons, Tuk Tuk car transport among others. Thanks to AKIN and its supporters.

Education sponsorship is an area that ANPPCAN is seeking for support from well-wishers as the organization gets many children who are seeking support as government support is yet to cover all children especially at tertiary level. Please those reading this report contact ANPPCAN.

## **BUILDING THE FOUNDATION FOR CHILD TRAFFICKING FREE ZONES IN URBAN AND RURAL KENYA**

Building the Foundation for Child Trafficking Free Zones in Urban and Rural Kenya is a project that targets 4 Counties, namely; Busia, Mandera, Marsabit and Nairobi. The project is implemented by a consortium composed of ANPPCAN Regional as the lead partner, Movement Against Child Trafficking (MACT), Strategies for Northern Development (SND) and the Department of Children’s Services (DCS) with the support of Terre des Hommes Netherlands (TdH-NL).

The project aims at reducing child trafficking with the overall objective of preventing trafficking and unsafe migration of children in the 4 Counties. The project is for 3 years (2018 – 2021).

To realize the objective, partners in the consortium have distinct interventional roles, geared towards the realization of the project aim. They are as follows:

ANPPCAN Regional Office	Coordination of entire consortium, capacity building of strategic actors such as the law enforcement, national policy advocacy, quarterly planning and monitoring.
MACT	Lead community based awareness raising and engagement of community actors that lead to the identification and reporting/referral of survivors, both in Nairobi and Busia.
SND	Lead awareness raising, policy advocacy and support to survivors in Mandera and Marsabit Counties.
Department of Children’s Services:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ In Busia, refurbishment of the Child Protection Unit (CPU), rescue of victims, coordinate provision of services, family tracing, reintegration and coordination of strategic actors</li> <li>✓ Nairobi Children Remand Home: rescue of victims, provision of services, family tracing, and reintegration</li> </ul>



### ***The Actors the Project Targets***

These are the groups that bear the burden of child trafficking and exploitation as follows:

**Children:** Children at risk and victims of trafficking and unsafe migration

**Families and communities:** Which included parents and guardians, as well as, leaders and stakeholders in the community.

**Government:** Key Government departments that have the mandate to protect children from trafficking and unsafe migration, that, Department of Children Services, Education and Health.

**Law enforcement agencies:** Such as Police, Migration and Judiciary

**CSOs:** Civil society organisations operating in targeted Counties

**Private sector:** Schools, children, parents and teachers, among others.

### ***Awareness Raising***

During the reporting period, 18 community conversations (10 in Busia and 8 in Nairobi) were undertaken to create awareness on child trafficking targeting Hotspot areas in Nairobi, such as, Dandora, Mathare 4A, Baba Dogo, Kibera, Kawangware and Pumwani. The targeted key actors ranged from children, families, to Government departments.

In Busia, porous borders within Busia town, Matayos in Teso South, Bukhayo West and Malaba in Teso North were targeted with information on trafficking and unsafe migration of children.

An awareness creation campaign was also undertaken through the child participation program in Amagoro, Teso North, where children from several schools, parents and teachers were informed on child trafficking and unsafe migration.

The program produced Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, such as, posters, branded t-shirts and shirts, Banners and stickers to support awareness raising efforts on anti-trafficking program in all the project areas.

### ***Radio Jingles***

Radio Jingles was developed with Partner MACT during the First quarter of the project and it was run on Pamoja FM in Mathare. Messages on anti-trafficking were broadcast for 3 minutes for the whole month of June 2018 and it was estimated that the messages reached 300,000 people within Mathare and its environs.

The Child Trafficking (CT) programme is also targeting 15 schools in Busia County (10 Teso south 5 in Teso North) and 10 schools in Northern Kenya (5 in Marsabit and 5 in Mandera) under SND, where children are taught about their rights, responsibilities and reporting of cases of child abuse and trafficking, as well as, how to detect, respond and report the cases to teachers running the Child Help Desks.

This enables children to participate in matters affecting them and be able to protect themselves. To accomplish this some 75 teachers from 25 schools in 3 sub-Counties were trained on child trafficking issues in Kenya. Similarly, some 846 children participating in Child Rights Clubs, where they were trained as illustrated in the Table below.

<b>Sub-County</b>	No of schools	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Total CRC members	No of chaperons	No of CHDs
<b>Mandera</b>	5	78	72	150	10	5
<b>Marsabit</b>	5	68	82	150	10	5
<b>Teso South</b>	10	163	229	392	20	10
<b>Teso North</b>	5	72	82	154	10	5
<b>Totals</b>	25	381	465	<b>846</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25</b>



*Members of CRC having a session with ANPPCAN staff in Busia*



*A Chaperon in one of the schools in Teso North having a session with CRC members and ANPPCAN staff.*

The CRC members during this period identified 16 children at risk of trafficking (ARTs), whose cases were documented. The schools dealt with most of these cases and 2 were referred to the Department of Children Services in Teso North.

**Sports**

MACT reached out to the youth through youth friendly activities, such as, sports to advance the campaign against child trafficking as demonstrated below.



*One of the teams that participated in the Mathare premier league posing for a photo with MACT Staff*

Through sporting activities, the youth have taken the lead in mobilization of community people for MACT and are the omnipresent brand ambassadors that champion the course of counter trafficking crusade.



*A second team that participated in the Mathare premier league posing for a photo with MACT Staff*

**Miss Ghetto Competition**

Children were also engaged in the fight against Child Trafficking as instruments of dissemination using virtual communication about the existence of Child Trafficking, signs to look out for when identifying victims of trafficking and where to report such cases.



*Choreographed movements to raise awareness at Mathare area 4A*



*Awareness Raising Events going at Mathare area 4A – Mr. Ghetto*

In realizing that the Victims of trafficking (VOT) and those at risk of trafficking (ARTs) are better safeguarded and supported, the program worked closely with the Department of Children Services, through Nairobi Children Remand Home (NCRH), the Child Protection Unit (CPU) in Busia, which were refurbished to provide shelter to rescued children and those at risk where they have been provided with medical, food, clothing, counseling, legal and education support.

Age groups of victims handled in NCRH is as follows;

The age range was from 5 – 10 (7) 10 – 15 (38) and 15-17 (52). This demonstrates that the majority of children being trafficked this period are between ages 10 – 17, which constituted 90 children in the age group.

In Busia, some 91 cases were handled. Out of which **33** were VOTs and **58** were ARTs, where **11** cases were repatriated to Uganda, **14** were placed under shelter and **70** were reintegrated to their homes.

In Marsabit and Mandera Counties, SND carried out rescuing of victim of trafficking, as well as those who were at risk of trafficking. Fourteen (14) children who were at risk of trafficking were taken back to school, seven (7) were girls and the other seven (7) were boys. Some of them were in private schools, while others were attending public schools.

During the reporting period, the legal officer dealt with 10 cases of trafficking (4 in Nairobi and 6 in Busia). Two cases have been finalized and 8 cases still in court.



***SND staff Mr. Bonaya Jillo making his presentation during the meeting with law enforcement officers in Mandera County***

Significant to the period in review, Technical Working Group met to review the NPA 2011–2015 on trafficking with the aim of developing another one. Similarly, the Child Protection Units based in Busia Police Station were reviewed and revitalized to provide services, such as, shelter and psychosocial support for children, who end up at the Police Stations for various reasons including, trafficking.



***Mr. Jillo Bonaya from SND make his presentation during kick off meeting to get buy in key stakeholders on building foundation for child trafficking free zone in urban and rural Kenya.***

During the reporting period, some of the key stakeholders like Ministry of Education and Teachers Service Commission were met to strengthen relationship, the capacity of teachers to effectively assist children, through educating them on their rights at school level. They were also prepared to inform the children and members of the Child Rights Clubs how child trafficking manifests itself, mainly to empower the children, protect themselves in school and at home.



*From left: Rob Halkano (SCDE), Evan Munga (ANPPCAN) and Jillo Bonaya (SND) during the meeting at Ministry of Education Science and Technology in Mandera County*

### ***Lobby and Advocacy through Media and Private Sector***

During the year in review, a two days’ training meeting was conducted for the Media groups to build their capacity on Child Trafficking, with emphasis on their role in Child protection. The meeting, which took place in September 2018, was attended by thirty (30) participants with gender segregation of 10 males and 20 females.

The meeting’s main was to empower the media group to join others to advocate and raise awareness of child trafficking through reporting and giving coverage on child trafficking. Those in attendance were from KBC TV, EBRU TV, Mtoto News, Radio Citizen, K24 TV, Citizen TV, NTV, Pamoja FM, People Daily Newspaper, Standard Newspaper and Transworld Radio, which sent their reporters for the training.

The training included the groups the Media should target with information in Mandera and Marsabit Counties. Information on child labour, early marriage and sexual exploitation was provided in the training since these are the manifestations of child trafficking. Many Media houses in the targeted Sub-Counties attended the training during the period.

### **Lessons learned**

- There is need to strengthen the response mechanisms to effectively address cases of child trafficking in the targeted Sub-Counties in the project.
- For successful handling of cases of child trafficking, effective collaboration with Department of Children Services (DCS) and law enforcement agencies is key.
- Child trafficking is a lucrative business with well-connected networks among the cartels and requires systemic approach and synergy of good will from all key stakeholders.
- Fighting child trafficking needs ample resources and coordinated of efforts.

### ***Emerging issues***

- Fear of witnesses to report cases as often they face threats and blackmail.
- Police do not understand child trafficking fully leading to dismissal of cases or due to inadequate information in charge sheets.
- This leads to perpetrators not being persecuted.
- Shelters for rescued cases are inadequate.
- Child marriage among the Somali community is common leading to trafficking of children for this purpose.
- Somali community is reported to be hostile and interferes with the process of investigation.
- Government agencies have long processes that hinder prosecution of the traffickers.
- Cases of trafficking are openly transacted in some areas in Nairobi, e.g. Kiamaiko, yet the law enforcers fear because such places are considered no go zones. Armed gatekeepers in the area limit access and intervention.



## ***Recommendations***

- Many children are being trafficked from Busia to work as domestic workers in many parts of Kenya, especially in Nairobi and Mombasa and there is need for stakeholders to work together to reverse the trend.
- There is need to engage the law enforcing agencies at highest level because of the strong cartels existing in Kiamaiko and its surrounding, which is making rescue of trafficked children very difficult because of the threats.
- Need to consider other approaches to make these communities see child trafficking as their problem. The range could be community conversations to the use of drama.
- There is need to target children with disabilities as they are more vulnerable and are trafficked to be used as beggars. Organizations dealing with children with disability should be brought on board as partners.
- Sensitization of the public service vehicles to curb trafficking is urgent.

## **OUR SUPPORTERS**

ANPPCAN Regional Office is extremely grateful to our funders, donors and partners who have walked with us throughout year 2018. It has been a long journey.

Work done would not have been possible without your generosity and so we take this opportunity to thank you all for the support you have accorded us in the past and continue to do so to enable ANPPCAN Regional Office achieve its mission.

We sincerely acknowledge the following:

### **Our Donors**

- ❖ WeSeeHOPE-UK (Formerly HOPEHIV)
- ❖ Terres des Hommes (TDH)
- ❖ ECPAT France
- ❖ African Kids in Need (AKIN) - USA
- ❖ Kenya School House Programme - USA
- ❖ Global March International
- ❖ Contract Natural Gas Power-Up (CNG)

### **Our Partners**

- ❖ Department of Children's Services
- ❖ National Council for Children's Services
- ❖ International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse (ISPCAN)

### **Friends of ANPPCAN**

- ❖ David Kovara, United States of America
- ❖ Jason van Dyk, Canada

*To Our Supporters we say,  
Thank You - Asante Sana!*

# **AUDIT REPORT**

## **Report of the Independent Auditors to the Directors of ANPPCAN**

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements of ANPPCAN give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Organization as at 31st December 2018 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the NGO Act.

### **What we audited**

The financial statements of ANPPCAN are set out on pages 8 to 27 and comprise:

- The statement of financial position at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2018
- The Fund Accountability statement, and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended:
- Notes to the financial statements which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### **Independence**

We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for professional Accountants' (IESBA code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

### **Going Concern**

While it is not the auditor's responsibility to determine whether, or not the Organization can prepare its financial statements under the going concern presumption; this is the responsibility of the Board of Directors. Our responsibility under ISA 570 is to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the appropriateness of management's as of the going concern assumption in the preparation of the financial statements, and to conclude whether there is a material uncertainty about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

We are also required to report to you if we have anything material to add or to draw attention to in relation to the Board's statement about whether they considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

We have nothing material to add or draw attention to.

## **Report of the Independent Auditors to the Directors of ANPPCAN**

As noted in the Board's statement, the Board has concluded that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts. The going concern basis presumes that the Organization has adequate resources to remain in operation, and that the Organization intends to do so, for at least one year from the date the accounts were signed. As part of our audit we have concluded that the Organization use of the going concern basis is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, these statements are not a guarantee as to the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern.

### **Our audit approach**

The scope of our audit was tailored to ensure we performed sufficient work to be able to give an opinion on the accounts, taking into account the operational structure of the Organization, the accounting systems, processes and controls.

### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that in professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. Those matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

### **Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and those charged with governance for the Financial Statements**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Kenyan NGO Act. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, The Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high-level assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial

statements.

As part of our audit in accordance with ISAs we exercise professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and to obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

#### Report on Other Legal Requirements

As required by the NGO Act we report to you that:

- a) We have obtained the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit:
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Organization, so far as appears from our examination of those books and:
- c) The Organization's statements of financial position and of comprehensive income are in agreement with the summaries of financial transactions for the year as summarized.

The engagement Partner responsible for this audit emanating in this independent audit report is CPA Barack Aggrey Ochieng Obungu, who is a member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya, Member Registration number 1327 with a practicing License Number 699.

CPA Barack Aggrey Ochieng Obungu

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Certified Public Accountants of Kenya

Nairobi, Kenya

27/13 ..... 2019

<b>RECEIPTS</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>Kes</b>	<b>Kes</b>
Grants and Education support	<u>56,243,597</u>	<u>37,808,512</u>
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b><u>56,243,597</u></b>	<b><u>37,808,512</u></b>
 <b>Less: Expenses</b>		
WeSeeHOPE-UK expenses	9,413,131	13,334,867
Terres Des Hommes (TDH) expenses	18,221,031	3,326,020
ECPAT France expenses	2,442,336	2,968,124
African Kids in Need (AKIN) expenses	8,184,606	9,881,985
Collective Closures expenses	54,654	75,554
LEN-MORRIS expenses	1,549,848	1,181,187
Contract Natural Gas power-up (CNG) expenses	733,489	4,309,738
Individual donations	5,827,988	4,630,986
Global March	436,471	609,400
PADEM	<u>3,789,174</u>	<u>-</u>
	<b><u>50,652,728</u></b>	<b><u>40,317,860</u></b>
 <b>Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year</b>	 <b><u>5,590,870</u></b>	 <b><u>-2,509,348</u></b>

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>Kes</b>	<b>Kes</b>
<b>Non current Assets</b>		
Property, Plant and Equipment	4,795,758	5,906,891
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Cash and Bank Balances	<u>11,160,471</u>	<u>3,033,675</u>
	<b><u>11,160,471</u></b>	<b><u>3,033,675</u></b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Accounts Payables	<u>4,701,855</u>	<u>1,417,025</u>
	<b><u>4,701,855</u></b>	<b><u>1,417,025</u></b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b><u>11,254,373</u></b>	<b><u>7,523,540</u></b>
<b>Financed by:</b>		
Funds Reserve	<u>11,254,373</u>	<u>7,523,541</u>
	<b><u>11,254,373</u></b>	<b><u>7,523,540</u></b>