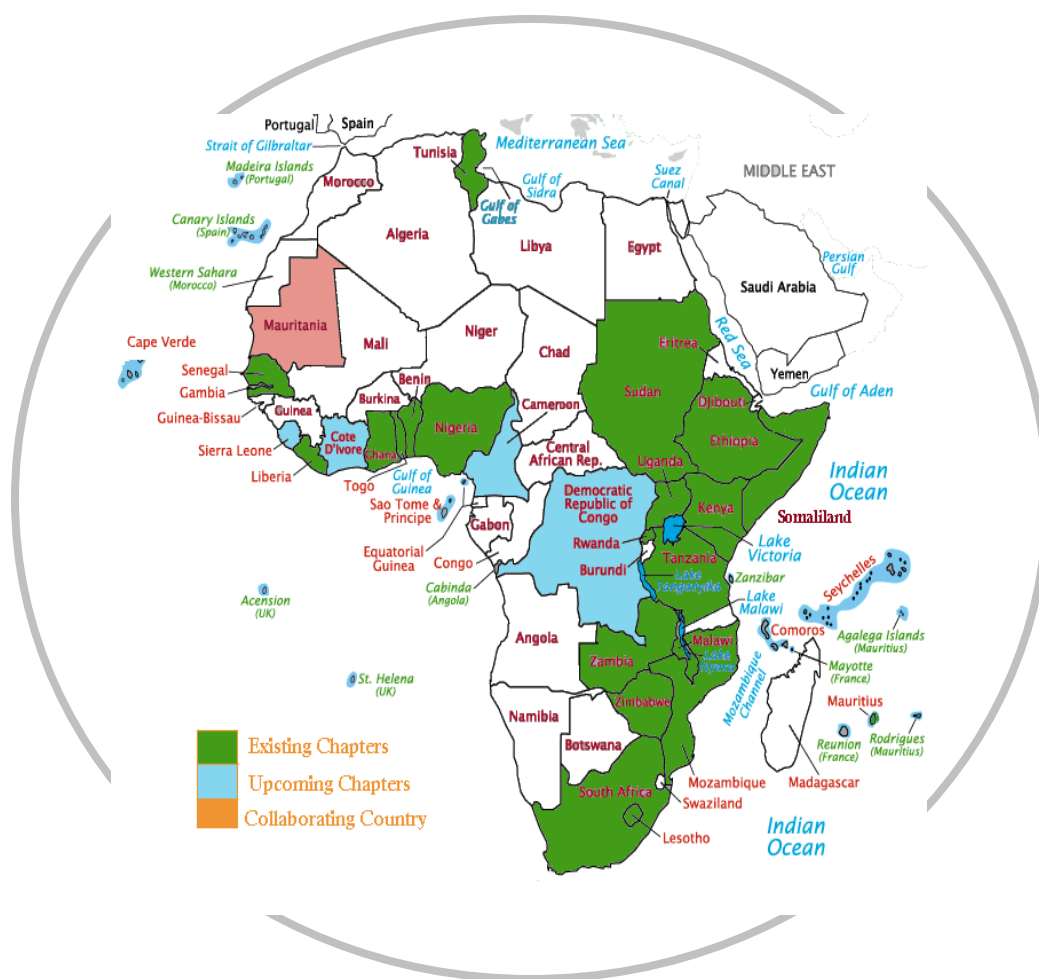


# The African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect (ANPPCAN)



## Annual Report, 2009

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## ACRONYMS

AAC	Area Advisory Council
ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect
CAN	Child Abuse and Neglect
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CST	Child Sex Tourism
DCLC	District Child Labour Committee
DEO	District Education Officer
ECDE	Early Childhood Development and Education
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution and Tourism
ECPIK	End Child Prostitution in Kenya
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GIFAAHT	Global Interfaith Alliance against Human Trafficking
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICS	International Child Support
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IGAs	Income Generation Activities
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISPCAN	International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect
KBC	Kenya Broadcasting Cooperation
NEFPAK	Network of Fredskorpset Partners in Kenya
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPA	National Plan Action
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
RECs	Regional Economic Commissions
SISA	Strategy Implementation Systems Assessment
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNFPA	United National Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URI	United Religions Initiative
VCO	Volunteer Children's Officer

## **WHAT IS ANPPCAN?**

ANPPCAN is a pan-African child rights organization concerned with the status of children in general and in particular those in need of protection. It was founded in 1986 in Enugu, Nigeria during the first African conference on child abuse and neglect whose theme was *child labour in Africa*.

It is registered as an international NGO and has its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya.

ANPPCAN has observer status with the African union (formerly organization of African unity, OAU since 1990) and similar status with the African commission on human and peoples rights

### **Vision**

A continent where children are free from all forms of maltreatment

### **Mission**

To enhance, in partnership with others, the prevention and protection of children from all forms of maltreatment, thus, ensuring that the rights of children are realized

### **Philosophy**

ANPPCAN believes that a community that is adequately knowledgeable about children's rights and is well sensitized about different forms of child rights violations is the best prepared to care for and protect children. ANPPCAN works towards this through research, advocacy, training, education and participatory approaches on child protection.

## **Programmes at the Head Office**

ANPPCAN conducts two types of activities - at the continental level since ANPPCAN is a continental body and at the national level as required by Kenya's legislation. The organization's activities are anchored on promoting the rights of children in Africa and fall into four broad areas. These are:

- ✓ Research, documentation and monitoring
- ✓ Networking and establishment of chapters
- ✓ Capacity Building
- ✓ Child Protection

## **2009 – A Bird’s Eye-View**

The year 2009 was a busy one and a turn around period for ANPPCAN and its Chapters in Africa. The social transformation of the Organization took centre stage and started to take shape with the result that ANPPCAN is now better positioned to make long-term impact in its work activities on children.

Over the time that ANPPCAN has been providing services to children, the Organization has appreciated the long-term sustainability of its activities and in particular that of the Organization. ANPPCAN, therefore, literally went into self-examination and explored ingenious ways of remaining a Children’s Champion in Africa amidst challenges associated with donor supported programmes and yet remain focused much longer on its core mandate, that of providing services to children.

The organization started to crack the nut on its Vision 2014 and Strategic Plan 2010 - 2014. The vision embodies the sustainability strategy for the Organization and seeks to transform ANPPCAN from a grant seeking agency to a grant making organization within the next seven years. In this, there is a shift from the traditional resource mobilization strategy into a multi-faceted resource pooling strategy that results in a stronger and stable Regional Office with active and independent chapters, whose primary funding will come from diversified sources.

The Vision 2014 was developed following a consultative session with Chapters from Kenya, Uganda, Liberia, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Ghana and the Regional Office. The Vision 2014 covers the core areas of sustainability for ANPPCAN Regional Office, that is, institutional and financial sustainability as well as community ownership of income generation activities (IGAs) in all areas where ANPPCAN works.

The Vision 2014 does not, however, replace previous strategies and processes of resource mobilization. Instead, it consolidates the various approaches and offers a long term strategy that will ensure alternative and diversified resource avenues for the Organization.

A key milestone in 2009 was the production of the ANPPCAN Strategic Plan 2010-2014. The strategic plan gives a lifeline to the vision 2014 by outlining a clear roadmap on organizational sustainability. The plan attempts to address current challenges as well as take advantage of the opportunities emerging in the environment, while ensuring that ANPPCAN remains focused on its vision.

The ANPPCAN Strategic Plan 2014 is a result of an extensive research and consultations with various stakeholders. Five strategic themes were identified around which ANPPCAN will focus its activities during the planning period. These are developing innovative child services and programmes, creating a firm resource base and ensuring sustainability of activities, re-engineering internal processes, creating a supportive governance and change culture that can facilitate growth and development of ANPPCAN and finally create a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to make overall assessment of achievements in child services and programmes.



*ANPPCAN Board Meeting to validate the Vision 2014 and the Strategic Plan*

In the month of October, the Board of ANPPCAN and three Chief Executive Officers of ANPPCAN chapters held a meeting to discuss and validate Vision 2014 and the Strategic Plan. The ANPPCAN Strategic Plan will guide the organization through its social transformation phase as spelt out in the vision 2014. The meeting discussed the link between the strategic plan 2010-2014 and the vision 2014, the core values and functions, the challenges, resource base and sustainability, implementation of the strategic plan, boards and functions of boards. The three-day meeting took place in Nairobi, Kenya.

The transformation saw the Head Office embark on her capacity building of her Chapters in earnest. The year saw the capacity building programme starting in Ghana and Senegal and a Chapter being started in Mozambique. This was a milestone as ANPPCAN was able to assist the 3 Chapters recruit their managers and identify significant children issues in the 3 countries to address. Great gratitude to the donor who does not even want to be mentioned, but is keen to ensure that institutions that provide services to children in the continent are strengthened.

In the year under review, the organization in collaboration with others conducted several national and regional forums to debate and take positions on contemporary challenges facing children in the continent.

Specifically, ANPPCAN working in partnership with the International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) and UNICEF Ethiopia under the leadership of ANPPCAN Ethiopia organized the Sixth African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect (CAN). The Conference with the theme Early Childhood Education and Development was held in May 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Conference attracted participation of 557 participants and 43 children. Like in the past conferences, ANPPCAN used the forum to advocate for quality early childhood development and education, which is the foundation for overall human development. The Conference gave an opportunity to policy makers, educators, researchers, practitioners, in early childhood development, parents and children to exchange experiences and learn from each other on critical issues relating to early childhood development and education. The conference report is available at: [www.anppcan.org](http://www.anppcan.org). The next CAN conference will take place at the Intercontinental Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya from 26 – 28 September, 2011 and is being organized by ANPPCAN Kenya Chapter. The theme of the conference will be *Child Policy Implementation: Challenges and Opportunities for Africa*.

During the year, ANPPCAN facilitated a regional consultative meeting on inter-country adoption organized by the AfricaWide Movement for Children in June 2009 in Nairobi, Kenya. The meeting brought together some 27 participants comprising of the AfricaWide Movement secretariat, senior policy makers, researchers, legal experts and academic practitioners from across the Western, Central and Southern Africa.

The meeting arose from the need to investigate the circumstances under which inter-country adoption is carried out in Africa, and if there are abuses, find suitable ways of addressing them through appropriate regulatory and policy frameworks. The theme of the meeting was *towards an African position on inter-country adoption* and focused on deepening understanding of stakeholders on the scope and nature of the challenges facing African countries in inter-country adoption as well as working out an African position towards an Africa wide campaign on inter-country adoption.



*Some of the children who took part in the opening session of the Sixth African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect*

In the last quarter of the year, ANPPCAN in collaboration with Give a Child a Family, South Africa, working with others organised the First International Conference in Africa on Family Based Care for Children in Nairobi, Kenya. Some 380 delegates from 45 countries attended. The delegates were drawn from government ministries and departments, research institutions, universities, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), United Nations agencies and children

themselves. The Conference focused on the need for children to grow and develop within the family and/or community.

The year also saw the return of Washington Kote, the child labour programme officer from ANPPCAN Liberia where he had been posted in the on-going FK ANPPCAN Exchange of Personnel programme. The Exchange programme involves staff from one chapter being attached in another to learn and share experiences for mutual growth. ANPPCAN Chapters and the Regional Office are taking part in the Exchange programme. While at ANPPCAN Liberia, Mr Kote implemented activities of the Sexual Exploitation and Abuse programme whose objective is to sensitize communities to respond and fight sexual exploitation of children. The Officer represented the Chapter at the National Task Force on Child Labour and Child Trafficking chaired by the Minister for Labour. The task force develops strategies and programmes to address child labour in Liberia.



Fidel Wambiya joined the Head Office and later left for the Exchange programme in ANPPCAN Ethiopia. The year also saw the exit of three key staff. Key among them was Elizabeth Manyala who coordinated activities of one of ANPPCAN's regional programme titled *Promoting the Right of a Child to be Protected from Violence* covering Eritrea, Ethiopia and Kenya. The other staff was Sarah Chege who coordinated the Foster Care programme in Korogocho informal settlement, Nairobi. The thrust of the foster care project was to advocate and promote foster care for orphaned children in the urban slums of Nairobi. The third staff was Steve Mwalo, who left the organization early in the year. Mr Mwalo coordinated activities of the child participation project at the Regional Office. ANPPCAN would like to salute the efforts and hard work demonstrated by the three staff and wish them well in their future work endeavours.

The year ended on a positive note as the ANPPCAN Regional Director was nominated for the African Heroes Award by Ohio University African Students Union in November, 2009. Dr. Philista Onyango will be receiving her award in February 2010.

## REGIONAL FOCUS

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### The Exchange of Personnel Programme

In the year under review, ANPPCAN continued to run one of its most successful programme in Africa, known as the FK Exchange of Personnel Programme. This programme is under the FK Norway whose major goal is to contribute to a lasting improvement in economic, social, political conditions around the world. ANPPCAN participates in this noble programme with the main objective of building the capacities of her Chapters and facilitating mutual exchange of good practices among them. The process is meant to lead to the strengthening of the chapters, thereby accelerating child protection efforts of the network in Africa. The FK Norway sponsored programme is in its seventh Phase in the year of reporting and operates on yearly basis.



*Theresa Gibson, (right) from ANPPCAN Liberia with Washington Kote during her exchange programme in Kenya*

During the seventh phase, five (5) ANPPCAN Chapters and the Regional Office took part in the programme. The Chapters are Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia and Uganda. Seven (7) participants were exchanged with ANPPCAN Ghana receiving two participants to accelerate her institutional, as well as, programme growth.

Each participating partner had set objectives to be accomplished by the exchange programme. In ANPPCAN Kenya, the programme effectively strengthened its capacity in resource mobilization,



documentation on child rights and child protection. It also improved information sharing between members of ANPPCAN Kenya, the various chapters and other stakeholders on child protection. In ANPPCAN Uganda, the Exchange programme expanded the level of programming across the different parts of Uganda and put in place a functional monitoring and evaluation system that informs programme development and management. In this way, the programme contributed greatly to an improved and competent human resource base in the Chapter.

In Ethiopia, the exchange programme aided the chapter in enhancing her human resources in programme design and development, documentation, monitoring and evaluation. This in turn resulted in sustained programmes, as well as, increased sharing of information and best practices with others. From Western Africa, ANPPCAN Liberia is one the chapters that has been participating in the programme since 2004. In the year under review, the Exchange programme strengthened the chapter's programme design and development and also improved her skills in proposal writing and documentation of good practices.

On its part, ANPPCAN Ghana benefited from the programme in terms of a strengthened resource base, programming, improved documentation and information sharing with stakeholders. The establishment of a functional secretariat of ANPPCAN in the in the west African state is attributed to the FK – ANPPCAN Exchange programme. The Regional Office also took part in the seventh phase and consolidated its benefits further by strengthening its documentation and dissemination of her good practices relating to two major programmes. The Regional Office received a participant from ANPPCAN Liberia who aided in documenting the two programmes, namely, child rights and child protection and the child labour programme. The best practices will be shared with other child rights stakeholders after publication.

Since its inception in 2002, the Exchange programme has strengthened the ANPPCAN network in Africa and enabled her to know its chapters better through information sharing and joint forums held to review the performance of the exchange programme. Among the chief accomplishments of the programme are establishment of functional secretariats in Liberia, Ghana and Zambia. Others include improved communication between the chapters and the Regional Office, improved capacity in personnel and equipment and the development of communication tools such as websites. The programme is also used to identify issues to be dealt with, as well as, identify talents among the personnel in the Exchange, while reaching out to a range of partners. The chapters and the Regional Office have forged alliances with many partners through this programme.

During the year, ANPPCAN held a review meeting of the exchange programme in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to assess the progress made, consolidate the gains made as well as determine the challenges and map the way forward for the next phase. Review meetings are often based on country reports, as well as, those of the participants. The FK monitoring and evaluation officer also provides her own report, to further inform discussions. The way forward is then agreed upon by the participating Chapters. Conflicts arising between participants and their heads or their mother organizations are often addressed and resolved in this meeting.



*Review Meeting of the Exchange programme in progress in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*

During the review meeting, it was observed that Exchange programme had accelerated growth in many Chapters and attributed this change to 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 Planning meeting for the 8<sup>th</sup> phase of the Exchange took place in October 2009 in Nairobi, Kenya where 6 Chapters and the

Regional Office met to map out how they wanted to exchange personnel for 2010. The number of Chapters to participate in the next phase increased to six and the Regional Office. ANPPCAN Kenya Chapter will send two (2) participants. The programme will start with orientation course in January 2010.

## **The Sixth African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect**

The Sixth African Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect with a focus on Early Childhood Development and Education was held at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) Conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 4 to 6 May 2009. The theme of the Conference was *Early Childhood Development and Education*. It was jointly organized by ANPPCAN Ethiopia and ANPPCAN Regional Office in partnership with ISPCAN, UNICEF – Ethiopia, OAK Foundation, PLAN – Ethiopia, Save the Children, Africa Child Policy Forum, International Child Support (ICS), Italian Development Cooperation and government partners.

ANPPCAN has been organizing CAN Conferences in Africa, bringing together child rights actors to deliberate on a selected theme on children. This has also helped to refocus the efforts of actors towards the issue and seek solidarity in addressing the issue through collaborative and joint efforts. Sharing information on best practices on CAN activities has been a rewarding outcome from such Conferences as stakeholders engage and dialogue on real child protection issues affecting children in Africa.

Early childhood development and Education, the central theme of the conference is the foundation for overall human development. It is a critical period for the development of healthy, educated and responsive citizens. It is also a period when human beings cultivate a culture of tolerance, respect and mutual understanding. However, this issue has not been given the care and attention it deserves in Africa. Consequently, early childhood years tend to receive the least attention and the lowest investment.



*A section of the participants who attended the Conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*

The Conference provided an opportunity for policy makers, educators, researchers, practitioners in early childhood development, parents and children themselves to exchange experiences and learn from each other on emerging issues on childhood development and education. The adult's conference was attended by 557 participants from 14 countries. Parallel to the adults' conference was the children and young peoples' Conference in which 43 children and young people attended.

The objectives of the Conference were as follows:

- 1) To highlight issues of early childhood development and education and raise awareness of parents, communities and states in Africa.
- 2) To provide a forum for practitioners in early childhood development and education to exchange experiences and best practices.
- 3) To provide an opportunity for researchers in early childhood development and education to share their research findings and thereby advance knowledge in the field.
- 4) To forward recommendations for action in policy and programmes on early childhood development and education.
- 5) To enhance networking of government and non-governmental organizations working in the area of early childhood development and education.

The main highlights from the Conference were as follows:

- ✓ Investing in early childhood development interventions that are contextually appropriate; this will act as a protective and preventive measure against exclusions and from impairments that are often preventable if expectant mothers and children are given due health care before and after childbirth.
- ✓ Facilitating the creation of safe environments for children at all times. This includes putting in place comprehensive policies on early childhood development that aim to fostering good growth and development of the child before, during and after birth.
- ✓ Policy makers should regulate operations of alternative care institutions and set standards, issue guidelines and regularly monitor such institutions where children who do not or can not live with their parents grow.
- ✓ Early childhood is a vulnerable stage and the role of play is key to child education and overall development.

- ✓ School based ECD programme has the potential to reach out to children from all social and economic backgrounds. It should however be planned and implemented in a holistic manner, addressing children's rights with regards to health, education, protection and equality.
- ✓ Early childhood care and education services are almost non-existent in the continent. Very low attention is given to children below seven years of age. There are instances (mainly in towns) where children are deliberately made to begin to learn languages (instead of their mother tongue).

## Elimination of Child Trafficking in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

The year 2009 marked the end of ANPPCAN's two year pilot project titled *Towards Elimination of Child Trafficking in order to effectively Address Child Abuse, Exploitation and Neglect in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda*. The project was initiated in January 2007 in response to incidences of child trafficking in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The project targeted the border towns of Moyale (on the Kenya – Ethiopia border), Loitokitok (on the Kenya – Tanzania border) and Busia (on the Kenya – Uganda border). Its overall goal was to contribute towards the elimination of child trafficking in East Africa. In its last quarter (January – March 2009), project activities revolved around reporting on the entire pilot programme period, visiting the border points and documentation of good practices for sharing with others. During this period, a 6-year project on child trafficking was developed based on the findings of the pilot project, which included an Action Oriented Research.

### Joint anti-child trafficking committee meetings

In January 2007, ANPPCAN conducted an action oriented research on child trafficking in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania using the visualization in participatory planning. The study was completed during this period. Six forums of visualization in participatory planning were conducted and this resulted in the formation of six (6) anti-child trafficking committees - two at each border point. These committees are multi-sectoral with representation from government departments, law enforcement agencies, local-based organizations, opinion leaders and community members.



*Members of the anti –child trafficking committee in Rombo District, Tanzania*

The role of the anti-child trafficking structures include raising awareness of child trafficking, identifying, tracing and re-integrating child survivors of trafficking, monitoring the welfare of children in their respective districts and ensuring child trafficking issues are mainstreamed in the district work-plans. Others include holding periodic meetings to enhance cross-border networking and co-ordinating referral mechanisms in combating child trafficking.

The year saw ANPPCAN rescuing two children. One was from Uganda and the other within Kenya. The Uganda one was returned via the Chapter and the Kenyan one supported for secondary education. Two joint committee meetings were held in Busia and Loitoktok Districts in March and August 2009 respectively. The purpose of the meetings was to receive feedback from the committees on their experiences on handling child trafficking issues over the two years. The meeting attracted 60 committee members, 30 members from each border committee. A six-year project has been developed to scale up activities and to include Rwanda. The anti-trafficking committees at the borders of Loitoktok (Tanzania), Busia (Uganda and Kenya) and Moyale (Ethiopia side) are actually active and are rescuing children and raising awareness.

### **Repatriation of a survivor of child trafficking**

Since the child trafficking project started, a number of children have been rescued. During this period two children were rescued. In Kenya a 14 year old girl reported by a house help who heard a plan to smuggle the girl to western Kenya to a relative who was to take her outside Kenya. The girl who was working as a maid had run away from school and home because her stepfather was sexually molesting her. She wanted to leave Kenya so that her stepfather would not reach her. Her mother was a casual labourer earning little money. The girl was rescued and put in a children's institution counseled and returned to school. She sat for KCPE and passed and has been supported for secondary education. A ten year old Ugandan child was rescued by a Good Samaritan in Kiambu District, and her case was referred to ANPPCAN Regional Office by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), an organisation that provides services for survivors of human trafficking. The girl was brought into Kenya from eastern Uganda by her uncle who promised her better education. She worked as a domestic servant for Ugandan and local families working in the tea plantations in Kiambu District for three years. She later fled her place of work and was rescued by a Good Samaritan in Kiambu town who later enrolled her in school. Together with the District Children Officer, Busia, Kenya and ANPPCAN Uganda, ANPPCAN Regional Office repatriated the child back to her home in eastern Uganda.

### **Policy brief on Early Childhood Development and Education**

Care International in Kenya in conjunction with other stakeholders developed a policy brief on Early Childhood Development and Education (ECD) targeting urban informal settlements in Kenya. The policy brief arose from a participatory review of experiences of civil society organizations (CSOs) implementing ECD and Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) interventions in urban informal settlements within the context of the National ECD Policy Framework (2006), the Draft National OVC Policy, the Children Act (2001) and other related policies. The review followed a consultative development process with participation and feedback from CSOs and in consideration of the views of children. Aspects documented include; implementation, experiences, challenges, gaps, lessons

learnt and good practices. The policy brief aimed at informing policy makers to enact pro-poor policies that will assure holistic service provision for children aged 0-8 in the urban informal settlements. It also aimed at rallying communities, implementing agencies, parents and other OVC actors to support the enactment and implementation of the policies.

## The First International Conference in Africa on Family Based Care for Children

The First International Conference in Africa on Family Based Care for Children whose theme was *Promoting Family Based Care in Africa* took place Nairobi, Kenya from 28 to 30 September 2009. Over 380 delegates from 45 countries attended. The delegates were drawn from government ministries and departments, research institutions, universities, civil society organizations, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies and children themselves. The Conference focused on the need for children to grow and develop within the family and/or community.

According to the UNICEF's State of the World's Children Report (2008) the number of orphaned children in sub-Saharan Africa in 2007 was 46.6 million. Out of these, 12 million were orphaned by HIV/AIDS. These children are in need of care and protection but many of them are growing in countries without systems of care and protection which further exposes them to even greater risks.

The lack of care and protection for orphaned and vulnerable children is made worse by the fact that the African family has been changing, whereby the extended family has been disintegrating which has led to many children being placed in institutional care unnecessarily and for too long, where they may be deprived of adequate care and opportunities for emotional and social development. This is despite the shift globally from lengthy institutionalization of children to alternative family based care.

But in Africa, children's institutions have been embraced as an alternative system of care for vulnerable children, despite the fact that institutions are typically very expensive and as such, many in Africa are under-funded and consequently provide poor services to children. While some countries in Africa have developed models of care to excellence, others are still struggling for lack of knowledge, information, skills, policies and laws.

The objectives of the Conference were:

1. To improve knowledge on family based care for children through sharing information and experiences;
2. To enhance the legislative and policy environment to support family based care for children in Africa;
3. To improve skills of actors in the provision of family based care for children in Africa.



The Conference sub-themes were:

1. Role of communities in family based care;
2. Age and gender perspectives in family based care;
3. Policy and legislative frameworks providing for family based care;
4. Different forms of interventions, practices and experiences in family based care;
5. Institutional care to family based care;
6. Standards and the role of monitoring in family based care.

Below is a summary of the major issues from the conference

- ✓ To prevent children who live apart from their families from abuse and exploitation, there is need to first support the family to prevent unnecessary family separation and ensure proper support. When children are unable to live with their families, they should have quality alternative care in a family and/or community based setting (i.e. kinship care, foster care, supported independent living, or adoption). These should be backed up with laws and policies that adequately support families and communities to provide care to children.
- ✓ Many children opt to remain in their homes and be assisted within a family setup rather than be assisted while in an institution. This is because when taken to institutions, their birth-rights including inheritance are in most cases taken away from them either by other relatives or guardians. There is, therefore, a need to develop tangible mechanisms to protect children against exploitation and to preserve their property rights.
- ✓ Advocacy with relevant institutional structures such as the legislature and policy makers for special support, including budgetary allocations, is instrumental in building the capacities of community based organizations, families and communities to protect and care for children, particularly the orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs). This may yield national plans and relevant laws to support and protect children in need.
- ✓ The need for targeted interventions for child protection within families is apparent given the rising numbers of vulnerable children. Governments, non-governmental organizations and stakeholders must exhaust all options available to keep children within families. Specifically, donor agencies need to re-think approaches and direct attention from overly focusing on numbers at the expense of quality of care and to redirect resources from externally driven priorities - e.g. foreign volunteers - to support local level actors.
- ✓ In order to ensure that the best interests of children are upheld, alternative care placements should be effectively monitored and evaluated over an extended period of time. Monitoring and evaluation will report gaps, which when addressed, would lead to improved services such as education, social development, health and psychosocial support to the child and the family.



## Creation and Strengthening of Chapters

The programme that is better known as the capacity building of Chapters was initiated in 2009 with the major goal of enhancing the capacity of the Regional Office and its Chapters to effectively respond to their needs. Specific objectives of this programme are to improve governance and management structures at the Regional and Chapter level of ANPPCAN and to facilitate the implementation of ANPPCAN's Vision 2014.

The Chapters targeted during this period were Ghana, Mozambique and Senegal. Ghana Chapter was targeted because of the teething problems that often face new emerging Chapters related to institutional development. In Senegal the founder members of the Chapter migrated to France leaving the Chapter with no system on the ground. In Mozambique there was a team that had shown interest to start a Chapter and there was need to help the team start on a strong ground.

The year saw strategic visits being made to 3 countries with the aim of assisting the Chapters meet potential partners as well as to assess the situation of children in each country and help the Chapters identify children issues to deal with. This resulted in one Chapter being created in Mozambique and Chapters in Ghana and Senegal strengthened. Three Chapters now have partners to work with, which include Ministries of Social Welfare, International Organizations and national Non-Governmental Organizations. Some of the activities undertaken are:

### ✓ Establishment of secretariats and Boards

Small, but functional secretariats now exist in the 3 Chapters. The Chapters were assisted to recruit their chief executive officers who in turn have since raised some resources to hire either full time or part time staff. They have also recruited volunteers. For example, Ghana now has 7 staff members (5 full time and 2 volunteers). Mozambique has 4 members of staff, while Senegal has 7 members of staff some of whom are volunteers.

Significant to the above is that all the 3 Chapters now offer services to children as demonstrated by pictures below. The 3 Chapters have functioning boards that were trained on their roles and resource mobilization.



*Group interview on corporal punishment in Mozambique*



*Children participating in awareness raising meeting organized by ANPPCAN Senegal*

### ✓ Conducting National and Regional Vision Casting Forums

The 3 Chapters were expected to organize forums to map out what they want to do. The Regional Office was also supposed to organize a forum for the Board members. The 3 Chapters went ahead and conducted several forums each, which they used to gather information and to cast their visions. These forums were used to validate issues of children to deal with. Out of these meetings the Chapters have developed projects which

they are sharing with their partners. In two cases, these Chapters have even developed their strategic plans during the period.

At the Regional Office a forum was conducted for Board members, where 3 heads of some Chapters were invited to participate. This led to a development of a strategic plan to enhance the implementation of Vision 2014.

#### ✓ **Provision of Training on Governance, Management and Resource Mobilization**

Boards of the 3 Chapters have been trained, which led to reviewing or creating new constitutions. The Chapters have come up with some manuals on human resource and financial management. They have developed project proposals for funding. The Chapters have acquired accounting software and in fact are shaping their organizations.

#### ✓ **Chapter Sustainability**

The 3 Chapters have embarked in earnest to identify means of sustainability without having to depend on projects. They have conducted specific forums to discuss this with groups from the private sector to help them identify activities the Chapters could engage on towards sustainability.

#### ✓ **Lessons Learnt**

It was learnt that assisting Chapters to recruit their Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) and even programme managers has huge potential of helping Chapters to grow. This has been demonstrated by simply recruiting and paying the salaries of programme managers. This programme enabled the 3 Chapters to build onto the efforts with speed and raising resources to engage the services of other staff, as well as, volunteers. The three Chapters have done so much in their countries within a short period.

Registration of Chapters with authorities at country level is truly a slow process and the demand that new Chapters should be registered within a year may not accomplish much. Chapters that have launched registration with their government should be considered as members of ANPPCAN network.

In conclusion, strengthening Chapters by assisting them with seed money to recruit even one staff is a sure way of creating a strong Chapter as being demonstrated by the 3 Chapters in Ghana, Mozambique and Senegal.

## Strengthening the Head Office of ANPPCAN

For a long time the Head Office of ANPPCAN depended on projects, which were undertaken both at the National and Regional level. The laws of Kenya require that an organization registered in the country must provide some services. Hence, the Head Office undertakes projects in Kenya. However, project driven outfits have major challenges which range from losing staff when projects end to too much drain on staff's performance as often projects have deadlines, thus, thwarting organizational growth and development. In fact, project driven initiatives also compromise creativity and subjects one to 'kawaida' operations.

Since most partners have decentralized their activities to countries specific approach, ANPPCAN Chapters have suffered from forging closer links with the Head Office in relation to provision of leadership and even oversight. Few partners are willing to provide resources towards regional programmes and institutional development.

These realities made ANPPCAN review her position towards providing services to children through her Chapters and since 2006, the process of transformation has been in force. The year in review saw the Head Office complete this process by coming up with a 5 - year Strategic Plan towards the implementation of her Vision 2014.



*Vincent Machuki, strategic planning consultant, Paul Okumu(SISA) and Rose Odoyo (ANPPCAN Kenya), attending an ANPPCAN Board meeting in which the Strategic Plan 2010/14 was unveiled*

The Strategic Plan puts emphasis on reengineering of ANPPCAN through time lined activities geared towards strengthening the existing Chapters and establishing some with the aim of realizing its vision and mandate. For this to happen, the Strategic Plan also comes up with clear activities for institutional development.

Thus, the year 2009, saw ANPPCAN Head Office come up with a masterpiece on ANPPCAN's growth and development, which moves her from project based organization to self generating organization providing services to children in the area of child abuse and neglect. The implementation of the Strategic Plan starts in 2010.

## NATIONAL FOCUS

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### Empowering Children through Child Participation

ANPPCAN Regional Office has in the last three years been implementing a child participation project in Kiambu, Busia and Loitoktok Districts. The programme, supported by HOPEHIV – UK, sought to empower children to be advocates of their own rights and mainstream child participation in all interventions and programmes in order to protect and prevent children from abuse and neglect. Empowered children will not only advocate for their rights, but will also fight for the protection of the rights of other children.



*Members of the child rights clubs in Loitoktok lead other children and adults in celebrating the Day of the African Child in Loitoktok District*

The current phase of the programme sought to create community structures that are friendly to children in order to allow reporting and referral of child abuse cases, commonly known as community child protection structures such as child help desks and child protection committees or teams. Child Help Desk is a protection system that the programme constituted in Loitoktok and Busia Districts. Both children and teachers play a leading role in protecting vulnerable children within the community and schools and both groups constitute the child help desks and committees. During the year in review, 10 school based child help desks were created in Loitoktok and Busia districts.

#### ***Activities towards Accomplishment of the objectives***

##### **Planning meetings**

A two-day planning meeting was conducted in each of the targeted districts to discuss the implementation of the current phase of the project and share learning experiences from the last phase of the project.

In Busia District, the planning meeting was conducted in May 2009. The meeting brought together the District Child Labour Committee (DCLC), teachers from 5 target schools, representatives of children from all the 5 schools (2 representatives from each school - a girl and a boy), mentors and community members. During the planning meeting, experiences from the last phase of the programme were shared to inform the



implementation of the current phase. A total of 10 teachers, 10 DCLC members, 3 mentors, 1 field officer and 10 children attended the meeting.



*Members of Child Rights Help desk take notes during a training session at the Catholic Centre, Loitoktok District.*

In Loitoktok District, the planning process was carried out in June 2009. The planning session brought together teachers, Area Advisory Council (AAC) members, children representatives, mentors and community representatives. The Ministry of Education, which has been playing a key role in the implementation of this project, was represented by the District Education Officer (DEO). A total of 2 mentors, 10 teachers, 1 field officer, 9 adults and 10 children attended the planning meeting in Loitoktok District.

### ***Establishment and strengthening of two Child Participation Committees in the two target districts***

As a way of ensuring that the child participation agenda is promoted in the two districts, child participation committees were established and strengthened in the two districts.

In Busia District, a child participation committee was formed comprising of 4 members as a sub-committee of the District Child Labour Committee (DCLC), while in Loitoktok the committee reports to the Area Advisory Council and is comprised of 4 active members (2 children, one teacher and a volunteer children's officer (VCO) from the Department of Children Services. The field officers in the two districts are members of the child participation committees and are focal points for the Area Advisory Committee (AAC) in Loitoktok District and the District Child Labour Committee (DCLC) in Busia District to ensure reporting and sharing of information with the district committees.

### ***Establishment of ten (10) Schools Child Help Desks***

Child help desks have been created in 10 schools in the target districts - 5 in Busia and 5 in Loitoktok respectively. A Child Help Desk is an information and referral centre where cases of child abuse and neglect are first reported at the community level. It is accessible to the community members and children. The Help Desk is manned by volunteers who have a passion and time to serve children. So far, there has been an increase in the reporting of child abuse cases at all the help desks. In Loitoktok District, two Help Desk teachers rescued 16 girls who were about to undergo female genital mutilation (FGM) and also faced the danger of dropping out of school to be forced into early marriage. The girls are now back to school and are continuing with their education. Many girls have been rescued especially from early marriages. In Bulanda Primary School, two girls have been

returned to school to complete their education after giving birth. Teachers continue to intervene in cases relating to child labour. Together with the children's office, many cases are now being responded to especially cases of children hawking on the streets in Busia town.

### Training workshops for children

Two training workshops for child peer educators were carried out in the two districts. Some 100 members of the child rights clubs were trained in the two target districts, ten members in each of the child rights clubs in the ten target schools. During the training peer education was the main focus of the session. Other topics included communication skills, leadership, HIV/AIDS, stigma and discrimination and caring for other children. Training in Busia District was carried out in July, while the training in Loitoktok District was carried out in August. Work-plans for carrying out sensitization activities and peer education were developed in both districts during the training workshops. In Loitoktok District an exchange programme amongst the schools was conducted. During the exchange programme, members of the child rights club met peer educators from other schools with the aim of sharing experiences and discussions. This activity was meant to increase networking and strengthening of child rights clubs through child to child approach.



*A mentor training peer educators during a training workshop in Busia District*

### Support to child rights clubs and Child Help Desk

Both the child rights clubs and the child help desks received support to carry out various sensitization meetings with various groups in the community. These included teachers, parents, children and members of the community. The sensitization helped the children to advocate for their rights and create awareness in their communities. A number of awareness campaigns were carried out during the public holidays and school events. In the two districts, public holidays and the Ministry of Education Days were used as platforms for reaching out to the community. A special sanitation forum for all teachers in the project schools was organized. In Loitoktok District, an exchange programme of child help desks with the support from the Ministry of Education and ANPPCAN was organized while in Busia District the DCLC team carried out child rights sensitization of the teachers. During the month of June, two awareness campaigns were carried out in both districts, during the Day of the African Child. Programme officers from ANPPCAN joined the members of child rights clubs from Loitoktok District in the celebrations



## Community service day

Community Service Days were held in Busia, and Loitoktok. The main objectives of the activity include:

- To provide an opportunity for children to show they are responsible community members through carrying out an activity they have identified (e.g. cleaning, tree planting, visiting other children in children homes among other activities)
- To provide an opportunity for children to sensitize the public on their various rights and responsibilities.
- To provide forum for the members of the child rights clubs from the various schools to share information, knowledge and skills.
- To enable children meet community members and involve them in activities of promotion of children's rights, for example the children's officers, local chiefs and district officers.

In all the areas of the project implementation, the children chose on cleaning their various towns. In Loitoktok, the activity was carried out at Loitoktok shopping center while in Busia the activity took place at the Busia market. Before engaging in the cleaning activity, the children went round the target areas showing placards and posters with information on their rights, forms of abuses they face, and the need to support and protect them from such abuses. After the cleaning exercise, they gathered in designated areas to sensitize the public (using public address systems) on their rights and responsibilities, taking charge of



all the processes of conducting the sensitization session (presentation of poems, skits, dances and songs. In attendance were teachers, local administration, and the local authorities, who provided resources (tractors) that were used to dispose off litter to proper waste disposal points. The activity drew the attention of many children who live in the streets, hawkers and others.

*Teachers and members of the child rights clubs during the community service activity in Loitoktok town*

## Mentoring sessions

Mentoring sessions were conducted in the two districts. The mentoring sessions were carried out both at the resource centres and schools. However, most of the mentoring sessions were carried out in the resource centres to ensure that established resource centres remained active. The mentoring sessions help children to develop their talents in

creative arts, drama/music and sports. During community sensitization forums, children generated all the materials needed for various activities including posters, music, poems and drama.

## Monitoring visits

Monitoring visits were conducted in both districts to measure the impact of the project. In Loitoktok District, a team from HopeHIV-UK and ANPPCAN Regional Office carried out a monitoring visit to the project schools. In Busia District, Oswald Malunda, the Regional Programme Officer, HopeHiV based in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, together with the project officer from ANPPCAN Regional Office carried out the monitoring visit. Among observations made during the visit were:

- ✓ There is increased reporting of cases of child abuse and neglect at the children's office by teachers and children themselves.
- ✓ There has been increased interaction amongst the teachers (schools), the DCLC team and the various departments at the district level.
- ✓ Various groups in the communities have been sensitized on children's rights.
- ✓ Increased visibility of the DCLC in the district through management of resources allocated to the team and timely implementation of project activities.
- ✓ Increased networking among the different departments on matters concerning children. i.e. many orphaned children from the project schools have been identified and supported through the cash transfer fund programme under the Department of Children's Services.
- ✓ The school fee sponsorship by ANPPCAN has helped the DCLC to start thinking of other alternatives include income generating activities (IGAs).
- ✓ There has been improved discipline among students, especially child rights club members.
- ✓ Teachers have been sensitized about child rights and are slowly changing their attitude towards child participation and child rights. Most of the teachers confessed that before they were sensitized about the project in their schools, most of them viewed the project negatively. Presently, most of them have become supportive of the clubs' activities and even respond to child abuse and neglect cases reported to them.
- ✓ Close child teacher relationship especially child help desk teachers. The child help desk teachers have been receiving cases from the children.
- ✓ Increased creativity since most of the children are now coming up with their own artworks/drawings during awareness creation.
- ✓ School drop out rates reduced since most children will normally report where their fellow children are and what they are doing. In Bulanda Primary School, children had reported a case of a boy who had dropped out of school and was selling water.
- ✓ Better performance, especially by the child rights club members. In Bulanda primary school, most of the child rights club members got 300 marks and above in last years' Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE).

- ✓ Many children now understand the problems of others. During the selection of children to be supported by ANPPCAN to join Form One, club members were asked to choose who should receive support. In all the schools the most needy cases were identified by children themselves. Most of the children identified by the other children were orphans.
- ✓ Most of the club members have become role models in their schools.
- ✓ Most of the child rights club members have been given leadership responsibilities. For instance, in St Teresa Primary School, the head-girl is a member of the child rights club where she is also an official. In Bulanda Primary School, the head-boy and the head-girl are both members of the child rights clubs and in Township Primary School the head-boy is a member of the child rights club.
- ✓ There is improved confidence and courage among the child rights club members as the children speak and express themselves freely.
- ✓ There is emerging talents especially in arts and music, thus, improving creativity in the children concerned.
- ✓ The club provides a place for socialization thus giving the orphaned children a place to belong to. Many children are now able to quickly understand the problems of other children and if need be, report this to the school authorities and the community leadership for necessary action.
- ✓ There is reduced canning and corporal punishment of students by teachers as reported by children.



*Hope-HIV East African Programme Manager poses for a photo with members of the child rights club in Township Primary school, Busia, during a monitoring visit in Busia. With him are the DCLC members.*

## Visit by ANPPCAN Tanzania

ANPPCAN Regional Office had the privilege of hosting two officers from ANPPCAN Tanzania. The two officers were on an exposure field visit that was organized by HOPE HIV in conjunction with ANPPCAN Regional Office and ANPPCAN Tanzania. The main objective of the exposure visit was to orient the Officers on the various programmes that ANPPCAN Regional Office is implementing and help them learn on some of the good practices achieved. The officers had an opportunity to meet with the various child protection teams in Busia District. The officers also met members of the child help desks and child rights clubs in all the target schools in Busia District.



*Programme officers from ANPPCAN Tanzania Chapter on an exposure visit to Bulanda Primary School in Busia District*

## Scholarship for Orphaned Children to Join Form One

ANPPCAN has supported many children removed from child labour into secondary education. This activity is supported by Len Morris in USA and ANPPCAN friends in Canada. The duo have constantly provided funds to keep children in school. During the implementation of the last phase of the project, transition from primary to secondary school was noted to be a major challenge, especially for orphaned children. ANPPCAN solicited for funds to support children who passed their primary examinations and were unable to join secondary school due to lack of fees. Twenty one (21) children received full scholarships to join Form One in various schools. In Busia District, 12 children received the scholarship (8 girls and 4 boys) while in Loitoktok District, 9 children received the scholarship (5 boys and 4 girls). To identify these children, child rights club members were asked to select the children to benefit from the scholarship. This process helped the children to identify with the needs of other children, especially the orphaned and vulnerable children.

## Lessons learned

- The creation of child help desks is a good child protection system in schools and in the community. Further, the reporting and referral forms are good documentation tools for data capture, storage and information sharing.
- Strengthening networks and building the capacities of local partners is important in ensuring that the goal of child protection is realized.
- Stigma and discrimination still continue to be high in most schools especially for



those children orphaned by HIV/AIDS. This leads to emotional problems in many students.

- In most areas, teachers are still ignorant of child rights, thus, they continue to abuse children. For instance in Loitoktok District, children reported a case of a female teacher who punished students by telling them to remove all their clothes. This is a gross violation of the rights of the child.

## Challenges

- Financial constraints: the project covers a large area in terms of geographical distance. Considering that Loitoktok and Busia districts are far apart, more resources are required to adequately cover these areas. This was further compounded by the fact that the activities in the programme were many yet the budget allocation was limited.
- There is still little support from parents/ guardians, teachers and the local community leaders who show little appreciation for child participation and child related matters. However, their attitudes are hoped to change with time.
- There are weak structures for responding to cases of child rights violation. The children have been actively involved in reporting of child abuse and neglect (CAN) cases to child help desks in schools. However, when the cases have been reported and forwarded to the relevant authorities, no follow-up is made.
- High expectations from the programme by the beneficiaries. The demand for direct support, especially for child rights club members who are completing class eight has been increasing.

## Opportunities

Despite all the challenges that were experienced during the implementation of the project, there are opportunities emerging that could boost the sustainability of the programme.

- Income generating activities should be supported in the child rights clubs since they are proving to be a good avenue for the much needed support for the needy children. As we empower children to be advocates of their own rights, we should also take the opportunity to empower them as responsible members of their community through such initiatives. The income generating activities help in the sustainability efforts of the child rights clubs.
- With the sensitization activities that have already been carried out, a lot of community support has been realized. Expansion of the project to other schools is something that should be considered a matter of priority. With the DCLC and the local structures good-will, there is great need to scale up the project to cover the entire districts.
- With the development of the Ministry of Education strategic plan covering

Loitoktok District, we have high chances of creating impact through the project activities. This will increase visibility of the activities of the project in the entire district and strengthen the networks created in the area.

- Exchange visits are certainly a good practice of learning and sharing of information, skills and knowledge, especially in Loitoktok District.
- Many of the project activities are being organised and implemented by the teachers and the local committee structures, hence, giving the beneficiaries first priority to participate in the actual implementation.

## Information, Documentation and Research

*In promoting the rights of children in Africa, ANPPCAN collects, builds and shares varied child rights experiences with others. It does this through by documenting her work activities and also collecting and sharing these works with the rest of the child rights community.*

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. Over the years, the resource centre has continued to facilitate the documentation, publication, sharing and dissemination of information on children.

### Documents found at the Centre

New inclusions into the library in the year 2009 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 other journals and publications on children. Others include government publications such as the statistical index, the economic survey, policy documents.

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



*A section of the resource centre: the centre features materials from various sources*

in Eritrea, Kenya and Somaliland and also a rapid assessment of child trafficking in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia.

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.

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

During the year under review, the Documentation Centre received many readers who sought information on varied subjects ranging from child labour, child abuse, and street children to international conventions, for instance, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and the Children Act 2001. Statistics show that 65 persons visited the centre in the year 2009 with majority coming from tertiary learning institutions (universities and colleges), community based organizations, non-governmental organizations, 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, 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 Family Based Care for Children.

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 information technology (IT) related hardware and programs. As such, all ANPPCAN programmes have the necessary information technology and related Information Communication and Technology (ICT) infrastructure for enhanced execution of programme activities.



## 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.



## Research

In the year under review, ANPPCAN, through the End the Child Prostitution in Kenya conducted a baseline survey on Child Sex Tourism in Kenya. The study was conducted in November 2009 with an aim of assessing the situation of child sex tourism in Kenya. The study covered Malindi and Mombasa in the Kenyan Coast and Nairobi.

This study estimates that about 50,000 children are involved in child sex tourism. Both girls and boys are involved with a ratio of four boys for every six girls involved in child sex tourism (4:6). Boys are catching up with girls at a very fast rate and this is propelled by the fact that both male and female tourists engage boys in child sex tourism. The youngest child captured in this study was a ten year old girl and the oldest was 17 years. Majority of the children involved in child sex tourism are clustered within 15-17 years. Some children reported that they worked full time (59%) on child sex tourism while others were on part-time (41%). The higher age categories worked full time while those on the lower age categories worked part-time and the rest of the time they attended school.

The Kenyan coastal is the main child sex tourism attraction centre but children come from all over the country. About 45% of the children interviewed originated from the Coast while the rest had migrated into the Coast for one reason or the other only to end up in child sex tourism. This finding points to the fact that child sex tourism is a nationwide problem and not only a problem where it is happening. Some children revealed that they had been involved in child sex tourism in different towns depending on their clients.

Tourists involved in child sex tourism originate from a number of foreign countries including Germany, UK, Switzerland, Italy, France, North America, Japan, Australia, New

Zealand, Spain and Sweden. Tourists from these countries are responding to stringent measures put in place in their countries and other tourist destinations to fight child sex tourism. They have therefore shifted their focus to other countries like Kenya where there is a laxity in addressing issues related to child sex tourism.

Tourists involved in child sex tourism work in collaboration with secretive networks of agents who aide their access to children. The agents include hotel workers, bar attendants, tax drivers, brothel owners, and other children, especially the boy child. The cartel is very well organized such that quick referrals are made until a child is identified and introduced to a tourist. Those involved in the business are paid for their services (providing a child). Some agents are aware that what they are doing is illegal while others are ignorant and argue that they are helping the children make a living. They see nothing wrong with their actions.

Various legal instruments exist that protect children against child sex tourism. Experts on children legal issues argue that the instruments adequately address CST. The main challenge however, is at the implementation stage. For example, no cases of child sex tourism could be identified at the police stations visited a fact attributed to; a) secrecy of the act, b) cultural believes c) lack of proper facilities to address child sex tourism cases d) lack of confidence amongst children that they would be heard and assisted by the police. Therefore, child sex tourism cases hardly get into the criminal justice system despite the fact that CST is a violation of children's rights. Experts observe that any single child sex tourism case should attract not less than three cases that can be prosecuted against the tourists. However, no cases are reported meaning violators are never punished.

ANPPCAN will organize a national stakeholders' validation forum to share the findings of the study early next year, 2010.

## **MENTORING NETWORKS**

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### **End Child Prostitution in Kenya (ECPIK)**

End Child Prostitution in Kenya (ECPIK) is a national coalition of organizations working together to end child prostitution, sexual exploitation, child pornography and trafficking in Kenya. The coalition is growing steadily as more organizations are getting concerned with the widespread sexual exploitation of children. It endeavours to strengthen its partners and members through meetings and deliberations that aim at protecting the children from all forms of sexual abuse.

ECPIK is part of the End Child Prostitution and Tourism (ECPAT) Eastern Africa Regional programme comprising of Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Uganda with its regional office in Kampala, Uganda. ECPAT was initiated by members with the objective of strengthening child protection in the region that could contribute to a meaningful intervention against CSEC leading to better protection of children in the East African region. The programme activities are supported by OAK Foundation. In the year under review ECPIK got a new

coordinator who stepped up the implementation of activities in the fight against child sex tourism through, among others, research and awareness raising.

## **SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES**

### **Holding of network meetings**

The End Child Prostitution in Kenya (ECPIK) has over 25 members. During the year, the network held two network meetings in which the new coordinator was introduced to member organizations. Some of the issues discussed during the two meetings were the plan of action, the production of information, education and communication (IEC) materials, challenges facing the members and the role of the individual members in the network.

### **Baseline survey on Child Sex Tourism**

In recognition of the scanty information on child sex tourism, ECPAT Eastern African Regional Office commissioned a baseline survey whose focus was to ascertain the magnitude and nature of child sex tourism in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia. The survey involved investigating the existence and structure of the demand and supply chain and establishing how cases of child sex tourism are treated by law enforcing agents and the reporting mechanisms available. ECPIK carried out the following:

#### *Developing Terms of Reference for the Child Sex Tourism Survey*

The terms of reference (TOR) stipulated the background of the study, the scope, methodology, the time frame and the skills required by the consultant to carry out the study. A contact list of key informants (organizations and persons) was availed to the consultant.

#### *Advertising the position of a consultant; through print media*

Due to financial constraints, the network opted not to publish the advertisement in local dailies, but printed and distributed the advertisements amongst institutions of higher learning and organizations dealing with Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC). The advertisement reached a wide group of institutions who sent in a number of competitive proposals to undertake the survey.

#### *Identifying the consultant*

This was done by a procurement committee. The procurement committee chose a consultant based on the criteria and the qualifications initially developed. The contract was signed by the consultant and the baseline study commenced in November, 2009. The study was carried out in Malindi, Mombasa and Nairobi. These towns were chosen due to the high prevalence of CST and the fact that the budget allocation was minimal to cater for other towns as well.



***Salome Rutere (the consultant) presenting her findings to network members during the validation workshop for Child Sex Tourism***

The draft report was submitted to ECPIK and ANPPCAN in January 2010. ECPIK consequently organized a dissemination forum in order to get views from the network members as well as other stakeholders. Validation workshop was held in January 2010. Representatives from various organizations including non – governmental organizations (NGOs), government departments and the media attended the one-day dissemination forum.

### *Summary of findings*

The study applied both qualitative and quantitative methodologies including literature review, household interviews, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, observations and case studies. A total of 230 respondents were interviewed and five focus group discussions were held with children.

In Kenya, the survey showed that some 50,000 children were involved in child sex tourism. The coastal region is known for the vice because it has the highest number of tourists. Although child sex tourism is not a new phenomenon in Kenya and more so at the Kenyan Coast, it has been on the rise and its form is reported to be changing. Initially, male tourists were involved with female children. With time, female tourists have entered the market in search of male children. Those working with children in child sex tourism report that in a span of about 10 years there has been a leap from zero boys in the vice to a ratio of four boys to six girls (4:6). This is a tremendous increase for male child in child sex tourism. Therefore it is clear from the study that both male and female children are vulnerable to the vice.

Children involved in child sex tourism travel far and wide. It is estimated that up to 55% of children operating in child sex tourism have migrated from rural areas having been promised a job and better life. They end up in child sex tourism. There was a great enthusiasm about the study, especially from the media personnel, as child sex tourism is one form of commercial sexual exploitation of children that is on the rise and collaborative effort from all stakeholders is vital to curb the vice.

### **Awareness Campaigns**

In the year under review, ECPIK conducted awareness raising on commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). This was done using both print and electronic media. With the help of partners, the information, education and communication materials on CSEC were distributed, including stickers, posters and flyers.

The network also conducted media campaigns against child sex tourism. In the month of January, the National Coordinator was hosted in the Good Morning Kenya show programme on the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC). During the show, she discussed child sex tourism, while highlighting incidences of the vice in the region. Being a national broadcasting corporation, many people were reached through the radio show.

Alongside media campaign, three documentaries on Child Pornography, Child Prostitution and Child prostitution were produced and aired on the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC). ECPIK also distributed stickers to *matatus* and *taxis*. Stickers speak a thousand words and the message can reach several people who use *matatus* and taxis. The ECPIK coordinator also participated in several conferences during the year. These enabled sharing and networking with other stakeholders involved in child protection.

### **Developing and Production of IEC materials**

In the production of development and production of information, education and communication (IEC) materials, the principal accomplishments were 1,000 PVC stickers, 1,000 posters, 1,000 folders and one (1) banner were produced. The process of distribution is still underway and there is a positive response from the community members about the message relayed. ECPIK did a rigorous recruitment through the procurement committee in order to come up with the best artist to produce the IEC materials.

### **Drafting of the National Plan of Action**

The consultations with the key government stakeholders are underway. The goal of the consultations is lobbying for the national plan of action (NPA), drafting, printing and launching of the NPA.

### **Conclusion**

Many people interviewed consider child sex tourism to contribute to family incomes and, hence, appreciate the economic aspect of the practice. They argue that children are “employed” and therefore they don’t see the adverse long-term effects to the child and to the society in general.

There is great need for networking, coordination and cooperation amongst the government ministries and the civil society in order to adequately address children’s needs and to prevent, protect and promote their rights. The fact that the problem of CSEC is often hidden and done undercover necessitates consolidated efforts. The member organizations of the network should be strengthened further to allow them to actively be involved in research, policy formulation, formulating and implementing strategies for monitoring prevention and protection of children from sexual exploitation.



# The Network of Fredskorpset Partners in Kenya (Kenya)

In the year under review, Nepak continued to draw former and current exchange participants as well as partner organizations closer to share experiences from the exchange programme through different fora. The FK Norway sponsored exchange programme initiated in the year 2000 in Kenya has 27 partner organizations and over 132 individual members - participants who have graduated from the programme.

The year saw increased involvement and engagement of partner organizations and the FK Oslo Office in the network activities. The network's activities were coordinated from ANPPCAN Regional Office. Below is a summary of activities conducted in the year.

## Annual General Meeting

Some 50 members of Nepak comprising of former, current and representatives of partner organizations attended an Annual General Meeting on 6 - 8 March 2009 at the Lakeside Tourist Lodge, Naivasha. The 2-day meeting saw members receive the report of the Coordinating Committee and deliberate on the report. The meeting also deliberated and gave valuable input on the network's 5-year Strategic Plan and the Constitution. This culminated in the adoption of the Strategic Plan and the Constitution. Both documents provide a roadmap to the network's activities in the future.



*NEFPAK members attending an annual General Meeting in Naivasha, Kenya*

The function also saw members undertake team building activities at Hells Gate, some 18 kilometers from Naivasha. Activities included a park drive where members familiarized with wild animals in their natural environment. This was followed by a visit to the Olkaria Geothermal Station. This is an area within the Great Rift Valley with volcanic activity still going on. Members watched the hot springs from underground at terrific pressures. With modern technological advances, the hot springs have been tapped to produce geothermal power. The geothermal power is added to the national grid to spur economic development. The tour was meant to show the potential within us that if harnessed, can make a difference in our lives and in the lives of others in the society.

## Experience sharing by the National Coordinator from Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya

The National Coordinator, Benard Morara, represented Nepak in the FK Tanzania network meeting held in March 2009 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Two other national coordinators from Ethiopia and Uganda also attended the meeting.

The FK network coordinators had an opportunity to share with the participants the status of networks, activities and successes stories. Areas of focus was membership to the network (including partner organizations, former and active participants) aspiration of the members, activities and programmes undertaken, career development of former exchange participants and success stories.

Mr Fikre Haile-meskel, the FK Africa representative encouraged the coordinators to make the networks attractive and as avenues for dialogue. He cited good practices from NEFPAK Kenya including the voluntary membership subscription fee, formalized structures and deliberate effort to focus on issues in the larger society. He encouraged other networks to develop similar structures. He encouraged members to strengthen networks to act as vehicles for dialogue, information sharing and for addressing issues of concern in the society.

### **The Bonding Session**

Nefpak held a bonding session for the just returned and current exchange participants in June 2009 at Paradise Lost, Kiambu, in the outskirts of Nairobi. The bonding session brought together 24 current and just returned Exchange participants who met, interacted and shared their experiences, knowledge and skills gained by living and working abroad.

Each participant was given an opportunity to share his/her experiences, including settling in Kenya, work activities, similarities, and differences and challenges. The network used the occasion to welcome the current participants to Kenya and to Nefpak. The current participants were guided on the channels of communications in order for them to share their experiences and challenges while in Kenya.

During the occasion, all participants were officially invited to take part in the network activities in the future. Also, the current exchange participants were encouraged to join FK networks back in their countries upon return. That way, the participants will continue to share their experiences and knowledge gained while living and working abroad.

Organizations that were represented at the bonding session included ANPPCAN Regional Office, ANPPCAN Kenya, Mathare Youth Sports Association (MYSA), Eastern Africa Environmental Network (EAEN), Vihiga Community Development Organization (VCDO), St John Community Centre, the Kenya Red Cross, and Association of Media Women in Kenya (AMWIK). Others were Kenya wildlife service (KWS), One Stop Youth Centre and Fellowship of Christian Churches in Kenya (FOCUS).

All the current and the just returned exchange participants shared their different and rich experiences and knowledge gained while abroad. Those in Kenya gave account of how life was in Kenya - the traffic jams, noise/loud music in the public transport and the ever varying and unrealistic transport fares in Kenya. A participant from FOCUS Kenya gave an account of how she found Norwegians very hospitable people, a different view she held till she visited Norway. During her stay in Norway, she observed one thing: that people can achieve their set targets, given the same environment and conditions. She encouraged participants to work hard and achieve their goals. A participant posted to Burundi said he could now speak French, a language he never spoke before visiting and staying in Burundi.



During posting abroad, participants appreciated the way of life of the other people and enjoyed eating different varieties of food. They appreciated the fact that the programme brought them closer to new people, enabled them to adjust, learn and accept their way of life. The people, in turn accepted them too. This, participants observed, was very satisfying and promoted good international relations. They also observed similarities and challenges facing African countries and the different ways in which challenges were being responded to. This, they argued, helped them to learn better ways of dealing with problems in the society.

At the end of the session, the participants present attested to having met new members and colleagues who were currently on the programme or had participated in the exchange programme before. They also exchanged contacts for future networking and collaboration. In addition, participants shared information, education and communication (IEC) materials. That way, they learnt some of the activities and the sectors that partner organizations in Kenya were involved in.

### The Network Meeting

In Kenya, NEFPAK holds regular forums, where partner organizations and individual members meet to share information and experiences gained from the exchange programme. The year saw NEFPAK hold a 2-day network meeting attended by the former exchange participants, current participants, representatives of FK partner organizations as well as officials from FK Uganda and FK Oslo Office. The network meeting brought together the partner organizations and individual members to share experiences and take stock of the programme in Kenya since the year 2000. The forum explored ways of strengthening the exchange programme and make it more meaningful in Kenya.



*Network members follow proceedings during the FK Kenya network meeting in November 2009*

The new Director General, FK, also attended the meeting. She used the opportunity to interact with participants and representatives of partner organization and received positive feedback to be used to improve the programme in future. An estimated 102 persons, both former and current Exchange participants, as well as some 27 representatives of partner organizations in Kenya took part in the forum.

The meeting was aimed at enhancing partnership among members and strengthening the network in Kenya. It sought to

share information and experiences from the FK Exchange programme in Kenya since its inception, to assess the impact of the exchange in relation to the institutional growth of partner organizations as well as the professional and career development of individuals

who have participated in the programme and to create awareness of the exchange programme in Kenya

Partner organizations, former and current Exchange participants were divided into groups to share their experiences on the exchange programme. Former exchange participants cited some of the skills and good practices learnt from the host organization, which included the following: food diversification, transport system, consultation and consensus, planning, patriotism, hospitality and transparency in accounting.

On their part, FK partner organizations enumerated various contributions of the exchange programme to the organization – thus, improved information sharing and communication, better management skills and promotions, strengthened departments of organizations information systems, enhanced resource base e.g. in trainings, time management and broadened exchange scope e.g. with football clubs. Several recommendations were made from forum. They include the following:

- ✓ The exchange programme is confined to a specific field of professionalism. Nefpak asked FK to look at the exchange based on like minded professions so that they can learn from each other. For instance, if one works in the media sector, the exchange can be with a participant in the field of communication.
- ✓ Some partner organizations noted that their relationship with Nefpak was not clearly defined and this tended to create a barrier between partners and Nefpak. It was felt that partner organizations were prioritizing their own needs. It was agreed that both the partners and Nefpak should co-exist and work together to strengthen the network.
- ✓ Various avenues should be employed to make the network visible. Members, while pointing out that information sharing was useful for the sustainability of the network, called for the use of communication tools such as newsletters, internet, information education and education materials like brochures, holding breakfast meetings and retreats.
- ✓ Nefpak requested FK to assist the network in resource mobilization. This will enable the network to implement its 5-year strategic plan.

## NETWORKS AND PARTNERSHIPS

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One of ANPPCAN's strategies is networking and partnering with like minded individuals, organisations, institutions and departments on child rights issues and interventions. Below is a description of activities that were carried out in close collaboration with other stakeholders.

### *Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development*

Following the re-organization of government functions in April 2008 and the government of Kenya's desire to re-align programmes to the Vision 2030 long-term blue print, ministries were directed to prepare new strategic plans so as to be in harmony with the first medium term plan 2008 – 2012 of vision 2030. In a meeting held in January 2009,

the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development emphasized the need for a partner coordination mechanism. A resolution was passed to the effect that all relevant partners meet and chart the way forward in the setting up of the partner coordination mechanism so that synergy is realized from shared information. This noble effort was an initiative of the government of Kenya and supported by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID).

ANPPCAN Regional Office was among the stakeholders selected for the partner coordination group. A sub-committee was constituted whose mandate was to prepare terms of reference for engaging a consultant to work out the partnership coordination mechanisms and structure. Again, ANPPCAN Regional Office was selected to represent the civil society organisations in the sub-committee. A consultant drafted the partnership coordination mechanisms, which was presented to the sub committee for onward passage to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development. The draft partnership coordination mechanism awaits validation by the stakeholders.

### *National human trafficking steering committee*

The National Steering Committee on Counter Trafficking in Persons was established in August 2007 under the stewardship of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and was hosted by the Office of the Vice President and Ministry for Home Affairs. This Committee has representation from state and non-state actors who are concerned with prosecution, prevention and protection of human beings against trafficking. A task force was formed under the steering committee whose overall mission was to draft a National Plan of Action in which ANPPCAN Regional Office was represented by the Anti-Child Trafficking programme coordinator. Unfortunately, the steering committee's operations stalled due to the change of government ministry departments after the 2007 general elections.

In November 2009, the Steering Committee on Counter Trafficking of Persons was re-launched by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development, Dr. James Nyikal. Following the launch, the task force on the National Plan of Action (NPA) resumed work in December 2009 to revise the draft NPA which will be presented to the members of the National Steering Committee on Human Trafficking in January 2010. The steering committee creates a forum for state and non state actors to jointly promote initiatives aimed at curbing human trafficking and lobbying for legislation on human trafficking.

### *GIFAAHT stakeholders meeting*

Global Interfaith Alliance against Human Trafficking (GIFAAHT) is an alliance established as a multi religious cooperative circle of United Religions Initiative (URI). Its main objective is to stop human trafficking through a collaborative effort with particular focus on awareness creation and victim support service provision. During the meeting, organisations providing psychosocial care and vocational training shared some of their activities with the participants. This is particularly important for purposes of referrals relating to child victims of trafficking.

### *Stakeholders meeting*

International Organisation for Migration (IOM) has been running a counter trafficking in persons programme for the past year working with the Somali community and other refugee communities. IOM works with NGOs and governments and in the process building their capacities on human trafficking. IOM also organises quarterly stakeholder meetings as a platform for partners to share their work and experiences in the fight against human trafficking.

ANPPCAN's anti-child trafficking programme uses the forum as a platform to popularise its activities, while advising other stakeholders on child protection within the context of human trafficking and building necessary networks. Key stakeholders represented include the National NGOs which provide direct services to victims of trafficking in Kenya. Other organisations who are spearheading the development of the counter trafficking in persons programme in Kenya include The CRADLE, government ministries like Probation Services and Foreign Affairs, among others.

### ***Annual Review and Planning meeting on Abandonment of FGM***

In the month of November, ANPPCAN participated in the Annual Review and Planning Meeting on the Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). The meeting took place in Mombasa and was attended by representatives drawn from government departments, non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies and donors. During the forum, members deliberated on the on-going initiatives on FGM, identified challenges, constraints and made recommendations on the delivery of key results of the programme.

The meeting also developed activities for the government of Kenya, UNICEF and United National Population Fund (UNFPA) joint work plan for the year 2010 and a budget for the activities to be undertaken for inclusion in the overall government budget for the 2010/2011 financial year.

ANPPCAN was among the civil society organizations represented in the forum and provided input on the activities in the fight against female genital mutilation in the year 2010/2011.

## **Regional Economic Community Meetings**

### ***East African Community validation workshop***

The East Africa Legislative Assembly public hearing workshop on the East African Community Tourism and Wildlife Management Bill 2008 took place in March 2009. The objective of the bill is to establish a cooperation framework in natural resources management. The bill made provision for establishing a framework for cooperation in natural resources management, including the management of tourism and wildlife, thereby selling the East African Community as one tourist block. With the passing and implementation of this law, the probability that children in East Africa would be abused

and exploited is high. ANPPCAN, therefore, representing special interest groups gave recommendations that would aid in mitigating violations against the child.

### ***African Union State party reporting***

The 2<sup>nd</sup> pre session for the consideration of State Parties reports by the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child was held in April 2009. The African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (the Committee) was established in July 2001 pursuant to articles 32-45 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. One of the major roles of the Committee is to monitor the implementation and ensure the protection of the rights enshrined in the Charter. Article 43 of the Charter provides that State Parties to the Charter shall submit reports to the Committee on the measures they have adopted to give effect to the provisions of the Charter and on the progress made in the enjoyment of these rights.

The Committee organized the second pre-session for consideration of reports from Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, Niger, and Tanzania. The objective of the pre-session was to identify issues for discussion with the State Party concerned as well as any additional information that would be necessary for comprehensive consideration of the report. It drew participants from the African Union Commission, international NGOs, representatives of Regional Economic Commissions (RECs) and National NGOs. A complementary report on the report of the State Parties for Kenya was made by NGO representatives while expert information and clarification was given by Plan International, Save the Children Sweden and ANPPCAN Regional Office.

At the end of the pre session for Kenya, a list of issues that the Committee considered priority for discussion with the State Party was developed. They included facilitating access to free primary education, ensuring alternative care systems for children and stopping violence against children.



# **REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2009**

We have audited the financial statements of ANPPCAN set out on pages 4 to 7 for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December 2009 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**

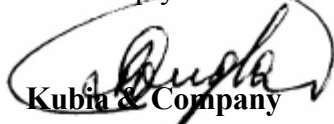
The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view of the organizations state of affairs and of its operating results. Our responsibility is to express an independent opinion on the financial statements based on our audit.

## **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 2009 and of the results of its operations and its cash flow for the year then ended and comply with International Accounting.



**Kubia & Company**  
**Certified Public Accountants**

**Nairobi 24\_\_March, 2010 Kenya**

## RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

	2009	2008
	KSHS	KSHS
<b>Income</b>		
Receipts	61,799,437.44	78,870,912.00
	<b>61,799,437.44</b>	<b>78,870,912.00</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Education Support for children	956,037	2,701,909
Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting	2,178,249	3,598,138
Documentation & Publications	2,652,652	2,898,456
Capacity Building to chapters and stakeholders	286,159	3,698,495
Support to Chapters	20,114,255	26,902,108
Advocacy and Awareness Raising	1,172,715	3,818,943
Production of materials	1,413,162	4,983,611
National and International Travels	3,988,095	4,604,110
Workshops, National & Regional conferences	15,953,094	9,171,579
Administration expenses	2,777,049	2,533,053

Staff Salaries & Allowances	9,123,993	8,878,420
Staff Development	368,297	574,153
Office Equipment Maintenance & Insurances	82,000	339,759
Audit fees	275,200	371,187
Staff Insurance Covers	71,640	280,346
Rent & Rates	660,000	660,000
Depreciation	964,073	791,538
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>63,036,668</b>	<b>76,805,805</b>
Surplus/(Deficit)	<b>(1,237,231)</b>	<b>2,065,107</b>

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2009

	2009		2008
	KSHS		KSHS
<b><u>FIXED ASSETS</u></b>			
Computer, Equipment, Furniture & fittings	372,026		640,336
Motor vehicle	645,762		1,291,525
	<b>1,017,788</b>		<b>1,931,861</b>
<b><u>CURRENT ASSETS</u></b>			
Cash and Cash equivalents	11,733,878		12,025,996
<b><u>LESS: CURRNT LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Payable	130,200		99,160
<b>Net Current Assets</b>	<b>11,603,678</b>		<b>11,926,836</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>	<b>12,621,466</b>		<b>13,858,697</b>
<b><u>FINANCED BY:</u></b>			
Reserves	12,621,466		13,858,697
	<b>12,621,466</b>		<b>13,858,697</b>