

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



Annual report, 2011

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TABLE OF ACRONYMS

ACERWC	African Committee of Experts on the Rights of the Child
ADEO	African Development and Emergency Organization
AFCIC	Action for Children in Conflict
AKIN	African Kids in Need
AU	African Union
CCK	Communications Commission of Kenya
CEDAW	Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women
CHD	Child Help Desk
CLAN	Children's Legal Action Network
CMI	Chr. Michelsen Institute
CPCs)	Child Participation Committees
CRC's	Child Rights Clubs
DCLCs	District Child Labour Committees
EACRC	East African Child Rights Commission
EARC	Education Assessment Resources Centre
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution and Tourism
ECPIK	End Child Prostitution in Kenya
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GCN	Girl Child Network
HUSO	Human Support Organisation
ICS	International Child Support
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
ILO	International Labour Organization
IT	Information Technology
KAACR	Kenya Alliance for the Advancement of Children Rights
KSL	Kenyan Sign Language
MIS	Make IT Safe Campaign
NCPS	National Child Protection Systems
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprise
SOA	Sexual Offences Act
TJRC	Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission
ToTs	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
YPP	Youth Partnership Project

THE YEAR IN BRIEF

The year 2011 was a busy one for ANPPCAN Head Office. It started with a meeting on 17 January to validate the results of the Feasibility Study on the Viability of a Regional Mechanism to respond to Child Rights Violations in the Eastern Africa Region. The meeting, while confirming the findings of the Study, noted that while it may be necessary to establish a mechanism, specifically, to deal with violation of the rights of children, the immediate need, in the region, however, was to strengthen children's courts at country level. For this to happen, a forum or network ought to be formed to push for the improvement of courts in the region. The feasibility study report was published and widely distributed to stakeholders to guide actions both at country and at the regional level.

The second major event during the year was ANPPCAN Regional Office's Board meeting held in February in Nairobi. The Board reviewed the activities of the Network and its financial position. The Board also reviewed the constitution based on the experiences of the Network in relation to its national Chapters. The situation of ANPPCAN Kenya Chapter was discussed at length and decisions taken by the Regional Office were endorsed. The Board members gave themselves tasks, ranging from identifying individuals to become friends of ANPPCAN to looking for attorney to be a member of the Board and developing a policy for ANPPCAN conferences.

The year also saw a number of significant partners visit the Regional Office. These included Len Morris of Media Voices for Children and Paul Miller, both from USA. Len Morris has been a partner of the Regional Office since early nineties and has supported very many children that the Regional Office removed from child labour to school in 5 districts in Kenya. Many of these children have attained skills training at college level or have graduated from universities. At the moment, Len Morris is supporting many children in secondary schools in Kenya. Thus, Len Morris has contributed greatly to ANPPCAN's Motto of *'Children to School and Adults to Work.'*

Paul Miller, on the other hand, supports children through his African Kids in Need (AKIN) programme in collaboration with the Regional Office. He was introduced to ANPPCAN by Len Morris. He is currently supporting 3 children in primary school, 50 children in secondary school, 10 children in post secondary education and 5 children in vocational training.



**Len Morris (above) and Paul Miller (below)
with ANPPCAN Regional Office staff**

The year also saw the Regional Office start to implement a programme on deaf children in 4 districts in Kenya, namely, Embu, Kitui, Kajiado and Butere-Mumias. The programme started in earnest in January 2011 with the recruitment of the project coordinator and the advocacy officer.

In the year under review, ANPPCAN Regional Office suffered great losses in July 2011 when thieves broke into its offices and stole all the computers and cameras, leaving behind a trail of massive destruction in efforts to access the equipment. This was a major setback, because the organization lost most of the assets it had accumulated over the years. The insurance firm, although very understanding, could not replace all the equipment because some had depreciated in value. Huge expenditure was incurred in terms of repairs.

Elsewhere, ANPPCAN Regional Office, being a child rights organization also entered into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with IDAY-International to enhance and facilitate collaboration between our two networks and respective members on issues pertaining to child rights and education in Africa and by seeking collaboration for programmes targeting children deprived of access to survival, development, protection and participation.



Prof Hugo Stokke and Prof Arne Tostensen (from CMI) and Tom Chavangi at ANPPCAN Regional Office

The year also saw ANPPCAN Regional Office enter into collaborative research project agreement with Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI), on effectiveness on advocacy in advancing the rights of children. This included; studying the legislative process leading to the enactment of the Counter-Trafficking Act; the on-going process towards the amendment of Children's Act (2001); the blurred distinction between state (government) and civil society with regard to reporting procedures and practices before the Convention on the Rights Convention (CRC) Committee;

retracing steps of ANPPCAN's past work in addressing child labour in Kenya and undertaking a thematic quantitative survey covering corporal punishment and the situation of youth in Kibera, Nairobi.

Perhaps the good news for the ANPPCAN fraternity and to all child rights actors in Africa was the election of Prof Moncef Marzouki as the president of Tunisia. Before his election as president of Tunisia, Prof Marzouki was the president of ANPPCAN Tunisia, one of the 26 national chapters of the ANPPCAN network in Africa. The Chapter has been at the forefront in championing for the rights of children in the north African country. All along, Prof. Marzouki had a passion for human rights, and in particular, children's rights.

Prof. Marzourki was not only the founding member of ANPPCAN but was instrumental in its creation, where he became the deputy chairperson of ANPPCAN, until he was elected the president of ANPPCAN in 2000 in Durban, South Africa. As the President of Tunisia, Prof Marzourki will elevate and accelerate the realization of the rights of children not only in Tunisia, but in Africa as a whole. ANPPCAN wishes him well.

REGIONAL LEVEL ACTIVITIES

ANPPCAN conducts activities at two levels, that is, at the national level (Kenya specific, since it is established and registered in Kenya) and at the regional level. The regional level programmes and activities involve national chapters of ANPPCAN with programme activities spanning more than one country. The regional programmes or activities focus on regional issues identified by ANPPCAN and whose intervention involves governments and actors in the different countries across Africa. Given that ANPPCAN has a national spread of 26 national chapters in Africa, it becomes prudent to mobilise the Chapters to address regional or cross border issues affecting children. Below are some of the regional programmes implemented by ANPPCAN Regional Office in the year 2011.

The Exchange of Personnel Programme

The Exchange of Personnel programme is a flagship programme of ANPPCAN that has been running for the past ten years, having began back in 2002. The programme is supported by Fredskorpset (FK), Norway, and involves participation of ANPPCAN Chapters in Africa. The overall purpose of the programme is to enhance the capacities available at ANPPCAN Chapters and provide an opportunity to share experiences while marketing best practices available within ANPPCAN in general.

The objectives of the FK Exchange of Personnel Programme were twofold in the 2011 phase of the Exchange programme: first, the capacities of the participating chapters strengthened on resource mobilisation, documentation and programme design, and, secondly, improved and sustained information sharing amongst the participating chapters and the Regional Office. The current phase was in the ninth round of the programme. In the programme, staff from an ANPPCAN chapter was attached in another for ten months to learn experiences and share knowledge on child



Rose Atieno, from ANPPCAN Head Office, Nairobi, on Exchange programme at AMPCAN Ghana

protection. The programme has strengthened ANPPCAN chapters in Africa by rejuvenating management systems as well as learning new child protection programmes and approaches in Africa.

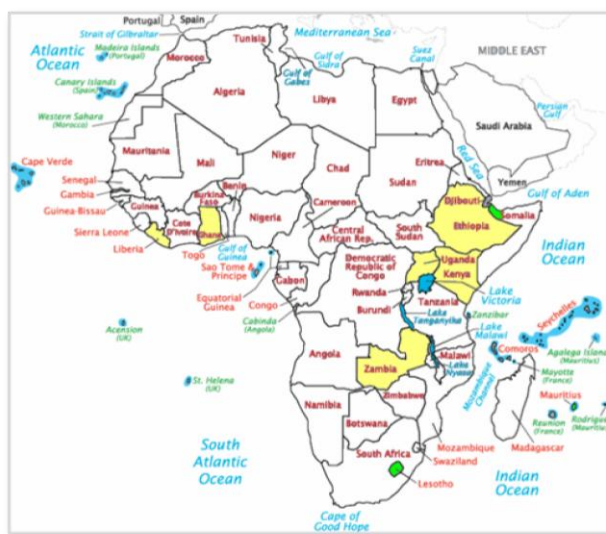
In its initial phases, the Exchange programme involved ten chapters. However, these were scaled down and by the year 2011 five chapters of ANPPCAN and the Regional Office took part in the programme. These were Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Uganda and Zambia. Some eight (8) participants took part in the programme for one year.

Each chapter had set objective (s) in the ninth phase of the Exchange programme. The Regional Office sought to strengthen its business arm. ANPPCAN Zambia's objective was to sustain and enhance organizational capacity in child protection and child rights programming and document best practices and improve organisational visibility. On its part, ANPPCAN Uganda sought to expose staff to new professional and cultural/social experiences so as to enhance their competence in development work and also to strengthen its capacity for resource mobilization through private (non-donor oriented) fund raising. ANPPCAN Ghana intended to strengthen child protection response programming as well as improve resource mobilization through private fund-raising initiatives. ANPPCAN Liberia, sought to mobilize resources through initiation of fund-raising activities while ANPPCAN Ethiopia was determined to document its best practices of ANPPCAN Ethiopia and enhance its resource mobilization both locally and internationally and boost its fund-raising activities through developing project proposals.

ANPPCAN has recorded several achievements over the period of the Exchange of personnel programme. Chief among these are improved communication between the Regional Office and the participating chapters, improved visibility, improved capacity in personnel and equipment and improved knowledge on what the chapters participating in the exchange programme were doing. Each chapter sent and hosted one participant except Zambia and Ghana that hosted two participants while ANPPCAN Regional Office and Liberia sent out two participants.

Review Meeting

In November 2011, a review meeting of the ANPPCAN Exchange of Personnel programme was held in Kampala, Uganda, to take stock of progress made in the ninth phase of the programme. Chapter heads from the four ANPPCAN Chapters in the programme, namely, Ethiopia, Liberia, Uganda and Zambia and the Regional Office attended the 3-day meeting.



Five ANPPCAN Chapters and the Head Office took part in the Exchange programme



Chapter heads attending a review meeting of the Exchange programme in Kampala, Uganda

During the review meeting, it was noted some 13 Chapters had so far benefitted from the Exchange programme since its initiation. Majority of participants benefited tremendously from the programme, enhancing their personal growth. The meeting observed that the FK partnership and engagement had resulted in immense human development.

The meeting also noted some major strides realized by ANPPCAN through the Exchange programme. In terms of capacity building, there was growth in the national chapters and the Regional Office as well. A good example is

Liberia and Zambia. Both chapters are now fully fledged institutions with full functional offices with child protection programmes, making the chapters visible. Expansion of facilities at the Regional Office and the chapters is also evident. Other issues such as governance and management have been addressed and most chapters that have been participating for sometime now understand issues such as accountability and transparency.

Access to both financial and human resources has been enhanced. The project has also assisted in coming up with issues affecting children in the continent and addressed them through regional and international conferences. The sharing of knowledge and skills has been tremendously enhanced. The review meeting discussed in detail the outputs of each participant in the ninth phase of the programme and the challenges that faced some participants. Generally, the Exchange programme was found to be progressing well and a lot of learning on child protection was going on amongst the participating chapters.

Planning Meeting

The planning meeting took place on 5 and 6 November 2011 in Kampala, Uganda. Four chapters, namely, Ethiopia, Liberia, Uganda and Zambia and the Regional Office took part in the planning meeting. The meeting took the chapter heads through the substance of the programme, including the brief description of the activities of the partners, what has been achieved through the Exchange programme so far, why the proposed (10th) round of



ANPPCAN Chapters hold a planning meeting for the 2012 phase of the Exchange programme in Kampala, Uganda

Exchange was needed, objectives for each partner in the 2012 phase and what each partner was expected to gain from the Exchange.

Partner organizations present, agreed on the mode of exchanging participants and proceeded to discuss on the details for the sending and receiving partners, indicating the tasks, the supervisor, the qualification and experience of the participants and what each was expected to gain from posting abroad. A total of eight participants will be exchanged in the tenth phase of the Exchange programme. The Regional Office, ANPPCAN Ethiopia and ANPPCAN Liberia will send two participants each. Similarly, the Regional Office, ANPPCAN Liberia and ANPPCAN Zambia will receive two participants.

The Second International Conference in Africa on Child Sexual Abuse

ANPPCAN Regional Office has made elaborate plans towards the hosting of the Second International Conference in Africa on Child Sexual Abuse to be held in March 2012 in Accra, Ghana. In Africa, children continue to be abused sexually. But, because of lack of child protection systems, cases of sexual abuse are often handled in an ad-hoc, sporadic and in a most uncoordinated manner. Many times, the process of receiving and handling cases of abuse is abusive and re-traumatizes children and their families. This is due to many factors including lack of capacity in those mandated to handle cases of child sexual abuse.

Thus, ANPPCAN Regional Office decided to open the debate on child sexual abuse through holding an international conference on child sexual abuse. The First Conference was held in 2007 in Nairobi, Kenya, and came up with recommendations and the way forward to effectively respond and minimize child sexual abuse in all settings. This major conference made a strong recommendation that periodic conferences be organized to review work going on and share information and experiences in child sexual abuse.

ANPPCAN Regional Office working in collaboration with AMPCAN Ghana and with the support of Plan Netherlands will now organize the Second International Conference in Africa on Child Sexual Abuse in March 2012 in Accra, Ghana. The Conference will offer an opportunity for stakeholders to further deliberate and share on the protective mechanisms and safe-nets available against sexual abuse of children. The objectives of the Conference are:

- To ascertain improvement in research and practice on child sexual abuse in Africa
- To identify pertinent issues that hinder or enhance responses to child sexual abuse in Africa
- To provide a forum for learning responses on child sexual abuse globally

The theme of the Conference is:

Taking stock of the status of child sexual abuse in Africa since the First International Conference held in 2007 in Nairobi, Kenya

The sub-themes of the Conference are as follows:

- ✓ Building organizational capacity to manage child sexual abuse in Africa
- ✓ The role of legislation and policies on child sexual abuse
- ✓ Strategies on child sexual abuse prevention
- ✓ Child sexual abuse in institutions of care and learning in Africa
- ✓ Good practices in research and practice on child sexual abuse
- ✓ Child sexual abuse in armed conflict situations
- ✓ Sexual abuse affecting children with special needs e.g. deaf, visually impaired, the physically challenged, and the deafblind
- ✓ Sexual abuse relating to the killing, harvesting and selling of body parts

The Conference targets 200 delegates drawn from all over the world. The Conference will be in the form of plenaries, workshops and seminars and poster presentations. In this conference, ANPPCAN Regional Office, as a lead agency, will be charged with the following:

- Overall coordination of the conference including the planning and execution and holding of the conference and in the production of the outcome document of the conference.
- Marketing the conference and also lobbying child rights actors to participate in the conference assisted by AMPCAN Ghana. Those that were targeted included the specialized United Nations (UN) bodies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and other regional arrangements in Africa like the African Union (AU), the *Economic Community of West African States* (ECOWAS) as well as national and international child rights organizations in Africa and beyond.
- Working closely and providing support to AMPCAN Ghana, the one directly in charge of the day to day activities of the Conference.
- Forming conference committees, including the planning, scientific, public relations, publicity, fund-raising and specify the tasks for each of the committees in close consultation with ANPPCAN Ghana.
- Leading the Scientific Committee and ensure papers selected for presentation at the Conference were of high quality.

Capacity Building of ANPPCAN Regional Office and its National Offices

The **Capacity Building** programme targets four ANPPCAN chapters and focuses on improving governance and strengthening programming approaches. The chapters involved are Ghana, Mozambique, Senegal and Tanzania. The objectives of the programme were three-fold, namely, to strengthen the capacities of the 4 Chapters of ANPPCAN to effectively respond to the needs of children in their countries, improve governance and management structures and also to strengthen the institutional capacity of ANPPCAN Regional Office and the four chapters. This report outlines some of the activities undertaken in the four national chapters of ANPPCAN in relation to the programme.

Strengthening the capacities of the chapters

Several outputs bordering on governance and programming were realized under this objective. In Tanzania, for instance, the chapter recruited a staff as a project coordinator, after screening candidates received following an advertisement in the local dailies. Also, a review of the capacity of the Chapter in a bid to establish gaps and needs was conducted. The review focused on the board, staff, programmes and the constitution of the Chapter.

The review recommended the need to develop a Strategic Plan, in which strategic objectives such as to strengthen the capacities of the board members and staff on their roles, recruitment of new members, mobilizing resources, re-structuring of the organization and the delivery of services are clearly stated. The findings were disseminated to the board, staff and other partners. A consultant was then hired to develop a 5 - year Strategic Plan, using the information obtained from the review.



Some of the ANPPCAN Tanzania chapter members in the constitutional review process

On its part, the Ghana Chapter focused on consolidating and strengthening the office, improving governance, resource mobilization and the development of a child protection policy. The Chapter appointed a Coordinator for the project. The Chapter was also able to recruit 2 more staff with different skills, including investment skills. The Offices of the Chapter were relocated to a more accessible location, where it was able to acquire office space for 3 years. The capacity building programme contributed some 20 percent of the cost of the offices.



New Offices for AMPCAN Ghana, thanks to the capacity building programme

During this period, the Ghana Chapter developed three proposals on child protection, which were shared with different donors (the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and UNICEF while a fourth proposal is being developed in partnership with Bethany Christian International. During the period, the Chapter reached out to Children International's Gift-in-Kind Book and received books, which the Chapter distributed among 170 primary schools in selected communities in Ghana. The Chapter also received a volunteer from ANPPCAN Regional Office to help the Chapter establish an investment arm.

In Senegal, the Chapter conducted training for board members on their roles and staff members on project monitoring and evaluation, review and development of the strategic plan and policies on child protection. The 3-day training attracted 5 board and 3 staff members. The training covered topics ranging from institutional building, organizational management, fundraising to role of board members in generating resources and its relationship with the staff of the Chapter.

During the first year of the project, the Chapter engaged a consultant who worked with staff members and board representatives to develop a Strategic Plan for 2011 – 2015. The process also involved consultation with other stakeholders in child protection. The Chapter was also assisted to develop a policy by domesticating the draft policy provided by the Regional Office. Consequently, the Chapter's draft child policy was produced and adopted. The financial manual was also reviewed, amended and the final copy adopted. The human resource manual is being reviewed for adoption.

In Mozambique, the Chapter reviewed its strategic plan, trained board members on standards of good management and also strengthened its administrative operations. The Strategic Plan was reviewed through a democratic and participatory process, involving members of the Chapter. With the technical assistance of a consultant, the plan was completed and circulated through partners, government and non-governmental organizations and institutions for input. A final product document in Portuguese is now available and is being implemented. The Strategic Plan has become the fundamental tool for resource mobilization.

An extraordinary General Assembly meeting was held at ANPPCAN Mozambique office in May 2011. During the occasion, using the knowledge and experience gained at the Leadership Forum in Kenya, the President and the Executive Director facilitated a 1-day training and reflection session that covered organizational leadership, review of the constitution and the strategic plan, recruitment of members and resource mobilization.



Training on good management and governance in Mozambique

Under this objective, ANPPCAN Regional Office undertook a number of activities that bordered on monitoring, evaluation and training. For instance, the Regional Office provided training to board members on their roles at the Board meeting and at the Leadership Forum and aided in the implementation of the activities of the 4 Chapters by providing resources and skills. The Regional Office also developed a child protection policy document, human resource and financial management manuals with the 4 Chapters. The Chapters have received the 3 documents and are busy adopting them to their specific country need.

The Board members were given the oversight role to ensure that structures in the Chapters were put in place and appropriate positions created and occupied by staff. Both the Board members

and staff came up with recommendations on how to improve their Chapters and the working conditions of staff. Everybody accepted the proposal to establish a business arm in their strategic plans. Further, the Regional Office reviewed the Strategic Plan and Vision 2014 and revised the implementation plan and engaged the services of a fundraising and business manager to run the business arm of ANPPCAN.

Improving governance and management structures

Activities at the Regional Office in the second objective included review of the capacities of board members of the four chapters in relation to the training provided. The board members from the four chapters met in Nairobi for 3 days where a consultant was engaged to facilitate the review process.

A draft manual on governance was developed by a consultant and shared with board members for input. The draft manual will be extensively discussed and hopefully adopted during the next Board meeting in March 2012 after chapter boards have made their input. Three visits were undertaken, namely to Tanzania, Ghana and Mozambique. They were done to monitor and gather information to be incorporated in the leadership forum. The forum was supposed to deal with the obvious contradictions in the field. Tanzania chapter was the first to be visited in 2011. The visit to Tanzania was done to help them assess the situation of the chapter and the issues of children in the country.

The visits provided an opportunity to share with staff about ANPPCAN and what it stands for, i.e. vision, mission and objectives and to visit some of the programmes. The challenges facing the chapters and what the chapters have also accomplished were shared. The capacity building as an aspect of the Regional Strategic Plan was also discussed. In Tanzania, further visits were made to partner organizations such as Plan International, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) offices and the chapter was introduced to them. The representatives of the three organizations were very receptive and expressed their commitment to support the chapter in the future. Also visited was the University of Dar es Salaam with the programme manager. The university was a good place to recruit young members for the chapter with four faculty members showing interest to join ANPPCAN Tanzania.

The visit to Mozambique was done in March, 2011. The aim of the visit was to follow up on the activities that the chapter had started to implement based on the work plan developed after the planning meeting in Nairobi. During the visit, it was noted that the chapter had made positive progress since the first year. It had a functional board composed of 11 members with roles clearly stated in the constitution. It also had a Council of members and a youth-wing within its leadership structure as well.

The Board members are highly knowledgeable, thus capable of addressing issues of concern to children in Mozambique. The chairperson of the board is a lawyer and the members represent a wide spectrum of professionals while the coordinator is experienced in children issues. Some of the issues of concern to children in Mozambique are corporal punishment both at home and in schools, trafficking of children and child labour. The chapter is already developing strategies to address these issues.

Visits were also made to two ministries and offices of permanent secretaries of the Ministry of Welfare and Children as well as the ministry dealing with state laws. Both identified child labour as an issue, which is not being addressed for cultural reasons. The possibility of linking with the Ministry of Labour to attract the International Labour Organization (ILO) as a social partner in the fight against child labour was also discussed.

NATIONAL LEVEL ACTIVITIES

Besides regional activities, ANPPCAN also runs a number of national programmes and activities on child protection. This is in line with the national legislation in Kenya that stipulates that organizations registered in Kenya must implement programmes and provide services to children in the country. In some instances, the national level activities complement regional activities. The national programmes of ANPPCAN and activities accomplished in the year under review is discussed below.

Empowering Children as Advocates of their Rights through the Child Participation Programme

The Child Participation programme works to empower children as advocates of their rights. This is done through conducting trainings, holding sensitisation and awareness raising forums for child rights clubs (CRCs) and child protection structures in project schools in Busia and Loitokitok districts. In the year under review, the programme activities were implemented in 30 schools in Busia and Loitokitok districts. Below are some highlights of activities conducted in Busia and Loitokitok districts in 2011.

Planning meetings

Planning meetings were conducted in Busia and Loitokitok districts. The objective of the planning meetings was to familiarise the stakeholders with the activities of the programme prior to its implementation. The meetings were held in the months of June and July 2011 and were attended by the Child Participation Committees and the representatives of child rights clubs.

The planning meetings for the CPCs were attended by 21 participants from Busia and Loitokitok districts. In Busia District, the members who attended the planning meeting were drawn from government ministries and relevant government departments and representatives from international organizations. These included the International Labour Organisation's International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO/IPEC), International Child Support (ICS), Human Support Organisation (HUSO), the Department of Children's Services (DCS), the Busia Municipal Council, African Development and Emergency Organization (ADEO), and the ministries of planning, agriculture and labour.

In Loitokitok District, committee members who attended the meeting were also drawn from the government departments/ministries and local based organisations such as the Department of Children's Services (DCS), the Kenya Police, the Probation Department, *Chombo Cha Upendo* (former Teule Kenya), the Ministry of Education, Deliverance Church and community based organisations.

The planning meetings for the Child Rights Clubs were attended by forty (40) CRC members from the new schools (which were added into the programme last year) in both districts. The meetings were held in June and July 2011. The agenda for the CRC planning sessions were to review the progress of the Child Rights Clubs and the Child Help Desks, plan for the 2011-2012 programme activities and also to carry out a debriefing session for the old schools.

Sensitization forum for the local administration

Sensitization forums for the provincial administration (local chiefs) on child rights and child protection were conducted in the month of August in Busia and Loitokitok districts. Some 42 participants, mainly the chiefs, attended the sensitization forums. In Busia District, the sensitization forum was officially opened by the District Commissioner while in Loitokitok District, the forum was opened by the District Officer One (1). The need to sensitize the local provincial administration was recommended by the CRCs members who identified them as being key in enforcing the law.



Chiefs from Loitokitok District who attended a sensitization forum on child rights

The objectives of the forum were to sensitise the local administration (the chiefs) on child rights, to strengthen government systems on child protection and formulate a way forward for child protection in the districts. During these forums, the chiefs were trained on child rights and also learnt how the District Child Labour Committees (DCLCs) and the Child Participation Committee (CPCs) in Busia and Loitokitok districts worked to enhance child protection in the two districts.

In Loitokitok District, the District Commissioner (DC) informed the forum that he was aware that some chiefs in the district were collaborating with perpetrators of child abuse to frustrate justice to child victims of abuse. He warned the chiefs that his office was determined to sack chiefs found to be obstructing justice to children. He challenged the chiefs to champion against and discourage negative cultural practices that contributed to child abuse and neglect in their communities. Common among these were female genital mutilation and child marriage.

Training workshops

In an effort to empower child advocates on child rights and child protection, two training workshops were conducted. The two workshops were conducted for Child Rights Club members and the Child Rights Club patrons/teachers in Busia and Loitokitok districts in the month of September 2011.



Child rights club members attending a training workshop at the Busia Agricultural Training Centre

Child Rights Club members attended a 2-day training workshop in Busia and Loitokitok districts in which they were trained on child rights and abuse, child participation as well as on the national and the international legal instruments providing for child protection. The training was attended by some 294 participants. Subsequent to the training, some ten (10) new Child Rights Clubs were created and strengthened in new schools and ten (10) Child Rights Clubs were strengthened in the old schools.

The teachers were trained on child rights and abuse, the legal instruments providing for child protection, the importance of child participation, forms of child abuse and psycho-social support. The number of Child Rights Club patrons increased to 60 to spearhead the campaign for child rights.

The training workshop for teachers was attended by 43 and 33 teachers from Busia and Loitokitok

Monitoring meeting

A monitoring session was conducted in Loitokitok District in August involving ANPPCAN and HOPE-HIV Eastern Africa Regional Office. The session had two meetings targeting two groups, mainly the Child Participation Committee (CPC) and the Child Rights Club (CRC) patrons. A total of 20 Child Rights Club Patrons and 13 Child Participation Committee members attended the meetings. During the session, it emerged that stakeholders involved in the programme implementation have owned the programme as evidenced by their active participation. Partners from government departments/ministries, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the community members were directly involved through the entire process.

In Loitokitok District, a number of cultural practices still remain an issue of concern and an impediment to the realization of child rights. It was observed that more effort was needed on educating the community on child protection. To meet this therefore, it was recommended that a positive approach be used to change the community's perception of children and their rights.

Community awareness raising

In Busia and Loitokitok districts, the District Child Labour Committee and the Child Participation Committee conducted a three-day awareness campaign on child rights in three new schools. The schools were Imurtot Primary School, Isinet Primary School and Shukut Primary Schools in Loitokitok District whereas Mundulusia, Budokomi and Busia Airstrip Primary School were covered in Busia District.

The awareness raising activity was conducted in October 2011 in Loitokitok and Busia Districts respectively. Some 233 attended the meeting from the two districts. Of the number, some 105 parents were from Loitokitok District while 128 parents were from Busia Districts.



Parents, teachers, CRC Patron and CHD reps of Imurtot primary school attending a sensitization forum on child rights in Loitokitok district

During these meetings, it emerged that children in Busia were involved in child labour activities mainly brick making and scrap metal business. They spend most of their time collecting the scrap metals and making brick to generate some income. Girls were involved in *chang'aa* selling under the supervision of their parents. This resulted in many girls being sexually abused by the patrons with many cases of teenage pregnancies being reported. Other children were also linked to drug trafficking.

Training of parents on child rights and entrepreneurship skills

During 2010 - 2011, it was observed that children that had been empowered on their rights started to reach out to other children and community members with child rights messages. However, it was noted that parents were not at ease with this. The children therefore identified lack of understanding of child rights for the parents as an issue. They therefore recommended that the parents be trained on child rights to ensure they do not conflict with their parents when they reach out to them and stand out to advocate for their rights and those of other children.

To address this gap, consideration was made to train parents on child rights. In Loitokitok District the training was conducted in November 2011 at the Loitokitok Catholic Multi-purpose Hall and 35 participants attended the training. In Busia District, the training was conducted at the Busia



Agricultural Training Centre in November 2011 with some 43 participants attending the training.

Parents were trained on the historical development of child rights, including the various legal instruments for child protection such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), Children Act, African Charter on the Rights and the Welfare of the Child. On reporting child abuse cases, they were guided on the places to report child abuse cases such as the Children Office, police station, the Child - Helpline 116, the child help desk, labour offices. In Loitokitok District, the parents were asked to report all child rights violations to the Children's Office, the provincial administration, the police station, the child help desk and the Education Office.

In Loitokitok District, parents identified female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage as being prevalent and violation against the rights and children in the district. In Busia District, parents noted that children were involved in scrap metal business (child labour), early marriage, hawking in beer and attending night funeral meetings where girls were often sexually abused. Parents resolved to create awareness on child rights in the schools.

Entrepreneurship skills training

In both Busia and Loitokitok districts, training on entrepreneurship skills was conducted. Parents were trained on entrepreneurship using the Business Starter concept that highlighted the importance of planning in carrying out Small and Medium Enterprise (SMEs). The participants were trained on the requirements of a business venture, including development of a vision and mission, having a strategy in place, time management, proper planning, record keeping and a consistent saving culture. The goal of the training was to train parents on entrepreneurship skills to enable them establish successful Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and manage SMEs.



Parents from Busia District attending an entrepreneurial skills training at the Busia Training Centre

Child help desk training

In January 2011, child help desk (CHD) trainings were conducted in Busia and Loitokitok districts. The training was attended by 36 and 33 participants from Loitokitok and Busia districts respectively. The broad objective of the training was to strengthen and create child protection response systems to effectively respond to cases of child rights violations in the districts. The specific objective of the training was to train the child help desk representatives on child abuse, psychosocial support and to set up child help desks in the new schools. After the training, the child help desk representatives from the ten new schools from each district resolved to establish child help desks in new schools with the help of the school heads.



A CHILD HELP DESK - a teacher speaks to a visiting officer from Malawi at the CHD in Loitokitok District

In an effort to enhance child protection, the child help desk representatives with the help of the school administration established 10 new child help desk in the new schools added in the programme. Children from new schools have been sensitized on the child help desk and are now reporting cases of child abuse and neglect. Insufficient resources for setting up the child help desks and uncooperative teachers/schools administrations were cited as the major challenges.

To enhance effective child protection structures in the schools, the child help desk representatives recommended that the number of teachers to be trained on child rights and abuse and participation be increased so that teachers are aware about child rights. The child help desk representatives also recommended that the head teachers be trained on child rights and abuse. This is to ensure that the head teachers understand the functions and operations of the CRC's and the child help desk appropriately.

Some child help desk forums to share project experiences were held in March 2012 in Busia and Loitokitok districts. The forums targeted child help desk representatives from all the 30 schools (both the new and old schools) where the Child Participation was being implemented. A total of 91 participants attended the forum from both districts. The participants shared experiences both from the old and the new schools. The participants shared the activities conducted by the child help desks, the child rights club members, achievements challenges faced and lessons learned.

Music festival

In the year under review, a music festival was held in which a total of 30 schools took part. In Busia District, the event was held at the Busia Agricultural Training Centre in March 2012 with some 156 participants turning up for the event. Those that attended the music festival included CRC members, school head teachers, parents, child rights club patrons, CHD representatives and the District Child Labour Committee (DCLC) members. In Loitokitok District, the event was held at the Loitokitok Social Hall on 10 March 2012 and was attended by 150 participants. These were CRC members, CRC Patrons/CHD representatives, parents and Child Participation Committee (CPC) members. The Child Rights Club members



A student receives a certificate for taking part in the Child Participation Music Festival in Busia District

presented songs, dances and poems with messages of child rights to create awareness on child rights, abuse and protection.

Monitoring visit

A monitoring visit was conducted in Loitokitok District in February 2012 by the HOPE HIV Eastern Africa Regional Manager and the programme officer, child participation programme. The objective of the monitoring visit was to assess the progress of the programme. During the exercise, some key stakeholders in the district were interviewed, which included the CRC members, child help desk representatives, the District Quality Assurance Officer, District Children Officer, school head teachers, the provincial administration office (chiefs) and the parents.

Observations

- ✓ More parents have been sensitised on child rights and abuse
- ✓ The participation of government departments in the district was evidenced by the support from the provincial administration office, education office and the children's office
- ✓ Sustainability of the project is guaranteed as the community, government departments and the school administration are involved in the implementation of the programme. There is also good relationship between the Child Rights Club patrons and the head teachers
- ✓ In many schools, the school administration has availed a room to the child help desk representatives to receive and respond to child abuse and neglect cases. There is also good documentation of cases at the child help desks
- ✓ Parents have benefited from both the child rights and entrepreneurship training and are now in the process of developing structures for their economic empowerment

Lessons learned

- ✓ Networking and partnership building is essential in the implementation of projects in the community
- ✓ Trainings on child rights and abuse are integral parts in promoting child rights in the schools and in the communities. This enhances understanding of child rights and minimizes conflicts
- ✓ The implementation of child participation activities can only be successful when the children, teachers, head teachers and the various child protection structures at the district level are involved
- ✓ Organised communities have the capacity and potential to raise funds to educate orphans and other vulnerable children
- ✓ Getting feedback from project beneficiaries is important as it helps in building on the achievements gained to scale up project activities

Promoting the Rights of the Deaf Children in Kenya

In the year 2011, ANPPCAN started implementing a new programme dubbed the Rights for Deaf Children Today that sought to protect and promote the rights of the hearing impaired children in Kenya. ANPPCAN Regional Office partnered with the Deaf Child Worldwide to run the Rights for Deaf Children Today programme in 4 districts in Kenya. The districts were Embu, Butere - Mumias, Kajiado and Kitui.

The programme empowers families of deaf children with skills to advocate for fulfilment of the deaf children's rights, in particular the rights to family life, education and protection. This is done through building the capacity of parents and the family to communicate with and support deaf children to understand their responsibilities and to engage in local decision making processes affecting them.

In the programme, the programme coordinator worked with the families of deaf children to form a national movement of parents of deaf children, as a platform to advocate for issues affecting deaf children. The project targeted 200 families from each region in Butere – Mumias, Embu, Kajiado and Kitui. The project activities begun in February 2011 and at the close of the year, all earmarked activities had been implemented. Visits were made to the Embu, Kitui, Kajiado, and Mumias's Education Assessment Resources Centre (EARC) Offices. During the visits, the district co-ordinators for the project were identified for each of the four regions.

The approval to start the project in Butere – Mumias, Embu, Kajiado and Kitui districts was received from the Ministry of Education - Directorate of Quality Assurance and Standards. Subsequently, ANPPCAN sent copies of the approval letter to the District Education officers briefing the District Education Officers and EARC offices from the four districts on the proposed project and the requirements.

Training and project planning by district coordinators

A two-day training workshop for the district project coordinators and one teacher for the deaf children from each region was conducted in Nairobi to equip them with knowledge on the project activities and the implementation strategies. In addition, the coordinators were trained on monitoring and evaluation of project activities, with a focus on documenting best practices and capturing stories of change.

The workshop was held in March 2011 at Rosa Mystica Spiritual Centre in Nairobi. During the workshop, the mid term evaluation report of the programme was also shared with the participants. Also, the programme also used the forum to train participants on other important areas, including financial management, control, budgeting process and reporting, documentation and monitoring and evaluation, narrative reporting, lobbying and advocacy.

Stakeholders' meeting

The objectives of the stakeholders' meeting were threefold, that is, to launch the 'Rights for the Deaf Children Today' programme, to create awareness on pertinent issues affecting the Deaf Children Today and to build consensus on the way forward.

The Director of Quality Assurance and Standards, the Ministry of Education, who was the chief guest during the forum, assured ANPPCAN of the government's support in the project. The director commended ANPPCAN Regional Office and Deaf Child Worldwide for initiating the project to address the social, economic barriers that hinder access to quality services by the hearing impaired children. He noted that the project marched with the Ministry of Education's strategic plan to ensure equal rights for deaf children in Kenya. Some 35 participants, drawn from different organizations and government departments, attended the stakeholders' forum at the Nairobi Safari Club hotel.

Trainings of families

In the year 2011, two phases of parents' trainings were conducted. The first phase of the parents' training took place in April-June 2011. A total number of 730 parents attended the training from Kitui, Kajiado, Embu and Mumias. Topics covered included the definition of Special Education terms, the parts and function of the ear, causes and prevention of deafness, manual alphabets and finger spelling, and the Kenyan Sign Language (KSL) numerals 1 - 1000. Other topics were parenting skills and child's rights, the Kenyan Sign Language – families, towns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, regions, occupation, clothes, food, school, identification, intervention, hearing aids and services available to the deaf.



Training parents the sign language to enable them effectively communicate with their deaf children

During the second phase of the training which took place in October - December 2011, some 722 parents were trained on child protection, lobbying and advocacy, HIV and AIDS, gender issues in the project, support group management and leadership and refresher trainings in Kenyan Sign Language. A joint planning session was held prior to the training to ensure well coordinated activities and inclusion of genuine target groups for the training. The planning session enabled all regions to spend time together and agree on practical training schedules.

Local cluster group meetings

Parents of deaf children support groups continued to meet on a monthly basis as had been scheduled in all the regions. Mumias and Embu regions had impressive attendance. The Kitui and Kajiado parents' meetings in the quarter were largely affected by the drought situation in Kenya. Low turn up and increased trend of parents' absence during monthly meetings was witnessed in Kitui and Kajiado regions up to the month of November 2011.



Parents' cluster meeting in session

In the cluster meetings, parents continuously engaged in the following activities:

- Advocacy for rights of the deaf children through lobbying for more schools for the deaf and funds to support the education of deaf children from poor families
- Practicing and revising Kenya Sign Language (KSL)
- Training on investing on the small contributions parents make during monthly meetings
- Sharing of life experiences on parenting deaf children
- Strategizing to lobby for primary, secondary and post secondary education support for their deaf children

Learning and planning meetings for coordinators

The programme held three quarterly learning and planning meetings for both coordinators from the four regions and ANPPCAN Regional Office project staff. The first meeting was held in June 2011 at the Rosa Mystica Spiritual Centre, Nairobi, and the second meeting was held at the Good Samaritan Centre, Syokimau, Nairobi. The third meeting was held in December 2011 at the Bounty Hotel, in Nairobi. The quarterly planning meetings provided an excellent opportunity for the programme team and regional support group's chairpersons to review the programme's performance for the period ending December 2011.

The December 2011 meeting was the first quarter meeting attended by parents' regional representatives. During the meeting, the team reviewed the performance of the programme, shared experiences and lessons learned and also build consensus on the way forward. The team also held lengthy discussions on the formation of the National Parents of the Deaf Children Movement in Kenya.



Field monitoring visits

In August and September 2011, the programme coordinator conducted field monitoring visits to Kitui, Mumias, Embu and Kajiado regions. The objectives of the visits were to monitor the programme activities in the four regions, to carry out a baseline survey on how the deaf children were benefiting from the programme activities and discuss issues and challenges being faced by parents' cluster groups, regional coordinators and Training of Trainers (ToTs).

Besides holding meetings with EARC coordinators, some families of deaf children were visited. The families targeted were those whose deaf children were at home and not attending school or had not returned back to school. Some recommendations were drawn as follows:

- A percentage of the parents of deaf children are single mothers. This is because after the birth of a deaf child, they were either abandoned/divorced by their husbands or were chased away from their matrimonial homes.
- Parents are actively involved in discussing their deaf children's academic performance with their teachers on a regular basis. According to the teachers, this is a positive achievement because parents never bothered to discuss academic reports of their deaf children with the teachers in the past.
- Families of the deaf children involved their deaf children in key family decisions that affect the deaf children.
- Most of the deaf children have a special parental attachment with their mothers. This could explain the reason why many women were active in cluster groups as compared to men.
- Parents are very positive about cluster group formations and are of the view that the cluster groups should be strengthened further in order to benefit deaf children.

International deaf awareness week celebrations

International Deaf Awareness week was celebrated in September 2011. For the Rights for Deaf Children Today programme, the week was celebrated in Mumias, Embu and Kajiado districts. The theme of this year's International Deaf Awareness week was to '*improve education for the deaf through the development of the Kenya sign language.*'



In Embu District, parents planted a tree at St. Luke's School for the Deaf. They also donated food stuff to the children of St. Luke's School for the Deaf. In Mumias District, the week was celebrated by deaf adults and children from St. Martins primary school for the deaf, EARC staff and TOTs of rights of deaf children and their families in Mumias region. Counselling and deafness testing and awareness raising for deaf adults and parents of deaf children took place at the Mumias EARC centre.

After the community clean-up in Mumias town, Butere, Khwisero and at the Mumias Sugar Company compound, the parents held a public procession from St. Martin School for the Deaf to Mumias District Commissioner's office and proceeded to the EARC centre for the ceremony. During the ceremony, parents lobbied the government to provide quality education to the deaf children.

ANPPCAN Child Protection and Response Centre

The Child Protection and Response Centre is the unit behind the existence of ANPPCAN. The Centre works to prevent and protect children from abuse and neglect. It receives cases of child abuse and neglect and offers psycho-social support. It also facilitates referrals of the cases to other agencies where the child victims of abuse can receive further help. Closely linked to this, is the education sponsorship programme for children from poor families. The Centre has 4 staff, including 2 volunteers.

In the year under review, the Response Centre responded to a total of 46 cases of child abuse and neglect. The cases ranged from neglect, sexual abuse, physical abuse, legal redress, to custody and maintenance. The cases that needed further interventions were referred to other network agencies or organizations that offer legal and medical or appropriate services. Periodical meetings with the key actors are organized to discuss challenges and to take remedial actions. Six (6) network meetings were conducted in 2011.



Protecting children is everyone's responsibility

The Response Centre has mobilized some 20 child rights agencies in Nairobi with whom referrals of CAN cases are being made and their capacities improved in various ways on child protection. The centre is working to streamline and improve systems of response to cases of child abuse and neglect through strengthening systems and building the capacity of children services providers in Nairobi. This network of agencies has come to be known as the Nairobi Child Protection Team. Like it was already mentioned above, the programme runs its flagship programmes, the education sponsorship programme which has continued to benefit many children from poor backgrounds to access education.

The education sponsorship programme

The transition period started in earnest with the integration of the African Kids in Need (AKIN) programme into ANPPCAN. The Child Protection and Response Centre, the *LEN Morris* project and the AKIN sponsorship programme commenced at the same time. The newly admitted children in Form One were given orientation together with their parents. Later in the year, more needy children were identified and enrolled into the *Len Morris* sponsorship programme.

The AKIN sponsorship programme

Overall, the programme had a total number of 57 children (22 boys and 35 girls). The sponsorship starts from Form 1 to Form 4 students in the secondary level of education in the different government schools spread across the country. In January 2011, the programme managed to enrol some 17 new students in the programme. Twelve (12) children joined secondary school while 5 joined vocational training.

The month of January was one with several activities. Meetings between guardians/parents and ANPPCAN were held to clarify roles each stakeholder would play to support the needy students in schools. The enrolment process was also carried out and this involved family assessment, detailing their economic status and capabilities to support their children's education. The guardians and parents were given the role of school search and provision of personal effects for their children and they were of much help in this process. They had the will and zeal to witness their children actualize their career dreams despite their economic challenges.



AKIN students during a retreat in Nairobi, Kenya - the programme supports education of needy children in Kenya

Most of these children in the programme are orphans who are under the care of their relatives whose resources are limited. The relatives extend their help to a few expenses that are within their reach e.g. food and shelter. The children face challenges including dropping out of school, child labour, physical abuse among others. Most of the children have low self-esteem because they have undergone trauma, including loss and grief. Most of them have learned to cope in the society through hard ways or have isolated themselves from the rest of the society due to the bitter experiences faced.

The students were very happy to join a new level of education. Though the students were anxious and uncertain of what to expect in boarding schools, the quest for knowledge could not stop them from reaching their goals. The first lot reported in February, 2011. Their parents/guardians

participated in the whole process to express their love and commitment towards their children. The parents volunteered to escort their children to their respective secondary schools and also accepted to contribute funds towards expenses like transport. This initiative instilled a sense of belonging in children as they felt loved not only by their sponsors but also by their guardians and parents.

The students reported back to share their new experiences and their gratitude towards the sponsorship. Later in the year, the programme made visits to the children in their respective schools to encourage them to work hard to achieve their dreams. All the students are in school except 2 whose admission dates are scheduled mid February 2011.

In the beginning of the year, parents whose children joined vocational training and secondary schools were invited to ANPPCAN to let them know their role in the welfare of their children. Each parent was met individually, their strengths, capacities and resources assessed to involve them more in the general education of their own children.



AKIN students pose for a photo with the Centre staff during a school visit

Besides, the department held dialogue with some 7 parents in a bid to involve them in the welfare of their children. These were parents and guardians who were not met in the beginning of the year and whose children were in Form Two up to Form Four. Phone calls were also made to remind the parents on what they were expected of. The parents who visited ANPPCAN Regional Office committed to visit their children during their second term and subsequent terms to show their commitment in supporting and encouraging their children. Some parents freely accepted to buy some personal effects for their children.

The process of strengthening relationships between children and parents started in the beginning of the year. Ten (10) parents were engaged when they brought in report forms and visited their children in schools. During the engagement, they shared the challenges they faced in supporting their children. Three (3) parents faced difficulties in communicating with their children. The parents were guided on how to constructively involve themselves more in the welfare of their children. Despite the economic hardships that faced, many parents, the Centre to counsel some 10 parents and linked them with other agencies and sources of income. For instance, one parent was referred back to her local administration to help facilitate the process of setting up of a small business venture.

Ten (10) parents improved their parental responsibility by visiting their children in school. The teachers commended the parents for responding appropriately in times of need. Parents who managed to visit their students in school were enlightened on their children's performance. This increased the bond between the children and the parents.

Len Morris sponsorship programme

The focus of the Len Morris sponsorship programme is to sponsor the education of children and retain them in school, thus, reducing child labour. In the year under review, the programme had some 28 children in secondary education. The majority of these children had dropped out of school and later returned, while others are at risk of dropping out of school.

The programme recognized the need for school assessment for each child in order to understand the challenges they go through and to gauge their school performance. Identification of the children to be sponsored was based on the need. In the meantime, analysis of the status report of each child would lead to a review of the sponsorship programme and thereby only address the neediest of the children.

Through this programme many children have been supported to obtain primary and secondary education in Kenya, targeting districts with high number of children into child labour mainly agriculture and domestic. It is a programme with best practices where a large number of sponsored children have managed to obtain university education and apprenticeship skills that enable them live productive lives. The donor believes in encouraging children to access education as the only effective way to eradicate child labour in countries such as Kenya.

Literature review on national child protection systems in the Eastern Africa region

ANPPCAN, through the Centre, conducted a literature review on National Child Protection Systems in seven (7) Eastern Africa countries, namely Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. In the resulting desk review report, the consultant highlighted each country position, including the gaps and challenges encountered in developing and establishing national child protection systems.

The Regional Office hosted an Eastern Africa Regional Conference on National Child Protection Systems in October, 2011 in Nairobi. The Conference aimed to validate the findings of the literature review on national child protection systems in the seven East African countries, enhance knowledge and share experiences on child protection in the region. It provided an opportunity to enhance regional partnerships and collaboration and define an agenda on strengthening national child protection systems in the region.

The findings of the desk review were shared with the conference delegates and further input given by the technical working group. More insight on the country position and progress was shared and clarified accordingly. The conference also designed a strategy on the way forward to speed up the process towards achieving a framework on National Child protection in 7 countries.

Delegates to the Conference were drawn from government ministries and civil society organizations working in child protection in the countries. Technical papers were presented on the African perspective on Child Protection Systems. The papers brought to the lime light issues

that hinder progress of having robust strategies and modalities to beef up efforts to holistically protect children in the Eastern Africa region.

The regional conference came up with a position paper that, among others, called on the governments and stakeholders to define, develop and strengthen child protection systems and mechanisms in the Eastern Africa region. The systems approach was seen as the best option as far as protecting children was concerned. A widely acceptable agenda on systems approach towards child protection was reached. Analysis of the efforts were made by each country and experiences shared by countries like Kenya and Uganda who are ahead in child protection. The consultation agreed that a proposal be developed to address key issues and recommendations from the regional conference. The consultant and the technical working group will work on the format.

Information, Documentation and Research

The resource centre is the most visible and familiar department of ANPPCAN. The Centre receives, processes and organizes information materials and provides access to readers – staff and readers from other institutions. Over time, the resource centre has accumulated a wide range of child rights and child protection materials, arising from ANPPCAN’s work and that of other organizations. Currently, the resource centre is an important referral point for information, books, and reports and journals on children issues for child rights actors and students from local universities and colleges.

Documents found at the Centre

New inclusions into the library in the year 2011 included 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 and the Kenya’s new constitution.

Also, received at the resource centre are periodic reports of various committees on the rights of children and women. Examples include reports of the African Union’s African Committee of Experts on the Rights of the Child (ACERWC), Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and reports of the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child.



ANPPCAN, depending on the availability of resources, undertakes research on specific areas of children. The outcome documents of research works

done by ANPPCAN are also found in the Centre. These include the research on Street Children in Kenya, Awareness and Views regarding Child Abuse and Child Rights in selected communities in Kenya, Child Labour and Health, Social Policy Changes and their impact on the Youth in Kenya, the study on violence against children in Eritrea, Kenya and Somaliland and also a rapid assessment of child trafficking in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia.

Some notable publications arising from ANPPCAN's work included the documentation of good practices of the child participation programme, literature review on child protection systems in the eastern Africa region and findings of a feasibility study on the viability of a regional mechanism to respond to child rights violations in the Eastern Africa region.

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. Some 62 readers visited the centre in the year 2011 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.

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.

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

In the year under review, ANPPCAN continued to maximize the use of information communication and technology (ICT). A dedicated local area infrastructure with a broadband option is already in place through which programme officers have an efficient and streamlined platform of accessing internet resources. 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. Later in the year, the organization moved to yet a faster internet infrastructure, the Fibre Optic, which has greatly improved communication tenfold. It has made communication and research a little easier for the staff and enabled the organization to benefit from emerging technologies such as skype, online chatting and twitter and others. 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

Later in the year 2011, ANPPCAN with the support of Plan Netherlands initiated a feasibility study on the viability of a regional mechanism to respond to child rights violations in the Eastern Africa region. The study covered six countries comprising the East African Community namely Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zanzibar.

The findings of the study were disseminated in a regional consultative forum held in January 2011 in Nairobi, Kenya, that drew participants from the six countries. The forum discussed the gaps and the options available for a regional structure to protect children all violations of all kinds in the Eastern Africa region. The options ranged from an East African Child Rights Commission (EACRC), enhancing the east African treaty, peer review model, east African civil society organisation network, ombudsman for east Africa, the east African child rights watch and the committee of experts / eminent persons. However, the forum underscored the need to strengthen courts in East Africa to deal with cases of child rights violations.

The second study conducted in the year was the literature review on national child protection systems in Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. The review sought to examine the existence of National Child Protection Systems in the Eastern Africa region. It sought to identify the challenges and gaps faced in ensuring an effective national child protection system in the different countries in the region which, to some extent, have all made efforts at different levels to establish national child protection systems (NCPS).

It emerged that despite efforts in the seven countries to formulate child protection laws and policies, structures, data gathering mechanisms and child care processes especially for OVCs, concrete steps in the formulation of coherent national child protection systems were yet to be completed in each of the countries. Besides, the scattered initiatives, actors in civil society have come up with projects in specific sub-sectors of children or broadly in building capacity of structures for better prevention and response to child abuse. The countries acknowledged the need for NCPSs but the challenges of limited coordination and resources was apparent.

Elsewhere, ANPPCAN Regional Office with support from HOPE -HIV has been implementing a child participation programme in Busia, Kiambu and Loitokitok districts with an aim to prevent and respond to all forms of child abuse and exploitation by empowering children as advocated for the protection of rights of orphans and other vulnerable children.

The programme employed approaches and strategies which have largely been identified as good practices on the basis of innovation, multiplication, community ownership, sustainability and leadership development. The good practices identified included the child rights clubs in schools, the child participation committees, training on child rights and abuse, the child helpline desks, school based income generating activities, community awareness activities, and networking and partnership.

The programme published the good practices identified. The good practice document explained the programmes' experiences and lessons learnt. The document is available at ANPPCAN.

SUPPORTING BUDDING NETWORKS

On a regular basis, ANPPCAN Regional Office hosts budding networks, which it mentors and nurtures into organizations providing services to children in the country. In the past, for instance, ANPPCAN hosted the Children's Legal Action Network (CLAN), which later became an independent agency providing psycho-social support, legal aid and other services to children. In the year under review, ANPPCAN hosted two officers, the Technical advisor for the Deaf World Wide and End Child Prostitution in Kenya (ECPIK). The two officers conducted their activities from ANPPCAN offices.

End Child Prostitution in Kenya (ECPIK)

The End Child Prostitution in Kenya (ECPIK) is one of the networks that ANPPCAN Regional Office is nurturing to grow into an independent agency providing services to children at risk of sexual exploitation in Kenya. It is a coalition of 19 civil society organizations working together to minimise child prostitution, sexual exploitation, child pornography and trafficking of children for sexual purposes in Kenya. ECPIK is part of the End Child Prostitution and Tourism (ECPAT) - East Africa.

In its mission statement, ECPIK works in partnership with others to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation in particular sexual abuse, prostitution, pornography and trafficking for sexual purposes. ECPIK's activities border on research, media campaigns, collaboration and networking, training, capacity building and advocacy. Below is a summary of activities conducted by ECPIK in 2011 aimed at protecting children from the sexual exploitation and tourism.

Training workshop on safeguarding children in the cyber world

A training workshop on *safeguarding children in the cyber world* was held in April 2011 in Nairobi, Kenya. Some 40 cyber café operators attended the training workshop. The training was meant to impart knowledge and understanding to cyber café operators in order to counter the challenges associated with safety of children in the cyberspace. The training was one of the ECPAT's flagship programme known as the *Make IT Safe Campaign* implemented by its partners in Africa and in the rest of the world.

Launched in 2005 by ECPAT as a global movement, the **Make IT Safe Campaign** aims to protect children and young people against commercial sexual exploitation of children and to ensure that information communication and technologies (ICTs) are safe for children and youths. The key partners in the campaign are internet cafes owners and managers, internet service providers, mobile phone operators, governments and schools.

During the training, it was noted that 70% of the population in Kenya use the internet. Most of the people who visit the cybercafés do so to surf (browse) chat, use social networks (e.g. Face-book, twitter, my space), shopping, playing games, sending pictures and research. It was also noted that in Kenya, cybercafés provide cheap internet and other secretarial services for people who are computer illiterate. They also promote the use of information, communication and technology (ICT) in Kenya. The following were noted as some the challenges facing cybercafés:

- ✓ Lack of monitoring and regulation of website content
- ✓ Pedophiles, pornographers and child traffickers remain anonymous on the internet and reach children easily with little chance of being caught by law enforcement agencies
- ✓ Little or no ethical control of internet content makes it possible for children to encounter all kinds of inappropriate or harmful images/messages
- ✓ Low level of awareness of the online risks which children and youth are exposed to
- ✓ Poor co-ordination of efforts by the stakeholders to protect children and youth while online
- ✓ Social interactions in virtual settings often differ from those in the real world
- ✓ Moral standards lowered in many cases and this can have a profound impact on forming children's attitudes and personalities

The workshop noted that cybercafés bore the responsibility in protecting children, including commitment to protecting children in the online environment, building knowledge and capacity of stakeholders to promote child online safety, promoting safe use of the internet in the cybercafés and displaying posters and safety materials in their cafes at all the time. Some of the risks related to social networks identified include personal information made public which may lead to misuse of such information, flaming and cyber bullying. When uploaded, children images can lead to blackmail, extortion, contact with strangers as well as grooming. Other online risks include access to inappropriate content through child abuse images available on social networks.

It was also observed that the current online applications (internet, chat, online game, downloading, social networks) can cause serious risks and harm to children through sharing personal information, trusting people met online and playing games with unknown people. Further risks could be encountered through sharing, posting photos, viewing and distributing pornographic films generated using webcams with unknown people. Useful recommendations were drawn which will go along way in protecting children online.



Participants in a group work session deliberating on policies and mechanisms to protect children online

Drama, song and poem competition

The *drama, song and dance competition* was organized by the End Child Prostitution in Kenya (ECPIK) in collaboration with the Children Hope Foundation Centre. The Children's Hope Foundation Centre is a child rights community based organization located within *Kayole Community* in Nairobi. The competition was between two clubs, that is, the *Adventures Club-Children Hope Foundation School* and *Moto Moto Club - Thawabu Primary School*. The theme of the event was '*safeguarding children in the online environment.*'

The Children in the two child rights clubs took part in the *Make IT Safe* (MIS) training and had proposed the competition as one of the activities they would use to pass on information on safe internet to other children. They were given two weeks to rehearse the different poems, songs and drama they had lined up for the competition. The children were also asked to invite their peers to cheer them up and to listen to their MIS messages. The event attracted some 200 pupils and 25 adults, including teachers, community health workers and leaders. As part of the evaluation, the students were asked to come up with messages on MIS that they could easily communicate to other children.

Both clubs performed poems with the Moto Moto club being the winners with the performance of a poem entitled "*internet corruption*" in the songs category, both clubs performed songs and they both tied as winners in this category. And, in the **Drama category** Adventures Club became the winners with their Drama on child trafficking.

At the end of the competition, the children learnt the risks that they could encounter on the internet including child prostitution, child pornography and child trafficking for sexual purposes. They also learnt the Net Smart Rule for Internet Safety for children. The children were given the *Make-IT-Safe* caps which they wore as they went round the community talking to other children and adults on what they learnt. As a follow-up activity, the two child rights clubs performed

drama during two other events in their school and shared information on internet safety with other children in the school and in the community.

Training for child rights clubs

ECPIK conducted training workshops for child rights clubs on protecting children and young persons from sexual exploitation in the online environment in May - July 2011 in Nairobi, Kenya. Some 300 children from 10 child rights clubs attended the training. The workshops were hosted by the End Child Prostitution in Kenya (ECPIK), with the support of ECPAT International through the Make-IT-Safe campaign. The *Make-IT-Safe* is a global campaign to *Make-IT-Safe* for children and young people everywhere. The goal is to get the IT industry and governments to take responsibility for making online and interactive technologies safe for children and young people.

The Child Rights Club members were sensitized on exploitation of children in the online environment. The topics covered ranged from the use of the Internet and how the current online applications (internet, chat, online game, downloading, social networks) can cause risk to children; forms of violence on the internet – sexual exploitation of children, bullying, cyber crimes; effects of violence on children on the internet; how children can protect themselves on the internet; and teaching children on how to handle such risks on the internet. Other topics included policies and mechanisms in school to address child online protection, activities that school children could do in their school and community on the *Make IT Safe* campaign and the reporting mechanisms.

The training involved 10 schools in Nairobi, namely, Nairobi Pentecostal Primary School - Buru Buru, Nairobi Pentecostal Primary School - Woodley, Kilimani Primary School, Lavington Primary School, Loreto Convent Primary School, St Georges Primary School, SoS children's Village School, Baraka Primary School, Kayole Adventures Club, and Thawabu Primary School.

Nairobi Pentecostal Primary School students noted that internet is used on the computer for sharing information, used to send email and to chat. Generally, the students were quite conversant with the use of the internet, including online games, face-book and online chats. Most of the children said that computers, laptops and phones could be used to access the internet. The most surprising thing was that the students knew about the I-PAD and also mentioned this as a way to access the internet. The students promised to engage others with messages on internet safety, by displaying the MIS materials in their classes, talking to them during the school assembly, holding an MIS day in their school where they will have MIS material and wear MIS t-shirts.



Training for school child rights clubs on protecting children while online

Although the Nairobi Pentecostal Primary School students could not describe the internet, all of them apart from 3 had been on the internet. When asked what they went to do on the internet, the children mentioned research, e-learning, chatting, send email to friends and play games, for instance, Hello. Most of the children said that cybercafés, computers, laptops and phones could be used to access the internet. Most of the children in this school accessed the internet through their phones. The students promised to go around the community telling community members about MIS, display MIS materials in their classrooms, tell their friends in the bus when they were going home, make poems on MIS and recite the poem during the school assembly and also tell the other students during the life skills training classes.

Rapid assessment on the use of the internet and ICTs

The rapid assessment of the use of internet and other ICTs by Children in Nairobi District was held in the month of September. Some 400 children, youths, teachers and cybercafé operators in 8 different districts in Nairobi participated in the study. The study was conducted by the End Child Prostitution in Kenya (ECPIK), with the support of ECPAT International. The study was part of the ICT Research in Africa as a regional initiative involving 5 countries, namely, Cameroon, Gambia, Togo, Kenya and Uganda and done within the Youth Partnership Project (YPP) framework.



Compilation of data by the research team at ANPPCAN Regional Office

The overall objective of the study was to determine children's use of the internet and other ICTs and vulnerabilities that exist when the children are online. Specific objectives of the study were to establish the risks children face in the use of Information Communication Technology (ICT), the internet trends and the children's online experiences in Nairobi, Kenya. The main activities conducted included the selection of the research team by the research coordinator, training of the research team to build their capacity on the study, pre-testing of the questionnaires with the research team, the collection of

information (group discussions and surveys), compilation of the data by the national coordinator and researchers and mailing the data to ECPAT International.

The study sought to explore children online experiences, the potential risks that children face in the use of ICTs and their perception of the risks when online, the vulnerability to particular trends of internet use and local customs as well as practices that facilitate such processes. Also, the study was to identify the child protection policies and safety mechanisms that exist in school computer laboratories, cybercafés and at homes, the gaps and strategic interventions that can be put in place to promote online safety. The study was conducted in selected districts in Nairobi, namely, Central, Dagoretti, Embakasi, Kasarani, Kibera, Makadara, Pumwani and Westlands.

MEETINGS ATTENDED

In the year under review, ANPPCAN Regional Office participated in several meetings to share knowledge and experiences and also add its voice on the situation of children in Kenya and in the region. ANPPCAN Regional Office was represented in these meetings by various staff. Below is a summary of the meeting attended and the outcome.

Memorandum to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission

ANPPCAN Regional Office was invited to submit a memorandum to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) relating to the grave omissions regarding children and the ordinary people in Kenya. The TJRC conducted sitting in Nairobi and in the rest of the country to collate views from stakeholders on the issue.

ANPPCAN Regional Office was represented at this meeting by two officers, Epha Ngota and Aggrey Otieno Willis. The officers presented a memorandum by ANPPCAN Regional Office that contained thematic issues of concern of children in Kenya. The issues included displacement and traumatising of children in Kenya, shelter and environment, education and school environment, negative cultural practices, international adoption and trafficking of children. Other issues were children with special needs, commercialization of health services, institutionalization of children, the role of the media in child protection, and balkanization of Kenya by politicians.

Migration and Human Security in the IGAD Region

Migration is influenced by factors that pose a threat to human security. These include conflicts, poverty, manmade and natural disasters. The Horn of Africa is rife with conflicts which often lead to migration, displacement and civil wars. Conflicts arising from competition over meager resources, political conflicts and drought, amongst others, have led to population displacement. Abuse of human rights and poor governance is also at the heart of these conflicts.

In 2011, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) members held a workshop session on migration and security in the region to develop and share strategies in addressing the emergence of conflicts and mitigating the effects of such conflicts. ANPPCAN Regional Office was represented at the meeting by Mrs Wambui Njuguna, the Director of Programmes. The objective of the workshop was to increase awareness on migration and human security.



Conflicts leading to migration of persons is a challenge in the Horn of Africa

The workshop equipped participants with the information and skills on migration and human security. The forum helped participating delegates to gain knowledge of the dynamics and causes of migration and improved understanding of the link between migration and human security. Participants to the forum were drawn from civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the media and development partners in the Horn of Africa region.

Policy Dialogue Round Table meeting

A staff from the Child Protection and Response Centre represented ANPPCAN at a policy dialogue round table meeting with the theme 'towards youth inclusive policies and prevention of violence in the Great Lakes Region.' The meeting brought together delegates from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya and Tanzania in Nairobi, Kenya to promote dialogue, cooperation and also share information and good practices. The forum aimed at encouraging the development of joint strategies, actions and programmes for youth development and social integration towards preventing risk factors associated with youth violence.

NGO CR Committee - Legal and Policy Subcommittee meeting

The non-governmental organization (NGO) committee report (CR) - legal and policy subcommittee organized a meeting in August 2012 at All Africa Conference of Churches, Nairobi, Kenya. Some of the organizations present included ANPPCAN Regional Office, Save the children Sweden, the Girl Child Network, (GCN), Action for Children in Conflict (AFCIC), the Children's Legal Action Network (CLAN), the Kenya Alliance for the Advancement of Children Rights (KAACR), among others. The objective of the meeting was to prioritize and review the bills that touch on children, in line with the implementation of the new constitution.

Among the bills that were analyzed and reviewed were the Citizenship and Immigration Bill. Main areas of concern in this bill were protection and rights accorded to children and descendants of stateless persons (Section 14). This was taken up and a memo drafted to clearly define the part of the bill. The Citizenship and Immigration Bill was also analyzed to ensure that issues of children were well articulated. Other bills such as the Family Protection Bill, Identification and Registration Bill were also scheduled to be reviewed. The members also proposed that the membership of the forum increased, incorporating organizations already committed to working with children to objectively address legal and policies issues.

Symposium on management of child abuse planning meeting held at the Aga Khan University Hospital

The symposium on management of child abuse was convened by the Aga Khan University Hospital to steer the management of abused children in the country. Being the first planning meeting, the background information was shared and members familiarized themselves with the issues at hand. An emerging issue from the forum was how cases of child abuse would be handled and addressed right from the intake in the hospitals up to the referrals. The meeting brought on board practitioners in the child rights, legal, the Department of Children's Services (DCS), hospitals and leading child protection organizations to deliberate on the way forward. A

similar forum that will critically look at how the key stakeholders can jointly work together and effectively manage referrals starting from the hospital setting was proposed.

It was observed that majority of medical practitioners and other professionals in other sectors including the police do not have the necessary skills on handling children who have been abused once they were brought to the hospital or other settings. The meeting proposed to expand the target group to include the police, frontline health workers, the judiciary, social workers, police and the teachers. The theme proposed was *child abuse: who cares*. The symposium will target 300 participants nationally.

National steering committee on trafficking in persons

In August, ANPPCAN took part in a meeting convened by the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development on the gazetement of Counter Trafficking in Person Act and the launch of the National Plan of Action. The Act was in response to the prevalence of human trafficking in the country which was attributed to lack of a legal framework.

There was also lack of awareness and capacity to prosecute the perpetrators of human trafficking crimes. There was a call therefore to build the capacity of all the stakeholders involved in the prosecution of crimes to be trained on the Act, particularly the police, on preparation of charge sheets so that suspects are not freed due to lack of sufficient evidence.

Concluding observations of the committee on the elimination of discrimination against women

A follow-up forum on concluding observations of the committee on the elimination of discrimination against women was held in September 2011 in Nairobi, Kenya. The meeting, organized by the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, deliberated on issues that were raised by the Committee in February 2011. The Committee had identified principal areas of concern and made recommendations requiring state action. The forum was meant to chart the way forward in the implementation of the recommendations that had been arrived at.

AUDIT REPORT

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

SCOPE

We have audited the financial statements set out on pages 4 to 7 for the year ended 31 December 2011 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 management is 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 31st December 2011 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 _____, 2012 Kenya

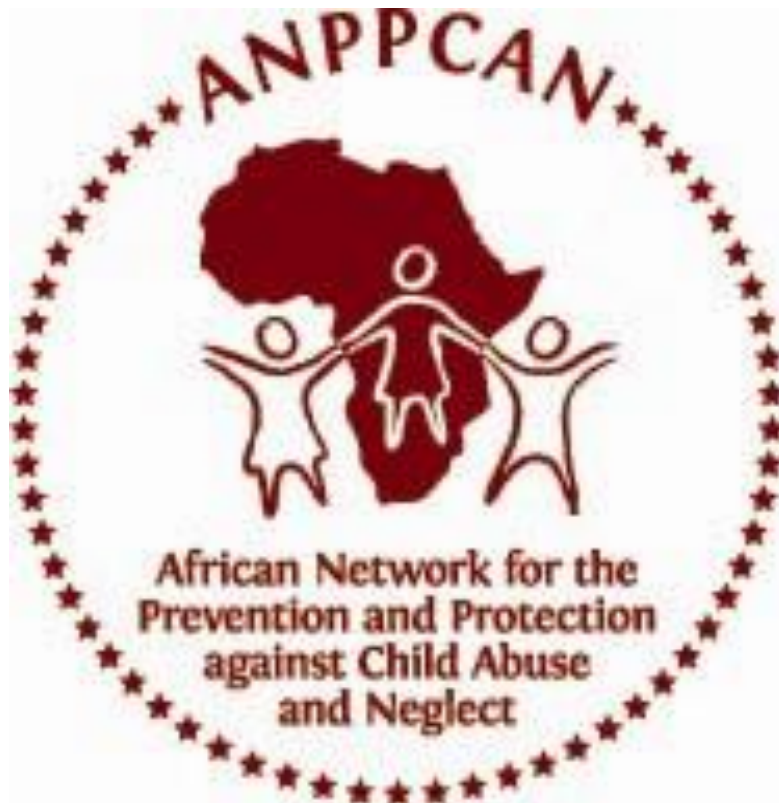
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

	2011	2010
	KSHS	KSHS
Receipts	<u>94,119,472</u>	<u>58,045,566</u>
	94,119,472	58,045,566
Payments		
Education Support for children	5,398,255	1,156,271
Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting	397,540	1,496,940
Research, Documentation and Publications	1,427,525	4,078,615
Capacity Building and support to chapters and stakeholders	25,659,199	22,251,395
Advocacy and Awareness Raising	760,140	349,600
Production of advocacy and training materials	19,500	179,580
National and International Travels	5,088,092	3,604,349
Workshops, National and Regional conferences	23,576,526	12,463,517
Administration expenses	4,531,419	2,952,444
Staff Salaries and Allowances	10,845,700	5,956,977
Staff Development	639,680	1,489,579
Repairs and Maintenance	222,847	112,450
Audit fees	325,200	275,200
Staff Insurance Covers	120,363	153,384
Rent and Rates	660,000	660,000
Depreciation	560,451	989,342
Loss of office equipment's	519,346	-
Total Expenditure	80,751,783	58,169,643
Surplus / (Deficit)	13,367,689	(124,077)
Insurance Compensation	519,346	-
	13,887,035	(124,077)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011

	2011	2010
	KSHS	KSHS
<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>		
Computers and Printers	301,674	219,346
Motor vehicle	1,258,125	-
Furniture, Fittings and Equipments	82,513	-
	1,642,312	219,346
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>		
Cash and Bank Balances	24,901,673	12,533,243
Advances	95,639	-
	24,997,312	12,533,243
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>		
Payable	255,200	255,200
NET CURRENT ASSETS	24,742,112	12,278,043
NET ASSETS	26,384,424	12,497,389
<u>FINANCED BY:</u>		
Accumulated Funds	26,384,424	12,497,389
	26,384,424	12,497,389

Date.19.3.2012



We prevent and protect children from abuse. Do you?